DUNMORE--ARIEL TROLLEY ROAD

Proposed Electric Road from Scranton to Lake Ariel—Franchise to Enter Dunmore Asked of Town Council.

The projected trolley road to Lake Ariel has reached a point of development where the company which is to be known as the Scranton & Lake Ariel Railway company has applied for a franchise from the borough of Dunmore.

This and one other franchise is all the new company lacks between Scranton and Lake Ariel.

The entrance into Scranton will be over the lines of the Scranton Railway company, similar to the arrangement of the Northern Electric road. And it was for the purpose of assuring this connection and entrance into the city that the company made application Tuesday night to the Dunmore council for a franchise along the old Drinker turnpike, from the line at Roaring Brook township to Prospect and Dunmore streets where the connection would be made with the Scranton Railway company.

Prospect street is where the Drinker line turns off Drinker street to reach the Moosic Lake railway station.

The option on Lake Ariel is held by Hon. W. L. Connell and the railroad project is not only to develop the lake but the country between Scranton and the terminus in Wayne county, similarly as the Northern Electric is developing the country between there and Factoryville.

In fact some of the most heavily interested in the Northern road are behind this project. But there are others also interested in the enterprise.

Those who appeared at the meeting of the Dunmore council on Tuesday night when the ordinance asking for the franchise was presented were Valentine Bliss, the silk mill owner; W. J. Davis, the tailor; Deputy Prothonotary A. G. Rutherford, Attorney L. P. Wedeman and J. J. Brown, of the former firm of Garney, Brown & Co.

The ordinance was not satisfactory and it was withdrawn or rather it was not formally introduced though the provisions were made known to the council members.

The ordinance was not satisfactory for several reasons. It was not regarded by some of the members as specific enough as to being a trolley or third-rail line and there were some conditions lacking that some of the councilmen would have incorporated.

One of these it has since developed was that the road should be asked to provide for the grading and widening of Drinker street, where necessary and pledging to pay the cost as well as maintainence that would fall on the borough in the event of the macadamizing of the turnpike by reason of it being made a state road. Another was that the road along this thoroughfare be illuminated with arc lights at certain intervals.

These conditions are to be placed in an ordinance to be prepared by Borough Solicitor R. A. Zimmerman and submitted at a meeting of the council this week.

The route of the proposed road to Lake Ariel is through Elmhurst, Moscow, Madisonville, Salem Corners to the lake. While the conditions are similar to those along the Northern road the freight possibilities are considered far more promising. For one thing a rich dairy country would be tapped, from which the shipments of milk are now made over the Erie or are carried by wagon to Scranton.

When some of the men who appeared at the council meeting or were believed to be interested in the project were seen they declined to discuss the project, but it was learned that the project has developed so far that an entrance into Scranton through Dunmore borough is practically all that is needed.

TREMENDOUS POSSIBILITIES.

The following is quoted from a recent prosperity speech of a southern congressman:

"Has it ever occurred to you, Mr. Chairman, that the cotton cloth made in South Carolina annually would make a sheet big enough to cover the entire surface of America and Europe and lap over on the toes of Asia? Or, if all the cattle she raises in each year were one cow, she could browse on the tropical vegetation along the equator while her tail switches icicles off the north pole, and that her milk could float a shipload of her butter and cheese from Charleston to New York? Or, if all the mules we market each year were one mule, it would consume the entire annual corn crop of North Carolina at one meal and kick the spots off the sun without swelling its sides or shaking its tail? Or, if the hogs we raise annually were one hog, that animal would dig the Panama canal in three roots, without grunting, and its squeal would be loud enough to jar the cocoanuts off the trees along the canal zone?"

Sir Oliver Lodge computes that there are 15,625,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 electified corpuscles of ether to every cubic inch of space in the universe. If you don't believe it, count 'em for yourself, since no two of them touch each other. Still, as they are in rapid motion, you may miss a few of them.

OUR LAWMAKERS AT WASHINGTON

The Senators Are Still Talking on the Tariff—When Will it End?

Washington, June 7.—"I am confident that congress will respect the reasonable request made by the hosiery manufacturers and operatives and give an increased measure of protection to this industry," said Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, to-day.

"No incident connected with the present struggle over the tariff has been more interesting to me," said the New Hampshire senator, than this one relating to the duties on hosiery. I am a protectionist, and I believe that one of the best features of a protective tariff system, such as we have had during the past dozen years under the Dingley law, is that it justifies itself by giving work and increased wages to American people, and establishes the industries that are given encouragement by duties to enter into and supply the American markets. The history of our tariff furnishes abundant evidences of the value of the system. We all remember the creation of protective duties for the tin plate industry. We are now called upon to give encouragement to a struggling domestic industry engaged in making hosiery. I believe congress will do it, and that the result, within a short space of time, will be less foreign imports of hosiery, more work and better wages for the men and women in our hosiery factories, and no increase in the retail prices of the class of hosiery which the great majority of our people buy and wear."

Senator Gallinger asserted that he has a special concern about the real needs of the hosiery industry because there are many hosiery mills in New Hampshire. "The fact is that the industry in my home state is languishing on account of the tremendous competition of foreign imports of hosiery. I have advices regarding two of the leading hosiery mills in the state showing that they are able to run upon half time or less, and unless relief speedily comes the enterprising men engaged in efforts to operate these plants, will be obliged to shut them down. What this will mean to the working men and women must be obvious to every person who has any knowledge of what depression and idle mills mean to wage earners every where.

"I cannot believe that American people who buy hosiery are willing to buy foreign made goods when goods made at home by our own people can be obtained at reasonable prices if the domestic industry is given a fair measure of protection," said Senator Gallinger. "We all remember what a hue and cry went up over the country, encouraged in large part by the importers and retail dealers, about increased prices to follow giving protection to tin plate manufacturing in the country. No such advances came to vex our people. But under the protection given by the laws of congress we have established a tin plate industry giving investment to millions of dollars in capital and disbursing millions of dollars annually in wages to our working people.

"Let us do the same with hosiery. The goods will not cost more, soon they will be much better than the imported goods, and American workers will receive employment and good wages from a firmly established industry in thirty or more states of the American Union."

American women have shifted their position on the hosiery question, which has stirred the Ways and Means and Finance Committees of Congress. When the subject first came up thousands of women petitioned congress in protest against increased hosiery duties. The same women are now sending in protests against the continued admission of foreign hosiery to compete with the products of women operatives and the mill workers generally in the hosiery industry of the country.

The members of the senate Finance Committee are receiving thousands of letters and postal cards from the women who originally signed the petitions to the House of Representatives against the increased hosiery duties. These protests are coming at an opportune time, in view of the fact that the Finance Committee and the senate are soon to enter upon the consideration of the cotton goods schedule.

The young women operatives in American hosiery mills have been industrious in promoting their side of the case and pointing out the weakness of the importers' side. They have accomplished much in bringing about a reversal of the position originally taken by the leading society women in many cities in protesting against the increase of hosiery duties. It is recognized by members of the Finance Committee that even so much of the result, in connection with the hosiery contest, is a splendid victory for the working women and at the same time furnishes evidence of awakened interest among the women, even in the dry subject of tariff discussions.

There is no national holiday by federal enactment. The President recommends the observance of Thanksgiving Day, and most of the states have passed laws to secure its observance. The Fourth of July, which is observed in all the states, is covered by state laws.

TRYING TO SAVE THE BEAST

The Grounds on Which a New Trial Will be Asked for the Murderer Barbuoto.

The Middletown Times-Press hears that upon the ground that evidence which did not relate to the case and had a tendency to prejudice the jury was admitted, Ex-Judge Henry B. Fullerton will appeal from the verdict in the case of John Barbuoto found guilty of murder in the first degree week before last. Mr. Fullerton will immediately carry his appeal to the Appellate Division.

Mr. Fullerton contends that Mrs. Gaetano's story describing the criminal assault on the night of the murder should never have been admitted, inasmuch as Barbuoto was not on trial for assault, and that the admission as evidence by court of the assault story prejudiced the jury against the accused. There were also other points to which Mr. Fullerton made strenuous objection during the trial but which were admitted.

Mr. Fullerton will further attempt to show, in his appeal, that the verdict was not justified by the evidence, and that there is a very grave doubt as to who actually did the shooting. The shooting is admitted but there is some uncertainty who actually did it. Mr. Fullerton contends that Mrs. Gaetano was seeking revenge on Barbuoto and that she practically swore his life away as a result. She was the only one during the trial who swore that she saw Barbuoto do the shooting.

On the other hand, Mr. Fullerton will contend that as the night was rather dark, and that all hands were indulging in gun play and further that as a result of the excitement which was but natural, it is probable that Mrs. Gaetano was mistaken as to who actually did the shooting.

Upon these grounds the appeal will be made. The briefs are being prepared now.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The following pupils passed the examination in addition to the number mentioned in a previous issue of this paper:

BETHANY — John Maddaford, Margaret Tamblyn, Alice Ward.

DREHER — Lila Haag, Lillian Bartleson, Clifford Price, Harry Ehrhardt, John Phillips, Helen Bortree, Angie Beesecker, Frances Whittaker, Ray Osborne, Levi Hopps, Elizabeth Beehn, Charles Ehrhardt, Theodore Sieg, Lawrence Barnes, Catharine Gilpin, Carrie Woltjen, Elma Dunning, Mabel Smith.

TEXAS and SEELYVILLE—Fred Saunders, Raymond Short, Helen Eno, Daniel Moules.

WAYMART—Howard Wilson.

SALEM—Elba Alt.

HAWLEY—Robert Schultz.

PRESTON—Elmer Hine, Helen DaVall, Lila Hine.

LEHIGH—Willard Surplus, Albert Latham, Joseph Piscko.

J. J. KOEHLER, Co. Supt.

MURDER AT NICHOLSON.

The local papers give the following particulars of a Wyoming county tragedy:

Roger Greenwood, aged forty-five years, was killed Tuesday morning of last week at 11 o'clock by a shot from a gun alleged to have been fired by Henry J. Sprague, at Sprague's home on the outskirts of Nicholson. A coroner's jury, summoned promptly after the shooting, rendered a verdict charging Sprague with the crime.

Greenwood was shot in the breast and the wound was inflicted at such short range that the breast bone was caved in by the force of the discharge, the victim dying almost instantaneously. he gun used was an ordinary fowling piece, the shot discharged being what is known as No. 8. The shot scattered over the dead man's face and hands, which he had raised in vain for protection, but it was the wound in the breast that proved fatal.

Sprague and Greenwood worked at the Moses Shields company's stone quarry at Nicholson. Sprague was a fireman at the quarry and Greenwood was a stonecutter. Both men were about the same age, and both came originally from England. Sprague is a married man with three children; Greenwood is survived by a wife and four children. They were earning good wages and could have been comfortable were it not that both men drank heavily, particularly after pay days. Sprague and Greenwood were paid on Saturday and had been drinking up to the moment of the shooting. So far as could be ascertained, however, Sprague and Greenwood got along fairly well together when sober, but Sprague could not tolerate Greenwood when they were drinking.

Both Mrs. Sprague and Mrs. Greenwood were, it is said by neighbors, companions, and Mrs. Greenwood was in Sprague's home when her husband was killed. The neighbors say she had been there from a very early hour that morning and shortly after her husband died, she was found lying unconscious on the porch of Sprague's house with her scalp lacerated, but only superficially so. How she got the wound was not disclosed.

The jury brought in the following verdict: We find that Roger Greenwood died from a gunshot wound inflicted by Henry J. Sprague.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW GAME LAWS

The Changes Which Were Approved by Governor Stuart.

The provisions of the game laws of Pennsylvania as recently approved by Governor Stuart, will prove of vast interest to not only sportsmen in this State, but also hunters from neighboring States who hold licenses to hunt in Pennsylvania. The open seasons as fixed by the statute are as follows:

Woodcock—Oct. 1 to Dec. 1; 10 only in one day, 20 in one week, or 50 in a season.

Ruffed Grouse or Pheasant—Oct. 15 to Dec. 1; same as woodcock as to number taken.

Wild Turkeys and Quail—Oct. to Nov. 15; one turkey in one day two only in a season; 10 quail in one day, 40 in a week or 75 in a season. No Hungarian quail shall be killed for two years from May 1 1908.

Plover—July 15 to Dec. 1.

Rail, Coot, Mudhen, Dove, Reed bird, Blackbird, Sandpiper, Tattler, Curlew or any shore bird—Sept. 1 to Jan. 1.

Wilson or Jack Snipe— Sept. 1 to May 1 following.

Wild water fowl of all kinds—Sept. 1 to April 10 following.

Deer—Nov. 15 to Dec. 1; must be a male with horn showing above the hair; buckshot prohibited and no gun shall be used firing more than one ball at a single discharge. Limited to one deer a season.

Gray Fox, or Black Squirrels—Oct. 15 to Dec. 1; limited to six in one day.

Rabbits—Nov. 1 to Dec. 15; limited to 10 in a single day.

Bear—Oct. 1 to Jan 1; unlimited.

Dogs permitted to run at large and chasing either game birds or animals may be shot and killed by any warden other officer or the owner, lessee or employer of the latter. Dog may be hunted on private property if equipped with a collar bearing a metal tag or plate with name and address of the owner, but dogs so equipped may also be shot if they leave the place of their own and chase game.

Sunday hunting is prohibited under a penalty of $25.

All fines mean a day in prison for each dollar unpaid. Fines must be paid within 10 days after being imposed or an appeal taken by certiorari to a higher court.

Game may be removed from the State by any non-resident bearing a license to hunt if tagged with the name and address of the owner, together with the number of his license. Licenses can be obtained from county treasurers as heretofore at a cost of $10.

Ferrets and steel traps, snares and other devices are prohibited, as is also night hunting or shooting deer in the water.

All guns and other equipment of a hunter arrested for violation of the law will be forfeited to the State and taken by the officer making his arrest.

Game may be sold only during the open season.

NEW GAME LAWS DEFINED.

William E. Meehan, Pennsylvania State Fish Commissioner, defines the Pennsylvania fish laws for 1909, the bill that Governor Stuart recently signed, as follows. Open season are:

Trout, April 15 to July 15, inclusive; black bass, June 15 to November 30, inclusive; other game fish, June 15 to December 31, inclusive.

Size of fish which may be taken: Trout, six inches; bass, eight inches; muscallonge, 24 inches; Wall-eyed pike, striped bass and pickerel, 12 inches; rock bass, white bass, yellow perch, calico bass, six inches; measurement of the fish to be taken from tip of nose to tip of tail.

Number of fish to be taken each day: Trout, 40; black bass, 40; muscallonge, 4; other game fish, 25 of each. Game fish same as the act of 1901, with the exception of sunfish, which has been stricken off the game list.

The devices allowed by the new bill are as follow: Number of rods in a stream inhabited by trout, unlimited. Number of hooks, three. A burr hook, or three pronged hook, is a single hook. A hook with three prongs or burr hook for suckers is permitted. Gigging for carp, suckers, mullets and eels is permitted in streams containing no trout during the months of September and October. Fyke nets and dip nets for carp, suckers, mullets and eels have a closed season for the month of June. No device except specifically mentioned is to be used. For game fish rod and line exclusively. Eight tip-ups allowed for pickerel and yellow perch. For minnows any device is allowable except dynamite and poison. For carp, suckers, mullets, and eels, dip nets, fyke nets and an unlimited number of outlines with an aggregate of not more than 100 hooks or less than four hooks to each line. A seine is allowed for shad. Fish baskets are allowed for eels in streams not inhabited by trout. The same restriction applies to outlines.

The new law says that owners of land along streams stocked by the state shall not have the authority to forbid angling, but the fisherman so offending shall be liable for any and all damage.

Take the Citizen. Why not.

BIG TREES AT EXPOSITION.

The whole front of the Forestry Building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is a colonnade of huge fir logs, not one of which is of greater diameter than 5 feet.

The task was not to find in Washington's woods logs large enough, but logs small enough. In every one of the 124 huge logs of the colonnade is sufficient clear lumber to build a five-room bungalow, with enough in the rough left over for a woodshed and something in the way of fence. It is the largest loghouse ever erected. Any one of the big sticks is 40 feet high, and all of them were cut within a radius of fifty miles of Seattle.

During the exposition the structure will house the state's forestry exhibit, the manufacture of lumber being Western Washington's chief industry. To help out the display, the United States Government has installed in the building the only timber testing plant in the West, and this will be allowed to remain when the exposition is over.

When the fair is at an end the Forestry building will go to the State University, by which it will be used as a forestry school, and it also will prove a valuable asset to the City of Seattle as a scenic point for tourists, for the building is set with a background made up of beautiful Lake Washington, the snow-capped mountains and a timble of forest upland transcending in its grandeur.

A FISH MYSTERY.

One strange feature of sea life of the tropics is the regular recurrence of migratory swarms of fish of very small size that return in huge numbers year after year with such absolute regularity that the natives calculate on the event on a certain day in each year and even within an hour or two of the day. One such swarm of fish forms the occasion of an annual holiday and feast at Samos. The fish is not unlike the whitebait for which the English Thames has so long been celebrated, and each year it arrives at Samoa on the same day in the month of October, remains for a day or at the most two days and then disappears entirely till the same day of the following year. Why it comes or whence no curious naturalist has yet discovered, nor has anybody traced its onward course when it leaves the Samoan group, but the fact is unquestionable that suddenly, without notice, the still waters of the lagoon which surround each island within the fringing reef become alive with millions of fishes passing through them for a single day and night and then disappearing for a year as though they had never come.

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