

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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DISPLAY.	Run of Paper.	Single Insertion.	Position.
Less than 500 inches.	25	25	25
500 inches.	20	20	20
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2000 "	10	10	10
3000 "	7	7	7
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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 10, 1902.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Controller—EVAN R. MORRIS.

Election February 13.

The jury on the Meek libel case showed a disposition to please everybody by rendering the time-honored decision, "not guilty but pay the costs."

The Sidewalk Snow Nuisance.

MOVEMENT is said to be on foot in Washington looking to legislation that will provide for the cleaning of sidewalks by the street-cleaning bureau.

Recent experience in this city with the beautiful convalescence of a system of this kind will be the only thing that will ever abate the nuisance of snow-covered sidewalks following a snow storm.

Notwithstanding the strict orders from the police department regarding the removal of snow from walks, the conditions have been such for the past few days that the average pedestrian has found it safer to take the middle of the road upon most of our thoroughfares.

The property-owner who lives on his lot has his walk cleared, because he and his family must get in and out with least practicable difficulty. The property-owner who does not is apt to take very little interest in the sidewalk question.

It is not lying awake at night to worry about his neighbor's wet feet, or the bedraggled skirts of his neighbor's wife. In most instances, the owner of a vacant lot would rather take chances of a fine, which is seldom imposed, than pay for having his walk shoveled, and many property-owners on the principal streets of the city have rented the orders of the authorities upon this subject with contempt.

A certain element exists, and in the heart of the most expensive residence districts of Scranton, that has apparently no regard for health or comfort of neighbors. The man who neglects to keep his sidewalk clean in winter will, as a rule, in summer time instruct his servants to surreptitiously dump garbage and rubbish upon vacant lots that may be located in his vicinity rather than pay for having the stuff conveyed to the crematory.

There seems no way to reach people of these propensities save by municipal control of street and walk cleaning and the removal of garbage and ashes. When the citizen of economical turn realizes that he will be taxed the same whether the refuse of his table is carried away by the ash man or dumped by the side of the road at nightfall, much will be accomplished in the way of improving the sanitary conditions in certain sections of the city.

Permanent Prosperity.

THERE are seldom conditions in any walk of life that are sufficiently brilliant to silence the individual of melancholy turn who can usually scent disaster approaching on every breeze, and notwithstanding the bright prospects in the business world there are many who contend that this is simply a period of inflation and that depression will follow. The Washington Post in commenting upon the propensities of this class says: Judging the future by the past, and ignoring differences in conditions, a great many intelligent and thoughtful persons are apprehensive of a collapse of this country's amazing industrial prosperity. Because, in the past, periods of unusual activity and prosperity have soon given away to periods of depression, the worst times quickly succeeding the best, the impression has become widely prevalent that hard times are near at hand.

If you ask any of the exploiters of this gloomy view to point to indications of coming relapse, they can only refer to the past. They admit that all the surface indications to continued prosperity are present. They find the mines, mills, railways—all the appliances of production and distribution—running at full capacity and the most important of our manufacturing plants with orders booked for a year ahead. They admit that our finances are in incomparably better condition than ever before and more healthy than those of any other people. They see that not only the national treasury, but the banks, are abundantly supplied with money. They know that, in financial circles, there is no lack of confidence, and that any enterprise which promises fair returns finds capital to back it. The savings banks, with their enormous and swelling accumulations of deposits and increase in the number of depositors, attest the prosperity of labor. The building and loan associations show unexampled growth and solidity. Indeed, all the conditions are a grand inspiration to cheerfulness.

Among prominent business men, and especially among leaders in great affairs, there is no fear of a coming crash, for they know that the conditions which facilitated the rapid alteration of prosperity and panic in past times have ceased to exist and can not be resurrected except through years of famine or a succession of practically impossible follies.

That each and all of the industries and material interests will be equally and increasingly prosperous, no sane person expects. There must occasionally be reflex waves. Events in other parts of the world have much to do with our affairs, and it were folly to expect that influence to be uniformly favorable.

But it is a fact that we are the solidest of all the nations, not only in the extent of variety of our natural resources, but in opportunity and capacity for their development and utilization.

A Wonderful Story of Progress.

THE PROSPERITY of all parts of our country should be a matter of pride to every citizen. The prosperity of a section like the South, once ravaged by war and long dormant under the numbing influence of war losses and the prejudices arising therefrom, should be doubly welcome. In a recent letter to the Baltimore News, Richard H. Edmunds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, and one of the ablest statisticians in the country, presents vividly an encouraging statistical picture of the South's growth between 1890 and 1900. Here are some glimpses at it:

"Twenty years ago the total value of the manufactured products of the 14 Southern states was \$450,000,000; by 1890 this had increased to \$917,000,000, and the present census shows a total for 1900 of \$1,465,000,000. To the value of the manufactured products of the South should be added \$120,000,000 as the value of the mineral products of that section, making a total of manufactured and mineral output of nearly \$1,600,000,000.

The remarkable advancement indicated by these striking figures is seen in every line of industry. Twenty years ago the South made 397,000 tons of pig iron; its production now exceeds 2,600,000 tons a year, and this will be very largely increased by the improvement which has been made to the many furnaces throughout the South, increasing their output, as well as by the new furnaces now under construction. But the South, no longer content to ship all of its pig iron to the North, to the West and to Europe, is beginning to turn it into the finished product, and the great steel plant at Birmingham, representing an investment of over \$2,000,000, with steel-wire works recently completed and a steel-rail mill about ready to start into operation, and steel-car-building plant now under construction, will bring about the same great diversity in iron-manufacturing interests as we now have in Pittsburgh and elsewhere in the East.

The problems connected with the profitable development of the iron and steel interests of the South have been solved. The long uphill fight for the necessary capital and skill to profitably utilize the resources of that section, where nature has made it possible to produce iron at a lower cost than elsewhere in the United States, if not in the world, has been won. Henceforward, the substantial progress in the metallurgical advancement of the South, whether in the making of pig iron, the manufacture of steel rails, of steel wire and wire nails, and the building of ships, will go forward with amazing rapidity.

"What has been accomplished in iron and steel has been done even more successfully in the cotton-mill business. Twenty years ago the South had invested in cotton mills a capital of \$21,000,000, with 600,000 spindles in operation. In 1890 it had 1,700,000 spindles, with a capital of \$61,000,000. At the present time it has over 6,000,000 spindles, and the capital invested in cotton mills is upwards of 150,000,000.

The consumption of cotton in Southern mills has advanced from 18,000 bales 20 years ago to 1,600,000 bales last year. As rapid as this growth has been, and probably as rapid as such a business could be judiciously developed, the possible extension of cotton-manufacturing in the South is practically without limit. There are in the world about 105,000,000 spindles, representing a capital of \$2,000,000,000. The South furnishes three-fourths of the world's supply of cotton, or, say, enough cotton to run 80,000,000 out of the 105,000,000 spindles, and yet it has itself only 6,000,000 spindles in operation. So long as capital can be provided and laborers secured, this industry can expand without reaching a limit of profitable operation, since there is no reason why the South should not manufacture at home the bulk of the cotton which it supplies to the mills of the world. But the world's demand for cotton is growing so rapidly that when the time comes Southern mills will consume 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 bales, equal to the present crop, the world will then be requiring for consumption 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 bales.

"Coincident with the development of the cotton-mill industry has been the creation of the cotton-oil business, which has grown from 40 mills, with a capital of \$3,000,000 20 years ago, to 500 mills, with a capital of over \$50,000,000 at present. During the same time the farm products of the South have increased in value from \$75,000,000 in 1880 to about \$1,200,000,000 last year.

"In 1880 the South mined 6,600,000 tons of coal; last year its output was over 50,000,000 tons. Then its production of phosphate rock was 190,000 tons; last year it was 1,500,000 tons. Then its production of petroleum was 175,000 barrels; last year it was 35,000,000 barrels, and this quantity will be doubled, trebled and possibly quadrupled by Texas alone within the next year or two.

In this period, in which the South has been making an advancement that has commanded the attention of the world, it has, in reality, only commenced the work of real development. The progress which it has made, so far as it relates to the future, is infinitely greater in the experience of its people in industrial lines than in the actual results which can be shown by figures.

Twenty years ago that section had to begin its industrial career with a total capital of only \$250,000,000 invested in manufacturing, or only about 50 per cent. more for the whole South, Maryland included, than is now invested in manufacturing in Maryland alone. The people were practically without industrial skill. It was without capital at home and discredited in the financial centers of the world because the financial powers of this country and of Europe were concentrating their forces upon the rebuilding of the West to make valuable the vast railroad systems constructed by land-grant aid. It thus had to begin its industrial upbuilding without skill, without capital and without the fulfillment of those who had been predicting that section in coal and iron, and cotton and lumber, and now, by reason of the great 'gusher' of Texas, in oil. Laboring under the discouraging conditions which the South faced 20 years ago, seriously retarded in all its advancement by the town-lout boom which swept over that section, as over the rest of the world, in 1880 and 1890, and by the great depression which followed, the South today stands on solid ground, ready to go forward in a development commensurate in magnitude with the unmatched natural advantages with which that section has been favored."

In that progress the South will have the heartiest God speed of all the rest of the country. It means a new era for all.

The recent order issued by the president forbidding all officers and employees of the government in any capacity, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, from soliciting an increase of pay or from attempting to secure legislation in their own interest, save through the heads of departments under which they serve, has caused consternation at Washington and in other cities where government employees are numerous. Members of congress, however, will no doubt as a rule hold the order with contempt. There are many associations formed to promote the welfare of government employees as well as lobbyists that are active in the promotion of measures that will increase the pay of those in the government service, and it is said that one of the greatest trials of public men is the never-ending demand for promotion upon part of those who are in the service of the government.

An exchange has called attention to the fact that independence and boorishness are abstract nouns upon the significance of which some Americans are confused. The specimen of independence given by Mr. Hitchcock of opera box fame in New York, who has happily subsided, has many imitators about the country who evidently believe that the proper way to show patriotism is to insult any representative of a foreign power who may visit this country no matter if his mission is one of friendship. This sort of wild-eyed independence fortunately is not taken by other nations as representing the sentiments of the masses, but it is nevertheless annoying and should not be encouraged. It is probable that Americans and American institutions will survive the visit of Prince Henry and will also be able to bear up under the dispatch of an embassy to witness the coronation exercises at London.

The Archduchess Elizabeth Marie of Austria, granddaughter of Emperor Francis Joseph, and the princess, who gave up her right to the crown of Austria to marry the man she loves, declares herself to be serenely happy. She says she does not for an instant regret her choice. It is noticed that the sentiments of young brides are identical the world over.

The Boston society circus had bids fair to spread all over the country. As it has been demonstrated that outsiders can occasionally improve upon the quality of Boston baked beans, no doubt society will make a good showing in the circus business.

John Alexander Dowle, the Chicago huckster, who styles himself a modern Elijah, has been able to pay his brother-in-law \$175,000 to withdraw suits against him and get out of the country. Dowle seems to have been a success as a prophet out for profit.

Millionaires may now enjoy Florida strawberries at 65 cents a quart. Those who indulge during the three-boxes-for-a-quarter season, will confine themselves to stewed prunes for several weeks hence.

The lack of encouragement on part of England and the Boers must have convinced the Holland peace-makers that it is more profitable to promote a railroad franchise.

Mr. Chandler's efforts to transfer the responsibility for the war with Spain from Hon. Billy Mason to ex-Minister Woodford do not appear to have been successful.

As European friendship for the United States returns continue to come in, admiration for the courage of Spain in facing such odds should increase.

The sale of the Danish West Indies seems to have been effected without the development of any modern George Washingtons.

Mr. Schwab has been added to the list of those who are fraught with 'charming recollections of King Edward.'

The infrequency of lynchings of late leads to the supposition that the 'best citizens' of the South may have taken up golf.

The 'I told-you-so' man is prepared to moralize upon the Stillman verdict.

Outline Studies of Human Nature.

Well Indorsed.

Once upon a time Senator Elkins had a friend out in New Mexico who wanted an office. For three months the aspirant worked like a beaver. He secured endorsements from everybody who could write until he had enough to fill a wheelbarrow. The climax of his work took the shape of a large volume, with covers of solid silver and with the corners of the book and the edges of the leaves adorned with gold leaf. The pages of the book were filled with autographs collected with great trouble and expense, each name certifying to the high character of the applicant.

"Laden down with his endorsements, the office-seeker came to Washington and deposited his burden at Senator Elkins' door. The senator smiled when he saw it. 'My dear fellow,' he said, 'you don't need all that truck. You were going to be appointed anyway.'"

Instead of being overjoyed, the applicant heaved a deep sigh. "Can't I file my endorsements?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, if you want to," replied the senator. "And can't I present this beautiful gold and silver book to the president?" continued the New Mexican.

"It's left at all necessary," said Mr. Elkins. "Senator," remarked the applicant, "if I don't do something, I cannot go back home. Every time the signed my papers has been told that his name was too bright to be brought to the personal attention of the president. And every man will be sure to ask me what the president said."

All the papers, including those bound in the beautiful book, were sent to the treasury department and dumped into the cellar. The president never saw them, but out in New Mexico the effect of his personal examination of all the certificates of good character still remains a cherished belief.—Washington Post.

Talked All Day and Spelled Duell.

Senator Blackburn's ability to create for hours at a time recalls a story told about him while in college. When Blackburn was a student two young fellows quarreled over a girl and determined to fight a duel. Blackburn, who was selected as one of the seconds, arranged that the duel should be fought with pistols, at a distance of 20 paces, at daylight the next morning. At the appointed time the principals appeared, and Blackburn, measuring off the paces, placed them in position. He then stepped between them. The gun was just beginning to dawn in the East when "Gentlemen," said Blackburn, "I will now announce the terms of the contest."

The senator who was telling this story in the Senate yesterday paused as he reached this point.

"What happened then?" inquired one of the group.

"When Blackburn finished," said the story teller, "it was too dark to shoot. He talked all day."

The Court Was Merciful.

Senator Dilliver, of Iowa, tells a good campaign story on himself. He was making speeches in his congressional district when a member of the house and arrived one afternoon at a little town. When he reached the hotel he discovered that the proprietor, an old friend of his, had volunteered to go to jail rather than pay what he believed to be an unjust and illegal tax. The hotelkeeper soon learned that Dilliver was in town and thereupon sent him word to the sheriff.

"Dear Mr. Sheriff: Please let me out of jail for two hours to hear my friend Dilliver make a speech."

"The sheriff," says Mr. Dilliver, "was not only an obliging soul, but he was not devoid of humor. He sent an order to the hotelkeeper to let him out for two hours to hear me speak, and then he added: 'The remainder of your punishment is remitted.'"—Washington Post.

One on Sibley.

Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, has a beautiful bald pate. It shines with gleaming smoothness.

A few days ago a little girl was visiting at Mr. Sibley's handsome home on K street. As she sat near the congressman in the library enjoying the open fire, the big hearth a funny thought seemed to strike her, for she laughed out loud.

"Mr. Sibley," she said presently, "wouldn't you like a rabbit painted on your head?"

"Like what?" queried Mr. Sibley, as he smiled upon his little visitor.

"A rabbit painted on your head," repeated the youngster.

"Why," asked the inquisitive Sibley.

"Because," said the little one triumphantly, "it would look like a hare."—Washington Post.

HOW OFTEN A TEACHER MAY HAVE A BEAU.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

An important precedent has just been established by the courts at Martin, Tenn., where Miss Frances Copas, a teacher in the Half-Moody institute, was discharged recently by the trustees, who claimed that she was going to be married to a young man, who had a contract for a year's employment, brought suit to compel the ancient trustees either to renege the contract or pay the salary she would have earned if the trustees of the contract were carried out, and a decision in her favor has been rendered.

During the trial the trustees endeavored to show that Miss Copas either had company or went out "early in the evening" with a young man named Tom, who was a teacher in the school, and she absolutely denied that either card parties or dances had in any way marred her usefulness in the schoolroom. Furthermore, she denied the right of "a parcel of old fogies" to dictate how often a young life who knew how to behave herself might or might not receive company or plunge into society. If she as a teacher did not perform her duties satisfactorily the trustees might discharge her, but they had no right to inquire into the reasons of her failure or to presume for one reason or another before she failed that she would do so.

The court was in favor of Miss Copas, and declared that no board of trustees and no set of school directors had any right to dictate or specify how often a teacher may keep company. "Three nights a week," the able judge declared, "is not too often, whether the lady's beau calls on all three evenings or whether she divides her time in various ways."

O noble judge! Who would be so base as, when a teacher's beau comes wooing her, to say, "But once a month thou mayest, or once in every fortnight at the most?" 'Tis well that there are to be no restrictions in such matters. When a school-teacher has a beau it is only just to pull down all unnecessary obstructions and give him encouragement rather than to hedge him about with stinging restrictions. A Daniel has come to judgment at Martin, Tenn., and not only Miss Copas but teachers everywhere are to be congratulated upon the recognition of one of their inalienable rights.

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Finley's

The announcement we have to make in the Department for Silks is that we have just opened and have for display the very newest designs in

Printed Satin

Peau de Soie

Printed Satin Broche

Printed Liberties

Satin Finish

Blue and Tan, in beautiful and suitable color combinations prevail. And to lovers of original and charming effects, this season's offerings will be appreciated and remembered. The prices are made from

75c to \$1.25

the yard, and our assistant in this department will take pleasure in showing this entire stock

510 and 512

Lackawanna Avenue.

Office Desks and Office Furniture

New and Complete Assortment

Being the LARGEST FURNITURE DEALERS IN SCRANTON

We carry the greatest assortment of up-to-date Office Furniture.

You are invited to examine our new line before purchasing.

Hill & Connell

121 Washington Avenue.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON.

Capital, \$200,000

Surplus, \$550,000

Always Busy

Our February 1902 Sale 1902

Honest Shoes for Honest Men, from

95c up.

Ladies Dress Shoes,

95c up.

Miss and Children's School Shoes,

50c up.

Lewis & Reilly

114-116 Wyoming Ave.

Pays 3% interest on savings accounts whether large or small.

Open Saturday evenings from 7.30 to 8.30.

HOTELS—ATLANTIC CITY.

Hotel Chelsea

Atlantic City, N. J.

300 Ocean front rooms. 100 private sea water baths. Send for booklet.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

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.

280 N. Wash. ave. L. SOMMAR.

FOR SALE

BUGGIES and WAGONS of all kinds; also Houses and Building lots at bargain. HORSES CLIPPED and GROOMED at

M. T. KELLER

Lackawanna Carriage Works.

J. B. WOOLSEY & CO

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Dealers in PLATE GLASS and LUMBER of ALL KINDS.

EQUITY BUILDING & SAVINGS UNION