# THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

0 s. m.-O'Hara.

yesterday.

nan, decensed.

\$10,000; liabalities, \$17,000.

and retail agents.

A Word to Mothers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

For Business Men

For shoppers

For Sightseers

eccased.

p. m.-Mullen. p. m.-LaBarr. p. m.-Doudican. p. m.-Wall. p. m.-Buah. p. m.-S. Carmody. p. m.-John Gabagan. n. m.-Carriez.

This and That.

# CLEVELANDS Superior Baking Powder

is the great help of modern times to perfect cake and biscuit making, and many a young housekeeper has found the beginning of her success in cookery in its employment.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO ... NEW YORK.

### Imitation baking powders are lower in price, but they are mostly made from alum and are injurious to health when taken in the food.

LIVE NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

### ERATORS SIDE OF THE PRES-ENT DIFFICULTY.

Change Contemplated by the Pennsylvania Coal Company in the Method of Operating Its Collieries. Circular No. 28 Has Not Been Rescinded-It May Be Modified-Paskenger Trains on the Lackawanna Read Making Better Time-The D . I. & W. Board for Today.

In Saturday's North American, of Philadelphia, appeared a letter signed "T. W. B." of Pittston, presenting the operators' side of the anthracite controversy. It was in reply to an editorial in last Thursday's North American and was as follows:

First, as to the assertion that a coal miner cal. First, as to the assertion that a coal miner receives for ten hours' work underground only a dollar and a halt. This statement has been made by different writers through the press dur-ing the last few weeks. During the last ten years not a single instance has come to my notice where a competent miner has worked for any such a wage; and I may been in a position to know whether this is the case or not. The aver-age miner goes into the mines, when working fair time, about 6.30 o'clock in the moring, and gets time, about 0.30 o'clock in the morning, and gets out about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Thus he works, as you see, anowing one-half an hour for all aides of the great issues involved, and then, lunch, which is an unusually short time for a man to take, only nine hours a day instead of ten. This, too, is counting the time from the A Change of M time he goes down inside until he gets outside again, and not the time he is actually at work. For this nine hours the wages of a competent will be backed by the pay rolls of any company in sub-reinsyrvania coar company has been separate from the breaker de-partment, there being a superintend-ent for each of these departments. It is now thought best to combine the

and supplies is about \$1.50 per ton. Out of the thirty-five cents per ton remaining he most get interest on his investment, reimburse himsel r the cost of the plant, which, when the coa gone, is worthless; make provision for extensivand costly fires, lorned breakers, floods, accilents to expensive muchinery and the many other nexpected expenses that are constantly forthoming; and then, and then only, he may have cents profit And yet the Hazleton convention asks for an werage advance in wages of about twenty per sent. Where in the name of the carboniferous age is the advance coming from? Do they ex-pect the operator to go down in his jeans and

h up" this extra cost, and run his colliery a dead loss? Is that right or reasonable "fish un" Does the operator, who furnishes his bundreds of thousands of dollars, and thereby instills into circulation the blood for the great heart of the antiracite ceal fields, have any rights at all? Is it not a fact that the poor and much-abused signed. miner is as well or better off than his labbring brothers in other classes of work? I can show you in Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale or any one of dozens of other mining towns and cities hundreds and thousands of industrious

signed. miners, owning their own homes, and comfort able ones, too; owning real estate, blocks of houses that they rent, and with money in the bank; and all this on the savings from your correspondent's pitiful \$5 per week, we must suppose. Verily, they must have been economi-

## A Change of Methods.

Heretofore the mining department of the Pennsylvania Coal company has ent A. C. Salisbury or ex-Trainmaster

offy receives an average price of about \$1.53 per ton; and his average cost for lasor, royalties Office of the President Office of the President. Dunmore, Pa., Sept. 10, 1000. NOTICE. Taking effect Oct. 1, 1800, Mr. S. Brinckerhoff Thorne is hereby appointed compireller in charge of accounting department, with headquarters at

Denmore, Pa., vice Mr. Sidney Williams, ru-signed. George B. Smith, President, DUNMORE IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. Office of the President. Dunmore, Pa., Sept. 1d, 1900. NOTICE.

Taking effect Oct. 1, 1960, Mr. S. Princkerhoff Thorne is hereby appointed compiralier in charge of the accounting department, with headquarters at Dimmore, Pa., vice Mr. Sidney Willi George B. Smith, President. DUNMORE GAS AND WATER COMPANY. Office of the President.

Dummore, Pa., Sept. 10, 1900. NOTICE. Taking effect Oct. 1, 1900, Mr. S. Brinekerhoff There is hereby appointed comptroller in charge of the accounting department, with headquarters at Dummer, Pa., vice Mr. Sidney Williams, re-

George B. Smith, President.

### Regarding Circular No. 28.

'The now famous "elecular No. 28." which has caused more or less comment during the past month among the Lackawanna railroad men, has not been reseinded by General Superintendent Clarke. In speaking about the circular yesterday Mr. Clarke said that he will give the matter his personal attention and will substitute other clauses in

place of the objectionable ones, and so modify the order that it will meet with the approval of the men. Passenger Trains on Time.

Without reflecting in any way on the 9 p. m.-Murphy. ability of ex-General Superintendent F. P. Hamilton, it must be stated in all truthfulness that the pessen-

road, under the direction of General Superintendent T. E. Clarke and Trainmaster E. M. Rine has been coniderably improved. It is a noticeable fact that the tate trains are being run on time, and that

accidents and wrecks are few and far nor narcotic in any form and may be between. Several changes have been given as confidently to the babe as to made in the crews on the road, firemen have been promoted to engineers, attended its use in the treatment of and other changes made. The company's disabled locomotives are gradually being put into serviceable shape and everyting seems to be running in a satisfactory manner.

### D., L. & W. Board for Today.

Following is the make-up of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western board: Monday, Sept. 9.

WILD CATS, SOUTH. 8.30 p. m.-J. Gerrity, 11 p. m.-Bennett. Tuesday, Sept. 11.

WILD CATS, SOUTH, 12.30 s. m.-Itill, 3 s. m.-J. Hennigan, with Singer's men-

4.20 a. m.-H. V. Colvin. 6 a. m.-J. J. Duffy. m.- Bisbing -Blatterty -Larki 45 p. m.-H. Gilligan.

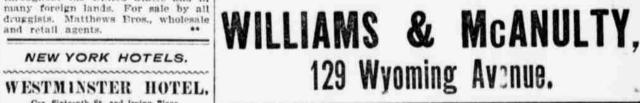
SUMMITS. m., north-Froundeller, m., north-N. Carmedy, with Nichola' men m. south-J. H. McCann, with two 800 class engines, or three 700-class engines. PULLER.

5 a. m.-Singer. PUSHERS. a. m.-Houser, 11 a. m.-Moran.

PASSENGER ENGINE. 6.00 p. m.-Magovern.

WILD CATS, NORTH, -Masters.







monly known as skilled labor, and the rate of wages, as you see, is much higher than any other class of unskilled labor in the land.

As regards the half time referred to: Are the operators responsible for that? Are they to same that the supply of coal is so much greater than the demand that output must of necessity is trict superintendents to report curtailed. Furthermore, are the operators coint to the general superintendent. ing millions while their operations are idle, and yet while the expense of keeping the colliery in condition for work when work comes goes on day by day? They must keep pumpmen, fire bosses, firemen, engineers, stock carstakers, carpenters, blacksmiths and repair men at work, and pay them, too while no coal is going out and no money is coming in. Truly the laboring man

is not the only one who has reason to complain of the short time. The operators would be as glad to work every day as their employes. Again, in regard to the much-discussed com pany stores. It is not true that men are obliged

to trade in them or lose their jobs. This asser-tion is absolutely false. Reciprocity always has been, and always will be, a religious principle of good business, and the laboring man should be amenable to common business usages, as well as the merchant or the professional man. If a man has a good job with a company, there is no reason why, if the company operates a store where goods are of good quality and prices are fair, the man should not give the company his Trade, as well as to give it elsewhere. That is only common justice; and, while, as I have said, men are not forced to do this, it is entirely right and reasonable that the man who does do it voluntarily should, providing he is a good workman, get the better job. Is that anything more

In regard to the semi-monthly pay law: The operators are willing to pay every two weeks at any time their employes ask it. But, as a matter of fact, it would be found by a personal canvass on this question that the majority of the men-prefer to get their money in a lump monthly, rather than in smaller sums semi-monthly. And they are better off at the end of the year there-

they are better off at the end of the year there-for. Any economist will tell you that, I could multiply instances by the score where worthy miners in cases of sickness or accident have been kept from want and starvation for many months by their "hard-hearted masters," and I could give acceptable proof of these cases. Again, "Note the attitude of the mine owners who score the respectful invitation of the miners to meet them," et. Was it a "respectful invita-tion of the miners.

to meet them," et. Was it a "respectful invita-tion?" It seems to me that it was hardly that. The invitation was a demand thinly veiling a threat to strike, and paralyze, not only the an-thracite trade, but the commercial interests of the whole anthracite region, if their demands were not complied with. Is a man to be blamed because he reserves the right to run his own tensiness and resents the interference of outsiders in that which does not concern them; or because he insists on treating with his employes direct? Let the men go directly to their own employer with their grievances and they will be courteous y received and patiently heard. And in so far is the condition of the trade will admit their demands will be granted.

Not the demands formulated by the Hazleton onvention, however. They could not be. I they were, every coal company in the country would go into bankruptcy. Let us look at some figures along this line.

The average man looks at the prices quoted for anthracite coal at our great distributing centers, and seeing stove and chestnut coal quoted at from \$4 to \$5.80 per ton, then looking at the price paid to the man who digs the dusky diamonds, is apt to say, without looking into the merits of the question, "What thieves these oper-ators are." He does not realize that out of this large retail price must be paid a large retail dealer's profit, a large margin to the sales agent, a preposterous and enormous freight rate, a large royalty, the actual cost of the labor, large bills for supplies and at least a small per cent. on the two to five hundred thousand dollars that are necessary to equip a modern coal operation. He does not realize that the expensive buildings

with their costly machinery represent an im-mence outlay of hard cash before a single pound of coal can be shipped, and which, when the coal is exhausted, will be practically a dead loss, as their only value then will be as old iron and firewood. All this before the operator can realize a single cent of profit for the worry and care of a business which has seen its best days, and is every day become more profitless. Out of the \$4 to \$5.50 per ton for which the

coal sells in the retail market the operator actu-

is now thought best to combine the two departments under a number of district superintendents, and each district superintendent to have direct charge of all the company's interests, inside and out, in his division, the district superintendents to report direct

This does away with the present sxstem of "superintendent of mining" and 'superintendent of breakers." The new adjustment is to go into effect about October 1, and the gentlemen who will be in charge of the newly organize system will be as follows: George B Smith, third vice-president; S. Brinck erhoff Thorne, comptroller; Sidney Williams, general superintendent: Andrew Bryden, consulting superintend. ent of mining; Alex. Bryden, mining engineer. The districts are not yet named. In accordance with these changes the following orders have been issued:

> PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY. Office of the Third Vice-President Dunmore, Pa., Sept. 10, 1990. NOTICE.

Taking effect Oct. 1, 1900, Mr. Sidney William a hereby appointed general superintendent in harge of the operating department in Pennsyl rania, with headquarters at Dunmore, Pa. Taking effect Oct. 1, 1900, Mr. S. Brinckerhof Thorne is hereby appointed comptroller in charge t the accounting department at all points, with eadquarters at Dunmore, Pa., vice Mr. Sidney Williams, transferred.

George B, Smith, Approved :-Third Vice-President. W. V. S. Thorne, Second Vice-President.



DR. DENSTEN. 311 Spruce Street. Scran-ton. Pa. /II - cute and Chronic Diseases of Men. Women an Children. Consultation and examination free. Office Hours Daily and Sunday 8 s. m. to o p. m.



Sold by McGarrah & Thomas, Drug-gists,, 209 Lackswarrs ave., Scranton, Pa.



cellent materials and most careful workmanship. Fly-front, Eton and Bolero styles. Just the proper garments for the early fall wear, for cool evenings, etc. If an announcement of reduced prices on jackets of this character were made two months hence it would still doubtless be welcome news. But we like best to offer special advantages right in the season. Thus a full measure of welcome is assured for these splendid fall styles

\$5.00 for All Jackets Worth \$7.50. \$7.50 for All Jackets Worth \$10.00. \$10.00 for All Jackets Worth \$12.50 to \$15.00, \$12.50 for All Jackets Worth \$16.00 to \$18.00. \$15.00 for All Jackets Worth \$20.00 to \$25.00.

CONNOLLY & WALLACE, WASHINGTON AVENUE