# The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 4, 1897.

Our Democratic friends should be excused for the indulgence in a little exuberance at the present time. When one expects nothing it is undoubtedly a pleasure to receive a portion of the

Concerning the Pesult. The Republican victory in this county Tuesday was not as high as the flag staff not as wide as a barn door but it will serve. The defeat of Langstaff. Heuster and Beck is sincerely to be regretted. The latter went down before a sympathy wave for Koch. Huester's defeat was a consequence largely of Warnke's superior activity. The fate of Langstaff cannot satisfactorily be accounted for until time has been afforded for a detailed analysis of the official returns; but no man on the ticket received a more earnest and energetic support from the Republican organization.

The large deflection of Republican votes from Prvor to Leach and Okell accounts for Pryor's small plurality. Some of this was due to Leach's personal popularity and was complimentary in nature; some of it arese from mistaken sympathy for Oked, who pleaded for votes "to save his little home," but who forgot to mention that his candidacy from start to finish had been a commercial speculation, to our knowledge twice offered for sale, once at \$1,500 and later at \$2,500; and some of it came as an inheritance of the general apathy and restlessnesss of the with the election of a Republican sheriff, prothonotary, district attortively high and dry.

the greatest odds likely to confront paper professing to advocate Republiuine congratulation.

Dr. Swallow's vote appears to have been derived largely from the Democratic party. Let the good work go on!

## The Vote for Swallow.

It is not necessary to endorse Dr. Swallow's Thelesale and indiscriminate method of attack upon Republican state officials to perceive that in the enormous vote which he has just polled there lies an imperative admonition to Pennsylvania Republicanism. Much of the material that this enterprising clergyman used in his campaign of assault upon the reigning Republean dynasty in Pennsylvania was either false in fact or juggled so as to deceive. Enough of it was true, however, to lend plausibility to the whole argument; and back of all was a popular disgust with the state government's superabundant factionalism which concluded to make the political knight errantry of the Dauphin Don Oulyote a. pretext for saying to the belligerent soldiers of fortune: "A plague on both your houses.'

The vote of Swallow was a vote of censure on the last state legislature and upon factional wrangling and caterwauling lately grown intolerable; but more than that, it was a serving of formal notice upon the Republican leadership in command in this great state that in the important politics of the nevt few months the people, also, intend to have some say. Pennsylvania is gladly loyal to party organization and command when these evince due respect for public decency and public opinion. But Pennsylvania can be tempestuous and sullen and at times completely revolutionary when the strength of organization is wielded by one man or group of men arbitrarily and dictatorially, and when in the choosing of officials and in the shaping of legislative or executive policies there is want of fairnesss and lack of candor.

The returns of this last state elecpilotage will heed the warning and

fact that a women went insane over disturbance of mind were incurred by Lackawanna politics this year to drive almost anybody crazy.

## Dignity of Marual Labor.

An exchange deplores the fact that so many young men of this country failure in Instances where success would have attended efforts applied in the right direction. The reference to the evils of the mistaking of one's calling is timely. There is scarcely a publican journalism. locality in the universe that cannot furnish glaring examples of the misfortunes that attend the endeavors of young men to succeed in walks of life that are not suited to their attainments. How many times daily do we see bone and muscle wasting away in some foppish occupation that might he employed with profit in an honorable cailing where perhaps manual lisbor would help to develop and keep in trim a splendid physique. Bending over desks and studying ledger accounts, intricate points of law or other problems, many men become prema-

learned professions. While education ness for shooting at each other and is something to be desired at all times, as a result the descendants of many of it is a mistaken idea that one must the "first families" have dropped by embrace a profession in order to be- the wayside. It is difficult to account come respectable and gain a living in- for these periodical spasms of the come. It is evident that the averago young and in fact old American does dom offered save by astrologers. If not realize the dignity that should be there is indeed anything in the latter attached to manual labor. To the true man it is as honorable to follow a plow, or swing a hammer and shove a jack tucky is at present passing through plane as it is to address a jury in ourt, deal out medicine or lecture upon orthoppy. It is unfortunate that in this country there is a class that is predisposed to look down upon manual labor. But investigation invariably proves that the above class is small! indeed when compared to the great army of Americans who can readily recognize worth whether in broadcloth or blue jeans, and who consider it no disgrace for a man to engage in labor that develops his muscle as well as brain.

The new Jersey law compelling Tracion companies to protect their motormen with vestibuled cars went into effect Monday and it is proposed by the authorities to enforce it throughout the state. No time is being lost in making investigations as to the intention of corporations and it is probable that the New Jersey motorman will be about the most comfortable specimen of his vocation in the country during the cold weather. It is a requirement which should be regarded by all street car companies, whether they are thus subject to law or not. The position of a motorman on an open platform during the bitter winter weather is not en-

### Fidelity or Treason, Which?

During the recent campaign the only candidate on the Republican ticket who received direct and unequivocal support from the Scranton Republican was John R. Jones. In its issue of Nov. 1 that paper published one editorial half a column in length raviewing favorably and fairly Mr. Jones' record as a public official and omitting the innuendo and covert abuse that off year following an unprecedented had caused each of its prior editorials presidential fight. But Lackawanna, on the other Republican candidates to be seized with avidity by the Democratic press for reprint and to be ney and clerk of the courts-four out used by the Democratic managers as of the seven important county offices campaign weapons. Mr. Jones de--makes relatively a better showing served this support, both as a Rethan any of the other Pennsylvania publican fairly nominated and as a counties having a similarly complex business patron of J. A. Scranton and population and in a year of universal | Son who in the last three years has Republican slump stands up compara- turned thousands of dollars' worth of business into the firm's hands, Republicans of the stalwart type, But Mr. Jones' Republicanism was not having thus held their own against more deserving of recognition by a them in several years, may now can principles than was that of any breathe freely. They have proved their of his colleagues on the ticket. Why steadfastness and are entitled to gen- was he praised while the others were knifed?

In order that Mr. Scranton might not have any ground to excuse his expected treachery to the Republican ticket the Republican county chairman in the beginning of the recent campaign, under instructions from the candidates, offered to restore to the Scranton Republican the equal division in the official printing and advertising which it had enjoyed since The Tribune's establishment and up to the spring of 1896, when the former paper's open bolt of the regular Republican ty ticket removed it from possible onsideration. This offer was not made because the Republican's opposition was feared; its power for mischief in the Republican party ceased after its action in contributing to the election of Bailey as mayor and to the turning of the city government over to the Democrats. The offer was made solely to deprive Mr. Scranton of a reasonable excuse to make his customary grab for Democratic campaign money; yet there is excellent reason to believe that \$2500 raised by assessment on the Democratic candidates afterward found its way into the Republican editor's pockets and repre sented the price of Joseph A. Scranton's willingness to do further injury to a party which for nearly thirty years had kept him almost continu ously in office and lined his pockets with hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of political pap.

In view of these facts we feel that omething is due from the consistent and loyal Republican voters of Lackawanna county to The Tribune in the assignment of credit for unswerving fidelity to Republican candidates and principles, rendered without bargains, deals or bribes, to factional friend or foe alike, and rendered solely upon the grounds of confidence and constancy in the Republican cause. In the recent campaign not a cent from any candidate entered The Tribune's pocket over and above payment for small amounts of advertistion constitute a storm signal. Skillful ing and job work together with one day's extra distribution of choose the course of prudence and papers. Even to the printing of cuts of candidates The Tribune bore the whole expense of its advocacy of the There is nothing surprising in the Republican ticket, and has done the same since its first issue. We do not New York politics. Enough worry and note these minor circumstances in any spirit of complaint or regret; but in view of them we confess to be curious to know of the straight Republican voters of Lackawanna county whether they wish hereafter to be parties to the shameful treachery which characterizes the embark upon professions regardless of political dealings of Hon. Joseph A. their fitness for the same, and invite Scranton and his piratical newspaper, the Scranton Boodle Republican, or whether they really believe in decency and fair play and stand ready to encourage these characteristics in Re-

The Chicago boarling house, whose inmates slept peacefully white a burglar looted the rooms, selecting the artirles of wearing apparel best pleasing his fancy, and fitting to his figure, eisurely took a bath, dressed in his borrowed clothes, and departed undisturbed, should be recommended as a resort for people afflicted with insom-

For some time past there has been an epidemic of tragedy down in Kentucky. In fact the chivalrous resident turely old in search of the success that of the blue grass region has been more

shootingmaniac, and explanation isselscience as taught by Prof. Coles and others, it is very evident that old Kenthe sign of shot-guns and bull-dog revolvers.

The paleontological expedition to be sent out from Princeton to southern Patagonic will serve as a foundation for enterprising novellsts to dilate upon for some time to come. No doubt we shall soon hear from Frank Stockton in the shape of a story with the title. "The Great Ichthyosaurus of 1898," or "The New Cretaceans." It will take three years to disturb the fossil birds and mammals from their rest of ages and get them into a condition presentable to the youth of America. Anyone who can recall the impression made at the World's fair by the Peruvian exhibit of mummies that bore every indication of having lived a fast life, and who can recall these relics without a shudder, will be prepared for the pleasures in store for them when Curator Hatch, of the department of vertebral paleontology, returns from southern Patagonia with his outfit.

The Kankakee, Iil., idea of fun seems to differ from that usually noted in to differ from that usually noted in civilized lands. The physicians and male attendants of the State Hospital for the Insane broke up a Hallowe'en pary which the women attendants were enjoying by turning a fire department hose on the participants. The result was rather serious to a number of the insane broke up a Hallowe'en as miners and thus rise to a corresponding degree in the estimation of all other classes. The people, therefore, read with pity and yet with pride of this poor fellow who knew how to save his life with everything all about him in chaos. victims of the "sport" who suffered from broken bones and dangerous bruises. One nurse who was awarded a medal for bravery in saving a patient from the ley waters of the Kankakee river last year, was alarmingly injured by being beaten down with the full force of water from the hose. One is forced to wonder how the unfortunate patients of this institution must be treated if such brutality prevails among its staff officials.

It is probable that people would talk still more about Senorita Evangeline Cisneros if they knew how to proounce her name

Jeffersonian voters in New York did not seem to think the mantle of the late Henry George would fit Seth Low.

### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 4.06 a. m., for Thursday, November 4, 1897. S. 1 A child born on this day will attribute

he defeat of Mr. Horn to a lack of votes It is a pleasure to note that the Klondike fad has dropped almost entirely out of sight. Klondike jokes are now heard only in the cheapest of variety shows. The individual who originated the idea f putting young Scranton girls on the treet cars to run moters and collec-ares, ought to have his profile carved in

Mr. Schadt won a heater at a fair on the South Side the other night. Thus doth good fortune smile on the chilly. The Scranton Times might as well in-clude the election of Billy Bryan in its wholesale claims of victory.

## Use of Machinery in the Coal Mines

From the Philadelphia Record.

One of the immediate effects of the 1ecent strike in the coal regions has been to create a beem in orders for coal mining nachinery, and also to stimulate the in vention of improvements in "underco-ling" machines. It is probably not a hazardous prediction to say that within the next ten years nearly all of the coal mines will be fully equipped with coal cutting machinery in which each cutter will do the work of at least eight or ten miners with the pick. The saving in waste of coal, in time and in wages will, it is calculated, enable producers to place coal at tidewater at somewhat less cost than it is delivered at the mouth of the mine under present methods. Mr. E. W. Parker is at present engaged in compiling for the United States geological survey statistics showing the amount of coal mined by machinery at the present time. Although the work is not yet completed, sufficient data have already been ob-tained to show that the introduction of mining machinery has steadily been progressing within the past five years. In Pennsylvania the rate is the most rapid of all the coal producing states. In 1891 the amount of cosi mined by machinery in this state was 213,402 tons; in 1895 it exceeded 6,000,000 tons. The figures given for fifteen states show an increase from 2,739 short tons in 1891 to 12,333,522 tons in 1898. In 1891 there was no coal mined by machinery in a number of the states now included in the list of producers of machine mined coal.

The lighting of coal mines by electriclty, the mining by compressed air or elec-tric power, the introduction of improved ventilation, of smokeless blasting powder, etc., are all practicable modern inven-tions which will radically change the con-dition of the leaves ition of Mfe in the mines and attract thereto a far superior class of operatives. The grand function which science will perform in the coming years will be the lightening of rough toil and the elevation of the most ignorant class of human beings. Every new invention opens up a new field of work, usually of a superior kind to that which formerly existed; and so far from increasing the sum total of want in the laboring world, each new ap-pliance adds to the sum of comfort. Yet phance adds to the sum of comfort. Yet there are carpers high up in the councils of the nations, of the universities and of the church who in effect preach the old mediaeval doctrine that man was created to earn his bread in the sweat of his face, and that any amelioration of toil by the aid of machinery is a curse. All modern facts prove the contrary; but some theories, like superstitions clients. All modern facts prove the contrary, but some theories, like superstitions, cling to the minds of men with extraordinary tenacity, and, like barnacies on a ship, they greatly retard the rate of human progress. Now and then the barnacies are swept away, and we are surprised to see how the ship dances through the water like a thing of life. So it is with progress in human affairs; it proceeds by fits and starts. A new discovery of over-whelming force gives a sudden impetus to the world's work. Soon tentacles begin to grow upon the invention, reaching out to grasp all neighboring objects, thus impeding progress. Then a fresh impulse

is given by some newer discovery, and so This is, perhaps, a broad view to take in liscussing a subject of limited scope such is the mining of coal by machinery; but tursly old in search of the success that never comes who might have health and wealth as plumbers, machinists. butchers or tillers of the soil.

There are countless illustrations all about us that prove that fortunes can be obtained outside of the so-called shine whiskey have developed a fond-

creation of entirely new designs high-speed engires of most perfect mech-anism needed for these lights. The is but one libustration out of many. In conclusion, we may safely assert that there is no more promising field for the amelio-ration of the hard lot of labor than in the introduction of modern machinery into

### GONE TO THE "DIP."

From the Wilkes-Harro Record.

Accustomed as we are in the coal re-gions to deeds of heroism, the tragedy of the other day in the Von Storch mine of Scranton cannot be read without feel-ing deeply the pathos and horror of the awful event. The poor Hungarian who kept himself alive amid the fire and smoke all around him by drinking the smoke all around him by drinking the air produced by an old broken fan, the crank or which he turned constantly, now feebly and again with the strength of de-spair for some sixteen hours, never dar-ing to stop a moment for lear of being suffocated, reads like an impossible page in some melodramatic story. The "Huns," as we call them generally, in obedience to an American habit of bring-ing everything to a point, have not ex-actly been known for facing great dangers with firm mental equipoise; but all the same they are shown in this thrill-ing feat in a new light, and a few more such examples of feresight will do much toward disturbing the settled belief that these poor people are beyond learning.

Usually heretofore it has been the Hun that fired the gas, or exploded the pow-der, killing and maiming hemself or hundreds of others because of his impene-trable ignorance. But they seem to be im-proving. No doubt the dreadful experiences they have had to encounter from time to time, have taught them many val-uable lessons and at last they seem to be seeing accurately instead of as through a glass darkly. The Huns shortly will mine most of our coal and in proportion

The manner, too, in which the other miners in the Von Storch accident faced death and left behind them written accounts of their peril, is read also with beating hearts and intense sympathy for them. The foreman kept tally of their condition from time to time as the deadly gas and smoke kept stifling them. They watched, as it were, the pale horse coming for them and as their senses thick-ened and the stupor slowly overpowered them, they must have felt as though the fates had been horribly crue! to them. One wrote to his wife and children, teil-ing them he would never see them again, as death was only a short way off. as death was only a short way off. Im-agine his torture, for the screws and the rack were put to him surely. Finally as a last resort all the poor victims started for another part of the mine, where they thought the air might be better. "We have gone to the 'dip," one wrote, but they never got there. they never got there.

Alas for the sad destiny of the human Ans for the sad destiny of the human beings who nist work far down in the bowels of the earth! But as the late Eckley B. Coxe used to say in the lan-guage of the poet, "Men must work and women must weep." Why quote further, the moral is so obvious.

### DECLINE OF THRIFT.

From the Chicago Record.

The typical American was once a model of industry and thrift. From the time of the landing of the pilgrim fathers, with heir frugal habits, down to the close of the civil war period, the average American was not only exceedingly industrious, but exceedingly thrifty as well. Economy and foresight in planning against the wants of the future were virtues highly estoemed and generally practiced. Onving was a habit common to the well-todo and to persons of moderate means
alike. It was the practical desire of
nearly every one to have something laid
by to give him that sense of independence which only can come from the possession of some terromylated was the oversion of some recomplated wentr sum required to supply immedi needs. Every workingmen, too, had the celing that if he was careful and saved his earnings he might some day become a capitalist and an employer of labor. The transition from the one class to the other was easy, a fact which did much to stimulate habits of industry and thrift,

Following the civil war there was a period of prolonged and extensive apecu-ation. Speculation engenders extrava-gance, and in this case the habits of extravagance seem to have permeated all grades of seciety. The extravagance of a considerable portion of the very wealthy in this country is a matter of common notoriety. But in such cases extravagant expenditures do not necesextravagant experiences do not necessarily interfere with further accretions of wealth. But with the moderately well-to-do and the poor it is different. The tendency to live on the very highest scale one's income will permit of course means that nothing can be saved. That is one reason why periods of industrial depression produce such great hardship. So many are dependent on immediate in-comes to meet immediate needs, and so few, comparatively, have anything saved times," that loss of employment or re-dustion of wages means serious priva-tion almost immediately. Another rea-son for the disappearance of habits of thrift doubtless is found in the fact that enterprises are conducted on such a col-ossid scale that it is no losses as ossal scale that it is no longer easy eve for the most industrious and frugal to advance from the rank of workman to that of employer, and in some lines it is impossible. This fact of course destroys one of the greatest incentives to saving that existed in the days when industry was managed on moderate lines.

Whatever the reasons, the truth is indisputable that the American people are not a thrifty people to the extent that they were half a century ago. Such a condition of things cannot but be un-fortunate, both for the people as indirotunate, both for the people as indi-viduals and for the country as a whole. Extravagance and the absence of habits of saving in good times explain to a con-siderable degree the remarkably widespread discontent that is manifested whenever times are hard.

The establishment of postal savings banks would do much to inculcate in persons of very moderate incomes the habits of thrift for which the American once was noted. Many who are willing to sacrifice much in order to lay by money for future meds have been discouraged in attempts at saving by their experience with insecure banking institutions. Afwith insecure banking institutions. Af-ter losing money once or twice in bank failures it is little wonder that some pre-fer to spend their money rather than practice self-denial only to see their sav-ings dissipated in the hands of others to whom they were intrusted for safe keep-ing. The federal government should ex-tablish postal savings banks and thus tablish postal savings banks and thus offer to those who desire to take on habits of thrift an absolutely secure place of denosit for the control of the con deposit for their savings.

## NOT AN ISSUE.

New York Mail and Express, New York Mall and Express.

Nothing could be more unfortunate for the cause of Cuba than the widespread repetition of the contention that the annexation of the island to the United States must follow as a logical sequence of its separation from Spain. No matter how kindly may be the motives behind it, this agitation is damaging and vexatious. Its immediate effect will be to retard any peace negotiations which may be uniterpeace negotiations which may be under-taken by the revalutionary leaders and the Spanish authorities. To recognize the independence and surrender control of Cuba even on the most liberal lerms will be galling enough to Spain, and she will be doubly rejuctant to do so on any con-ditions which even the control of the con-ditions which even the control of the con-ditions which even the control of the conditions which even remotely contemplate the possible acquisition of the territory by this government. Cuban annexation is not an issue in the present struggle in the island, and any attempt to make an issue of it will needlessly embitter and prolong the bloody warfure for independ-



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