#### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1897.

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### SCRANTON, JANUARY 21, 1897.

The selection of F. W. Fleitz, esq., of this city, for the reading clerkship of the state house of representatives returns to the state capital one of the most efficient and popular of the legis lature's recent officials. It also gives merited recognition to Mr. Fleitz's numerous services as a political organizer and campaign speaker. Hi selection will gratify a large proportion tem is broken up by declaring the canof the younger Republicans of Lackadidate receiving the highest vote th wanna county.

#### State Aid for Local Charities.

y a fine of \$100 and imprisonment There is arising the biennial comof not less than three months nor mor plaint from eleemosynary institutions than two years. To defray the expense over the board of charity's recommenof nomination elections the candidates dations of state aid. The general truth oust pay an assessment, the amount is admitted that the condition of the of which is named in the blil. For presstate revenues necessitates the utmost dential elector the assessment is \$27 for governor, \$1,000; lleutenant governpracticable curtailment of appropriations, but for each institution which r, state treasurer and secretary of in is promised an allowance from the state ternal affairs, \$500 each; auditor gentreasury less than was expected there ral, \$400, and judges of the Suprem is entered the plea that the required and Superior courts, \$1,000 each. The curtaliment should by all means begin ssessment of candidates for county elsewhere. Political influences are at offices varies according to the populaonce invoked to prevent the threatened tion of the countles in which they are cut and in a short time after the recomrunning, but does not in any case exmendations of the board of charities reed ten per cent, of one year's are announced the situation in many salary.

andIdates.

National delegates are selected in

respects resembles an enlarged fac-The most objectionable thing which simile of a gridiron struggle of rival we see at first glance in this bill is the football players. requirement from the voter of an oath

We do not, however, find fault with that he will vote his party ticket at the the friends of any institution for engeneral election before he knows who its deavoring to protect their own; and if nominees will be. This would practicvigorous kicking will secure favorable ally de away with independent voting attention in the present emergency it and seriously abridge the citizen's conis obviously their duty to kick and kick stitutional liberty. To prove party hard. As a rule the recommendations membership by affirming co-operation of the charities board are founded on with that party in the last prior general a careful knowledge of all the facts section would be sufficient, especially and represent as large a generosity as if all the primarles were held on one the commonwealth can well afford. day, so as to restrict the chance for There may be occasional instances of repeating. To other features in this favoritism, but they are few and ininteresting bill we may allude presentfrequent. Yet if any institution can by, muster sufficient strength at Harris-

Senator Cameron intimates that he is burg to cause its recommended allotlisgusted with the senate's vacillation ment to be exceeded, we have no hesitancy in declaring it to be its duty to on the Cuban question. There are othdo so, since that is a logical outgrowth ers. of the principle of state aid. Need of a Bankruptcy Law.

It is that principle itself which is fundamentally vicious. So long as the secure the adoption by the present concommonwealth contributes to local charity in one place, no blame can be gress of a bankruptcy law which shall attached to the people of any other subject the legal conditions governing insolvency to uniformity among the place for wanting to share the state's beneficence. And thus we have the various states. A very succinct and timely argument for such a law is made way cleared to just such scrambles as by the Philadelphia Ledger when, after the one now in progress, with their inreviewing the numerous influential debitterness and disappointevitable mands of prominent commercial bodies But we have yet to be conmentes for its enactment, it adds: vinced that it was ever the state's duty to become a contributor to local institutions of mercy. On the same printhe past three years, is very large, ciple we could with equal propriety ask the state to contribute to local church and Sunday school expenses, upon the plen that it derives resultant benefits

The Scranton Tribune election, folds up the ballot and hands his invaluable counsel, no fear need it to the judge, who deposits it inside a be entertained that the conduct of our box where other ballots of the same foreign affairs during the next four party are kept. After the vote is count-ed the result is posted outside the di-by reason of Mr. Sherman's age. On the contrary, his presence in the cabinet ed the result is posted outside the di- by reason of Mr. Sherman's age. On vision house, and the returns for coun- the contrary, his presence in the cabinet ty officers transmitted to the prothono- will gain value from the conservatism tary. These returns are opened in the incidental to his years, for it will serve presence of the sheriff and the county to put a wholesome check upon the poscommissioners and those receiving the sible exuberance of some of his younger highest vote for each office on the difcolleagues and bring out well-rounded ferent ballots are declared the candlcabinet discussions. The president-elect has done well to dates for that office of the different

parties. The returns for state officers ignore as beneath his contempt the objections which have been raised on ac are sent to the secretary of the comcount of John Sherman's age. He gains monwealth and the same process is respect by the respect which he shows gone through with at the state capitol to determine who are the party candifor America's grandest old man. dates for the state offices to be filled Senator Quay has undoubtedly sugat the coming election. The votes are

gested to the chief officials of the legto be decided by lot by the opposing islature that no discrimination be practiced against the members who supported Wanamaker. Such is his usual he same way, and the conferce sysnagnanimity. But while this may be good rule to apply to those who suported Wanamakerhonestly and in good

holes of the party. A violation of any faith, we suspect that the deliberate provision of the act is made punishabl traitors ought to be introduced as peedily as possible to a hereafter. Hereafter in New York city every hysician will be required to report the

ame and address of every patient aflicted with consumption, which is now n the books as an infectious disense. If the ravges of this disease can be pereptibly checked by means of compulory precautions, let us by all means have the precautions.

The bill of Senator Kauffman to pronostillity to Senator Quay. Yet in prin-Tple it is sound and the legislature yould do well to consider it on its mer-Its.

The arbitration treaty will be valid f ratified within six months. There is onsequently ample time for investigation and deliberation. Delay does not necessarily mean hostility.

And now it seems that the Hon. Edvard J. Phelps, while he is tearful for peace, doesn't believe in arbitration. Perhaps he is undecided as to just what he does want.

It seems that Brother Kohlsaat's Mc-Kinley club sufficed, after all, to do the business in Illinois, Our esteemed conemporary certainly is a Napoleonic fighter.

We dare say there are times when Charles Emory Smith regrets that at the parting of the ways he went with Martin Instead of Quay.

## A LONG STEP TOWARD PEACE.

From the Times-Herald. The more the arbitration treaty while Great Britain is studied the deeper be-comes the conviction that it deserves to rank among the greatest blessings that this century has conferred upon civiliza-tion. Fault may be found with its da-We have no doubt some wasp or senate will attempt to attra atls. attention to himself by stinging It. But n the eyes of the people it stands splen-lidly forth as an active realization of he promise of Christianity to the world.

The chief objection to the pact will great majority of debtors who have be-come insolvent during the business depression could secure a discharge from a court of bankruptcy and be restored b

election, folds up the ballot and hands his invaluable counsel, no fear need taoi; he was identified with many phases of charitable and religious work, and out-wardly ied a blameless life. An unex-pected visit from the bank examiner reof guilt, he stealthily left the building an rowned himself.

> The defalcation of a man such as this, caring old age, pointed out to the young s an example of what can be attained by fidelity and integrity, a man, too, whose voice was often heard in movements for moral and social reform, is certain to re-act painfully upon financial and moral confidence. It gives opportunity, too, for unthinking and cynical persons to reflect superiody mora all who devote themunthuking and cynical persons to reflect sweringly upon all who devote them-seives to good works, forgetful of or is-noring the fact that there are thousands of people in the world who never being the trust reposed in them, while at the same time they are also prominent in all things that help the welfare and cleva-tion, of the community. It should not be forgotten, either, that the majority of bank officials and business employees are follofied to the trusts committed to theta. faithful to the trusts committed to ther and that those who fall form an locol siderable number as compared with those who are stadfast and incorruptible

Such incidents, however, emphasize the great need of better safeguards and mor careful checks in bank management. Th very fact that the ease with which de ficiencies can be concealed by a man which yields to temptation brings on his down-fall, also shows that there must be some radical defent radical defect, either in the system o supervision or in its practical application But, above all, the lesson to be learne from such said occurrences is that when a man enters upon the downward path he need not lay the flattering unciden to his soul that there is a way of peturn. The haste to be rich blinds many to the existence of this inexorable law. They see a way to make money without long years of ploiding, or they are beguined by the specious tale of some one who has vide for the payment of interest on state funds deposited in banks confess-edly has its animus in a feeling of and their fate is scaled; the suicide' prove or the follow's cell is their portion grave or the felon's cell is their portion and not all the waters of the ocean coul-blot out the disgrace and the misery tha they bring, not only on themselves, but on the innocent and the trusting. It is as true today as when it was said cenuries ago, that the way of the transgre-tor is hard.



The sun enters the sign of Aquarius to ation and have clear minds. They ar

but rather covetous, and subject to sick ness such as fever and ague; also unfor-tunate about waters, which naturally be shall abhor. But his good fortune shall begin when about the age of 15 or 16 years, at which time he shall begin t wander and stray through divers place and wax somewhat rich, which riches shall never come in abundance. Further in later years he shall be vexed with suntouch a failure to precisely recognize the Monroe doctrine as an item of internation-al law. Article VI, by far the most im-portant part of the document, bears only the sun is in Aquarius shall be proper the sun is in Aquarius shall be prope and in the



# SATURDAY, JAN. 23. WE WILL HOLD AN HOURLY SALE IN OUR CLOAK CYCLONE BARGAIN

From 10 to 11 o'clock --- Your choice of 300 Ladies' and

Misses' Jackets, worth from \$10 to \$20, At \$7.00 Each From 11 to 12 o'clock --- Whatever there is left,

Your Choice at \$6.00 Each

From 12 to 1 o'clock -- Whatever there is left.

Your Choice at \$5.00 Each

From 1 to 2 o'clock --- Your choice of 150 Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, worth from \$8 to \$12, At \$4.00 Each

From 2 to 3 o'clock --- Your choice of 100 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats, At \$3.00 Each

From 3 to 4 o'clock --- Your choice of 75 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments. At \$2.00 Each

From 4 to 5 o'clock --- Your choice of a lot of Children's Coats, At \$1.00 Each

Every garment is of the newest and latest cut, best materials and first-class workmanship.



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of human ment. The hard fact of the matter is that it is not the state's place to be an almoner to all of its people. Its duty is fulfilled when it provides suitable places of asylum for such unfortunates. as cannot with safety be entrusted to private or local oversight.

It is altogether wrong to encourage whole communities in the dangerous practice of relying upon the commonwealth to foot their charity bills. It perverts the whole theory of public charities and virtually puts to the brutal hazards of politics the necessities of the aged, the infirm and the helpless, The legislature of Pennsylvania ought not to give one dollar to any local charof debts ity able to sustain itself; and it could make a good start in the right direction by declining to appropriate a dol-

lar in any instance unless that dollar was first covered with another dollar raised in the locality affected.

Senator Hawley is eminently correct when he says that it would be decidedly proper for President-elect McKinley to select one member of his cabinet from New York or Pennsylvania. He could be still more correct by omitting

A New Primary Election Blll.

New York.

Another measure designed to purify primary elections has been drafted in this state and will, it is said, be laid before the legislature. It is as yet the property of Representative Shrink, of Schuylkill county, but some of its provisions have already been made publie. The bill provides that the primaries of all political parties desiring to nominate candidates for state and county offices shall be held at the regular Senator Quay calls "the people in polling place on the third Tuesday of gross." August of each year, from 2 to 7 p. m.

and the elections shall be conducted by the general election officers of the precinct. These primaries are termed 'nomination elections." Every person desiring to vote at the nomination elections must be the recognized adherent of a political party, and, if challenged. must prove that he voted the ticket of or make an affidavit that he intends to vote the ticket of that party at the next election.

Every aspirant for a state office must file with the secretary of the commonwealth a certificate of his intention to be had have rendered their best service a candidate thirty days before the pri- when bordering on 70. Webster died as maries, and must advertise the fact once a week for four weeks, and if he is a candidate for a county office he must file his intentions with the county commissioners at least twenty days before the primaries. After the names of the candidates are filed the county commissioners shall have printed the vices at the close of Grant's administraballots of each political party with the tion.' candidates grouped under the titles of Secretary Sherman will enter Presithe offices they are running for. Thus dent McKinley's cabinet at 74, with abilthe Democratic candidates will not be itles as keen and powers as well discip-

on the same ballot as the Republican lined as if he were not more than three candidates. When a voter presents score. If an able man is chosen as his himself to a cast a ballot at the pri- immediate assistant, to take from the marles he must indicate the party he secretary's shoulders the burden of debelongs to, and he is given a ballot con- tails connected with the state portfolio, taining the names of the candidates of | leaving to the secretary himself leisure that party. He marks it inside a com- for the consideration of broad policies partment, the same as at a general and for the giving to the president of esteem of all with whom he came in co

he business world to build up their for Vory chabilitated would be able in the cours terstand the treaty, the Alaskan boundary lispunce, or a difficulty between the na-lors at some point where their actual terof time to pay their creditors in whole o in part. It is had policy to keep thousand honest mea in hopeless insolvency itory touches, would properly come b and a well-drawa bankruptcy law wi ore the arbitrators, while the Venezuela effect their release more cortainly than ase would not be subject to the terms any other agency. It is believed, further-more, that the business of the country would be stimulated by giving to traders

Another effort is soon to be made to

The number of business failures, us re-

orted by the commercial agencie, for

of the treaty. But this, after all, is a ioubtful criticism. The British government has gone as far as it could decently of limited capital increased credit by the be asked to go in acknowledging the Mon oc doctrine in the Venezuelan settlement operation of such a law. Debts could be more easily and certainly collected thereby. The distant creditor would not On the other hand, while we sustain a treaty that provides for arbitration in al cases except those involving the claim o be so readily displaced by preference given by the debtor to home creditor American sovereignty on this continen it is inconceivable that the peace of the nations can ever be liable to danger from o his relatives and friends. A good federal bankruptcy law would have uni-form operation all over the country too bumptious application of the doctrin on one side or contemptuous disregard o and business would be relieved to a great degree from the uncertaintie; of conflict t on the other. ing state laws applicable to the collection

In short, the treaty seems to absolutely reclude the possibility of war between If a federal law can be framed which England and America. Even in the event of a failure of the arbitrators, drawn will draw a tolerably fair line between honesty and knavery in failures and from the most eminent judicial bodies of England and America, to agree, it is specifically provided that neither nation at the same time offer reasonable lenency to those who are the victims of shall resort to war until one or the othe or both have sought the mediation of on or more friendly powers. In this case unmerited misfortune, it will certainly to far ahead of the average bankruptcy as in all others, the words of the treaty count for less than the spirit that ani-mates the agreement. Throughtout this egislation of the separate states, and oll a long-felt want. The fact that the document runs the command that between the two great English-speaking nations lower house of congress has thrice within the past few years passed a there shall be peace for all time. bill purporting to meet these requiretreaty could be tight enough to prevent's lishonorable government from wriggling ments would seem to warrant hopefulthrough or a contentious governme.

ness, despite the senate's attitude of seeming indifference.

The principle back of professional lobto substitute for the brutality of war the methods that prevail in the relations bles at state capitals is utterly obadividuals, and to make a resort to a jectionable; but organized labor has a crime against civilization, that word "arbitration" might well be strict undoubtedly as good a right to have stationary agents at Harrisburg to look from the litle and the treaty called by its right name; "A permanent treaty of peace between the people of the United after its interests as organized capital has to have such agents for a parallel Kingdom of Great Britain and Ir and the people of the United States. The deplorable fact of the purpose. whole matter is that so little attention is as a rule paid to the interests of what

Just Old Enough.

In reply to the criticism that John continental powers is to question reasoning faculties of mankind, may not return to the golden age, as Sherman is too old to be secretary of state-a criticism, by the way, that is almost brutal in its irreverence-the Times-Herald opportunely points out that "Lord Palmerston directed the desthe party he claims membership with. Sherman's age and died in the harness tiny of England when he was long past at \$1. Disraell was prime minister at 75, and so was Gladsione, the latter resigning his leadership when past 80. While we have not had many old men as secretaries of state, those we have

WRONG-DOING AND SUICIDE. secretary in his 71st year, and his last From the Philadelphia Inquirer. duys saw his intellect in its greatest vigor. Marcy was 71 when his term under Pierce closed, General Cass was 75 when he entered Buchanan's administration, and Hamilton Fish was 70

From the Panadospha Inquirer. Since the recent bank troubles which occurred in various parts of the country there have been four suicides of men who were bank officials, and who acted either in the capacity of cashiers or directors. Mr. Hammond, who committed sublide, was a director of the defunct National Bank of illinois, and the charge is that he had misappropriated funds, although his friends colum that he was driven to the when he retired from his arduous serriends chim that he was driven to t lead by the knowledge that he was inn ent of these charges, and by the humili cent of these charges, and by the humina-tion to which he was subjected from an unjust accusation. The subject from an cashier in Baitimore has, however, differ-ent features. The bank to which he be-longed ranks among the strong financial institutions of the country; he had been connected with it for many years, rising from a subordinate possion to one of trust; his integrity was ne, w doubted by his superiors; he enjoyed the respect and

he shape of law.