

## The News of Carbondale.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

## Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

June 1, 1901.

Trains leave Carbondale at city station as follows:

For Scranton and Wilkes-Barre—6:06, 7:06, 8:06, 9:06, 10:06, 11:06 a. m.; 12:16, 1:16, 2:16, 3:16, 4:16, 5:16, 6:16, 7:16, 8:16, 9:16, 10:16, 11:16 p. m.

Sunday trains leave at 8:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30 p. m.

For Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, Boston, New England points, etc.—7:09 a. m.; 1:01, 4:01 p. m. (daily).

For Lake Umbagog, Waymont and Honesdale—7:12, 11:02 a. m.; 1:02, 4:02 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Lake Umbagog, Waymont and Honesdale at 8:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30 p. m.

Trains arrive at Carbondale from Wilkes-Barre and Scranton as follows: 6:36, 8:36, 9:36, 10:36, 11:36 a. m.; 12:36, 1:36, 2:36, 3:36, 4:36, 5:36, 6:36, 7:36, 8:36, 9:36, 10:36, 11:36 p. m.

Sunday trains arrive at Carbondale from Lake Umbagog, Waymont and Honesdale at 12:15, 4:15 and 7:15 p. m.

## New York, Ontario and Western.

Sept. 17, 1901.

Trains leave Carbondale for Scranton at 7:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.

Sunday trains at 7:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.

Trains leave Carbondale for points north at 11:15 a. m.; 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15 p. m.

Trains leaving at 11:15 a. m. on week days and 9:15 a. m. on Sundays make connections for New York, Genoa, and other points.

Trains arrive from Scranton at 11:10 a. m.; 4:40 p. m.; from points north at 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10 p. m.

Trains arrive at Carbondale from Lake Umbagog, Waymont and Honesdale at 12:15, 4:15 and 7:15 p. m.

## Erie Railroad.

June 25, 1901.

Trains leave city station, Carbondale, daily except Sunday at 7:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. for Grand and Scranton, and 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. for Binghamton, making connections for New York, Albany, Buffalo, and other points.

Sunday trains leave at 8:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. for Grand and Scranton, and 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. for Binghamton.

Trains arrive at Carbondale from Grand and Scranton at 11:10 a. m. and 7:10 p. m.

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## determining and settling what are, or appear to be, differences.

An important consideration was the language which the miners should use when presenting their requests. Approach, he said, in a respectful way; be gentlemen; use no threats, but depend upon persuasive remarks to bring about your employers to your way of looking at your troubles; then you will find that you will be met half way. It is done that but was not the case.

Mr. Abrahamson regretted that he did not see more of an equality in this country between the colliery owner and the colliery employee, and he sharply rebuked the former for his insensibility in keeping away from his men and shutting his eyes to the recognition of their rights. This recognition was one of the principle things to be fought for by means of organization.

He was glad to notice how this question of capital and labor was prominent at the sermons of the pastors in their Thanksgiving day utterances. He also noted the feeling of fear that ran through them all as to the results of the bargain that was to be struck next April between capital and labor.

There seemed to be something in the very ground, but, said he, with vehemence, "It will be the fault of the capitalists if they refuse to recognize the rights of the miners to show them that they have grievances that seem to need righting."

One doctor of divinity, he continued, criticizes us severely because we say we have rights as workmen. As to the present strike in Scranton I think it ought to be settled in a day. Probably the cause of the strike is not just that I cannot say, but there is no reason why these parties could not meet with each other. I hate the boycott as hard as any man can, but I don't think the idea of a workmen's union to defend the rights of which this doctor would deny. This man says that idlers have no rights to live, but he is not speaking of idlers; he is speaking of workers. The alternative that he offers is that if you don't care to work for a man you have the right of liberty and can go where you please to work, but what about the black list? What is a man to do when he leaves one man's employment and his name is handed around to other employers as to doing him the right to work. Where is the liberty? As well take a man out into the ocean, pull the board from under him and tell him to walk; that he is now at liberty.

In conclusion, he renewed his counsel that the miners unite for the formation of boards of conciliation which would remove their trouble.

Prior to "Mabon's" talk, short addresses were made by Hon. J. J. O'Neill, Rev. Dr. H. J. Whalen and President Judge Edwards.

On the stage, beside these, were Postmaster John H. Thomas and E. D. Lathrop. In a box were Mayor K. D. Patrick and Henry Collins of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers.

The Mozart band played several selections and at the end of his address "Mabon" led his countrymen in the audience in singing the national song of Wales.

The stormy weather militated against the attendance and kept many a miner from attending, whose home was on the outskirts and who would have had to trudge through snow and cold to reach the Grand opera house to hear the noted representative and leader of his own people. The miners and others, a number of them prominent citizens, merchants, professional men, and the like, were, however, enthusiastic and as Judge Edwards aptly expressed it, the audience, like Milton's, though few, was fit.

"Mabon," when introduced by Hon. S. J. Jones, the chairman of the evening, was loudly applauded and elected when he left his seat and came down the stage to commence his talk to the men of the mines, who were eager to hear his wise counsel of the matters that were their salvation as sons of toil.

The fifth of Mr. Abrahamson's talk was the formation of boards of conciliation to redress their wrongs, and he urged, with emphasis and force, that the miners fight for that recognition that would bring about an equality between them and their employers, that by meeting as equals they could win the "sword of reason" and "cannon balls of common-sense" to settle their disputes and redress their grievances.

In his preface to the argument of his talk, he affirmed that no fair-minded man would or could deny that the abuses and objects of the mine owners constituted the cause of their existence. These requests, he does not like the word demands, were, simply, wages, enactment of laws for the safe-guarding of their lives while at work and the formation of boards of conciliation and arbitration. He repeated the suggestion, stipulated offered, that the law of supply and demand would regulate the matter of wages. Too often the law of supply and demand put the shrew and blood of the workmen on the low level of merchandise. When the workman's life was continually endangered by his toil, it could be cruel to rank it as merchandise. By wages, he meant that portion which would not only allow the miners to feed and clothe and provide a decent habitation, but allow him sufficient to lay aside for his support for the days that he would no longer be able to earn by his daily sweat.

To get these demands we find that organization is necessary; not that all employers are tyrants, for they are not, but it is to bring in line the indifferent employer, that he may be placed alongside of the noble employers who have always recognized the rights of their workmen.

At this juncture, Mr. Abrahamson delved into the fifth of his talk, the settlement of industrial troubles by conciliation, and if not conciliation, arbitration, but never by the cruel lock-out or the foolish strike.

The great trusts of the capitalists of this country are certainly no fear for him, he continued, for these would give the workmen all the more reason to become stronger and meet them on an equal ground; that these great organizations of capital would find that their representatives would meet with the representatives of the workmen and by aid of the sword of reason and cannon balls of common sense, understand the troubles and settle them without resort to the cruel law of retaliation.

There are two sides to every question, and this is all that he would ask of the great capitalists—that they would recognize the right of the workmen to show their side of the question to meet around the table and, as man to man, talk over their troubles, sift them, conciliate them and settle them.

He urged upon the miners to follow the course that the miners of Wales adopt and have followed for twenty-three years with out a single strike. It is not that they do not have grievances; they have them, but sometimes these are not grievances, they are nothing, as is determined when the men come together in the boards of conciliation. But this is the only way of

Baptist church last night for the benefit of the Methodist church was the splendid success that the course and the efforts of the promoters and participants merited. Seldom before were so many artists heard in such a popular program and the looking on was all and more than was anticipated. The audience felt grateful to the promoters of the enterprise and were glad of the opportunity to aid the church.

## THE M'KINLEY MEMORIAL.

Postmaster Thomas Has Been Authorized to Receive Subscriptions.

Postmaster John H. Thomas has been authorized by the National Memorial association to receive subscriptions to the fund for the proposed monument to be erected at Canton, Ohio, over the grave of the late lamented President McKinley.

This will give to Carbondalians the opportunity to aid in perpetuating the memory of the late president, as is intended through this memorial. Carbondale, always to the front in patriotic response, is not lacking in this occasion and a fitting response is looked for. The subscriptions will be acknowledged through the press, from time to time.

## GREAT G. A. R. EVENT.

Davies' Post Inspection Proved to Be All That Was Desired to Make It Remembered as the Best Exemplification of Ritual Work Seen in This City.

On Wednesday evening Davies' post headquarters was crowded with comrades who had assembled to participate in the annual Grand Army Inspection. Among the visitors there came from Scranton a large delegation from Ezra S. Griffin post to witness the work of Commander McComb, and to make a fraternal call on the members of the order in this city.

From information gathered from reliable sources it is admitted that Commander McComb has infused new life in Davies' post since his return to our city, and that during the last year he has performed the duties of command with more fidelity and military precision than has been manifested here in a score of years.

An inspection properly performed means that all of the forms and ceremonies pertaining to Grand Army post should be fully observed, and that a complete exemplification of all the time ritual literature shall be rendered without the aid of any manuscript or print.

Knowing Commander McComb's ability to create and declaim, his comrades felt that the results of every detail would be put to a high standard. They were gratified with what they saw and heard, and they attested it in unmitigated words.

Commander McComb ascribes great credit to his comrades who assisted him in the interesting ceremony, and to Officer of the Day Christopher Shultz, who makes special allusion for his efficiency and zeal.

A portion of the evening was devoted to an interchange of courtesies between the local and visiting commands. Inspector Officer W. S. Jones began a series of interesting talks. "Gears" were passed, and, as they were placed in the hands of the men who represent the great army of patriots who made this nation free, prosperous and happy.

As train hour came altogether too fast, the comrades reluctantly prepared to separate. Commander McComb made the visitors feel that they were fully appreciated, and that their affiliation and social contact had given pleasure to all concerned.

After parting with their traveling comrades the post resumed its regular order of business, and finally brought the delightful evening to a close amid plaudits and compliments for its commander.

## POOR BOARD MEETS.

Decide to Have Board's Attorney Defend Steward Clune in Assault and Battery Case.

The poor board met last night in regular session, Chairman Thomas being the only absentee. McCabe was made chairman.

Mr. McCabe, for the farm committee, reported that he had been to the farm with Director McMillan and found a leak in the building which was running out as there was running in. The water in the front is now seven feet in depth and if the leak is repaired the farm would have a dam to be proud of. Mr. McMillan thought that the leak should be repaired. A bill from the city was read for two years' rent, \$120 for the year ending April 1, and \$120 for the year 1898, the warrant for that year having been lost and the bill never paid. An order was drawn, by motion, for \$120, to be paid to the city for the rent in 1898.

Tag Collector Barrett was before the board and desired permission to secure legal opinions from the board's attorney with respect to the collecting of taxes on several properties. The permission was granted.

Mr. McCabe reviewed the bill he had been to see the attorney in relation to the bill of Mr. Kirby. The attorney's opinion was that the bill, which has been before the board for some time, be paid. On motion, a warrant was drawn for the amount.

One of the directors wanted something done in relation to the case of a woman on Fallbrook street who was receiving aid from the poor board and was always drunk, leaving her children to be taken care of by the neighbors. The directors were of the opinion that this state of affairs should go on until the neighbors came before the board and stated the facts of the case.

Another case which puzzled the members was a bill from L. Brauer for \$1. The bill was for a given woman who had no affidavit before the board and no affidavit stating she was in need. She did not present the affidavit to any poor director, nor did any director authorize Mr. Brauer to give her the bill. The bill was laid on the table.

"Pock" Padden wanted coal and \$1 a month. He is now keeping "back" on Welsh Hill with another man. The application was not granted.

The board decided to authorize their solicitor to defend Steward Clune in the case brought against him by "Pock" Padden on the charge of assault and battery, while Padden was an inmate at the poor farm. The case comes up for trial on the 17th of next month, and all the directors will attend. The meeting then adjourned.

## Church Services at St. Paul's.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, P. Shringer, pastor. Services on Avenue

Sunday—opening a new year of the Lord's infinite grace and love. Sabbath school—Consisting in singing and giving out the Christmas program for their lessons, 9:30 a. m. services on the scripture words, "And the spirit and the bride say come!"

## STORIES OF THE STREET

A Bally Gun in the "Barbara Fritchie" Performance—Salary Bothered a Prospective Stage Light.

Among the stories that are being discussed on the street is the incident of the evening performance of "Barbara Fritchie" at Thanksgiving which was similar to the one in Kathryn Kidder's "Molly Pitcher" when the cannon's perversity spoiled the climax of the play.

In this case it was the cannon's younger brother, the army gun, that caused the trouble. At the end of the second act, when Barbara's lover is in danger of the sharpshooter she arms herself with a gun and before the latter has a chance to do his mischief she fires and wounds him. Barbara pulled the trigger right enough, but there was no report; the cap was defective. The firing of the gun was supposed to furnish a strong climax to the scene, but when it failed to make a noise, the situation fell flat. Laughter followed around the house, at the farce-like tableau. "Barbara," the sharpshooter, and the minister's wife stood transfixed, waiting for the curtain to drop to relieve their embarrassment. The sharpshooter was the first to break the shot. But there was no shooting and naturally no curtain came down. Finally the minister's wife in the extremity of the ordeal, exclaimed: "Ring down the curtain!"

By this time the stage hands realized there was something occurring. It required only an instant to take in the situation and to try to cover the balking of the gun somebody back of the scenes fired a shot that sounded more like a pistol than a cannon. It seemed like the echo of a discharge a mile away. This was fully a half minute after "Barbara's" accident with her misbehaved gun. The curtain then came down with a lightning roll and just after it dropped there was a loud report, the shot that "Barbara" should have fired which she didn't.

"The war's not over yet," said some one in the audience loud enough to explode the laughter that was being suppressed. In the next act when the poor sharpshooter appeared with his hand tied up in bandages everybody smiled again and wondered if "Barbara's" gun was not one of the new fangled kind that does damage with no noise.

This story recalls one that is connected with the production of "Love's Lane" which will take place at the Grand during the coming week. Frank Tralles, who has charge of the supernumeraries or, in less elegant language, the "supers" for the village scenes, encountered a lad who has been on the stage before and who has a fixed, definite idea of his stage presence. Mr. Tralles indicated to the young man what would be expected of him if he would be willing to take part in the production. They came. Mr. Goodwin gave no decided answer, but said he would consult his parents to get that permission. He left, but turned suddenly, saying in characteristic style: "Say, if you're to get me, what's going to be the salary?"

## Delightful Social Gathering.

There was a happy gathering at the home of