

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 the rules in that respect 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. The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of Paper, Single Insertion, Full Position. Rows for 10 inches, 12 inches, 14 inches, 16 inches, 18 inches, 20 inches.

For each of thanks, resolutions of condolence, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 10, 1902.

MEETS. Roche and Reagen should choose arbitrators or hire a hall. Otherwise they will get writers' cramp.

A Waste of Energy.

IT OUGHT to be possible to publish a directory of the city of Scranton, or, if there be need, two directories without filling the air with a din and outcry and clogging the courts with prosecutions and counter-prosecutions. Last year the life of newspaper readers was made miserable in this city by the rhetorical and litigious warfare of two men whose chief excuse for imposing their woe on a long-suffering public was that each wanted to get an exclusive grip on the directory business in this city. The result of that fight on the finances of the participants is, of course, a matter of no public concern, though from an economic standpoint there must have been a considerable waste of good money to no purpose. But the result so far as the merit of the directories was concerned was unsatisfactory and we sincerely trust that there will not next year be a repetition of this episode. From experience The Tribune can say that there is not enough in the directory business to more than return fair profit on the investment necessary to get out a good book, let alone trying to support the lawyers of Lackawanna county.

Does the West Need Protection?

THE STATES of Arkansas, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, the territories of Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Indian Territory combined, make the following showing of manufacturing interests, exclusive of mining, in the census of 1900:

Table showing manufacturing statistics for various states and territories in 1900, including establishments, capital, wages, and products.

It will be seen at a glance that the yearly product exceeds the capital by \$1,724,725,786. Surely capital which turns itself over once a year is a most profitable investment. In one year it produces the largest possible profit, to say nothing of the multitude of people interested in the yearly wages disbursement of \$288,118,252.

In the West, the Democrats freely say, "Cut down the tariff—it benefits New England more than it does us." This is not true, as the following census figures positively prove. In the showing of manufactures in the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, comprising New England, we find:

Table showing manufacturing statistics for New England states in 1900.

Comparing these figures with those of the West, we see that the New England capital is turned over only a little over once in the year, while the yearly wages disbursement is only one-half that of the West. The manufacturing capital of the West is more than double that of New England, and the yearly product nearly three times as large with four times as many establishments.

These figures possibly explain why the vote of the West last week was so strongly Republican. Certainly the West needs protection.

anticipated a twentieth century development when he said:

"I doubt if the fact is fully realized that there is sufficient power which can be had for the taking, within 100 ft. of the ground in a space 5 yds. in diameter, to do all the work to be done on a 40-acre farm from the sowing, cultivating, harvesting, thrashing and marketing of the crops, to the rearing of the babies and the doing of all kinds of housework, and to furnish light for the children to sleep in. The energy utilized at Niagara Falls is not more than one-tenth of the quantity that is some in its annual quantity than the energy which wastes itself over a Dakota farm. The Niagara energy, however, exerts itself in one direction the year through, is very much condensed, and stable in quality and quantity from day to day. On the other hand, the energy to be derived from the winds at a given velocity varies with the pressure, the temperature, and other conditions of air, and varies in intensity from nothing to 100 miles an hour in succeeding minutes. But when the wind fields are gone, and the forests are burned up, and the oil fields are pumped out, there will always remain this universal force distributed almost every where on the face of the earth, which can be utilized for almost every known human need which physical energy can supply. Either storage of compressed air, or the production of liquefied air, or the storage of electricity will probably, in the near future, be largely employed to utilize wind power for many human needs, in addition to the countless uses already being made of these energies."

Why should not the heat for our houses as well as the power for our factories come from the winds that blow as well as from the currents that leap and shimmer and from the tides that ebb and flow? Every wind storm that sweeps over Scranton represents greater potential energy than all our culm banks. Why in both cases should this energy be wasted? The answer, of course, now is that there are cheaper ways of getting heat and power than by burning culm or harnessing the winds. But every day reduces the margin of difference in cost as well as draws upon nature's great stores of reserves. It is not too soon to figure on all conceivable economies for we don't know how soon they may be needed in an emergency.

Interesting Figures.

THE RAILROAD statistics in Poor's Manual for 1902 will repay study. They dull the edge of socialistic envy of the railroad corporations as great mechanisms of public pillage and extortion and sources of prodigious profit. For example, take the following exhibit of earnings, interest and dividends for five years for upward of 98 per cent. of all American railroads:

Table showing railroad earnings, interest, and dividends from 1897 to 1901.

Now, granting that net earnings the past two years have been higher than before and dividend payments correspondingly larger, where is the socialist who will regard a little over 2 1/2 per cent. as an excessive return upon the capital necessary to carry the freight of the country and provide facilities whereby persons may go from place to place, long distances apart, with speed and in comfort and safety? But there is another table more to the point:

Table showing per capita income and population for various years from 1890 to 1901.

While in twelve years there has been a gain of 40 per cent. in the return to capital invested in American railroads, the return to patrons of those railroads in decreased freight rates alone is 20 per cent., bringing our charges to the lowest point in the history of railroading in this country, and immensely lower than the charges for similar service in countries where the railroads are owned and operated by the government. The rate for passenger service has not, it is true, fallen in proportion, but when we consider the superiority of the accommodations and service provided by this country as compared with the standards in state-owned countries, and recall that the standards here are improving more rapidly than in any other country, notwithstanding that the passenger rate is slowly falling, the case for the American railroads becomes a strong one and the argument that under corporate ownership they are instrumentalities of public oppression and extortion falls to the ground for lack of substantial support.

A Dream of Heaven.

One of the guests of the United States hotel, who is in Scranton taking the waters, last evening remarked that he had been a witness to a singular incident in a Southern railroad train while on his way north this summer. "In the buffet car," he said, "there were two men who attracted my attention. One of them was very evidently a Kentucky colonel, and the other was a queer looking customer who might have been almost any sort of a man. We got to talking, and finally the conversation turned to dreams. The queer-looking man said that he had recently had a peculiar dream. 'I dreamed that I was on a hillside where the ground was sandy, but where the trees grew to great height and where there was a foaming stream through the center of a noble grove. As I walked along it seemed to me that there was a peculiar aroma in the air, and at last I snatched a twig from one of the lower branches of one of the trees and smelled it. It smelled to me like mint, and so I tasted it. It tasted like mint, and I applied my mind that it was mint. Then I happened to look at the ground beneath my feet. You know how these things happen in dreams, and instead of looking like sand it seemed to me that the ground seemed more like sugar, though there are times when they are much the same. So I stooped down and tasted a little of the sand, and to my amazement it was sugar. You know how these things happen in dreams, and so you won't be astonished when I tell you that within a few minutes I wandered over to the bank of the stream. It looked too highly colored to be water and I tasted it to make sure if my suspicion was right. I was right, and the stream was pure whisky. Now that was a queer dream, wasn't it? 'What do you think it meant?'"

"The Kentucky colonel looked hard at him for a moment and then said: "'Why, sub, it is plain enough to me, sub, that you dreamed that you was in heaven, sub.'"—Scranton Correspondence, New York Sun.

THE CRANE STORE

Has news for you. It will be read by the Scranton public, for our ads. always are. Today we place on sale, at

One-Quarter Their Value

One Hundred Suits

The cream of the Season's Garments, ranging in price from ten to twenty dollars.

THEY ARE SPICY INDUCEMENTS AND UNAPPROACHABLE VALUES

CRANE,

TAKE ELEVATOR. 324 LACKAWANNA AVE.

The Usual FALL REDUCTIONS

in Prices Have Been Made

As is our custom at this season of the year, we have reduced the prices on all lines of Wall Paper. This is done in order to make room for the new Spring styles that will be coming in soon. Our reduction sale of the early Summer cleaned up the entire stock of Spring patterns, leaving

the shelves ready for the Fall styles. It is these fall styles on which we have now reduced prices. In some patterns there is for one room; in others, enough for two or three rooms. The assortment includes L'Art Nouveau, Floral, Verdure, Scenic, Damask and Leather effects.

Carpets and Rugs

Every season produces its new designs in floor coverings. Each succeeding line of patterns show evidences of more care in designing and weaving. It has taken months to gather together the excellent assortment to which we invite your attention today. We are perfectly safe in saying that never before has such a variety of rich patterns been shown on any carpet floor of Scranton. You can easily spend a whole day in looking through this department, and yet so carefully and systematically are the various styles and qualities arranged, that, if you have formed the slightest idea of the kind of floor covering you desire, we can easily and quickly show it to you.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

How She Recovered Her Cook.

In the confusion at the Grand Central station the other day due to the rush of the crowd, a lady, who had been scheduled several hours out of gear there was much pushing and profanity and some humor. The suburbanites who arrived in time to find the lady in the crowd were fortunate if they crowded aboard a train some time after 6 o'clock. The broad platform so completely that there was no room to move around that the lady's suburbanites was torn between four of the new cook whom she had shared after a day in the employment agencies and fear of losing her train, when it left, through inability to get through the crowd. Right in front of her stood a good looking young chap whose eyes were at least six feet from the soles of his shoes. He towered fully a head above the crowd. Suddenly the housekeeper discovered that the cook had been shoved away from her by the crowd and that she was lost to sight. To the amusement of bystanders she appealed to the tall man.

"Won't you please tell me if you who you see your cook anywhere?" she said.

He saw first that the woman was pretty and then he said that he would look for the cook.

"She has red hair and she wears a bonnet and her first name is Maggie," volunteered the housekeeper. The tall man swung around until his eyes lighted on a bonnet and red hair. The face under the bonnet looked frightened.

"I think that she has been pushed clear over near that gate," he said.

"Oh, dear, I've lost her after spending a whole day in hiring her. I'll see the railroad for damages," said the tall man.

"If that's the case," said the tall man, "I think I can get her over here." Making a megaphone of his hands, he shouted: "Maggie!"

"Yes, sort," came back the answer. "Are you the cook?"

"Yes, sort," and then she explained that she could not budge. Some unsympathetic man took up the cry: "Maggie, Maggie, pass Maggie along," and, three minutes later, somewhat ruffled, with her bonnet tilted, Maggie was shoved into the arms of her mistress. Thus was the railroad saved a damage suit.—New York Sun.

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Advertisement for THE CRANE STORE featuring One-Quarter Their Value One Hundred Suits. Includes address: 324 Lackawanna Ave.

Advertisement for WALL PAPER featuring Fall Reductions in Prices. Includes an illustration of a man with a roll of wallpaper.

Advertisement for Carpets and Rugs featuring new designs and quality. Includes an illustration of a woman with a rug.

Advertisement for Williams & McAnulty, Furniture, Curtains and Draperies, 129 Wyoming Avenue.

Advertisement for Announcements featuring Mr. George W. Watkins's recommendation of the principal Polaces, Mosques and Castles by Mr. Harten Kasab, of Constantinople.

Advertisement for Oriental Rugs and Carpets featuring goods gathered from the Principal Palaces, Mosques and Castles by Mr. Harten Kasab, of Constantinople.

Advertisement for AUCTION REGARDLESS OF COST, Commencing at 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. daily and continuing this week. 500-502 Lacka. Avenue. Includes advertisement for BED ROOM FURNITURE.

Advertisement for WHO WANTS \$20.00 in GOLD For a Christmas Present? Twenty Christmas Presents \$50.00. To Be Given by The Scranton Tribune to the Children of Scranton and Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Advertisement for THE TRIBUNE'S SECOND ANNUAL Junior Educational Contest. A Contest in Word-Building. Who Can Make the Most Words Out of the Letters in T-H-E H-O-M-E P-A-P-E-R.

Advertisement for Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps, THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp, Gunster & Forsyth, 252-257 Penn Avenue.

Advertisement for EDUCATIONAL Do You Want a Good Education? Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

Advertisement for When in Need Of anything in the line of optical goods we can supply it. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. From \$1.00 Up.

Advertisement for STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EAST STROUDSBURG, PA. Regular State Normal Courses and Special Departments of Music, Education, Art, Drawing, Stenography and Typewriting.

Advertisement for Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming Avenue.

Advertisement for SUMMER RESORTS Atlantic City. The temperature at the AGNEW. On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Saturday was 87°. Every appointment of a modern Hotel. HOTEL RICHMOND. Beautiful Lake Wesaaking.