READS LIKE A FAIRY STORY

FIFTY-FOLD GROWTH OF ELEC-TRICITY IN 20 YEARS.

Unexampled Progress of the Electrical Industry in the United States Indicated in a Census Bulletin, and the Industry Is as Yet

Washington Correspondence Brooklyn Eagle.

The story of the phenomenal growth of the electrical industry in the United States, of its jump in value from \$2,-000,000 to close on to \$100,000,000 within twenty years, and of the world's absolute dependence upon its agencies for electric intelligence, light, heat, power, transportation, etc., is told in a bul-letin issued by the census bureau. It forms one of the most interesting narratives that can be related of the nation's giant strides toward wealth and

Just as the period between 1850 and

paratus produced is put into operation, but merely the output of the establishments devoted to the manufacturing of electrical apparatus and supplies.

New York leads all the other states in the item of establishments of this character, having 134, Illinois coming second with 82 and Ohio and Pennsylvania close up with 64 and 65 respectively. On the other hand, in gross list with \$20,900,000 as compared with \$17,600,000 for New York, \$11,600,000 for Illinois and \$8,000,000 for Massachusetts. In 1900 the average size of the dynamo produced was about 75 horse power, the total output for the year of direct or continuous current-apparatus representing 9,182 machines of 428,601 horse power, valued at \$6,29,,600. The average size of the alternating current ma-

789, of which 144 were electric. At that time there were 2,895 ejectric cars in use out of 32,505 of all kinds, and 1,-262 miles of track out of 8,123. By 1889 the number of cable cars had declined rom 22,408 to 1,498; but in the meanime electric cars had increased to the number of 50,658, and the number of the hands of the individual subscri miles of track to 17,989. The stimulus The central switchboard is the argiven the industry is further brought ance which enables the operator to ut by the fact that whereas in 1890 the total capital and funded debt for all munication with the other; and in roads appears to have reached \$363,- "multiple" type this idea has 1 150,000, in 1900 the total for 871 street railway systems, chiefly electric, was the period covered by this report \$1.023,819,987 capital stock and \$777,862,- operator at a telephone board of 571 funded debt, making a total of have no fewer than 9,000 "jacks" w Hardly Out of the Nursing Bottle slightly over \$1,800,000,000, or just five in her reach, representing a sim times the figures of ten years before. On this vast capitalization the returns whom she could "plug in" the subset from the operation would indicate a ers in her own care, provided the net carning capacity of from 4 to 5 per cific line was not already in use b

Economy of Electric Power.

The saving introduced by the adopon of electricity is indicated sufficiently by the annual report of the Metro-politan Street Railway company of New York, for the census year ending June 30, 1900. This system employed the most expensive method of electrical operation known, the trolley running in a slot under the car. It appears from the Metropolitan figures that the cost of operating with the cable per car mile was 17.76 cents; with the horse, 18.98

employing 33,000 persons, and handling 2,000,000,000 conversations per year. The capital for the parent and sub-companies then stood at not less than \$300,000-

distinctively modern industry, but they are far from revealing the actual con ditions. Beginning about 1894-95, 'in value of output Pennsylvania heads the dependent' telephone exchanges sprans up like mushrooms all over the coun try, but more particularly in the Mid-dle and Northwestern states, and by 1900-1901, they had attained a total of about 2,750 exchanges with 700,000 sub scribers and an investment of \$150,000, 000, apparatus being furnished by a least three score manufacturers. It will be observed that the output of apparatus for telephone purposes in chine was 254 horse power, and that of the direct current was but 47 horse through nearly a score of states. These figures, however, are strictly those of the manufacturing side of the indus-The statistics as to the production of try, and do not take any account of motors for electric railways are strik- the far more striking data to be deing and interesting, especially when rived from a study of the subject after viewed from the standpoint of the re- this apparatus had gone into service turns of electric railway work gathered and is in the hands of the public. It by the Eleventh census, when, for the first time, the industry made its apof I telephone in 40, while in some



As to the conditions of manufac as indicated bwy the census figure they are disclosed only in broad r tionships. The most important chi has been that which deals with swi board construction, and with the sequent modification of apparatus any one subscriber into direct c "multiple" type this idea has worked out to such an extent tha operator at a telephone board c all from some other section of board. The jacks, with a distance of but three-eighths of an inch between centers, give the face of the board the appearance of huge slices of honeyomb. A further use of the multiple board principle may even, it is asserted, bring 100,000 subscribers within reach of one girl at "central."

THE MARKETS.

Just as the period between 1850 and 1860 was notable for the discovery of the telegraph, that better 1870 and 1850 for the application of the science to the struction; that between 1870 and 1850 for the application of the science to the stock "ticker, burgitar alarm and other stock" ticker, burgitar alarm and other stock ticker, burgitar alarm and application of the science of the stock ticker, burgitar alarm and application of the science of the scien

The following quotations are furnished The Tribune by Haight & Freese Co., 314-315 Mears Building, W. D. Runyon, man-

second with \$2 and Ohio and Pennsylvania close up with 64 and 63 respectively. On the other hand, in gross value of output Pennsylvania heads the list with \$20,900,000 as compared with \$17,600,000 for New York, \$11,600,000 for Illinois and \$8,000,000 for Massachusetts. In 1900 the average size of the dynamo produced was about 75 horse power, the total output for the year of direct or continuous current-apparatus representing \$1,82 machines of 425,601 horse power, valued at \$6,29,000. The average size of the alternating current machine was 254 horse power, and that of the direct current was but 47 horse power. Electric Propulsion. The statistics as to the production of motors for electric railways are striking and interesting, especially when viewed from the standpoint of the returns of electric railway work gathered by the Eleventh census, when, for the first time, the industry made its appearance in the national records, none of the roads then enumerated having been in operation prior to 1886. In 1896 the street railway companies of the United States in operation numbered	indicate the stupendous growth of a distinctively modern industry, but they are far from revealing the actual conditions. Beginning about 1894-95, 'independent' telephone exchanges sprang up like mushrooms all over the country, but more particularly in the Middle and Northwestern states, and by 1990-1901, they had attained a total of about 2,750 exchanges with 700,600 subscribers and an investment of \$150,000,600, apparatus being furnished by at least three score manufacturers. It will be observed that the output of apparatus for telephone purposes in 1900 reached \$10,512,412, scattered through nearly a score of states. These figures, however, are strictly those of the manufacturing side of the industry, and do not take any account of the far more striking data to be derived from a study of the subject after this apparatus had gone into service and is in the hands of the public. It will suffice to point out that in 1900 the United States showed a per capita of 1 telephone in 40, while in some places, such as San Francisco, it had reached 1 in 12, a rate that leads the world, and which has since been growing with unprecedented rapidity."	Am. Ice, Pr. 28 Am. Locomotive 28 Am. S. & R. Co. 40 American Sugar 1187 Atchison 813 Atchison 97 Balt. & Ohio 384 Brook R. T. 613 Canadian Pacific 1276 Ches. & Ohio 452 Chicago & Alton 224 Chicago & Alton 324 Chicago & Alton 324 Chicago & Alton 324 Chic. & G. W. 250 Col. & Southern 224 Col. & Southern 224 Col. & Southern 234 Co. & Southern 234 Co. & Southern 234 Co. & Southern 234 Co. & Southern 234 Col. & Hud 159 Den. & R. G. Pr. 894 Detroit Southern 17 Eric 20 Eric, 18t Pr. 617 Eric, 2nd Pr. 465 Hocking Valley 92 Illinois Central 144 Louis, & Nash 1234 Mon. K. & T. Pr. 544 Mon. Pacific 167 Mexican Central 23 Mo. K. & T. Pr. 544 Mon. Pacific 167 Norfolk & West 169 Ont. & West	\$25.85 G286 G286 G286 G286 G286 G286 G286 G286	28.8 (4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	**************************************
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Scranton Wholesale Market.

Corrected by H. G. Dale, 27 Lacka, Ave.)
Flour-\$4.49.
Butter-Fresh creamery, 25c.; fresh
dairy, 25½c.
Cheese-13a13½c.
Eggs-Nearby, 30c.; storage, 22c.
Marrow Beans-Per bushel, \$2.85.
Onlons-Per bushel, 75a90c.
Potatoes-65c. per bushel.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—Wheat—1½c. higher; contract grade. November, 76½a76½c. Corn—Quiet but steady; old No. 2 yellow, 68a69c. Oats—Steady but quiet; No. 2 white clipped, 37½c. Butter—Steady but quiet; extra western creamery, 28c.; extra nearby print, 29c. Eggs—Unchanged; fresh nearby, 29c., loss off; western, 28c., loss off; fresh southern, 25c., loss off. Cheese—Firm, fair demand; New York full creams, prime small, 18½a13½c.; New York full creams, fair to good small, ½12a13c.; New York full creams, fair to good small, ½12a13c.; New York full creams, fair to good small, ½12a13c.; New York full creams, fair to good small, ½12a13c.; new York full creams, fair to good small, 12½a12½c. Refined Sugars—Unchanged. Cotton—Five points higher; middling uplands, 8.55c. Tallow—Dull; city prime in therees, ½a65½c.; country, in barrels, 646¼c.; country, dark in barrels, 5½a5¾c.; cakes, 6¾a15c., Live Poultry—Quiet but steady; fowls, 10a11½c.; old roosters, 8c.; spring chickens, 10a11c.; turkeys, 11a12c.; ducks, 11a12c.; geese, 10a 11c. Dressed Poulthy—Less active; turkeys easier; fowls, choice western, 12c.; fowls, southern and southwestern, 12a 12½c.; fowls, fair to good, 11a11½c.; old roosters, 9a16c.; roasting chickens, nearby large, 15c.; roasting chickens, small and medium, 13a14c.; western do., large, 14c.; do. small and emdium, 12a13c.; turkeys, nearby choice to fancy, 16a17c.; do. fair to good, 12a14c.; do. poor and thin, 11a12c.; western do., chelce, 15a16c.; do. fair to good, 12a14c.; do. poor and thin, 11a12c.; western do., chelce, 15a16c.; do. fair to good, 12a14c.; do. poor and thin, 11a12c.; western do., chelce, 15a16c.; do. fair to good, 12a14c.; do. poor and thin, 11a12c.; western do., chelce, 15a16c.; do. fair to good, 12a14c.; do. poor and thin, 11a12c.; western do., chelce, 15a16c.; do. fair to good, 12a14c.; do. poor and thin, 14a12c.; western do., chelce, 15a16c.; do. fair to good, 12a14c.; do. poor and thin, 14a12c.; western do., chelce, 15a16c.; do. fair to good, 12a14c.;

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Trading on the board of trade today was light, but prices were higher; December wheat closing %a1/2c. higher; December corn, 1/2c. higher and lasts. 1/2c. lower. January provisions closed firm, 21/2a5c. to 10c. bigher. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 74/2c.; No. 3, 71/2a72c.; No. 2 red, 74/2a75c; No. 2 corn, 54/2c.; No. 2 red, 74/2a75c; No. 2 corn, 54/2c.; No. 2 white, 34/2a5c.; No. 3 white, 32/2a38c.; No. 2 ryc, 49/2c.; good feeding barley, 35-2a7c.; fair to cohice malting, 44a 58c.; No. 1 flax seeed, \$1.15; No. 1 northwestern, \$1.29; prime timothy seed, \$3.67; mess pork, per barrel, \$16.7a316.87/2; lard, per 100 pounds, \$10.50410.524/2; short ribs, sides (loose), \$8.57/2a9.124/2; dry salted shoulders (boxed), \$8.75a9; closer, contract grade, \$10.25. Chicago Grain Market.

New York Grain and Produce Market
New York, Nov. 26.—Flour—Moderately
active and firm. Wheat—Spot steady;
No. 2 red, 79½c, clevator; No. 2 red, 77½c,
f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth,
83½c, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba,
84½c, f. o. b. afloat; options ruled generally firm all day. The market closed ¾a
3½c, net higher; May closed 80¼c.; December closed 80½c, Corn—Spot weak; No. 2,
61c, elevator and 61½c, f. o. b. afloat; No.
2 yellow, 67c.; No. 2 white, 67c, options
market was exceedingly dull all day but
a shade higher with the west, where December shorts were squeeezed. The close
was at ¼a¼c, net advance; January
closed 55c.; May closed 47½c.; July closed
40½c.; December closed, 55½c. Oats—
Spot dull; No. 2, 36c.; standard white,
38c.; No. 3, 35½c.; No. 2 white, 38c.; No. 3
white, 37½c.; track mixed western, nominal; track white, 37a42c.; options steadier;
December closed 37½c. New York Grain and Produce Market

Buffalo Live Stock Market. East Buffalo, Nov. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 50; butchers' grades, good demand; strong; others easy; prime steers, \$8a6.30; shipping steers, \$2.25a4.75; butchers steers, \$4a5; helfers, \$2.25a4.5; culls, \$1.50a4.25; bulls, \$2.50a4; feeders, \$2.175a4.50; stockers, \$3.25a4; stock helfers, \$2.25a1. Hogs—Receipts, 4.300; 5a10c. higher on light; others steady; heavy, \$3.30a6.35; mixed medium, \$6.15a6.25; Yorkers and pigs, \$6.05a6.10; roughs, \$5.70a5.85; stags, \$4.75a5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 9.400; sheep.

\$4.75a5.25.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 9,400; sheep, steady; lambs, 25a35c. lower; top lambs, \$2.20a5.25; culls to good, \$4a5.10; yearlings, \$1.75a4.; ewes, \$1.25a2.60; sheep, top mixed, \$2.25a3.35; culls to good, \$1.75a3.15.

FINANCIAL

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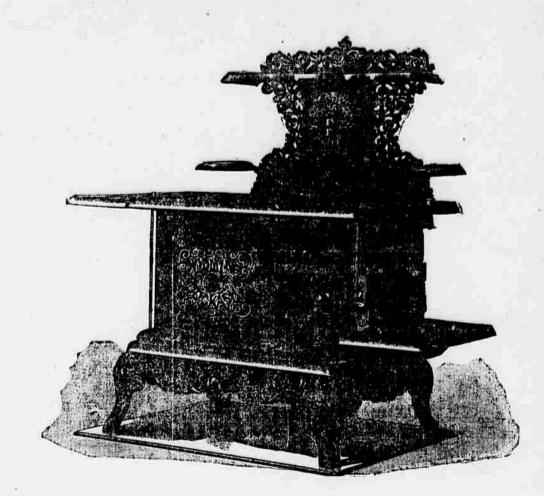
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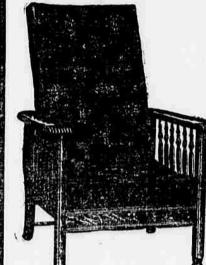
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