SCRANTON, JANUARY 11, 1897.

Today at noon in Harrisburg the presi dential electors of Pennsylvania will ballot for a president. They will receive \$3 a day each and three cents a mile for traveling expenses, but some of them will probably receive more substantial rewards in the future.

Clipping Judicial Claws.

The fact that the Republican house judiciary committee of congress, by a vote of 8 to 4, has reported favorably the bill which passed the senate last session giving the right of a trial by jury to those who are accused of contempt of court as in the Debs case ought now, assuming that the bill will henceforward have smooth sailing, to remove this question from partisan politics. All sensible persons recognize that it was never intended by the founders of the government that a federal judge, sitting on a comfortable bench warmed possibly by corporation favor, should have power to issue an injunction sweepingly affecting the rights of thousands of employes as of railroads and then, by means of constables, haul into court and summarily fine and punish persons afterward suspected of ignoring such an injunction. The contempt prerogative was intended to insure punctual attendance of witnesses and jurors and proper deference from those in the court room to the official representatives of law and order. The concept that it would one day be stretched to make of a federal jurist sitting on an interstate commerce case at once a law-maker, a law-interpreter and a law-executor without right of protest or appeal probably never entered the heads of the fathers of the

This new form of tyranny as a matter of fact never arose until during the railroad strikes of 1892. It is not necessary to indorse everything which the strikers did in that year to give hearty approval to their subsequent battle for release from what was afterward somewhat bombastically called "government by injunction." The man who violates the statute against murder is entitled to a trial by a jury of his peers and must be deemed innocent until proved guilty. But here the principle was suddenly laid down, we regret to say with the subsequent sanction of the United States Supreme court, that when a man is suspected of disobeying an injunction ordering him not to quit work at an unsatisfactory wage, he may without right of murmur be seized, put in custody, taken to a distant place and there, without jury or counsel, be sentenced to undergo such punishment as may fall in with the legal executioner's passing humor. The bill now before congress does away with this polite method of outrage and grants to such a suspect the same rights which are accorded to violators of other laws. It merits unanimous approval.

Once again, according to the Democratic press, Senator Quay is at "the beginning of the end." How many dozen times has this been said?

How to Get Rid of the Speak-Easy. It seems that according to the report of the special committee appointed by the last legislature to investigate the workings of the Brooks high license law, there are 35,000 speak-easies in Pennsylvania and only 24,000 licensed of Titusville, secretary of the committee, there is only one way to kill the speak-easies. That "is to amend the laws so that all persons caught in a speak-easy shall be adjudged disorderly characters and fined. The law does not punish a man found in a speakeasy, but only those who sell liquor In the speak-easy boys and girls can get all the liquor they want. The proprietor argues that he is breaking the law by selling, and he might just as well sell to any one who asks for liquor. That is why there are so many drunken boys and girls in the cities and larger towns of the state,

amend the law in this respect." With due respect to Mr. Andrews, we Venture to suggest another way and duty of a state police force to secure from the federal revenue authorities a brothel. list of all holders of federal licenses in each county, also from the county records a list of all holdthe two and to prosecute such holders of the speak-easy, provided it be seriously desired to get rid of it. There will never be much improvement in the county judiciary. If our judges were appointed by the governor for life or by a unanimous vote. during good health and behavior, the latter fact might not be so apparent.

The announcement that a fight is to be made at Harrisburg against any effort to appropriate money to pay the refreshing news. Let the Hon. William H. Andrews foot the bills himself.

Gubernatorial Common Sense.

The initial message of Governor Black of New York is a state paper of admirable conciseness and well worthy of perusal. Dealing largely with themes special to his state, there are neverthless parts of it which have general application. For instance, upon

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ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SURANTON, PA. AS BECOND-CLARS MAIL MATTER.

LINEAR AND LANGE MAIL MATTER.**

Cumulations of his neighbor, discourages the thrift and economy of which he himself ought to be an example. He makes war upon the very condition which he hopes some time to attain. Those who create and foster discontent in the mind of the laborer are not his friends. The largest opportunities possible to the inhorming man should be paid, and different persons performing the same work, even though some of them be women, should receive the same compensation. These may be a supplementation of his neighbor, discourages the thrift and economy of which he himself ought to be an example. He makes war upon the very condition which he hopes some time to attain. Those who create and foster discontent in the mind of the laborer are not his friends. The largest opportunities possible to the inhorming man should be provided. The largest wages consistent with the rights of the implementation.

**ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SURANTON, PA. AS BRIGHT AND AS receive the same compensation. These results are more likely to occur through reason and mutual acquaintance than through rebellion. Tolerance is the first requisite of amicable relations, and this will arise when the employer and laborer understand each other. Some plan should be devised which would afford to each suc-information of the other as will form a basis for the friendly adjustment of differ ences between them. No such plan now exists here, and the result is the appalling loss of wages and property which is so often seen when the rights of the employ-er and laborer clash. The plan known as the university extension has been tried in Ingland, and is said by many to have pro-duced satisfactory results. It is the inves-tigation by careful, intelligent and con-scientious men into the affairs of the la-boring people, and their relations to their employers. Its tendency and purpose is to give and to get information, and by seeing both sides, prevent the conflict which a view of only one might produce Whether or not the scheme of the university extension is feasible, it at least at ords a suggestion along lines which must it some time be pursued. I commend this subject to the legislature for that carefu onsideration which the great need of all

> There is a tang to the governor's pen which shows itself in several terse and salient bits of executive sense, but n no place is it more apparent than in his remarks touching the civil service: This subject has been much discussed generally exaggerated, and has provided capital to many who would otherwise be bankrupt. The value of practical civil service is beyond question. Its importance was recognized by the last constitutional convention, and its place is now fixed in the fundamental law of the state. But the work of the legislature is necessary to render effective the provisions of the con-stitution. This work should be done promptly and in good faith, not with ref-erence to items so delicate as to be worth-less in actual practice, but with a view solely to the elevation of the public ser-vice and the highest discharge of the vice, and the highest discharge of the duties of every public office. An exami-nation for a public place should be suitable to the kind of ervice required, and sufficient margin should be given those making appointments so that the most competent help can be selected. Experi-ence, character, tact and even muscle may be of more importance in some cases than the fraction of 1 per cent, in an examina-tion in geography. The discretion of th appointing power should not be entirely subordinated to the marking system. If an examination have disclosed the fact hat a certain number of men are qualified

unquestioned integrity and approved skill, enlarged by continuous service and not to exploit any particular idea. It is a fair inference from this that Governor Black prefers an ounce of practical result to a top of theory. This inference is corroborated in the last quotation that we shall make-from the part of his message where he pleads

for blennial sessions:

thermore it would reduce the chances of injustice to an applicant whose qualifica-tions, on the whole, were superior to those of his competitor who had outranked him on paper. Civil service is intended to se-

cure for the public at a reasonable cost

In many states the legislature convenes once in two years, and wherever that practice prevails I understand there is no dis-position to return to the yearly meeting. This is a large state and its interests are justify or even excuse the large numb confusing, expensive and unnecsary laws passed at every session. They serve no proper purpose whatever, and their tendency is to unsettle and mislead even if they contain nothing more objec-tionable. The legitimate needs of this state can be provided for in a shorter time than is generally consumed, and the chief hope arising from protracted sessions and the passage of unnecessory laws is that the people may in their next constitution conclude to correct both with biennial sessions. I should be glad if no act should be passed not of pronounced utility or to meet some urgent public nece places. According to Charles Andrews

This would make possible an early adof Titusville, secretary of the commitJournment, for which the people are always grateful.

We commend the last two sentences to the legislature of Pennsylvania.

The government is now paying \$583 a ton for first quality armor plates. Secretary of the Navy Herbert figures that they can be made at ample profit for \$400 a ton. Evidently somebody is in receipt of a nice snap.

Gotham's Latest Scandal.

The stenchful Seeley case now on in New York, represents nothing really new save the increasing boldness is vice of a certain "modern" type of al-Arresting them in a speak-easy and leged young "gentlemen." To give to fining them would soon break up the one's bachelor friends a bachelor supbusiness. An effort will be made to per prior to one's marriage is an ancient and an honorable custom; the new part, it seems, consists of introducing as performers nude women hired to that is to pass a law making it the sing filthy songs, utter vile sentiments and wear signs that would shame a

So long, however, as our so-called higher society will accept such gay youths into its favor without wink, ers of state licenses; then to compare blink or stammering, lay wires to catch them as matrimonial prizes and feel of the former as do not also appear as hurt only when their excesses lead to holders of state licenses. This is an public exposure, we confess that the easy and direct way to the doing away pathway to moral reform does not look inviting.

A proposition is before congress to situation so long as the matter of re- increase the salary of the Federal comporting violations of the liquor law re- mission of education from \$3,000 to \$5,mains in the hands of county con- 000 per annum. The present commisstables susceptible to periodical gratul- sioner, Dr. William T. Harris, is a ties, and so long as the dirty work of man whose annual services to the cause passing on licenses hangs as a mill- of education would be cheap at ten stone around the necks of an elective times \$5,000. The increase asked for ought as a matter of justice to be made

Instructive Testimony.

Last week's hearing before the ways and means committee at Washington of representatives of the glass and pottery trades elicited much information of an instructive nature. F. L. Bodine. unauthorized expenses of the Andrews of Philadelphia, a manufacturer of cylsenatorial investigating committee is inder window glass and green and flint bottles, said, for example, that he effeet of the present (or Wilson turiff) law had been to reduce wages, close factories and bankrupt most of the domestic makers. From 85 to 90 per cent of the cost of this product represented labor. American competition had reduced the price of the ware, and between 1894 and 1896, when American competition had been diminished, the cost had advanced about 13 per cent. The importation of foreign glass was unnecessary, as the mills of this country were able to supply the home departable. They are the same, Capital is nothing but labor turned into money. A man who quarrels with the accost had advanced about 13 per cent.

tion. A local corroboration of this testiony can be secured in Green Ridge.

Even more to the point was the plea of E. A. Agard, a glass-blower of Streator, Ill. He said that the American workmen had been driven to the wall by the present tariff law. Works had been closed, wages reduced and the hours of work increased. Under the McKinley law the industry had prospered and at the same time the cost of bottles was reduced 25 per cent. Under present conditions it was becoming more and more difficult for the American glass-blowers to hold their own against the cheap labor abroad. The old duty was simply just and fair and injured no one. The present duty had in no way benefited the consumer and

it had almost ruined the workmen. It was simply taking from those who had little and giving to these who had much. The business of glass-blowing was a hard one on those engaged in it. and risks on the workmen were considered the most undesirable by the insurance companies. They had an insurance association among themselves and its records showed that the aver age of death among glass-blowers was thirty-six years. The effect of the Wilson bill was not a mater of speculation. Wages had gone down; workmen had left the business; homes had been abandoned; families were made homeless, and many had walked the streets, suffering for the necessities of life.

John W. Morgan, of Trenton, N. J. spoke for the potters of his state. The operators of that state were in a deplorable condition, he said; a condition far worse than the laborers in any other country. Their weekly earnings prior to the passage of the Wilson bil had been \$11.40 per week; under it their wages had been reduced to \$4.63 per week, and would have been 50 per cent. greater if the same number of men had been employed. For ten years prior to the passage of the present law there had been no trouble. It was utterly impossible to compete with foreign labor. The condition of the potters in New Jersey was deplorable. They had been forced to sell their household goods, and in many cases to live two and three familles in one house. They were ready, willing and anxlous to work, and would have it if a protective tariff bill were passed. At present ev-

ery pottery in the state was closed. These few specimen citations were abundantly corroborated in every particular by dozens of other reputable witnesses called to testify before the that a certain number of men are qualified to fill a given position, the place would be more likely to be properly filled if the appointing officer could select from the whole number so qualified than if he were limited to a quarter of that number. Fur-Dingley committee. The lesson of it all will not be lost on the framers of the next tariff.

The fire loss for 1896 was \$115,655,500, while for 1895 it was \$129,839,700 and for 1894, \$128,246,400. On the whole this showing isn't bad. The people can have cheap insurance whenever they become willing to exercise care; it therefore is doubly to their interest to work for decreased fire losses.

The little Transvaal republic, after beating back Jamieson's raid and precipitating a crisis which sent the great Cecil Rhodes into disgrace, now wants England to pay it \$10,000,000 damages. We like "Oom Paul" Kruger's spunk.

The article in Saturday's Tribune entitled "Extra Sessions in Prior Times" should have been credited to the New

Just a Word or Two of Casual Mention

Charles E. Daniels leaves today for Carlisle to resume his studies at the Dick inson Law school. The day after Mr Daniels returned home to spend the holi day vacation he was called upon to assis



me excellent reportorial work for that At the law school Mr. Daniel or a first year man, and has been honores with the position of editor of the colleg

An indoor bicycle race meet will occur at Wilkes-Barre tonight and tomorrow night. An extremely high banked matchboard track, one-fourteenth of a mile in circumference, has been constructed and the programme for both evenings is replete with professional and amateur events. The big event of the meet, how-ever, will be the twenty-mile open for professionals for a purse of \$100. Among the participants will be the now famous Joe Rice, of Wilkes-Barrs, the winner of Joe Rice, of Wikes-Barrs, the winner of second money in the international six-day contest held in Madison Square Gar-den, New York, early in December. This city will be represented in the amateur events by Robert White, of the Green Ridge Wheelmen; Will Marsh, a young man from the West Side, and William Shiffer. White is one of the most widely known amateur racing men in the state, having ridden against and beaten many naving ridden against and beaten man of the fastest amateurs in Pennsylvania Marsh is an unknown quantity, never hav ng participated in cycle races, but his friends have faith in his ability in that line. He is a very athletic young mar and an exceptionally strong road rider Shiffer is also a youngster of athletic proportions, and has been a rider for seeral seasons. A number of Scranton wheelmen will journey to the Alligator City both this and tomorrow evening to watch the sport. This will be the first attempt at indoor cycle racing in this section of the state.

Tallie Morgan, the versatile, aggressive Tailie, who could do almost anything from getting himself in the way of a nonination for the presidency on the Frehibi-tion ticket to setting type in Welsh, dropped over from New York the other day to see his old Scranton friends. He says New York is a second Scranton and

He has a big church choir, a Young Men' Christian association class and a music institute on his list and writes temperary American Press association, One of latest successes is the securing of the at polarment of editor-in-chief of a muster page to be gotten out by the America Press association. Tallie spends his sun mers at Long Branch. His winter address is the Waldorf.

-0-It would seem that the number of hotn New York city ought now to be amy afficient, but the fact is that no mat how many new ones are built there is ways ample room for more. The ho business appears to be the one bran of Gotham's activity which is pro-against the effects of over-competition. The latest first-class hotel to offer its to the public is situated at Madison avenue and Forty-second street and called the Hotel Manhattan. It is thirteen stories high, each room is "daylighted," and the finishings and furnishings, if one may judge from a handsome pamphle issued by the hotel's manager, Edward i Patch, must be superb. It is conducted upon the European plan at \$2 a day are pward and will no doubt prove a popula endezvous for Scrantonians.

ONE OF THE BEST.

From the Wayne County Herald. The Scranton Tribune does itself proud or 1897 with one of the best almanaes of ne season. We have looked through it arefully and find that the title page mod stly describes its most valuable contents s a "Political Handbook and Household as a "Political Handbook and Householi Encyclopaedia, containing complete political census and other statistics relating to nation, state, county and city, with other useful information." We may add that an evening study of its 200 pages satisfies us that the title page but faintly indicates its merits. We carefully preserve the almaines of our contemporaries, as we find them invaluable for reference, but we have labelled The Tribune almance so as easily to be found, with a long as easily to be found, with a lo

THEIR PROPER COURSE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Senator Aldrich is quite right in oppos-ing the bill to create a roving commis-sion to prepare legislation on labor sub-jects. As he says, that is what congress is for. The senators represent the states and the members of the house represent the people themselves. If these gentle-men do not know what legislation their constituents pseed or are not competent

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal. State Senator Edmund B. Hardenberg, of Wayne county, is prominently men-loned as a candidate for the office of uditor general. Mr. Hardenberg is on of the most prominent members of the present senate. Should the selection for this important office fall to him the choice will be made of one who is in every way competent to meet its demands and give such an administration as will not only redound to his own credit, but to the welfare of the state.

THEY MUST SOON BUY.

From the Philadelphia Press. With \$5,000 locomotives in this country there should be about 3,500 built annually in order to keep this branch of rolling stock in good condition. Last year only 1,175 locomotives were built and the year before only 1,101. Like conditions exist in car building and track repairs for a year past. Either the railroads of the country

TO THE POINT.

From the Kansas City Journal It might not be impertment those who are pronouncing the McKinic administration a failure on the streng of recent bank collapses to state just how old the McKinley administration is a

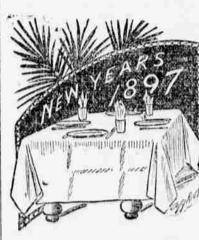
TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 2. 21 n. m., for Monday, Jan. 11, '97.

3 all A child born on this day will be of the opinion that the present grand jury cylnees a disposition to kill the business of the Pennsylvania pardon board. The writer who cannot be funny without twisting the English language into so-called dialect, ought to confine his efforts to reports of the weather, funerals or other matters at which one i not expected to laugh.

There are lots of "good fellows" in the world who are of less value than a stuffed pug dog to the community in which they

Notwithstanding the numerous mi-crobes that are discovered yearly, the average life of man is growing longer, Ajacchus' Advice. Do not whistle "After the Ball" in the resence of one of the Scranton "bachelrs" today.



There is Something Lacking In the feast that provide for the inner nan alone—the eye should be pleased, too. Dainty Glass and Beautiful China are half the dinner, a cracked plats or chipped or muc-dy glass has a depressing effect. Our stock of China and Glassware give unlimited scope for the exercise of good tasts. The quality of the most superior order and the cost

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Housekeepers Will Certainly Be Interested

IN THE GREAT SALE OF READY-MADE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

Lockwood Pillow Cases, 45x36, sale price, o cents Lockwood Cases, Hemstitched, sale price,

constituents need or are not competent to give it to them, their proper course is to resign, not to pay somebody else out of the public treasury to do the work which they are paid to do themselves.

And all of the better grade of Sheets and Pillow cases in the same proportion. Table Linens, Towels and Napkins at Unheard-of Prices. And all of the better grade of Sheets and Pillow cases in



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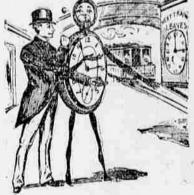
"Old firm in new surroundings," like an old "stone in new

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