

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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30 to 40 inches	25	15	5
40 to 50 inches	20	10	5
50 to 60 inches	15	5	5
60 to 70 inches	10	5	5
70 to 80 inches	5	5	5
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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 28, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

County.
Commissioner—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Commissioner—JOHN COURIER MORRIS.
Commissioner—JOHN PENNYPACKER.
Mines Inspector—J. J. WILLIAMS.
Mines Inspector—DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative.
Senator—JOHN B. JORDAN.
Representative—JOSEPH OLIVER.
Representative—JOHN SCHUBERT, JR.
Representative—EDWARD JAMES.
Representative—P. A. PHILLIPS.
Election day, Nov. 4.

Scarcely as the moon in the heavens, the Republican party proceeds with the performance of its great task, unheeding the fact that Democratic dogs that bark and snarl.

A Poor Investment.

THE CHARGE having been made that William Connell caused George Howell's removal from the office of superintendent of city schools, it is in order that the facts should be known. One of the most significant of these is that the school board which removed him was of his own political faith. It was controlled by Democrats. Yet Howell was removed and a Republican put in his place, at an increased salary—the work of Democrats. They will tell you that the man who made that possible was George Howell himself.

Impertinent, self-willed, wanting to be the whole show and have always the center of the stage, he alienated from him one controller after another until finally those who had been originally his staunchest supporters became convinced that for the welfare of the schools a change in the superintendency was necessary. That the change was made did not reflect upon Mr. Howell's ability, which was freely conceded. It represented a natural revolt from his domineering attempt to boss in excess of authority, to ply the lash mercilessly on all who crossed his path, to carry grudges and prejudices and to be guilty, in some cases, of actual tyranny.

William Connell never lifted a finger against George Howell. Everything he has ever done in relation to Howell has been friendly, and Howell knows it. It is, therefore, in bad taste but characteristic of Howell to go about the county complaining that he has been injured by Connell. He ought to be big enough to stand up and face the music of this campaign like a man. To kneel and beg for sympathy on an untruthful basis is not befitting a gentleman of his scholarship and attainments. After the campaign is over and he comes to reflect upon the past he will agree with us that the baby act is a poor investment.

A fine lot of fellows the "anti-machine" manipulators are to prate of justice and fair play in politics when their main game is on the ballot in consequence of highway robbery, perpetrated at Tom Hoban's expense, while he was called away to the deathbed of his mother. There have been scurvy acts in the history of Lackawanna politics, but nothing within our knowledge squalid than that. It stamps its perpetrators as devoid of conscience. Men who would do a dirty deed like that are debased from consideration by citizens of self-respect. They ought to be buried by ballots one week hence, and they will be.

Charles Emory Smith.

THIS IS what the Wilkes-Barre Record says of the distinguished statesman, orator and journalist who is to address the people of Scranton in the Lyceum theatre Friday night:
No Wilkes-Barre politician has ever listened to a political address in all respects the equal of that delivered at the Lyceum on Saturday evening by ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith. It was something more than a defense of the Republican party; something more than a vindication of Republican policies and measures; something more than an appeal for the retention in power of the Republican party in state and nation; it was an eloquent and earnest tribute to the majesty and grandeur of the republic, and to the mighty achievements of our government under Republican administration. Mr. Smith did not go back to the organization of our government, but found an abundance of material for a most powerful and convincing argument in favor of continued Republican supremacy in the history of the past dozen years. One of the great charms of Mr. Smith's speech of an hour and a half was the absence of vituperation and denunciation of the opposition, which so frequently mars other political addresses. He made facts demonstrate the merits of Republicanism and the demerits of the Democracy. Mr. Smith has the power to thrill an audience with his eloquence, and to evoke uncontrollable outbursts of enthusiasm. He rendered the cause of the Republican party an admirable service by coming here on Saturday evening, and deserves, as he will receive, the cordial thanks of all Republicans. Charles Emory Smith is not only an orator, but a statesman and an educator as well.
Mr. Smith long ago firmly established himself in the good graces and esteem of Scrantonians, but his coming tonight should be made the occasion of an

exceptional welcome, because since last he was heard in our city he has helped Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt to write imperishable pages in American history and made every American his debtor.

The opinion of his neighbors is a pretty reliable index of a man's character. Neighbors are rarely fooled. It is significant, therefore, that Judge Vosburg's neighbors are his warmest supporters.

An Object Lesson.

THE STRIKE commission's visit to Scranton on Thursday will afford a timely object lesson of how the Republican party does things. The commission is not a partisan body. Its membership is divided between the parties and in its deliberations politics will not be a factor. Nevertheless, the manner of its creation and the courageous purpose behind it are examples of the efficiency of Republican administration and reminders that when the country wants large and difficult tasks performed it must call upon Republican statesmanship.

The strike commission will bring home to the mine workers of this valley the fact that if Theodore Roosevelt and the Republican party were not in power at Washington they would be idle yet and the miseries of winter would soon overtake them without preparation or alleviation. They ought to be, and we have reason to believe that they are, generously grateful to President Roosevelt and the Republican party. How can they best show their gratitude? Clearly by voting the Republican ticket next Tuesday.

It is a good ticket and a safe ticket. It is the ticket of the party that wrought prosperity out of panic and depression when headed by that incomparable Republican, William McKinley, six years ago. Again, two years ago, its election sustained the national welfare and contributed to its promotion until today there is not another country on the face of the globe which can compare with our own in the contentment and average well-being of its citizens. And now, of all times, when Democratic platforms and forum deliveries threaten to undo what Republican statesmanship has so magnificently achieved, and when the skirmish line is out which is to determine whether Theodore Roosevelt shall be retained or defeated two years hence, surely this is the time for the wage-earners of Lackawanna county to give proof of their gratitude to him and to the policies and party interests which he so ably and fearlessly represents.

Send the free trade Democracy once more to the scrap heap until it learns wisdom and lets the welfare of labor alone.

Record of John Scheuer.

THIS DOES NOT depend on guesswork; it is known and recorded. It is clean, efficient and creditable throughout. John Scheuer, Jr., was born in South Scranton 41 years ago, received an education in the public schools and in a business college and at 15 years entered his father's bakery to learn the trade of baker. He has been a workman all his days and is thoroughly in sympathy with those who earn their livelihood by daily toil.

In 1887 Mr. Scheuer was elected to represent the Eleventh ward in the select council, and while a member of that body he faithfully represented his constituents. He compelled the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey to file a bond for damages to property on the Slocom Flats, caused by the encroachment of said company on the Lackawanna river, and under the terms of this bond thousands of dollars were paid to the parties whose properties were damaged.

He has been a director for years in several local building and loan associations on the South Side, which have done so much in building up that section of the city. He was president of the South Side Board of Trade for three years, and during his term of office the Scranton Axle works were established in the Twentieth ward. This concern now employs over three hundred men and boys.

In 1898 he was elected to represent the Second legislative district at Harrisburg and performed his duties in a painstaking and efficient manner. Notwithstanding the excitement over the election of a United States senator, he succeeded in having passed several measures of benefit, not only to the people of his district but of the county at large. He presented and succeeded in passing the "Defective Affidavit Bill," which prevents a citizen from losing his vote through carelessness on the part of election boards. He had charge of in the house and succeeded in passing the "Election Contest Bill," which has saved the county from expensive election contests since its passage by providing that the petitioners must pay the costs in case they do not prove their case. Contests have been an expensive luxury in Lackawanna county, which has paid out over \$200,000 as expenses in such contests. He passed a bill providing for the recording of maps of all tracts of land laid out for sale. This enables the purchaser of a lot to know exactly where his lot is, and prevents the closing of streets or alleys after the plot has been all sold. At this session he also introduced and passed a bill for the protection of driver boys and door tenders in the mines. In the session of 1901 he passed the bill that released Judge Pennypacker from jail and which attracted so much attention throughout the state.

Mr. Scheuer's success as a member of the Appropriations committee, in securing appropriations for the many worthy charitable institutions of his district during the two terms he has

represented it in the legislature, can best be judged by the records. He secured new appropriations for the following: Home for the Friendless, \$1,000; St. Joseph's Foundling Home, \$1,000; Hahnemann hospital, \$5,000, and increased the appropriation of the Pennsylvania Oral school, which now receives over \$50,000. He also passed the bill making the Lackawanna hospital a state hospital, to be known as the Northern Anthracite Coal Fields hospital, for the free treatment of sick and injured miners, laboring men and their families of Northeastern Pennsylvania, with an appropriation of \$70,000. As chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, he secured the passage of the "Bill to Regulate Foreign Building and Loan associations," to prevent them from robbing the poor people of their savings, which had been passed at the request of the journeymen bakers of Pennsylvania, the bill known as the "Bake Shop Law," for which service the journeymen bakers' and confectioners' union presented him with a resolution of thanks. He also received a resolution of thanks from the state legislative board of railroad employees of Pennsylvania for the assistance rendered on labor legislation. He also worked and voted for all the miners' bills that were presented in the house.

In short, Mr. Scheuer is an experienced, trustworthy and successful legislator, commanding the universal respect of his colleagues at Harrisburg and in splendid position to be of increased usefulness to his constituents, city, county and party in the future. He deserves to be and the prospect is that he will be returned by an increased majority.

President Roosevelt is right in demanding that before a whole lot of time and money shall be spent on the ornamental fixings of naval increase we first get a sufficient number of thoroughly armored ships of the line to do the fighting if fighting should be necessary. One Oregon is worth a dozen pop-gun torpedo boats in influencing foreign respect; and when a fleet goes to sea for business purposes it should be made up of fighting ships and not held back in its progress by slow-going supply ships and colliers. Give our navy this due complement of backbone first, and let the trimmings come later.

The placing of General Corbin's name next to that of General Miles in the army calendar, indicative of Corbin's succession to the lieutenant-generalship when Miles retires, is an act of simple justice to one of the most efficient officers of the American army. Corbin is a soldier, every inch. He has done more, complained less and received scantier public appreciation than any military servant in modern times. It is time he had his deserts.

The man who attempted to do the William Tell act at a medicine show the other night did not hit the apple, but he brought down the foolhardy individual who stood under it. A good many reformers about the country produce results similar to that of the medicine marksmen. They are more apt to split the skulls of those who stand for their theories than the apple aimed at.

Park avenue, New York, has been agitated by another terrific explosion of dynamite in the subway ditch, and the magistrates have decided that the accident was unavoidable. It is quite evident that the police court judges do not live in the vicinity of the subway.

The Boer generals, Botha and De La Rey, have wisely decided to postpone their proposed American trip. They evidently believe it is better to return to the Transvaal and be on the ground floor in the distribution of franchises.

The workman who now refuses to take advantage of the improved conditions of labor and opportunities for gaining a livelihood undoubtedly presents an incurable case of the strike mania.

John Mitchell day will also be Theodore Roosevelt day and Republican party day.

Not only did the Republican party restore prosperity, but it proposes to keep it.

One week until election. Make it tell.

QUAY TO HIS CRITICS.

From His Speech at Pittsburgh.
The present campaign of the Democracy in Pennsylvania presents a spectacle unique in its effort to obliterate the evidence of the existence of that party and the memory of its misdeeds. They nervously sold and defame public officials, before the reputation of the state which shelters them, back at Quay and he and his friends. They have all heard of their own integrity. You have all heard of their own integrity. You have all heard of their own integrity. I need not repeat it and I repeat it.

It is false that any member of the last legislature was paid to vote for Mr. Marshall, the speaker of the house. If it is true, who was the person who paid him and what was the amount paid? It is false that any member of the senate or house of representatives was paid to vote for me for United States senator. If it is true, who was the person who paid him and what was the amount paid? It is false that I was elected by any coalition with Democrats. My majority of twelve included just one Democrat, who voted against my express wish. It is false that the vote of a single delegate was purchased in the late Republican state convention. If it is true, who has the delegate? What was the amount paid to him and what was the amount paid? It is false that the same charge was made by a distinguished and defeated candidate for governor before the Democratic state convention, which met at Altoona in 1898 and nominated Mr. Jenks.

It is false that Samuel W. Pennypacker was my "self-selected" candidate. There were two men in Pennsylvania who were absolutely hostile to the suggestion of Judge Pennypacker's name; one was Judge Pennypacker, the other was M. S. Quay. It was very certain that the broad-minded leaders of the opposition would make a personal campaign upon the ground that the great-grandfather of Judge Pennypacker was the half-brother of my grandmother, and the prospect was not pleasant. Judge Pennypacker himself preferred the bench to the executive chair.

As to legislative corruption, there may be evil spirits in the legislature, as in all civic and military bodies, but to denounce a legislature as corrupt upon the newspaper assertion of the corruption of one or two of its members, is as equitable as to charge that the people of Pittsburgh

were thieves because a thief had been arrested on your streets.

The Workingman's Friend, Which?

FEDERAL labor laws passed by Republican congresses since 1890:
Child labor prohibited.
Penalty abolished—slavery for debt.

Inspection of steam vessels.
Protection of seamen.
Involuntary servitude of foreigners abrogated.

Alien contract labor—all votes against, Democratic.

Incorporation national trades unions.
Payment per diem employees for holidays.

United States convict contract labor system prohibited—all votes against, Democratic.

Boards of arbitration—thirty votes against—all Democratic.

Eight hours for letter carriers—all votes against, Democratic.

Department of labor—all votes against, Democratic.

Here are thirteen main federal laws, all of Republican origin, and most of them enacted in the face of Democratic opposition. How does the record stand in the various states?

In No.	of States, Rep. Dem.
Labor bureau	31 21
Factory inspection service	23 20
Eight-hour law	21 16
Child labor in factories	24 18
Child labor in mines	22 16
Woman labor	30 22
Seats for females in shops	25 18
Sweatshop legislation	12 10
Truck system rule	21 11
Convict-made goods	14 11
	224 168

Here are ten measures of labor relief granted—by Democrats, 166 times; by Democrats, 58 times.

Figures compiled by the labor bureau of the various states, Republican and Democratic, conclusively show that during the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt there were more persons employed in industrial establishments, more money paid for wages, the average yearly earnings of workers were higher, and the factories were running more days in the year than at any time during Democratic rule.

Wisconsin labor reports say "from 1886 to 1899 inclusive, the increase in number of wage earners has been 31.66 per cent., but the increase in wages was 57.31 per cent." Pennsylvania labor reports for 1900 say, "Increase in workers 41 per cent. over 1896. Increase in wages, 61.64 per cent. over 1896." New York state reports, comparing the years 1898 and 1899, show increase in workers, 43 per cent., but the report does not give total or average yearly wages. Massachusetts reports, still comparing 1899 and 1898, increases of 17 per cent. of workers and 21 per cent. in wages. Illinois shows, comparing 1895 with 1896, increase of 30 per cent. in workers and 41.50 per cent. in wages.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF VS. FREE TRADE WAGES.

Bulletin, United States department of labor, September, 1898.

U. S. Gr't Britain	per day.	per day.
Blacksmiths	\$2.45	\$4.46
Blacksmith's helpers	1.45	.93
Cabinet makers	2.50	1.57
Carpenters	3.00	1.50
Iron molders	2.50	1.58
Machinists	2.55	1.46
Pattern makers	2.75	1.58
Bricklayers	4.00	1.68
Compositors	3.14	1.42
Stone masons	4.00	1.68
Painters	3.50	1.40
Plumbers	3.25	1.74

The American workingman lives better than the European; he eats more substantially, dresses better, is more comfortably housed and more often owns his own dwelling, spends more for life insurance and various social and beneficial associations, and has, in short, a much higher standard of life than the European workingman. His lot in life is a monument to the wisdom of Republican legislation.

—Walter J. Ballard.
Schenectady, N. Y., October 27.

LITERARY NOTES.

That the reconstructed Ainslee's is destined to be the Smart Set of the future for pre-eminence as the "magazine of cleverness" is indicated anew by the second number to appear since the new field was entered. The November issue of this popular periodical has not a dull line in it.

A mystery story of exceptionally ingenious plot by that most successful of intricate plot-makers, Anna Katherine Green, begins in Leslie's Monthly for November. The first person to guess correctly how the story is to end will receive \$50.

The November World's Work contains the complete text of Andrew Carnegie's extraordinary address on "Europe Versus America," which is likely to figure in international discussion for many months. Its other contents are varied and uniformly instructive.

The outdoor charm of autumn in its varied colors, textures and forms, the hunter, naturalist, gardener or poet, is worthily set forth in the November number of Country Life in America, a periodical that seems to grow more beautiful with age.

An analytical sketch by David Graham Phillips of David B. Hill, dissecting thoroughly the faults of this politician's character and qualities, forms a notable contribution in Everybody's for November.

An interesting and instructive series of papers on contemporary English statesmen of note, penned in an intimate vein, is appearing in the Outlook from week to week, the work of Justin McCarthy.

A series of expository papers on the great business combinations of today is inaugurated in the November Century with an article by George B. S. Paine on "The So-Called Beef Trust."

This month's Smart Set has in it a strikingly clever novel by Edgar Wallace, "The Average of the other contributions is high."

In an early number of Success Sir Conan Doyle promises to tell how he came to originate Sherlock Holmes.

OUR DUTY.

The heart that is sad where a heart should be light.

Or false where a heart should be true. Let us guide through the darkness of the night, and point to the future eternal and bright.

And teach it to dare and to do.

The soul that is darkened by passion and crime. Let us win from its idols of clay, and lead to the heroes and sages sublime.

Whose names are inscribed on the records of time; Undying immortals are they.

Let us fight for the right, though the struggle be long.

Let us stand for the ever enduring desire, Let us manfully battle oppression and wrong.

With hearts that are earnest and trusty and strong, and with God and the Truth to inspire.

Let us dare to be noble men, nature's own pride.

And dare to be true to each other. For the earth is a homestead so fruitful and wide.

We can live, we can love, we can toil and by side, And each unto all be a brother.

—Edward T. Jeffery.



NONE SUCH

Mince Pie

A mince pie made of NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT is a mince pie made "like mother used to make." No other kind claims this distinction. NONB SUCH is prepared from a home recipe in a kitchen as clean as yours from the best fruit, stock and spices that money can buy in immense quantities. In all essentials (except cost to the consumer) NONE SUCH is a home-made mince meat. Various brands are trading on the name of NONE SUCH, but they are poor counterfeits, and if recommended as substitutes should be rejected. NONE SUCH stands alone on an established name of long standing. Ask for NONE SUCH and stick to it.

Plum Pudding

To make a plum pudding that tastes the way it did at the old home use NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT. You can place your faith in it. (The users of 12,000,000 packages last year did.) In the preparation of NONE SUCH all the finest qualities of the ingredients are preserved, and there's no palate so keen that it will not fully satisfy. NONE SUCH comes in air-tight cartons (containing three-quarters of a pound of mince-meat) packed just moist enough to retain all the fruity, delicious virtues of the contents. It is ready for the oven when water enough is added to form it as wished. NONE SUCH is a condensed mince-meat and must not be classed with the substitutes sold from mussy pails or in bulk.

Cake

In fruit cake or hermit cookies NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT is a ready-at-hand preparation that is a boon in every kitchen. Hundreds of thousands of housewives rise up and call it blessed. This mince meat is a perfect blend of all the wholesome parts which often puzzle the most careful cooks, every ingredient being in exactly the right proportion to give the whole its zestful quality. The good of everything of which it is compounded is held secure from deterioration in our process of manufacture, and therein is the secret that housewives value. They know how elusive good results are in the blending of mince meat. It is their voice which has made NONE SUCH famous.

All grocers sell it at 10 cents a package. Merrell-Soule Co. make it at Syracuse, N. Y.

Valuable premium list of "1847 Rogers Bros." silverware enclosed.

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It Gratifies and Always Satisfies.

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PATENT FLOUR

The Celebrated

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Dickson

Mill & Grain Co

Scranton and Olyphant.

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

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