

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE

Sterling Heaters...

Are built for economical people. Like the Sterling Range they save you money by reducing your coal bills. Fresh air taken in at the base insures good ventilation. Sterlings are made in three sizes.

Foot & Shear Co.
119 N. Washington Ave

L. R. D. & M.



Can We Wait on You

If there is anything in the shoe market you will find it here. All styles, all shapes, all sizes, all widths to fit and suit any lady who appreciates good shoes. See our windows.

LEWIS, RUDDY, DAVIES & MURPHY
330 Lackawanna Avenue.

Lackawanna Laundry.

725 Penn Avenue. A. B. WARMAN.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

Local data for Oct. 12, 1900:

Highest temperature	67 degrees
Lowest temperature	40 degrees
Humidity	89 per cent.
5 a. m.	89 per cent.
8 p. m.	55 per cent.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED IN SEVERAL CASES

A. L. Dunlavy, Mrs. Catharine Crane and Mrs. Catherine Cannon Were the Fortunate Ones—Why This Was Done.

A. L. Dunlavy, of South Scranton, who was convicted Wednesday of selling liquor without a license, had sentence suspended yesterday by Judge J. L. Love, upon payment of the costs. Dunlavy's attorney, Joseph O'Brien, presented a petition signed by a number of the most prominent citizens of the city, asking that sentence be suspended in the case.

Sentence was suspended, too, in the case of Mrs. Catharine Crane, of Green Ridge, convicted of selling without a license. It required a hard battle on the part of her attorney, John B. Jordan, to move the court in her behalf. The Men's union were at first inclined to be anything but lenient in the case of Mrs. Crane, for she is an old offender. In suspending sentence, Judge Love told her that if at any time she should resume the selling of liquor without a license, she will be called in and sentence imposed.

"You may not escape with the minimum penalty either. I think you ought not to be in this business. It is not a suitable business for a woman, and in my country I refuse to grant a license to any woman to sell liquor."

Mrs. Catharine Cannon, of Christ court, another woman convicted of keeping a speakeasy, also had sentence suspended by Judge Love, for the sake of her young children, who would have to suffer if she went to jail.

Colonel F. L. Hitchcock, of counsel for the Men's union, said yesterday about the matter of suspending sentences:

"We have agreed to this in some cases that seemed to warrant such action upon our part, but have done it with the express understanding that these persons will not again engage in the unlawful sale of liquor. If they do, it will come to our attention, and we will ask the court to call them in and impose sentence. It is not our intention to persecute anyone, but we want the law obeyed and respected, and we are going to have it so."

Will Drill This Afternoon.

Regular drill of Roosevelt Cavalry troop will be held on Saturday afternoon on Johnson's grounds, North Washington avenue, at 3:30 o'clock. All those who participated in the parade on the West Side on Thursday evening are requested to attend the drill and become members of our organization.

Era H. Ripple, Jr., Captain,
J. M. Edwards, Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Donley.
Lecturer of the "Open Field," an illustrated lecture on "Incidents in the Lives of the Poets" at Guernsey hall, on Tuesday evening, October 16. The poets to be considered are Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Burns, Scott, Byron, Poe, Tennyson and others. Admission will be twenty-five cents.

A General Favorite.

Mahony's 33 shoes are a general favorite. Thirty-five different styles, 509 Lackawanna avenue.

Drowsiness is dispelled by Becham's Pills.

SUSPENSE UNRRERIEVED

(Continued from Page 1.)

District President T. D. Nichols, of No. 1, John Smith, of No. 8; District Secretaries John T. Dempsey, of No. 1, James Gallagher, of No. 7, and George Hartline, of No. 9; District Vice President Adam Roseaway, of Scranton; District Committeemen Nicholas Burke, of Scranton; John E. Kearney, of Archbald; Henry Collins, of Carbondale; George Harris.

President's Address.

Without introduction or any formalities President Mitchell advanced to the front of the stage and proceeded to read the following address:

Gentlemen: In opening this convention I desire to briefly outline the purpose which prompted me to call you here; to point out, if I can, the course you should pursue in determining the questions which so vitally affect not only yourselves and the vast constituency you represent, but also the millions of people in the Eastern and New England states and in the antislavery regions connected with the coal and iron industry. Before doing so, however, permit me to congratulate you upon the growth of your organization, as evidenced by the large number of delegates assembled here. This is, without exception, the largest labor convention which has taken place in the industrial history of our nation.

The causes which forced you to engage in the contest which has preceded this convention are, from years of suffering, so indelibly imprinted upon your memories that it would be a waste of words to retrace the path of the truth and report the conditions as they exist; and with exceptional unanimity the public has declared that your cause is just, and that the responsibility for this unfortunate strike rests solely upon the shoulders of those who employed you.

Your own conduct during this strike, even under the most trying circumstances, has won for you and your cause the respect and commendation of all just-minded and patriotic men. Violations of the law have been few in number, and then only under circumstances in which the miners were not wholly at fault. In fact it has been shown that more than half of those who were committed by those whose duty it is to enforce the law than by the mine workers, who have been so erroneously pictured as men entirely devoid of respect for law and order. For this you deserve much credit; labor organizations have no greater enemies than the thoughtless strikers who violate the law or permit themselves to be provoked into the commission of crime.

Assist in Enforcing Law.

It frequently occurs in time of strikes, that employers provoke strikes into violations of the law with the hope and the expectation that public sentiment will be aroused against the strike, and the military arm of the state can be secured to curb the men and defeat the objects for which the strike was inaugurated. Whatever may be your decision here today, whether you end or continue the strike, it is my earnest hope that every man may regard it as his duty not only to obey but to assist in enforcing the law.

When this strike was undertaken, you declared that it would not end unless a majority of the delegates representing the anthracite miners agreed to its termination; we repeatedly announced that we would undertake to decide the future happiness or misery, the weal or woe of the five hundred thousand persons dependent upon the anthracite coal industry for a livelihood, and the weal or woe of the men who work in the collieries, that the boys who work in the breakers, should all be consulted before the officers of your union declare the strike at an end.

Learning that the operators had posted notices at their mines offering an advance of ten per cent. on the wages formerly paid, we deemed it our duty to issue a statement to permit the miners to pass judgment on the question of its acceptance or rejection. In considering the proposition of the operators I want the delegates attending this convention to be calm and dispassionate; to consider the question in all its phases; to measure carefully the chances of success and the possibilities of defeat should the strike continue; to be honest and to be true; to be just and to be fair; to be firm and to be brave; to be wise and to be bold; to be true to your own interests and to the interests of the men who work in the mines.

The Sliding Scale.

Your experience shows that wages are based on a sliding scale, and that the determining factor has been so unsatisfactory to you that you believe the sliding scale should be abolished; you also believe that the laws of Pennsylvania should be changed so that the coal companies, and wages be paid twice each month, you reserving the right of spending your earnings whenever you please. Whether it is better at this time to establish a sliding scale with all your demands is a question which you who are most interested, are called upon to decide. Personally I have hoped that we should be able at this time to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences as now exists in the bituminous coal regions, where employers and miners' delegates meet in joint interstate convention and the prudent, sensible business men, mutually agree upon a scale of wages which remains in force for one year; thus removing the causes of strikes and lockouts; and even yet I believe that in future years the anthracite operators will accept this humane and progressive method of treating with their employees.

Labor organizations, like labor-saving machinery are here to stay; capital may for a time refuse to treat with them; may because of its great power retard the growth of organizations for a time, but like "iron crushed to earth," they "will rise again," and will give battle in the defense of the poor and oppressed.

Now, gentlemen, permit me to admonish you to consider the course you intend to pursue. The eyes of the American people are centered on the city of Scranton today, anxiously awaiting the result of this convention. I do not wish you to retreat, but let less for your labor than it is possible for you to secure. We will with the great organization which has been built up among you to be wrecked and ruined through any mistake of mine or yours.

If you decide wisely and judiciously I can see a destiny brighter and happier for you and for those who will take your places when you have passed away; I see a future where the little boys will be able to attend school instead of wasting their young lives away in the breakers, helping to earn a livelihood for their parents. I can see a future where pleasant homes and happy families will be the lot of mothers who will be in vivid contrast with the conditions of today.

Credentialed Committee.

At the suggestion of President Mitchell, the committee on credentials was appointed by the chief district officers, each district to have three representatives. The following were chosen:

Lewis Hammerly, John T. Dempsey and William Thomas, from District No. 1; George Hartline, Richard Northing and Smith March of District No. 9; C. O'Donnell, Hugh Gallagher and John P. Gallagher, of District No. 7.

While the committee was gathering the credentials an enterprising newspaper staff artist shot off a big cartridge flash-light powder in the gallery to enable him to get a photo of the interior. He was greeted with good-natured sallies from all parts of the house. One delegate called out "Is that dollar-and-a-half powder?" at which there was a general laugh.

Organizer George Harris took occasion at this juncture to introduce the "Golden Miner," an aged coal digger from Mahanoy City, named William

Davies, who is handy at turning verses and who had been moved by the music just before the convention opened. The "Golden Miner" so called because his hair was of that color when he was younger, was greeted with cheers as he took the front of the platform and read the following:

May Truth and Justice guide our thoughts aright
To help and raise the poor down-trodden slave,
And bring him forth from Darkness into Light.

For he who formed the lovely vault above
Made all mankind this Eden to enjoy;
Life is too short without the voice of love;
Without reciprocity for employ.

To do to others what is right and just,
Let Reason be your safeguard here today,
And all your efforts will be surely blessed,
And labor's God forever with you stay.

May Allah's blessings on us fall today,
And Harmony be glorious banner wave,
So all the world can truly say,
We only live the rights of men to save.

A delegate in the rear of the hall claimed the attention of the chair to enter a protest against Organizer Benjamin James not being given a place on the platform. Organizer Diller shifted his 285 pounds a couple of feet to the right to disclose the diminutive "Bennie" meekly occupying a place in the rear row.

President Mitchell suggested that adjournment be made till afternoon to give the committee on credentials time to frame its report. After considerable discussion the hour of reassembling was fixed at 1:30 and the delegates fled out to eat dinner and ponder on President Mitchell's address.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was opened by National Committeeman George Purcell, President Mitchell being detained by an officers' conference at headquarters. "The Golden Miner" was again introduced and recited an original poem describing an aged asthmatic miner's plea to Morpheus to bring him sleep. He was encored and sang a plaintive song of his own along the lines of "Auld Lang Syne." "That's good, old boy," "Ahi he's all right," and the like interrupted his declamation and every verse of his rather elongated song was punctuated with hearty applause.

While waiting for the report of the credential committee a discussion ensued as to whether or not the convention would give the privilege of the floor to a shaggy-looking individual in the rear of the hall who asked permission to address the convention for ten minutes. He was asked if he was a delegate and when he answered "No, I'm a wage-slave," the convention scented socialism and protests came thick and fast against hearing him. A motion to allow the privilege to the "wage-slave" was pending when the credential committee came in, and Chairman Purcell, who had just a moment before advised against adopting the motion, ruled that the motion was now out of order. The ruling was greeted with applause.

President Mitchell arrived at this juncture and took the chair, and the calling of the roll was proceeded with. Each set of delegates announced the number of men in their respective locals and Secretary Dempsey tabulated them, recording each with the number of votes in an honorarium. The ratio of one to 100, or majority fraction thereof. Applause greeted the announcement of the Taylor local that it had 1,475 members, represented by seven delegates.

Jones's Sensation.

Towards the close of the tabulating, Delegate John D. Jones, of Taylor, created a mild sensation by alleging that there were delegates present who had come in on bogus credentials. He explained that some men had staid out and let others have their credentials and that these "others" had a base purpose in being thus substituted. Some of the substitutes were not members of the union, he claimed.

No 67, of an honorarium, 1,700 members and came in for a big round of applause. The Polish local from Shenandoah, recently organized, reported 2,300 members. This was the record, and the announcement thereof was appropriately greeted. Another Shenandoah local reported a thousand members.

Some delegates reported a small membership, but claimed their community had many hundreds of men on strike. They wanted to know whether or not they could vote for these non-union strikers. President Mitchell explained that the credentials of one delegate for each one hundred strikers in its community. "The non-union strikers should be consulted before the delegates are called in," he said. "I do not think this matter of representation is of great importance. I do not look for any close ballots. The chances are that the questions will be decided by a viva voce vote." Cheers followed this declaration.

It was 3:30 when the convention finished receiving the report of the committee on credentials. Then followed the reading of the formal call for the convention, Secretary Dempsey performing this task at the behest of President Mitchell.

Mitchell President.

When "permanent organization" was announced as the order of business, President Mitchell was nominated from various parts of the house and unanimously elected by an enthusiastic vote to preside. Secretary Dempsey was also elected to act as secretary.

President Mitchell thanked the delegates for this token of confidence and assured them that his only purpose would be to preside in a manner satisfactory to all.

REDUCTIONS FOUND IN THE ASSESSMENT WERE DISCOVERED BY COUNCILMAN VAUGHAN YESTERDAY.

An Examination of Books of Thirtieth and Twenty-First Wards Revealed the Fact That in the Former Many Small Reductions Have Been Made This Year and That in the Latter Assessments on D. L. & W. Lots Have Been Reduced Nearly \$1,800 in Some Instances.

The exclusive announcement in yesterday morning's Tribune that Select Councilman D. W. Vaughan had started an investigation of this year's assessment created quite a stir in and around city hall yesterday. It was the general consensus of opinion that the whole assessment should be thoroughly gone over and that if any reductions have been made that they should be added back again.

Councilman Vaughan spent over two hours going over the assessment books for the Thirtieth and Twenty-first wards yesterday afternoon and he discovered numerous instances where reductions had been made in the assessment this year as compared with last year.

He was assisted in going over the books by an interested party and the method adopted was as follows: One took the assessment book for 1899 and the other the assessment book for 1900. The lot and block numbers were then called off and a comparison made between the assessments made for each property this year and the same property in 1899.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

In the Thirteenth ward book he went through all the names beginning with A and B and found several reductions. The names beginning with these letters constitute about one-twentieth of the assessed persons in the ward. The following specific reductions were discovered by him in the Thirteenth ward:

Dr. J. B. Amman's property, assessed for \$1,225 in 1899, assessed for \$1,175 in 1900. Difference of \$50 on improvements.

F. P. Ardn's property assessed for \$4,650 in 1899; assessed for \$4,400 in 1900, a reduction this year of \$250.

E. E. Buzley's property, assessed for \$1,120 in 1899; assessed for \$920 in 1900, a reduction this year of \$200.

John W. Brown's property, assessed for \$1,110 in 1899, assessed for \$900 in 1900, a reduction this year of \$210.

Mr. Vaughan had heard that sweeping reductions had been made in the Twenty-first ward and he got last year's book and made a very casual examination. He found that what he had heard was only too true and discovered that reductions had been made which were almost startling.

It was first noted that the Cathedral cemetery was this year assessed for \$18,000, whereas it was not assessed at all last year. Cemeteries are exempt from taxation and the board of revision and appeal has already crossed the assessment out. This \$18,000, however, figured up in the grand total at the end of the book. The following are but a few of the many reductions discovered in this particular ward in an examination of the book that didn't take over fifteen minutes:

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Two and six-tenths acres of coal land on North Main avenue belonging to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company, assessed in 1899 for \$2,680; assessed in 1900 for \$550, a reduction this year of \$2,130.

Four and six-tenths acres of surface and coal on North Main avenue belonging to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company, assessed in 1899 for \$1,500; assessed in 1900 for \$827, a reduction this year of \$673.

Three lots on Carbon street belonging to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company, assessed in 1899 for \$300 each, assessed in 1900 for \$100 each, or a total reduction of \$300 for this year. The total valuation this year in the Twenty-first ward is about \$40,000 more than last year, but taking out the \$18,000 for the cemetery, which was not included last year, it would leave it about \$22,000 more.

"This is robbery and nothing else," said Mr. Vaughan, after looking over the Twenty-first ward book. "There's been some buggering with these figures to make the assessment appear more than last year. It ought to be more, of course. It ought to be over \$100,000 more on account of all the new houses put up over there. But you can see that the assessments on this company land have been reduced, and in not one instance that I have been able to discover has it been raised.

"They've bunched whole lots of prop-

erty this year in order to make it hard to unravel it but it'll be unraveled all right and we'll get to the bottom of this thing. I think that the Twenty-first ward assessment is worse than that of the Thirtieth. It looks so from this anyway."

The job of going through all the books is going to be a mighty big undertaking, but Mr. Vaughan says he is determined that it shall be done and there is no doubt but that he will bring the matter to the attention of councilmen next Thursday night.

TRUTH

And nothing but the truth. Our business is merely to bring you and our goods together. Then you will do the rest.

CASEY BROS

216 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
PHONE 212.

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F Gentleman,
O Coachman,
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T Miner,
H Rail Road Manager,
E Trainman,
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C Motorman,
H Teamster,
E School Boy

—AT—

CONRAD,

305 Lackawanna Ave.

Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Oil Stoves, Gas Stoves, Steam and Hot Water Heaters.

GUNSTER & FORSYTH,
225-227 PENN AVENUE.

Men's Underwear. Highest Grades at Popular Prices.

Louis Isaac
412 Spruce Street.
Agency for Young's Hats.

Strike Bulletin

Pending the satisfactory adjustment of differences between miners and operators, we have decided to do some ARBITRATION on our own account. We prepared for and expected an early and large Fall trade, which is somewhat delayed on account of the strike, but with our past record for meeting every emergency we have decided to STRIKE right into the heart of regular prices, at the beginning of the season, too, and as a consequence we are now having a sale hitherto WITHOUT PARALLEL.

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Ranges, Heaters and everything in our immense line will be offered at figures bound "to strike" the thrifty housekeeper with delight. OUR POPULAR CREDIT TERMS are more liberal than ever—to meet the occasion.

Butterfly Ties, 50c

The butterfly ties maintain the lead with the good dressers.

They are easy to tie on the high turn down collars, and always hold their shape. Here you get these popular ties in choice designs and neat colors.

"ON THE SQUARE"

809 Washington Ave.

C. F. BECKWITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN
Mine and Mill Supplies,
Machinery, Etc.

Moritz Moszkowski

WRITES TO
Mason & Hamlin

REGARDING THE
Mason and Hamlin Pianoforte

The eminent musician, composer, teacher and pianist, now in Paris, writes in a recent letter warm words of praise in regard to the new scale Mason & Hamlin Pianoforte. Moszkowski says, among other things, "It has a full, singing tone and a most satisfactory action. As a whole, the instrument I believe to be of the very first rank."

A stock of these superb instruments may be seen at the warehouses of

L. B. Powell & Co.

121-123 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

Credit You? Certainly!

THE ECONOMY
221-223-225-227 Wyoming Avenue.

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Men's Union Shoes.
Nearly every union man in Scranton is wearing Mahony's union made shoes, 508 Lackawanna avenue.

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