The Scranton Tribune

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LIVY S. RICHARD . . . . . EDITOR.
O. F. BYXBEE . . . . BUSINESS MANAGER.

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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.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

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Less than 50 inches	.50	.55	.60
50 inches	.40	.44	.48
100 "	.30	.33	.36
250 "	.25	.275	.30
500 "	.20	.22	.24
1000 "	.16	.175	.19

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 16, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER.
Lieutenant Governor—W. M. BROWN.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC B. BROWN.

County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—A. A. VOSBURG.
Commissioners—JOHN COURIER MORRIS, JOHN PENMAN.
Mine Inspectors—LLEWELLYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative.

Senator—JOHN B. JORDAN.
Representatives—
First District—JOSEPH OLIVER.
Second District—JOHN SCHEER, JR.
Third District—EDWARD JAMES.
Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN
Election day, Nov. 4.

Let us all hope for an early end of the strike if for nothing more than to silence the newspapers that are telling just what the president ought to do in the matter.

The Sunday Problem Again.

AN ORGANIZATION known as the German-American Alliance of Pennsylvania, through its legislative committee, is sounding public opinion on the subject of repealing what are known as the Blue laws in this state. The act which the alliance proposes in lieu thereof is as follows.

An Act authorizing the sale of certain articles and the performance of certain labor on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that hereafter it shall be lawful to sell medicines, soda and mineral waters, milk and other harmless non-intoxicating drinks; bread, meat, oysters, ice cream, candy, cakes, pastry, fruit-ices, cigars, tobacco, toilet articles; and to serve meals, to hire horses and vehicles, to prepare, print, distribute and sell newspapers and to run horse, electric, cable and steam cars and locomotives, and to operate telephone and telegraph lines on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

Sec. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

It is doubtful that good will come from raising this issue now. Most communities have adjusted themselves to modern ideas of Sunday observance in spite of the Blue laws, although the presence of these laws upon the statute books places, in the hands of reasonable persons a check upon the excesses of persons who would convert Sunday into a busier day for money-winning than any other day in the seven. In every community there are extremists on both sides of the Sunday problem, who require very little encouragement to engage in boundless debate. These are better when let alone. No crying need calls for further legislation affecting Sunday and its observance. Well enough had better be let alone.

Strange that the avalanche of opprobrium that moves in the direction of almost everybody connected with the coal strike does not include the New York dealers who keep the price of anthracite at $20 a ton.

The Future of Anthracite.

ALTHOUGH the strike in the anthracite coal fields has lasted practically six months not more than 20,000 persons, aside from those actually engaged in mining coal have been forced into idleness throughout the country. This is significant. Annoyance and extra expense have been incurred by manufacturers and others in substituting bituminous coal, oil or gas for anthracite, but the difficulty has been overcome. Temporary expedients which have served for six months are likely in the end to become fixtures. We have entered a critical period for the future of anthracite coal.

Four years ago the newspapers in this and other regions of Northeastern Pennsylvania were lustily asserting that the coal carrying companies were discriminating against anthracite coal; that they had entered into a conspiracy to displace anthracite in manufacturing industries; that they made preferential rates in favor of the bituminous operators, and much more to the same effect. Be that as it may, anthracite mining was in a lamentably depressed condition then. We have only to recall the months preceding the Spanish war to realize how utterly gloomy the prospect seemed, miners working quarter time as a rule, and half time exceptionally. At that date the country had fairly entered upon that era of marvelous prosperity which it has retained ever since. The war was too insignificant to interrupt it. For some cause which certainly had nothing to do with the desire of the coal operators to depreciate their own profits, the "wave of prosperity" did not strike the anthracite coal fields until it had encircled the rest of the country. But when it did eventually arrive, miners may be said to have gone to bed one night without expecting its approach and to have risen the next morning to bathe in it. This phenomenon was not the result nor was it coincident with the formation of the miners' union. The union had not yet arrived.

Now we are face to face with a situation which may change the entire economic situation should the strike continue much longer. The importance of anthracite coal as a fuel in manufacturing production has been enormously lessened, how much we shall only realize during one of those cycles of depression which are the complements of eras of prosperity. "Anthracite coal has received a blow which it will not easily recover from," says Bradstreet's. The shortage for domestic use of anthracite is the most conspicuous and indeed most appalling feature of the situation as it stands. But a part does not include the whole. Necessity is much more than the mother of invention. It is the cause from which adaptation to the inevitable proceeds. The New England states are placing their main reliance on soft coal, according to Bradstreet's. Will they revert to hard coal when this crisis is passed? The oracle is silent on this point, but our contemporary points out the startling fact that anthracite in such small quantities as are to be had sells at Buffalo at the same price as before the strike began, while soft coal sells higher. Pittsburg reports immense shipments of coal for the northwest. These would have been infinitely larger were it thought probable or possible that the strike would last until navigation closed on the Great Lakes. "To sum up the situation," continues Bradstreet's, "American industry has practically bridged over the change from hard to soft coal with a minimum of friction, and the only weak link here is the possibility of a car shortage or severe weather interrupting supplies during the winter, if the strike continues that long."

American industry, then, according to Bradstreet's, has bridged over without sensible diminution of its unprecedented activity the transition from hard to soft coal. It only remains for domestic necessities to build another bridge, if it has not built one already, and then anthracite will, for many years to come, reel from the blow which Bradstreet's says it has already received. These are considerations which it is probably useless to urge upon the attention of operators or strikers at the present moment, but they are very important.

And no doubt at the proper time Uncle Sam will also be prepared to protect Cuba from European diplomacy.

Incomparable.

A GREAT ADO has been made in New York state because Governor Odell, by the introduction of economies, has been enabled to reduce the state tax on real estate. The achievement of Odell was certainly to his credit; but in much-maligned Pennsylvania, under Republican administration, not only is no state tax whatever imposed on real estate, but every county in the commonwealth receives directly back from the state treasury at Harrisburg more money than the state collects from all its citizens excepting so far as some of them may be indirectly taxed as stockholders in banks, railroads and corporations. Furthermore, the largest excess repaid to the counties goes to the less wealthy ones having the smallest proportion of property subject to state taxation in relation to their population. Here are the figures:

	Paid In.	Received Back.
Adams	$ 19,676 87	$ 86,130 30
Allegheny	1,027,209 30	1,331,641 29
Armstrong	23,060 35	117,598 53
Beaver	27,091 76	120,983 73
Berks	139,719 11	355,498 00
Blair	39,646 35	189,574 58
Bradford	28,816 57	164,732 32
Bucks	39,017 77	192,501 47
Butler	27,253 49	134,740 69
Cambria	42,801 31	169,121 64
Cameron	3,712 50	21,019 67
Carbon	18,456 01	102,443 49
Centre	12,501 86	167,901 19
Chester	77,330 74	349,995 56
Clarion	12,158 35	108,252 60
Clearfield	21,356 62	167,254 31
Clinton	15,743 49	69,312 25
Columbia	18,061 30	96,980 46
Crawford	35,425 23	182,102 40
Cumberland	37,170 93	115,554 99
Dauphin	76,913 03	236,905 63
Delaware	90,158 95	175,911 78
Elk	10,691 28	95,069 10
Erie	73,843 41	225,631 87
Fayette	30,821 16	200,650 74
Forest	2,736 02	25,046 33
Franklin	32,450 75	117,795 37
Fulton	2,252 41	27,362 71
Greene	13,090 98	83,834 57
Huntingdon	12,000 15	88,100 52
Indiana	11,598 41	108,212 42
Jefferson	16,982 20	112,228 55
Juniata	5,353 40	38,868 80
Lackawanna	112,649 70	357,651 61
Lancaster	112,467 01	388,432 12
Lawrence	32,204 11	80,591 87
Lebanon	36,797 92	128,743 82
Lehigh	79,596 12	246,527 87
Luzerne	179,027 58	494,321 47
Lycoming	46,954 47	181,448 87
McKean	31,760 36	114,880 33
Mercer	22,175 01	155,221 93
Mifflin	17,650 66	41,958 77
Monroe	11,626 08	50,968 [illegible]
Montgomery	162,261 71	314,149 92
Montour	7,056 67	38,149 44
Northampton	69,262 85	176,964 09
Northumberland	36,563 85	176,964 09
Perry	8,083 25	96,111 56
Philadelphia	3,220,746 04	3,220,746 04
Pike	3,018 06	26,876 68
Potter	5,565 08	76,829 87
Schuylkill	115,014 71	399,598 68
Snyder	4,986 42	41,868 59
Somerset	16,937 08	107,593 00
Sullivan	3,759 41	34,571 34
Susquehanna	17,586 65	115,973 34
Tioga	17,008 96	133,767 85
Union	10,628 18	49,178 46
Venango	25,277 20	122,321 80
Warren	15,001 57	101,310 52
Washington	62,212 86	204,453 91
Wayne	14,872 78	83,486 29
Westmoreland	72,241 83	283,220 75
Wyoming	9,417 96	47,486 29
York	81,312 61	262,867 59

In other words, under the state tax laws enacted by the Republican party in Pennsylvania, the corporations pay the entire expense of carrying on the state government and pay into the state treasury $7,481,484 besides, which is returned back to the counties. No other state in the Union can match this record—a record wholly Republican and made since the last wholly Democratic administration left the commonwealth $10,000,000 in debt.

The sultan of Baroled will no doubt soon realize how easy it is for those who are looking for trouble to obtain that which is desired.

It may be efficient politics for the Democratic orators to go about the country and make fun of the "full dinner pail," yet it strikes the average thinking man that this condition of affairs is much better than when over three millions of idle workmen, in 1893, contemplated with rueful faces, empty dinner pails.

The Boer generals upon a collecting tour of Europe are bitterly disappointed that sympathy for their cause has not been accompanied with a large amount of cash. The interest in the Boers seems to have died out with their capitulation, and the best course for the generals would seem to be to return home and make money.

Dearth of Surgeons.

WHEN commissions in the United States army go begging, says the New York Tribune, there must be causes worthy of investigation. That condition now exists in the medical department of the army, where there are forty vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon. The board in session at Washington has examined a large number of applicants, out of which only a few have been selected. By some officers who have discussed the matter it has been said that the examinations are too severe, and that a young physician must rank far above the general average to be able to pass them successfully.

The rank of the new assistant surgeon in the United States army is first lieutenant, with about $1,600 a year pay, not enough to lure many men from the quiet path of general practice to the strenuous work of the army surgeon. After five years' service the assistant surgeon advances to the grade of captain, and there he remains, unless something extraordinary happens, for twelve or fifteen years, and if he is then still physically competent to perform the duties of the place he may become a surgeon with the rank of major. The army register shows that a few surgeons gained the gold leaf in less than ten years, and that one lucky man reached the grade of major in about seven years after his captain's commission was issued. But the majority of the sixty majors in the department had to wait from twelve to sixteen years for the promotion.

This condition is believed by many physicians to be one reason why the examining board has had mediocre material to deal with, and has been compelled to reject all but five of the candidates for the vacancies.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani now proposes to make another effort to secure possession of the crown lands of Hawaii. Lil has demonstrated that she has a "pull" in politics on the islands and if not recognized will introduce some lively "reform" business in the land of volcanoes.

Of course, if Editor Hearst becomes a member of the national house of representatives the Congressional Record will need to appear with a colored supplement.

Thus far Mr. Pattison seems to have found the waters of the political fountain of youth rather sluggish in effect.

It begins to look as though Russia intended to gobble Turkey with the latter's consent.

LITERARY NOTES.

Ray Stannard Baker's papers on "The Great Southwest," with Maxfield Parrish's illustrations, have been a feature of the Century during the past year. It is announced that Mr. Baker will do for the northwest what he has already done for the southwest, and that the Century will print during 1903 a series of illustrated papers on the resources, industries, characteristics, and outlook of that growing part of the United States.

Perhaps the most interesting character in the story of the American Revolution is Alexander Hamilton. A study of the man, his characteristics and guiding motives, was prepared by John Fiske before his death, and appears as the leading article in the October Cosmopolitan. No paper could illustrate more clearly the difficulties through which the American Union had to pass on its way to the excellence already attained and the perfection which it must ultimately reach.

Current History for October contains the world's history during August presented in departments entitled "International Affairs," "Affairs in America," "Affairs in Europe," "Affairs in Asia and Oceanica," "Affairs in Africa," "Science and Invention," "Education," "Religion," "Sociology," "Art, Music and the Drama," "Important Statistics," "A Literary Chronicle," and "Necrology."

The Century has recently come into possession of an interesting collection of unpublished letters of Sir Walter Scott, written to a very interesting character in the early part of the last century. Mrs. Hughes, the grandmother of the author of "Tom Brown." These are promised for early publication.

The October number of Harper's Bazar is especially devoted to the new fall and winter fashions, and contains a number of very chic Parisian designs for gowns, coats, hats and other accessories. There are fashions also "For Older Women," for school children, and for babies.

"Mr. Dooley" is to contribute to the Century for the coming year a series of studies on literary subjects.

THE FIRST STRIKE.

It is interesting to recall, in connection with the present coal strike, that the shoemakers were the first strikers in this country of whom there is any record. Three hundred of them struck for higher wages in 1799 in Philadelphia, and their demands were acceded to. The first railroad strike, according to Harper's Encyclopaedia of United States History, occurred in 1877. But in 1894 came the strike which is perhaps the most notable in the history of this country. It began with the strike of three thousand employes of the Pullman Car company for higher wages. These men were connected with various railroads centering at Chicago, and one hundred thousand men were affected. The railroads lost $700,000 in property during this trouble, and in earnings $5,000,000. The strikers lost $2,000,000 in wages, and after this immense sacrifice on all sides the strike was a failure.

ORIGIN OF "WATERED STOCK."

From Leslie's Weekly.

The expression "watered stock," which describes so well the expansion of the stock of a company beyond the value of the property, originated, it is said, in connection with Daniel Drew, who was once the wealthiest and most unique manipulator in Wall street. Drew had been a drover in his younger days, and it was said of him that before selling his cattle in the market he would first give them large quantities of salt to make them thirsty and then provide them with all the water they could drink. In this way, their weight was greatly increased and the purchaser was buying "watered stock."

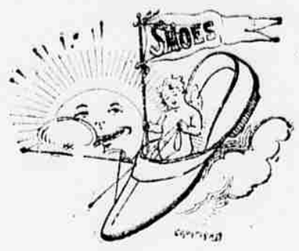
LEWIS & REILLY.

Always Busy.

Always Busy.

You may be disappointed with Shoes—not ours, nay, not ours.—We don't sell Shoes that disappoint.—Our Shoes unsurpassed.—Our prices the full measure of full value in every Shoe we sell.—We have no mysterious or questionable combinations to offer.

The Edwin C. Burt--Ladies' Shoes that possesses all the style and graceful qualities that skill and art can contribute, also possessing $5 worth of service and comfort at the nominal price of **$3.50.**



Because some of the Royalty in Europe wear Shoes that perhaps do not fit, nor give satisfaction, is no reason that the people of Scranton and vicinity should do the same—We give the ladies and gentlemen of Scranton and vicinity credit for more good sense than to allow us, or any dealer to induce them to wear certain Shoes simply because some of the Crowned Heads of Europe wear them.

We sell Shoes made in America by Americans,--that Royalty might be proud to wear.--They are worn by better than Royalty, by the people of the United States. Peers to any of the Crowned Heads of Europe.

See the point! ---Our factories are very busy making shoes for the American people.

The American Favorite, the Burt "Korrect Shape" Shoe for gentlemen, all styles, all leathers, correct toe shapes. **$3.50 and $4.00.**

Our own highly appreciated Always Busy line at **$3.00, $2.00 and $1.95.**

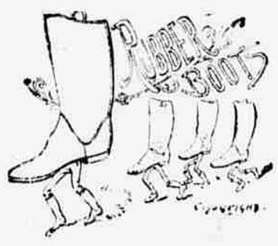
Gentlemen's Slippers, **45c, 65c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75** and **$2.**

Ladies' Common Sense House Slippers, **45c, 75c, $1.00** and **$1.25.**

Ladies' Fine Dress Slippers, **75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2** and **$2.50.**

In our Rubber Department--We can safely say—No store perhaps in the U. S. has a more complete line of the best qualities than we carry.

Ladies' first quality Rubbers, **40c.**
Superfine Rubbers, **50c.**
Ladies' Rubbers, heel and spring heel, good quality, **25c.**
Misses' Rubbers, **25c.**
Child's Rubbers, sizes 8½ to 10½, **20c.**
Men's Rubbers, first quality, **65c.**
Superfine, **75c.**
Men's Rubbers, first quality, **50c.**
Fit any kind of shoe.



Men's Rubber Boots, **$2.25.**
First quality Woonsocket Boots, **$2.50.**
Men's Tap Sole, S. Kip Boots all sizes, warranted, **$1.50.**
Men's Dress Shoes, **95c.**
Men's Working Shoes, **95c.**
Men's extra fine Dress Shoes, **$1.45.**

Boys' Never Rip Shoes, warranted, **$1.40.**
Youths' Never Rip Shoes, **$1.15.**
Little Men's, **95c.**
Boys' Satin Calf Dress Shoes, **85c.**
Youths' Satin Calf Dress Shoes, **75c.**
Little Gent's Dress Shoes, Satin Calf and Vici Kid, **75c.**

Child's Patent Leather Button and Lace Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, **50c.**
Child's Patent Leather Button nnd Laces, sizes 8½ to 11, **65c.**
Child's Box Calf, Button and Laces, sizes 5 to 8, **60c.**
Child's Box Calf, Button and Laces, sizes 8½ to 11, **75c.**
Misses' Box Calf, Button and Laces, sizes 11½ to 2, **85c.**

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Mistress Fashion

Has consented to approve for

Early Fall.

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Dressers and Chiffoniers in beautifully finished Mahogany; Colonial and Louis XIV styles.

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WARREN-EHRET COMPANY,

321 WASHINGTON AVE.

How to Help Young Men and Women Secure Educations

44 YOUNG MEN AND 7 YOUNG WOMEN

are endeavoring to secure educations through THE TRIBUNE'S EDUCATIONAL CONTEST, in which 37 SCHOLARSHIPS, valued at over $9,500, are offered. The scholarships are:

2 Syracuse University.
1 Bucknell University.
1 University of Rochester.
1 Washington School for Boys.
1 Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.
1 Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School.
1 Newton Collegiate Institute.
1 Keystone Academy.
1 Brown College Preparatory School.
1 School of the Lackawanna.
1 Wilkes-Barre Institute.
1 Cotuit Cottages.
4 Scranton Conservatory of Music.
4 Hardenbergh School of Music and Art.
3 Scranton Business College.
5 International Correspondence Schools.
2 Lackawanna Business College.
2 Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio.

Several of these scholarships include not only tuition, but also board, room, heat, light and laundry for periods of two to four years. Among these fifty-one young people there are thirty-three who are really striving to secure educations, and their names appear on another page of The Tribune every morning, in the table showing the "Standing of Contestants." They should be encouraged in their commendable endeavor.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

If you are not already a subscriber to The Tribune, send a note to some one of the contestants, requesting a call.

Or, better still, send your subscription to The Tribune, together with the money to pay for same, designating some contestant which you wish to receive the credit.

Contestants are credited with one point for every month you pay in advance. The price of The Tribune in advance is:

		Points.
One month	$ .50	1
Three months	1.25	3
Six months	2.50	6
One year	5.00	12

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS can aid contestants materially by furnishing them with a list of friends who might be induced to take The Tribune.

Or, they can personally request these friends to subscribe.

Or, they can send The Tribune to their friends, paying the money themselves. Many are doing this and the contestants are very grateful for this whole-hearted aid.

ONLY NEW SUBSCRIBERS ARE COUNTED.

TO CONTESTANTS

Remember: The Tribune's Educational Contest closes October 25, at 8 p. m.

No points not in The Tribune office by the first stroke of 8, as told by the Court House clock, will be counted.

EXCEPT: Those received by mail and postmarked at or before 8 p. m.

SPECIAL HONOR PRIZE FOR OCTOBER

FIVE DOLLARS IN GOLD to the contestant bringing in the largest number of points during the week ending Saturday, October 18.

EDUCATIONAL.

Do You Want a Good Education?

Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of

Lafayette College

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which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

Regular State Normal Courses and Special Departments of Music, Elocution, Art, Drawing, Stenography and Typewriting; strong College Preparatory Department.

FREE TUTION.

Boarding expenses $3.50 per week. Pupils admitted at any time. Winter Term opens Dec. 29th. Write for catalogue.

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Lawyers

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