

LABOR DAY PARADE A MONSTER AFFAIR

Estimated That Fully Fifteen Thousand Men Were in the Column That Moved Through the City Streets.

AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO LAKE ARIEL



THE PARADE ON LINDEN STREET.

Thousands and thousands of wage earners appeared in the city streets early yesterday morning to participate in the Labor Day parade to participate which made the greatest, largest and most imposing spectacle of organized labor ever seen in Scranton.

The United Mine Workers necessarily had the greatest number of men in line, but every other conceivable branch of labor was also well represented.

It is estimated that at least fifteen thousand men remained in line throughout the entire line of march. Grand Marshal Hugh Frayne and staff and the committees in charge of the day met in the morning at the Central Labor union headquarters, and reports then made to them vindicated that there would be over twenty thousand marchers in line. Many of those who started dropped out, however, and when the parade arrived at the Erie station the number of men was approximately as given above.

THE BIG PARADE.

The procession was started promptly at 9 o'clock, as had been arranged. There was not a particle of unnecessary delay, to the credit of Marshal Frayne and the members of his staff it is said. The city streets were crowded, as the parade proceeded along the main thoroughfares and the marchers were universally greeted with applause for the excellent appearance they made, and the martial, sprightly bearing they maintained, in spite of the torrid blaze of the sun.

Superintendent of Police Day had well attended to the policing of the city, and the great crowds were handled easily and unostentatiously by a large force of patrolmen, with the result that there was absence of the least signs of disorder or excitement.

The parade was headed by Mounted Officers Burke and Perry. Behind them rode Grand Marshal Hugh Frayne, resplendent in a Rough Rider hat, with the gold cord emblematic of his leadership of the parade. With him were the members of his staff, all mounted. Conspicuous among the latter were Chief of Staff George H. Gother and Secretary E. C. Patterson, of the Central Labor union. The members of the committee and sub-committee in charge followed on foot, and next came the delegates to the Central Labor union.

Close behind them was driven a carriage in which were seated District President Thomas D. Nicholls, Secretary-Treasurer John T. Dempsey and Board Member Healey, of the United Mine Workers of America, and John H. Devine, of the Clerks' union, president of the Central Labor union.

FIRST DIVISION.

The first division of the parade consisted entirely of mine workers, and was led by Commander Thomas Tierney and Lawrence's band. The North Scranton locals led the van. An exceptionally large number of men had been sent down, and to the watching crowds it seemed as though the long line of earnest, determined looking men was almost unending. They were followed by the West Scranton, Pine Brook, Dunmore, Minooka and Taylor locals. Numerous printed signs, and cartooning banners were carried by



There have been times when the wild beasts have been more merciful than

human beings, and spared the woman cast to them in the arena. It is astonishing how little sympathy women have for women. In the home the mistress sees the maid with the signs of suffering she recognizes so well, but she does not lighten the sick girl's load by a touch of her finger. In the store the forewoman sees the pallor and exhaustion which mark womanly weakness, but allows nothing for them. It is work or quit.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, by curing the womanly diseases which undermine the health and sap the strength. "Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries up menstruation, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"When I first commenced using Dr. Pierce's medicines," writes Mrs. George A. Strong of Gansevoort, Saratoga Co., N. Y., "I was suffering from female weakness, a disagreeable drain, and a general debility, feeling fatigued all the time. I dragged around in the way for two years, then began taking your medicine. After taking the first bottle I began to feel better. I took four bottles. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, two of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' one vial of the 'Pleasant Pellets,' also used the 'Pleasant Pellets' in my tea. Now I feel like a new person. I can't thank you enough for your kind advice and the good your medicine has done me."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.

shoers' union. They rode their horses gracefully and no body of silk-clad cavaliers could have won more applause than did the little knot of burly brawlers. Commander R. A. Maloney, of the Horse-shoers, was a conspicuous figure. Electric City Lodge of the Machinists, and the Iron Moulders were next in line, the latter clad in the white shirtwaist and duck trousers, which were so popular among many of the marchers. Fully forty members of the Typographical union were in this division, and led by the veteran printer, Thomas Levers, formerly of The Tribune, presented as dapper an appearance as any union represented in line.

The Iron Moulders brought up the rear, and then came a long procession of laundry workers, driving along in their firm's wagons. A number of bakery wagons were also conspicuous, and various miscellaneous trades were likewise represented in the tail end of this division. The route of the parade was as follows:

Wyoming to Linden, to Washington, to Spruce, to Franklin, to Lackawanna, to Adams, to Gibson, to Washington, to Erie station.

The first division formed on Adams avenue, right resting on Wyoming avenue, facing Linden street; second division formed on Washington avenue, north of Vine, facing Vine street; third division formed on Penn avenue, north of Linden street, right resting on Linden street facing Wyoming avenue, and the fourth division formed on Franklin avenue, north of Linden street, right resting on Linden street facing Penn avenue.

AT LAKE ARIEL.

The excursion to Lake Ariel, under the auspices of the Central Labor union, was one of the largest gatherings of people that has visited this popular resort during the season.

Owing to the morning parade, not very many people went out on the early morning trains, but the afternoon crowd filled every available seat in the train leaving at 1:35 o'clock. A large number were compelled to stand during the strange device, to quote Eelsler, of a large bear with a conspicuous \$ sign on his hide, dancing merrily at the order of a brawny miner, armed with a pole. "Well, tame him yet!" was the significant device under the picture.

No fixed programme was entered into on the grounds, the crowd giving way to recreation, boating, dancing, etc. The singing contests, which were advertised, had to be abandoned, owing to the illness of Prof. Hemberger, who was to be adjudicator and who intended securing the German societies to compete.

LEADERS PRESENT.

Delegations from every union represented in the parade were on the grounds, some of them wearing their parade suits. All of the prominent leaders were also there, among whom were noted: District President T. D. Nichols and Secretary Dempsey, of the mine workers; William Corlett, president of Typographical union, No. 112; George Goethier, of the cigarmakers; E. C. Patterson, of the carpenters; J. F. Hammer, of the stonecutters; Organizer Hugh Frayne; P. F. Holton, of the painters; P. J. Shea, of the street car men; John Devine, of the clerks; George Kotzwinkle, Daniel Lafferty, of the electricians; Patrick Buckley, and a score of others.

Many prominent business and professional men were also there, intermingling with the crowd. During the afternoon the Lawrence band gave a concert in the grove, and the Star orchestra furnished music for dancing. The Painters and Tinslers played a five-inning game of base ball, and the former won out by the score of 9-2.

The features of the game were home-run drives by Kurtz and Gomer Davis, the latter sending in two runs ahead of him. The players on both teams were as follows:

MEMBERS OF TEAMS.

Painters—G. Davis, c.; W. Kurtz, p.; T. Davis, b.; C. Smith, 2b.; E. Finnegan, 3b.; C. Schiager, s.; M. Whisted, r.; F. E. Burcher, l. f.; F. Breney, c. f.; Timmerman, J. Watt, c.; T. Leonard, p.; J. Diskin, 1b.; T. Horan, 2b.; P. Doherty, 1b.; H. Biglin, s.; L. Hewitt, l. f.; Evans, f.; S. Hutchinson, r.; F. Umpires—Schlaeger and Major.

Three trains were required to bring the excursionists back to the city, leaving at 6:25, 8 and 9 p. m. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the day, and all who attended the excursion were loud in their praise of the Central Labor union as entertainers.

IN THE SECOND DIVISION.

The Second division, under Commander Peter F. Holton, of the painters, was headed by the International Correspondence Schools band, immediately behind which marched the Sheet Metal Workers' union, the members of which presented about as neat and attractive an appearance as any men in line. They were all attired in white shirtwaists, white hats, white gloves and dark trousers, and an original wrinkle introduced by them consisted of a small tin umbrella carried by each man. The men blazed in the sun, like the mineral shields of warriors in ancient days, and the doughty shirtwaisted unionites could be seen blocks off, by the rays of light shooting from their sunshades.

The Carpenter and Joiners and Plumbers' union followed the sheet metal workers, and the electrical workers were close behind the latter. Each member of the latter carried a cane and wore a white hat. The Sons of Veterans' band furnished the march music for this part of the parade. Painters' Local, No. 218, which was next in line, presented a cool, contented appearance, each man wearing a white duck suit and wearing a white outing hat. Every man carried a yard-stick.

The structural iron workers, who marched to the lively music of another drum corps, looked as though every man was ready to clamber up an iron pier and get to work immediately. A uniform working suit had been adopted by the union, and every man appeared clad in brown jeans, blue shirt and a brown hat.

The stonecutters had a large number of men in line, and so did the brewery workers, who were probably the most comfortably fixed collection of workers in line. They were headed by a young man on horseback, clad in a semi-Zouave uniform, and the main body followed in brewery wagons, handsomely transformed by greens and flowers into miniature beer gardens. In fact, some of the other workers, who had to wade along in the heat, envied the coolness of the carriages had been transformed into valuable beer gardens, and there was not the slightest detail lacking to complete the illusion.

Two big brewery workers, attired in German comedian make-up, stood in the wagons, grinning at each other and giving realistic illustrations of the way the malated beverage is consumed.

CARRIED JAPANESE PARASOLS. The cigarmakers and clerks followed the brewers, all of the cigarmakers carrying Japanese parasols. The Bakers' union rode along comfortably in open carriages. They were attired in white and legends announced, "We are the people who handle the dough," while huge pretzels hung from the sides of the carriage served as emblems of their trade.

A small group of uniformed employees of the Scranton Railway company were roundly cheered as they marched sturdily behind the slothful bakers, and the rear of the division was brought up by the team drivers, each man driving his own team.

The third division, which was in charge of P. J. Shea, of the Scranton railway employees, was led by a dashingly looking cavalcade of horsemen, wearing black caps and blue flannel shirts. The white horseheads embroidered on each man's shirt served to announce that these men composed the horse-

men, ran along with the parade, and fully two thousand Louis Mann cigars were distributed among the marching workers by Canfield and Otto Rice, one of the distributing agents for the cigar company.

The last of the three return trains from Lake Ariel arrived about 10:15 o'clock last night. Organizer Hugh Frayne was among those who stayed at the lake until the last man had boarded the train, and was soon shortly after his return by a Tribune man. "Hughie's" face was beaming with pride at the splendid results of the day, and happily declared that there had not been a single accident to mar the general enjoyment at the lake.

INDUSTRIAL JOTTINGS.

Coal Our Leading Mineral.

According to the annual report of the United States geological survey there are fifty-six minerals, metallic and non-metallic, whose existence forms the bases of regular industries in this country. As to the value of these various products in 1901 coal is an easy leader, with a value of \$245,700,000 to its credit; pig iron follows with a value of \$243,174,000; copper comes next with an output last year worth \$86,618,000; and gold and silver occupy fourth and fifth place, respectively, the former's value being \$80,218,000, the latter's (\$ commercial value) \$77,128,000.

In the next group as to value of the 1901 output are lead, stone, natural gas and petroleum—the latter leading at \$66,400,000. Mineral waters were valued at \$8,000,000. And near the bottom of the long list are asbestos, valued at \$13,500, and rutile at \$7,719.

The total value of the whole mineral output was \$1,092,224,380.

It will be noted that the coal values are more than double those of gold and silver combined, and of them the anthracite product is set down as worth \$112,504,000 in 1901. That is about one-ninth of the value of the entire mineral production of the United States, and the industry is confined within one state—Pennsylvania. These last two facts give emphasis to the real significance of the anthracite strike—an effort by unionism to control in its own way a business involving one-ninth of the value of the mineral production of the nation.

Is it any wonder that the mine owners want the full control of their property?

Travel Very Heavy.

Travel on the Lackawanna is heavier now than it ever was. No. 6, the afternoon flyer, had nine cars from Binghamton yesterday afternoon, and these were so crowded that it was necessary to send an extra No. 6 from Scranton to New York.

The five cars on the extra were comfortably filled before leaving Scranton.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1902.

Extras East—11:30 a. m. Thomas, Summit West—8:30 a. m., Carrick, with Hengen's crew.

Summit—8:30 a. m., Murphy; 9:30 a. m., W. H. Bartholomew.

Helpers—1:30 a. m., Magovern; 7 a. m., Gaffney; 10 a. m., Secor; 3:15 p. m., Stunton.

NOTICE.

Conductors M. Golden and T. J. Thompson, of the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, will please report at Superintendent Ketcham's office, Hoboken, Tuesday, September 2, at 9 a. m. McLane and Carr will run work train for B. and B. department east 7 a. m., Tuesday, September 2.

COLES FOR SEPTEMBER.

From Storms and Signs.

How swift the seasons come and go. Again the wheel of Time has brought us to the month of September. There's a glory resting upon the golden fields of falling grain. All animated creation is full of praise and joy, and the song of the reaper falls on the air, while the brave sons of toil take up the grateful refrain, and sing to the clouds on the sunlit sky. No longer tempts his eyes to the clouds on the sunlit sky, nor his expectation, for the summer has overtaken him that soweth. On the 22d the sun enters sign Libra and Autumn begins and it finds us at our Autumn equinox.

The planets Venus, Neptune and Old Lady Rhea will be on the Low Elliptical side of the world, while the great planets, Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter, and the middlemost Mercury, whose influence is to cause melancholy, trickery, etc., will be on the High Elliptical side.

Old Mother Earth is passing through the "House of Kindred," opposed by the "House of Reckon," although he has some very exciting times in store this month, the bright prospects ahead which may cause a more congenial feeling between capital and labor.

Disease epidemics will become very prevalent and all those troubled with heart disease should guard themselves well during the month. There will be many sudden deaths will occur this month.

As a general rule, September weather is very unsettled. The most destructive storms will occur at or near the Moon's passage over the Equator on the 2d and 17th. (See Storms and Signs Calendar). The Middle and Eastern states will be visited by high gales, thunderstorms and hail. The Western and Southern states will come in for their share of destructive storms, while in the northwest frost and snow will play havoc.

Earthquake shocks will be felt in America as well as the Old Country. Watch for tidal waves and equatorial cyclones that will extend along the sea coasts.

There will be many beautiful sunset scenes this month well worth our time and attention.

To make camphor oil, take as much camphor as you require and heat it sufficiently to melt it, then add camphor in the proportion of an ounce to every half pint of oil.

For a burn by vitriol, or anything else, apply the white of an egg, mixed with powdered chalk, to the parts burned with a feather. It will afford instant relief.

The pain may be relieved by laying on the back of the neck a towel wrung out of ice water—this will also often relieve headache.

The best days to sow wheat for grain will be Tuesday, the 16th, and Thursday, the 25th; the ground should be well prepared a few days previous, and the grain sown on the 25th.

The next good days will be the 3rd and the 20th of the month.

When transplanting, take up plenty of earth with the plant; also be careful and do not destroy too many of the fine root hairs.

When sowing, plant in rows, and the strongest day to transplant all kinds of vegetables, trees, shrubbery, etc., and the next best days will be the 6th, 13th and 25th.

Professor C. Coles' paper, Storms and Signs, has already awakened world interest throughout all classes of people.

The calendar shows the "High Flood"

"Low Elliptical" days; the stormy period.

All the above information can be had for 10 cents single copy.

U. C. Coles, Editor.

Kingston, Pa. U. S. A.

August, 21, 1902.

THE MARKETS

Scranton Board of Trade Exchange Quotations—All Quotations Based on Par of 100.

STOCKS	Bid Asked.