

PLANS FOR A SANITARIUM

IT WILL BE FOR THE USE OF
CONSUMPTIVES.

Society for the Prevention and Cure of Consumption Has Been Formed for the Purpose of Erecting and Maintaining the Necessary Buildings—Public Is Asked to Contribute to This Movement—A Bed Can Be Endowed in Perpetuity for \$1,000—Contributions Received.

Among the numerous beneficent charities of Scranton there is one class which should especially appeal to the sympathy of all, which is at present absolutely unprovided for.

These are the sufferers from consumption. In all this prosperous valley, from Carbonate to Wilkes-Barre, there is not a hospital which will take these patients and, indeed, these hospitals are not adapted either as to site or accommodations for the treatment and cure of consumption. The result is that consumptives, instead of being provided for early in the disease, when they can be cured, are now allowed to go on until they become a helpless burden on their relatives.

This matter has been the subject of much thought among practical philanthropists and physicians in this city, and to fill this need there has been formed the Society for the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, with the following board of managers: Hon. H. A. Knapp, chairman; Rt. Rev. M. J. Hoban, Rev. Rogers Israel, D. D., Rees, Brooks, Dr. A. J. Connell and Dr. J. M. Whitworth, secretary.

The immediate work which the society has set for itself is the establishment of a sanitarium in the vicinity of the city. Robert Snyder has volunteered his services as architect and has already drawn up plans for the various buildings. The separate pavilions system will be used, and will include buildings for curable men and women patients and an infirmary for advanced cases. The accompanying sketch shows the plan of the sanitarium, which it is hoped will be ready for occupation next spring.

To accomplish this work the society now appeals to all charitable citizens for aid.

Number of Consumptives.

There are at the lowest estimate two hundred consumptives in this city who need this institution. Now these people have nowhere to turn. All our institutions are closed against them, except the poor house. The new sanitarium will combat consumption in three ways:

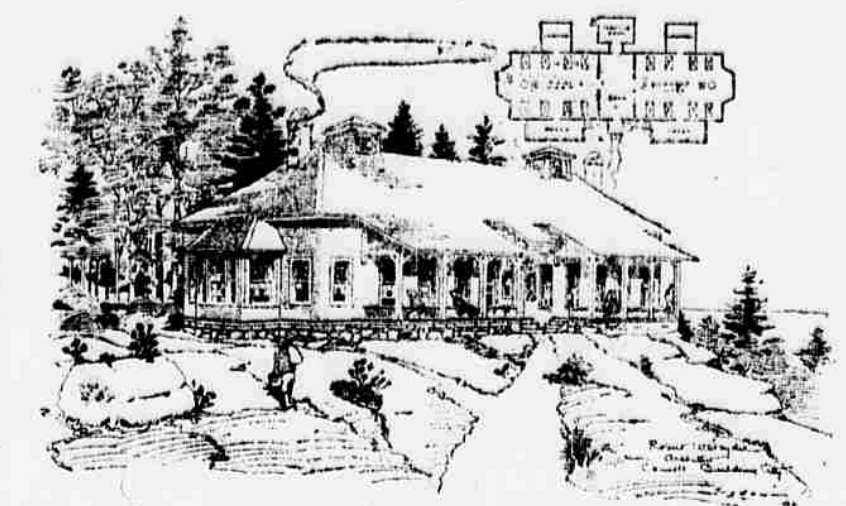
First—Patients received early will be

cured in at least 70 per cent. of cases and returned to the industrial world. Second—Advanced cases will be cared for in the most humane way, under the best sanitary precautions, and at a place so near at hand that they can be frequently visited by their relatives.

Third—Every patient at the sanitarium, instead of being a danger to the community, will be kept under sanitary conditions which will make him absolutely harmless.

In this way the spread of the disease from case to case is at once stopped. For each case treated in the sanitarium probably from two to four other cases will be prevented. It is perhaps this phase of the work which will appeal most of all to those having the welfare of our people at heart. We have many institutions for the cure of disease, but none for its prevention.

Great as the advantage of this institution would be from a humanitarian standpoint, its usefulness from a financial aspect is no less important. "The health of a city is always one of its best assets," Scranton is no exception, and it can be made much more so.



THE PROPOSED SANITARIUM.

The sanitarium will prevent the needless infection of at least twenty to thirty people a year and enable them to continue in their places as producers. A human being is considered to be worth \$1,000 to the state. This item gives a saving of at least \$20,000 to \$30,000, a sum which would several times cover the cost of the sanitarium each year. To this sum can be added the value of the individuals cured and returned to work. Furthermore, the advanced cases, instead of becoming an added burden to their relatives, will be cared for in the most economic, efficient, and humane way.

Great White Plague.

There are many families in this city who have lost one or more beloved members from "the great white plague," and to these members no more fitting memorial could be erected than one of

the projected pavilions where the same disease is to be grappled with and conquered. The cost of such a memorial is \$3,000. A bed can be endowed in perpetuity for \$1,000.

There are but a few people in this city who can not think of some friend or acquaintance who has recently died or is still suffering from consumption and it is for just these friends that aid is now asked. Now, unless the sufferer is very well-to-do, there is but one outcome. Under our present provisions the poor consumptive has no path but one leading straight down, and in his course he infects others as he goes. It is for these people that the society begs for means to offer a chance for a permanent cure.

Besides maintaining the sanitarium, the society intends to open a dispensary for diseases of the lungs, in appropriate parts of the city, to provide visiting nurses for poor consumptives who do not care to go to the sanitarium, and to foster all means looking to the spread of the disease.

It is well known that the struggle against consumption is becoming an



THE PROPOSED SANITARIUM.

active one in all countries. Many separate cities have begun the work and are rapidly reducing the mortality from the disease. With the work already begun by the Lackawanna County Medical society and that projected by the bureau of health, the added score of the Society for the Prevention and Cure of Consumption will make Scranton, in this respect, the banner city of the United States, and probably of Europe, in the efficiency of its methods both for preventing the spread of the disease and for caring for the actual sufferers. We need bear the burden of consumption and yield up our needless sacrifice of one hundred people a year only as long as we choose to.

Need of a Sanitarium.

A very cogent proof of the practical need for a sanitarium lies in the fact that the Lackawanna County Medical society has recently started the subscription list with a pledge of \$500. For the establishment of the complete plan, \$25,000 will be needed.

This work is one of simple humanity, not of charity. It is fully true that consumption should not be allowed to continue its ravages among us unchecked. And it is fully true that those afflicted should not be left to their own resources, but should be provided for while they are still curable.

Anyone can become a member of the society by the payment of \$10 or more yearly, and a patron of the society by the payment of \$100 or more yearly. As above stated, a bed may be endowed in perpetuity for \$1,000, and a memorial pavilion built for \$3,000. Besides these stated amounts, any contribution, large or small, is earnestly requested. Money so received will go directly to relieve human suffering in an especially pitiable class among our own neighbors. Each \$300 will save a human life a year, and every dollar contributed will go to fight one of the city's worst enemies and will be spent in the most efficient way to prevent the appearance of consumption in the homes of each and every one of us.

Subscriptions to membership, contributions, etc., may be sent to the secretary at 627 Linden street.

Additional donations for the hospital to the extent of \$3,000 were acknowledged yesterday.

LAST NIGHT OF THE FAIR.

Universalists Bring Bazaar to Close with Comedy Drama.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the fair given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society of All Souls' Universalist church in Guernsey Hall. The fair has been a great success and several hundred dollars have been realized toward the fund for a new church.

As the principal attraction of the fair last evening was set aside for the presentation of a two-act comedy drama by local amateur talent in a capable and really praiseworthy manner. The comedy was full of complex situations and laughable tangles.

Mrs. Ella Loomis, as Katherine Rogers, enacted the role of a mischief-loving woman, who by her description of her college chum, made her cousin into believing her to be of the masculine persuasion, and hence the root of the misunderstanding. Her presentation of the light hearted and care-free "Kitty" was spirited and natural. Miss Emma Eldridge, as Marion Bryant, the chum, nicknamed "Babe," was an unaffected and charming young graduate who enjoyed a joke as well, but in a quieter way than "Kitty." Miss Maude DePut, as Rebecca Luke, a maiden lady with a monomania for homeless cats, gave a very clever impersonation, while Mrs. John VanMiller as "Patty," a "stole-struck" parlor maid, captured the majority of the hearty laughs. Harry Murphy, as Philip Royson; W. H. Estabrook, as Robert Brown; and William Townsend, as Jenkins, all had plenty of action and acquitted themselves creditably. Mr. Townsend's impersonation of a cockney butler was very clever.

The play was staged handsomely and was under the management of Mrs. Thomas B. Payne, wife of the pastor of the Universalist church. Mrs. John F. Hallstead played several selections on the piano before and during the comedy.

THE WRESTLING MATCH.

D. S. McMillan, who is to wrestle Prof. M. J. Dwyer, at the Bicycle club house next Tuesday night, has a wide reputation in the west and has stayed with some of the big men in the business, including Tom Jenkins and Dan S. McLeod. Should he win next Tuesday night's match an effort may be made to make a match with either Jenkins or McLeod, to be pulled off in the armory.

GOOD EVIDENCE FOR THE OPPOSITION

(Continued from Page 1.)

a constant source of trouble. The only fair way of paying was by the ton, he maintained. He also told of a re-arrangement since the last strike, by which the allowances for rock were reduced. No complaint had been made to the company. The men decided to wait until the commission made its report, before taking any action.

The working of the "court house" was also discussed at length by this witness. The foreman and a committee of miners sort over a coal car, clean of all the impurities that escaped the miners' attention, and thus determine what is the exact percentage of impurities. The witness declared that there was neither "judge, jury or justice" in the colliery court house. The chief complaint was that the coal remaining after the impurities were removed was not also weighed. Attorney McClintock explained that it was unimportant to ascertain the weight of coal, as the men are paid by the car. The "court house" test, he said, is to determine the proportion of impurities per car. This regulates the dockage.

Explained the Incident.

Mr. McClintock presented a statement that the total dockage at the Hollenbeck colliery was 10.19 per cent. He also showed that the witness earned \$548.84 in 218 shifts. If he had worked the 255 days that the mine worked, he would have made \$840.05. He lost considerable time because of his duties as chairman of the grievance committee of the local.

Mr. McClintock sought to show that the witness had asked the foreman in November, 1901, to discharge ten men because they refused to pay their dues in the union and that during the last strike he and another man called at the house of Fireboss John Joseph, in the middle of the night, to threaten and intimidate him.

The witness denied the first allegation in toto. As to the second, he explained that it was on 10.19 at night when the call was made at Joseph's house. "We only asked his brother-in-law," said the witness, "if he would please be so kind as to step out on the porch and talk to us just for a few minutes. We sat on the steps, and in about eight or ten minutes John Joseph came out with a shot gun, and pointing it at me, said: 'Billy H., you get out from here or I'll blow your head off to hell.' Then we went away."

Mr. McClintock asked the witness what he saw when he and Joseph called at that time of the night.

"We just wanted to talk to him," said the witness.

"Talk to him about what?" said Mr. McClintock.

"About the strike and one thing or another," the witness replied. James Driesbach, who was a watchman at No. 5 colliery, complained of not being taken back after the strike. Mr. McClintock got him to admit that another man was put in his place during the strike, and the witness, who was a watchman at No. 5 colliery, said that he had his job back before long as the man who was in his place was a "pigeon-toed fellow" and likely wouldn't be able to stand the cold. The witness acknowledged that the company couldn't treat him any fairer than it did.

William Nesbitt, who was the foreman at the same mine, quit when the steam men were called out, and was not re-employed. He admitted, however, that the superintendent told him he would get the fan engine at the new air shaft.

Longmower's Complaint.

Henry Longmower, president of the No. 5 local, who was an engineer at an inside slope, had a similar complaint to make as the two preceding witnesses.

The company, however, has not promised to take him back. He is charged with having directed a barber in South Wilkes-Barre not to shave the men working at the No. 5 during the strike. James Kearney and Edward Keitrick, two more steam men from the No. 5, testified similarly to the others who had struck and were refused re-employment. Other men were put in their places, it was shown, and these other men still retained their jobs. Both witnesses admitted that the company had always treated them fairly.

Attorney Lenahan next called to the stand an 8-year-old breaker boy from Smithville, Stanley Gustick by name. He began working three weeks ago at the No. 5 colliery. The company's colliery in Pittston township, which is two miles from his home, Major Warren protested that the Butler company is not a party to the hearing and its employees should not be heard. When it developed that the boy did not understand the nature of an oath, Judge Gray advised that he be withdrawn, which was done. "The commissioners see how small he is," said Judge Gray, "and will agree that he is too small to be working in the breaker. His father should not have him in the breaker," the judge added.

The examination of Leigh Valley Coal company employees was then taken up. Mr. Lenahan conducted the direct examination, and Major Warren the cross-examination.

M. Clark, a pillar miner at the Heidelberg colliery, near Avoca, testified that the cars there are 10x4x2½, and that the docking averages 5 to 7 per cent.

"77"

A COMMON COLD

is taken by the skin becoming colder than is natural. The instant a chilly sensation is felt the mischief is done; but it can always be rectified so that no appreciable ill results will follow, by the immediate use of Dr. Humphreys' "77" restoring the checked circulation, starting the blood coursing through the veins and "breaking up" the cold. This may be hastened by taking some form of gentle exercise or work, and continuing it until a perspiration is induced, manifested by a slight moisture on the forehead. 25 cents, all druggists.

COLDS

He worked 188 9-10 days and made \$563.80, according to the compilation of the company. The witness averred that a part of that represented a payment he made his laborer, the company having failed to deduct, through some error.

Gathers Up the Coal.

William Powers, a runner, testified that he was engaged by the company to gather up the coal that fell from the cars. He said it filled from one to four cars a week. The company's attorney let it go at that. It was brought out that the witness was discharged on a Wednesday for insubordination. The witness' statement of the trouble was that the fireboss started to hit him with a sprag, and he put his hand on the boss' neck and kicked the sprag out of his hand.

Robert Hughes, a miner from the Morgan B. Williams & Co. Red Ash colliery, near Wilkes-Barre, was called, but as that company is not a party to the hearing, Judge Gray advised that he be not examined.

Justice of the Peace George Smith, of Bloomsburg, testified that the cars at the Ontario colliery of the Elk Hill Coal and Iron company vary in capacity from 92 to 119 cubic feet, including the six inches topping. One car is 8 feet 1 inch by 4 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 1 inch. Another is 8 feet 10 inches by 4 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 2 inches.

The witness did not secure re-employment after the strike. His place was taken up by the installation of an engine during the strike. The boss told him he would give him a place as soon as he could. The last time he saw the boss, the latter said: "I guess you will have to work for John Mitchell a while longer."

Attorney J. E. Burr cross-examined him and sought to induce testimony to have the witness agree that not 10 per cent. of the cars have six inches "topping" when they reach the breaker; that out of 700 cars sent out by the miners in a day, the rock and slate will amount to 180 cars, or 25 per cent., and that the culm that will come out of it amounts to 12½ per cent. The witness did not know whether or not these figures were correct. The witness testified that he knew the docking amounted to 7 or 8 per cent.

John Cheesey, a 33-year-old Ontario miner, did not get a job after the strike. The boss said he would give him a place when he could.

Way It Was Done.

Thomas Duremer, an ex-clerk for the Silverbrook Coal company, explained how the company "manipulated"—as Mr. McCarthy put it—the 10 per cent advance, giving illustrations similar to those previously presented.

John Williams, whose brother-in-law was one of the fifty-eight victims of the Twin shaft disaster, told of that catastrophe. He had not even the slightest recollection of the company making any effort to rescue the men or recover the bodies.

Mr. Darrow explained to the court that the witness was not put on with the view of having the company criticized for not making any effort at rescue. "Of course," said Mr. Darrow, "we are not concerned as to how a near relative of a victim viewed the effort of the company to accomplish a rescue. The purpose of calling the witness was simply to show the dangers attending underground mining."

Alexander Samuels and Frank Oldfield, two Wilkes-Barre hod carriers, who were formerly miners testified that they carried twenty-five cents an hour; stone-masons, thirty-seven and one-half cents an hour; and bricklayers fifty cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays, and that they all worked eight hours. Each thought a miner ought to receive at least \$5 a day.

August B. Baker, of Hazelbrook, a contract miner for J. S. Wentz & Co. told a sorry story of the condition of the company houses, there, and that if the men want to avoid bad places in the mines they have to deal in the high-priced company store. His wages, he said, were from \$40 to \$50 a month.

Owens a Double House.

On cross-examination Mr. Dickson brought out the fact that the witness is not compelled to live in a company house, as he is drawing \$15 a month rent from a double dwelling house of his own, and that the only high-priced thing he could specify was shoe blacking which he bought for five cents in Hazelton and had to pay ten cents for in the company store.

Mr. Dickson then produced a statement of his earnings in 1901, which he said he would verify by receipts. It showed that Baker and his two boys, one 19 and the other 17, in 1901, drew \$1,565.77 in wages, and that the father had not worked as many days as he might, particularly the days, immediately following pay day.

Commissioner Watkins was absent yesterday afternoon and will not be present today. He went to New York to attend the dinner of the Pennsylvania society and transact some urgent private business.

Proceedings in Book Form.

Recognizing the widespread interest taken all over the country in the testimony and argument before the Anthracite Strike Commission, The Tribune will print in convenient book form the reports appearing in its columns

Jonas Long's Sons

Holiday

Articles

Eleven Busy Business Days

Then the day of all days—Christmas. An early visit will afford you better opportunities and the choice of a complete stock to select from. Come today.

Slippers for Everybody

There'll be rows of stockings, little and big, to fill pretty soon. Why not a Slipper? It's the most acceptable of all gifts that can be given to man, woman or child.

Felt and Leather Slippers for the little ones	49c	Men's embroidered Everett, Patent backs, in two styles, at	49c
Women's Felt Slippers, fur trimmed or plain, at	49c	Women's black and red Romeo, fur-trimmed Slippers, at	98c
Men's Imitation Alligator Slippers, black and tan, patent leather backs, regular	49c	Men's black and tan kid Everett Slippers, flexible sole patent leather trimmed	75c
75c Slipper for	49c	Men's Romeo Slippers, black and tan, \$1.50 value, Saturday.	\$1.25
Misses and Children's red, fur-trimmed Romeo Slippers	69c		
Men's black and tan Don-gola Slippers, flexible sole	98c		

JEWELRY

The very newest conceits to be found at this department.

Hat Pin, Chains, Lockets, Brooches, at 25c |

CHAINS—In coral, extra long, plain and ragged 59c |

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Pearl bead chains in all the beauty of the most costly. Priced at \$1.50 |

Dull and bright Jet long Chains. Each 59c to | \$1.35 |

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TOILET DEPARTMENT

Special numbers for Saturday.

SOAP—Best milled Toilet Soap, 3 cakes to a box, value 10 cents each. Saturday,

3 cakes for 19c |

COMBINATION BOX—Of Colgate Perfume, Talcum Powder and cake of soap. Saturday, per box 25c |

Or a box of four bottles assorted Perfumes 25c |

COLGATE SACHET—Cashmere Bouquet, LaFrance Rose, Heliotrope, package 10c |

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