The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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Less than 500 inches	.25	.275	.30
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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 30, 1901.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

Supreme Court—WILLIAM P. POTTER.
Treasurer—FRANK G. HARRIS.

County.

Judge—J. W. CARPENTER.
Controller—E. A. JONES.
Coroner—DR. J. J. ROBERTS.
Surveyor—GEORGE E. STEVENSON

Election Nov. 5.

"When the Democracy went out of power in our state it left to the Republican party a legacy of almost $40,000,000 of debt. This debt, by wise administration under Republican rule, has been almost entirely paid. We have increased the appropriations to the common schools until we stand at the head of the American states in support of popular education. Under Republican administration there has been paid each year for educational purposes more than was appropriated by the Democratic party in their quarter of a century of misrule. We have increased our appropriations to charitable and eleemosynary institutions until we can make the boast that no state between the two oceans supports these institutions as well as does our own. Our 7,000,000 of people are industrious, honest, law-abiding and happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every side with prosperous business conditions, with people happy, employed and contented, and with every avenue of business and trade fully occupied, and with the prospect of the future brightening and growing more hopeful, the old historic party of obstruction and negation sets up a hysterical cry of false pretense, hypocrisy and insincerity for the purpose of misleading the people and regaining lost power."—From the Republican State Platform.

Don't waste your vote by casting it for Colonel F. L. Hitchcock. He cannot be elected and he knows it.

Expense of Primary Elections.

NO ONE acquainted with the style of argument employed by Editor Lynett of the Times expects him to be fair or honest in the treatment of any subject. Sweeping generalities are his choice weapons. For instance, he would have his readers believe that under a Republican administration the funds of the state are placed in the insecure banks of favored individuals. When the public is informed that one of these favored, and as he would have it, therefore dangerous banks, is no other than the highly prosperous and sound Dime bank of which he is a director, he drops the bad bank business and is now trying to excite his readers about the assessment levied prior to the last Republican primary election.

What he has to say about that is interesting in the extreme. The item of $1,449 required to pay election officers who conduct the primaries in the 161 districts of the county he says "is simply an attempt at highway robbery." "Not a dollar of this is a legal charge against a candidate." Perhaps Editor Lynett's experience as an employer of labor has made known to him a way by which men can be induced to lay aside their own affairs and give attention to his without compensation. If so, truly he is fortunate.

The facts are these: The Republican voters of each election district select by ballot three men whom they authorized to conduct a primary election. The county committee cannot, if it would, go into each district and select three men who would be willing to do the work without compensation. The men elected by the voters must be used and it is not reasonable to expect them to lay aside their ordinary occupations and perform this service for their neighbors without recompense. The Republican party has always maintained that the laborer is worthy of his hire. That is a cardinal principal of Republicanism and the party is not prepared to adopt Editor Lynett's scheme of asking men to work for nothing.

One member of the vigilance committee must attend the convention of the return judges. That will take the best part of a day if he lives in the city and an entire day if he lives any distance beyond the city. Is Editor Lynett just in calling the men highway robbers who believe they are entitled to the expense they incur in quitting work for a day and paying their car fare to and from this city? No fair or honest many would dream of making such a charge.

The expense of election boards has been kept down to the lowest sum possible as every county chairman who has had charge of primary elections since the Crawford county system was adopted can feelingly testify.

"Rental of election booths is entirely unauthorized," says the sage of the Tenderloin. "It is not paid or intended to be paid. If anything, it is a committee perquisite." Will Editor Lynett kindly give the Republican county committee his receipt for entering a man's house and setting by the machinery necessary for a primary election without giving him proper compensation? The Tribune can assure him the committee will appreciate it highly. As a matter of fact Mr. Lynett knows and everybody else knows that since the county has established permanent election booths in only about one-third of the districts of the county suitable rooms must be secured in the other districts and these rooms must necessarily be paid for. That's a plain business proposition not difficult to understand.

The only legitimate items of expense, according to the Times man, are for printing ballots and hiring a hall for the convention. For printing the ballots he would allow $50. Just how he would distribute the ballots to the remote parts of the county he declines to say. Perhaps he has a self-distributing ballot he wants to exploit. Let him not be modest. Trot it out. The county committee will hail it with joy.

The matter of advertising is entirely omitted from the Times' expense account, although the rules provide specifically for certain advertising at certain times, in certain ways, that the voters may be informed of the time for registering and who the candidates are after registration is closed.

We mention this matter of advertising because it has been a tender point between Editor Lynett and the Democratic city and county committees for years. The bills he has turned in for political advertising have staggered more than one chairman and made new assessments on already overassessed candidates a necessity. The members of the Democratic county committee will be delighted to learn from Editor Lynett that he has had a change of heart and that so far as he is concerned political advertising is entitled by right to a place on the free list.

The men who have been fighting some part of every Republican ticket nominated in this city and county for years are at their old game this year. They are the men who are furnishing the enemy with such arguments as they are using. They are not numerous and they are going to be more sour than ever after next Tuesday.

The Era of Firetraps.

IT IS PROBABLE that the cause of the recent disastrous fire in Philadelphia that resulted in destruction of human life in a most shocking way will never be known. Investigation will undoubtedly prove that the appalling disaster was the outcome of criminal carelessness which permitted the storing of so large a building with inflammable material that was a constant menace to the people working in the place.

Whatever may be demonstrated by an inquiry into the affair, the fact that a structure so ineffectually protected that twenty lives should have been sacrificed in as many minutes does not speak well for the vigilance of Philadelphia officials in charge of the departments of public safety. And this terrible disaster should prove a warning that will have the effect of affording better protection in future for those who are obliged to toil in crowded workshops several stories above the ground. There are too many tall buildings these days that are not provided with proper means of escape in case of panic. Many that have been equipped with the so-called "fire escapes" can scarcely be considered safe. The iron ladder attached to an outside window here and there affords little chance for the victim of panic who is liable to be suffocated in an attempt to reach the place of egress. It would seem better to strike at the root of the evil without further delay by the enactment of laws that would prevent the erection of tall buildings that are not fireproof. The Philadelphia holocaust emphasizes the need of such legislation which can alone prevent the constant menace to occupants of carelessly constructed edifices which are filled with busy working people in almost every large city in the country.

Home Missionary Work.

A CONVENTION now in session in this city deserves more than passing attention. It represents some of the best thought of the day regarding many vexing questions, and its deliberations are carried on with deep religious faith and conviction. Whether or not we are enthusiastic over foreign missions, and whether or not we believe that they are accomplishing all that they should, we certainly can bring no arguments to bear against the aims of home missionary work.

More and more should it be evident to the great religious bodies of our land that the necessity for untiring effort is knocking at their doors, and that upon them rests the responsibility of the future of the nation. If they do not use greater power and more comprehensive means, there is a gloomy outlook. Foreign mission work unites with home work at our very gates. We cannot afford to stand aloof and await developments. The only hope for this country is in its firm religious faith and religious standard. With unfaith and atheism comes anarchy and its attendant brood of evils.

All honor to the good women who quietly and gently are touching the aliens here and there, through the Home Missionary societies, and endeavoring to teach them civilization and, most of all, the value of religious living.

The assassin of President McKinley has paid the penalty of the most colossal crime of the new century with his life. A pitifully poor return it was for that life so noble, so pure and so beautiful. But such as it was the law demanded and has taken it from the wretch who claimed it as his own, and claimed also the right to cause millions to curse him as few murderers have ever been execrated and to bring more sorrow to his native land than was ever its sad fate in the past. It seems a pity that the assassin could not have been made to render such atonement as would have designated the real inspiration which led to the deed. His worthless life is no atonement. To have given up any of the secrets which could have led to some definite result in tracing the beginning of the crime was the only purpose which he could serve on earth. If that hope was denied to an enraged and affected nation, the sooner he was removed the better.

Every candidate on the Republican ticket is worthy of the earnest support of every true Republican.

According to Rev. Israel Hicks, the St. Louis weather prophet, the real storm season will not open until the last of November. About that time, however, all believers in the prognostications of Rev. Mr. Hicks are expected to see that the coal bins are full and that winter flannels are in readiness for instant use.

The action of a certain saffron Scranton sheet which garbles The Tribune's strike reports each day for its evening edition and then fiercely criticises the same, reminds one of the story of the man who milked his neighbor's cow and then kicked her because she did not give pure cream only.

The terror of certain defeat has seized the Democratic candidates and their friends. For proof notice the frenzied lies and back action logic of the Evening Orange.

Judge J. W. Carpenter is an ideal judge. The people of Lackawanna will be unfair to themselves if they do not continue him in the position he so worthily fills.

The frantic efforts of the Democratic newspapers to prove that Judge Yerkes is the friend of labor arouses suspicions of the presence of an African in the woodpile somewhere.

General Miles can now spend some time preparing statistics to show in what respect he was wrong in his former position on the army canteen law.

With Don Carlos, General Weyler and an unruly populace in view, the prospects before the boy king of Spain are not particularly alluring.

Modern colonial novels are as a rule not as good as the old time yellow covered dime variety and they are much more expensive.

Kentucky can provide juries qualified to convict Caleb Powers so long as the young man cares to apply for new trials.

When advising the discentralization of the army bureaus General Miles might have had "embalmed" beef on his mind.

King Solomon would probably have had difficulty in giving satisfactory rulings if called upon to preside at the Schley inquiry.

It is to be hoped that there will be no applications for "new trial" when the Schley inquiry has adjourned.

In the matter of dictatorship General Weyler admits that he is in the hands of his friends.

Statistics from Bureau of Labor.

Editor of The Tribune.

It may not be generally known among the laboring classes that a bureau of labor was established at Washington, where reports are received from all parts of Europe and America, treating upon the social, industrial and educational condition of the laboring element, both men and women.

The first office created for this purpose was in Massachusetts, in 1869, at the petition of the shoemakers of that state. The provisions of that act prescribed:

"The duties of such bureau shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the legislature on or before the first day of March in each year, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in this commonwealth, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industry of the commonwealth."

There are now in this country thirty-one state offices similar to that in Massachusetts in 1869. Pennsylvania established such an office in 1872. In 1873 Hon. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill in congress "to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of wages and hours of labor, and the division of profits between labor and capital in the United States."

Mr. Hoar's bill passed the house and was referred to committee in the senate. At every session following amendments or substitute bills were offered, but not acted upon. In 1879 the legislature of Massachusetts sent a resolution to congress asking for the establishment of a bureau of labor. Bills were placed at every session, but not until June 27, 1884, was a bill passed and signed by the president. This bill provided that "the commissioner of labor shall collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity."

After the bureau of labor had been in existence three years, and had shown the character of its work, the Knights of Labor asked congress to create a department of labor, to be independent of any of the general department. In compliance with this request an act was passed and approved June 13, 1888, providing that "There shall be at the seat of government a department of labor, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon the relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity."

Thus was the department of labor organized with a commissioner of labor with the necessary clerks and special agents. He is also "authorized to publish a bi-monthly bulletin, as to condition of labor in this and other countries, and such other facts as may be deemed of value to the industrial interest of the country."

The British, French, Belgian, Australian, New Zealand, New South Wales, the Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario have followed the example of the United States in establishing bureaus of labor statistics, usually adopting the American plan.

The information collected in the above was gleaned from a pamphlet published by Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, for the Pan-American exposition, 1901. There has been published in addition to the bulletins seventeen or eighteen volumes of statistics reported to congress. Through a request made to our congressman, Hon. William Connell, a full set of these reports that are in print, as well as all the copies of the bulletins, have been sent to the Carbondale public library.

In the government building at Buffalo a large chart was on exhibition giving the number of strikes from 1881 to 1900, together with the number of establishments and employes involved, the loss in wages to the workingmen as well as loss and damage to the establishments affected. As the chart was represented by lines across it, over which hundreds, thousands and millions were indicated by perpendicular lines, the number could only approximately be got at, consequently the figures are given in round numbers. In the annual report to congress in 1894, exact figures are given of every event from Jan. 1, 1887, to June 30, 1894. The aggregate loss in wages of employes in the thirteen years and a half was by strikes $161,907,057, and by lockouts $26,635,516, and to employers in the same period, $94,825,257.

Year.	Strikes Ordered by Organization.	Not Ordered.
1881	249	350
1882	240	240
1883	500	900
1884	240	225
1885	460	240
1886	700	575
1887	900	400
1888	500	200
1889	740	400
1890	1,300	600
1891	900	500
1892	900	400
1893	900	400
1894	800	350
1895	700	600
1896	650	400
1897	600	300
1898	725	400
1899	1,000	500
1900	1,250	500

Year.	Establishments Involved.	Employes Involved.
1881	9,840	110,000
1882	9,478	130,000
1883	9,945	135,000
1884	9,660	190,000
1885	9,300	210,000
1886	10,000	570,000
1887	6,000	510,000
1888	3,500	150,000
1889	3,803	158,000
1890	9,300	350,000
1891	8,200	300,000
1892	5,700	250,000
1893	7,500	340,000
1894	8,500	650,000
1895	7,000	300,000
1896	5,500	240,000
1897	8,500	420,000
1898	4,800	300,000
1899	11,000	400,000
1900	9,000	500,000

Year.	Loss in Wages to Employes.	Loss to Employers.
1881	$ 3,500,000	$ 2,000,000
1882	10,000,000	4,500,000
1883	6,500,000	4,000,000
1884	7,500,000	5,500,000
1885	10,750,000	4,500,000
1886	15,000,000	12,250,000
1887	33,500,000	8,750,000
1888	6,500,000	6,500,000
1889	10,500,000	3,000,000
1890	14,000,000	5,000,000
1891	10,000,000	6,250,000
1892	12,000,000	5,100,000
1893	20,000,000	5,500,000
1894	35,000,000	13,000,000
1895	12,000,000	5,000,000
1896	11,000,000	5,250,000
1897	18,000,000	4,750,000
1898	10,000,000	4,500,000
1899	15,000,000	7,500,000
1900	18,250,000	7,500,000

Assistance given by the labor organizations to those on strike. Instead of quoting the assistance rendered in each of the twenty years recorded, I have taken those years where the amount exceeded a million dollars, except 1894 and 1899. In all the other years the assistance ranged from a quarter to three quarter million dollars.

1886	$1,000,000
1887	1,000,000
1888	1,750,000
1891	1,250,000
1894	750,000
1898	600,000
1900	1,500,000

In 1894, when loss in wages amounted to $35,000,000, the average loss to each individual would be $51 and the average assistance granted would be 9 cents.

It is easily seen from the foregoing figures that strikes are not profitable to the parties involved, but must prove deleterious to every business deriving its support from the wages of industry.

P. W. Jay.

Carbondale, Oct. 28, 1901.

LITERARY NOTES.

"The Wages of Sin," the novel by Laura Marlett, published by R. F. Fenno & Co., enjoys the distinction of being the most powerful story ever written by that gifted writer.

That notorious old pirate, Captain Kidd, figures somewhat in the latest historical novel, "When a Witch Is Young." He is described as "a fearless and skillful seaman and a generous friend."

"Princess Pluck," Una L. Silberrad's new novel, which Doubleday, Page & Co. publish about Nov. 1, takes its title from the nickname of the young girl, whose character is said to be as unique as her name. We are led to believe it is not at all like "A Lady of Dreams," lacking much of the sombre qualities of the latter and dealing with people of a happier station in life. But, whatever it is, much is to be expected of an author whose success of last year left the London Bookman to announce "an unmistakable genius," whose book was "the most interesting and memorable novel of 1900."

A very seasonable article is the lesson in Ainslee's for November, "Training a Foot Ball Team," by Allen Sangree, which is illustrated with photographs of dramatic interest. More important and equally readable is "Our Farming Industry," by F. M. Todd, a graphic account of the American farmer and his gigantic enterprises. "The Sailor and the Land Shark," by Carl Hovey, tells of the helplessness of Jack ashore, of the cunning and rapacity of the boarding masters. It is a story of feudal domination that would seem impossible today, and yet prevails most in the greatest city of the country. In "Marriage Nowadays" Cyrus C. Adams points the moral of France, the most non-marrying of countries, and calls attention to the fact that Americans have always been disposed to early marriage, but less so in the past two decades. He finds that most of our self-made men married matrimony on $1,000 a year or less.

"Palmistry, or How to Know Your Future by the Hand," is the title of an interesting work upon the fascinating study by Franklin Martini, the well known artist and palmist and author of "How to Read the Eye." In this little work the author has handled what has always been considered a complicated science in a manner that makes it comprehensive to the most unskilled novice. His charts and maps of the hand, as well as the explanatory notes, are well prepared and can be easily understood by the student of ordinary intelligence. Equipped by one of Martini's text books, the amateur palmist may in a short time become proficient in the science, and acquire knowledge of human character that will not only be a source of amusement, but will often be of great value in a business way. Franklin Martini, publisher, Allentown, Pa.

Persons interested in the development and teachings of spiritualism will find in the November issue of the New Thought magazine, Mind, a symposium giving a most luminous outline of the subject. Its religious message, its scientific and moral aspects, and its ethics and economics are discussed respectively by Dr. J. M. Peebles, A. M., Harrison D. Barrett and Willard J. Hull—recognized leaders of this movement. In view of the recent "confession" of Mrs. Piper, these articles are both timely and interesting. The subject of the frontispiece portrait this month is Henry Wood, who contributes the opening article, "Are There Fresh Revelations of Truth?" It is a scholarly production, written in this famous author's best style, and is followed by a suggestive biographic sketch of Mr. Wood from the pen of Editor Patterson. There are two excellent poems in this issue, followed by the concluding instalment of "Nada the Magician," Isabella Ingersoll's fascinating occult story. The leading paper of the December Mind will be on "The Philosophy of Adjustment," by Horatio W. Dresser, accompanied with a portrait and sketch of the writer. (50 cents, at news-stands, $2 a year. The Alliance Publishing company, Fifth avenue, New York.)

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"It Is the Thing."

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For Shop or Mill.

FOR THIS WEEK:

$1.25 Grades, 95c

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In all sizes now. Get them now. We will not have them long.

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For Men, Women and Children.

Now is the time to change to heavier underwear. You want the best value it is possible to obtain. Our lines are acknowledged leaders of dependable underwear, from the finest made garments to as low prices as good reliable makes can be sold for. All that is best and newest are found here in white and natural wool.

THE "STUTTGARTER" NORMAL SANITARY UNDERWEAR, superior to all.

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COMBINATION SUITS, for men, women and children in the "Stuttgarter" and other popular makes; natural and white, in different weights.

MEN'S NATURAL extra heavy weight fleece lined Shirts and Drawers; exceptional value for fifty cents. Our special price, 43c.

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EXTRAORDINARY VALUES at 50c, 75c and $1.00.

LADIES' EXTRA HEAVY fleece lined and silk trimmed, in white only; an extra bargain value. Special price, 25c.

JERSEY RIBBED VESTS, in white only, fine soft fleece lined, silk crochet edge, with silk ribbon trimming. Special price, 50c.

GREAT VALUE IN NATURAL WOOL and white at 75c and $1.00; medium and heavy weight.

IMPORTED SWISS UNDERWEAR, in silk and wool, all-wool, silk and cotton and wool and cotton, in natural and white, in all sizes and weights.

BOYS' EXTRA VALUE GREY FLEECE LINED, sizes 24 to 34. Special price, 25c. Misses' Jersey Ribbed Vests and Pants, fleece lined. Silk ribbon trimmed. Special price, 25c. Special prices on odd sizes and broken lots.

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"Mission" Furniture was so named because it is copied from furniture discovered in the ruins of the Mission Houses of Old Mexico. It is

Handsome Unique Comfortable and Durable

and well worth considering if you are about to buy furniture.

It is finished in Antwerp, Austrian and Weathered Oak. Call and see it.

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Selected with care as to your purse and needs. Our

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Stock is exceptionally good quality for the price. Small sums talk big and have much strength amongst our seasonable offerings.

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Successors to Machine Business of Dickson Manufacturing Co., Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Stationary Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, Pumps.

SCRANTON'S BUSINESS HOUSES.

THESE ENTERPRISING DEALERS CAN SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS OF EVERY CHARACTER PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR.
Storm sash and doors, store fronts, office and store furniture, in hard or soft wood, and jobbing.
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BUGGIES and WAGONS of all kinds; also Horses and Building Lots at bargains. HORSES CLIPPED and GROOMED at
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CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
Dealers in
PLATE GLASS AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

E. JOSEPH KUETTEL,
rear 511 Lackawanna avenue, manufacturer of Wire Screens of all kinds; fully prepared for the spring season. We make all kinds of porch screens, etc.

PETER STIPP,
General Contractor, Builder and Dealer in Building Stone. Cementing of cellars a specialty. Telephone 2502.
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We make a specialty of fine bread stuffs.
Orders for Salads, Oysters, Croquettes, etc., promptly filled.
A full line of Ice Cream and Ices.

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Electric Wiring and Fixtures.
Electric Bell and Telephone Work.
309 COMMONWEALTH BUILDING

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In announcing the opening of our new stock, we call special attention to the fact that our Entire Line has been made to our special order, thus giving us an Exclusive Line of designs and colorings from the world's leading mills. Never before have we been enabled to offer a stock so complete at such tempting prices. A superb stock of all the leading fabrics.

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STOVES

Gunster & Forsyth
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Capital $200,000. Surplus $525,000
United States Depositary.
Special attention given to BUSINESS, PERSONAL and SAVINGS ACCOUNTS, whether large or small.
Open Saturday evenings from 8 to 9 o'clock.
WM. CONNELL, President
HENRY BELIN, JR., Vice Pres.
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