QUARTER OF A CENTURY OLD

Important Event Celebrated by the celebrate your twenty-fifth noniversary amid these imposing surroundings you make a broader commemoration of the Board of Trade at Hotel Jermyn.

About the Tables Were Gathered a Large Number of the Representative Citizens of the City-Toasts Were Responded to by Rev. Dr. Warfield, Charles Emory Smith, E. B. Sturges, Rev. Dr. C. M. Gifien and Captain W. A. May, President of the Board-City Solicitor James H. Torrey Was Toastmaster.



CAPTAIN W. A. MAY, President of the Board.

Twenty-five years ago, or more, correctly speaking, on February 5, 1871, the Scranton board of trade was incorporated. Last night the twenty-fifth anniversary of that event was celebrated at the Hotel Jermyn in a banquet that was conspicuous for its business spirit and continual remembrance of the commercial pluck and enterprise that has evolved the great Scranton of today from the little mining town of three

decades ago. The banquet had a dual purpose It not only commemorated the board's twenty-fifth anniversary, but it was in part a celebration of the approaching occupancy of the elegantly appointed rooms in the new board of trade building on Linden street which have been fully described in the columns of this paper. A public inspection of the rooms will take place this evening between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock. Corin, Arthur the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock.

Over 200 persons saft down to a most delightful event and after partaking of an elaborate menu, were privileged to listen to a round of speeches by such Foster, J. M. noted after-dinner men as Charles Em-Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press. Rev. Dr. E. D. Warfield, president of Lafayette college; James H. Torrey, the toastmaster; Captain W. A. May, the now five-term president of the board of trade; Rev. Dr. C. M. Giffia, the bright and sparkling orator and paster of Elm Park church, and E. B. Sturges, and fitting representative of the honest and fearless business ele ment which has been particularly instrumental in making possible the pres-

D. B. Atherton, the alert secretary of he board, occupied a seat at the left of he speakers' table. He is the individial to whose assiduous efforts and sush are due as much as to any one ource the great advancement and mooth running of the board's projects n the last three years. He has borne the brunt of the actual labor of the recent achievements and last night was forced to listen to more than one encomium upon his faithfulness and labor delivered by the speakers and during the reception period that preceded the banquet proper.

THE FEAST STARTS.

It was 8.30 o'clock when, after a period of sociability in and about the hotel pariors, the banqueters filed into the dining room to an accompanying march played by Bauer's orchestra of ten pieces situated in the breakfast room. Rev. Dr. Giffin invoked a blessing and the feast was begun. It was a of trade banquets in the past. They in | banquet. their time were of no little moment. but that of last night would in its arrangement, numbers and present day spirit have caused the ghosts of former feasts to become even paler. Plainly it marked an epoch in the city's business history and was a precursor of broader things to come.

No effort had been made, and wisely, too, to decorate the beautiful dining apartments over which a sea of light was shed by the scores of incandescent lights from the ceiling and Moorish globes. A departure was made by using small tables. There were forty of them, each seating six or eight persons. At the head of the room on the Spruce street side was the speakers table at which the seating arrangement was as

D. M. 蜡 20

Each table was beautified with cut or potted flowers, roses, carnations, tulips and other varieties appearing in profusion, while about the pillars and in the niches and along the walls were palms and other tropical green plants. Dr. Warfield did not reach the city from Easton until nearly 9 o'clock, and it was fifteen or more minutes after that hour before he appeared in the banquet hall and was conducted to his

seat by President May. From beginning to end the banquet stamped itself as an event of magninot numerically alone, but as something reflective of the city's constantly growing repute and prestige. Represented at the tables were Scranton's major wealth, its professional sinew and the ever-striving, pushing,

GATHERING brainy business element which has made the city what it is. That fact was plainly revealed by the personnel

Anderson, H. J.

THOSE PRESENT. The board of trade members present

Kinsley, C. R Kramer, L. N. Lebeck, Samuel. Levy, Joseph, Levy, N. H. Luce, R. W. rooks, R. G. rown, George D. Mattes, L T Matthews, Walter, Megargel, I, F. lucel, Frank. Merriman, E. L. Moffat, J. C. Moses, B. McAnulty, J. S. McClave, William Nettleton, A. C. Oakford, J. W. O'Brien, Richard Dale, T. H. Paine, H. E. Davidson, C. Davis, E. H. Davis, W. J. Patterson, R. H. Payne, L. T. Phillips, F. L. C. P. Dean, J. F. Dibble, T. N. Pickens, David. Dickson, A. W. Dunn, Alex., ir Everhari, J. M. Plerce, W. H. Pond, C. H. Porter, J. T. Preston, A. D. Proud, John. Reilly, D. M. Rice, W. A. Richmond, W. H. lones, Stepher Florey, C. 21. Foote, A. R. Foster, R. J. Fritz, G. W. Fuller, E. L. Russ, George H. Fuller, G. A. Fulton, C. W Samter, Samuel Sanderson, George Goldsmith, M Sando, M. F. Goldsmith, Sol. Guernsey, J. W. Schlager, Charles Schroeder, C. Gunster, J. H. Scott, C. B. Scranton, R. M. Shafer, H. C. Hallstead, W. F. Hand, Alfred Henshaw, Franklin Henwood, Charles Simpson, C. D. Smith, W. T. Spaulding, E. C. Henwood, W. L. Hill, B. A. Steel, J. H. Taylor, J. James. Thayer, W. E. Von Storen, T. C. Warman, A. B. Warren, Major E. Watkins, T. H. Watson, W. W. Hitchcock, F. L. Howarth, J. W. Jadwin, C. P. Jessup, W. H. Watts, F. D. Whittemore, C. Widmayer, F. J. Jones, Stephen. Williams, Eben Williams, E. S.

Woolworth, C. S. Yost, D. T. Zehnder, C. H. Kennedy, W. D. SCRANTON GUESTS. The following from Scranton, attendd as guests of members of the board Alexander Jos. ir. Law John H.

Bailey, Mayor J. G. Matthews, C. P. Barker, H. C. Morris, P. J. Barker, H. C. Barrowman Thos. Bogart, G. Murray, Dr. McClave, W. R. Brown, Isaac. McKenna, Robt, ji Parke, W. G. Phillips, G. W. Pryor, C. E. Reypolds, H. B. 'oteman, W. S. 'rawford, J. L. Rice, Max. Robertson, N. G. Sanderson, C. R. Prosman, E. N. Fliteroft, Thomas, Shoup, Ofto G. Thomson, Dr. C. E. Von Storch, C. H. Gardner, J. T. Williams, J. D. Williams, R. Inglis, W. W. Williams, R. H. Jadwin, O. A. Williams, W. C. Kemmerer, J. L. Kemmerer W. A. Worden, E. G.

Kelley, T. J.

From out of town there were present: Asher Miner, president Wilkes-Barra board of trade; L. B. Jones, secretar, Wilkes-Barre board of trade; W. H. Ma a, secretary Pitiston board of trade enjaming Harding, president Pittste board of trade; George B. Smith, president, and A. D. Blackington, chief engineer, Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad ompany; John W. Altken, Carbondale J. T. Gardner, New York city, vice-president of the Hillside Coal and Iron company; C. E. Spencer, Honesdale; L. C Holden, New York city, the architec of the new Board of Trade building; F M. Kirby, of Wilkes-Barre; John Ban

E. L. Fuller was chairman and E. G. Coursen, T. C. Von Storch, Charles Schlager and C. H. Pond, other memers of the banquet committee, whose active agent Secretary Atherton has been. That the committee's effort was econded by the Hotel Jermyn's able management was evidenced by the splendid quality of the menu, served with great efficiency by an augmented corps of waiters. In point of variety and general excellence the menu was the best that has been furnished in refeast radically different from the board | cent years in Scranton at a semi-public

chette, Italian consul at Scranton.

MERCHANT AND MINISTER.

No better choice could have been nade than that of Dr. Giffin to respond to the toast, "The Merchant and the Minister." That character is something better than cash, was the nub of his talk. He agreeably disappointed those who had heard him on two recent occasions and expected to hear a series of rippling story lore; he told the sto ries, but did not lose the opportunity to remind the business element that goodness and gold must go hand in hand, He was not at all mild in insinuating that the business element could be benefited by getting acquainted with the ministry. The wife and preacher cannot guarantee a ticket to paradise, but a good many men will have a welcome within the golden gate on the ground that the applicant's wife was known to the clergy.

"The New Building" was the toast of Mr. Sturges. He was brief, but vivid in his comparison of the little town of the little town of twenty-five years ago with the Scrap. protection, and we inscribe the two side twenty-five years ago with the Scranton of today. In his remarks he portrayed in a realistic manner the city's great strides.

After Mr. Torrey had finished his incroduction of Charles Emory Smith, whose toast was "Reciprocity." Mr. Smith arose, but was forced to postpone a beginning on account of the ong applause that greeted him. It was fully a minute before he was allowed to proceed. Everyone present, apparently, recognized in him the most important speaker and showed it by continued plaudit. When he had opportunity he began. He said:

I congratulate you on this brilliant ecasion. This anniversary marks an auspicious epoch in the history of the board of trade and of the city of Scran-ton. The growth and development of this enterprising and thrifty city is one of the glories of Pennsylvania. Its vast in-dustrial establishments, its stately strucares, its varied and progressive enter-

marvelous development of this metropolis of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

You have invited me to speak on reciprocity, It is a broad and inspiring theme—too broad to be treated with any degree of adequacy within the compass of an after-dinor speech. It marks the of an after-dinner speech. It marks the line of our national development and un-derlies the aspiration of commercial expansion. For thirty years, since Appo-matox assured and glorified a preserved union, we have devoted ourselves to the appullding of an unrivalled home empire We have consecrated our energies to the development of our own internal resources and to the mastery of our own mighty domain. With this matchless movement and market among curselves we have given little thought to any acquisitions or possibilities beyond. Under this tremendous impulse we have had a growth which has never been equalled in all history.

EUROPE THE COMPETITOR. What shall we do with the surplus? What shall be its outlet? Where are the realms of our commercial conquests? Europe requires some of our food and cotton and takes some of our industrial products. But with her long start, her cheap labor, her accummulated wealth, and her elab-orate equipment, she has in many direc-tions a surplus of her own.

What is the great stake for which we should play? The nations south of us on this continent have a population of nearly 70,000,000 and a foreign trade of \$1,000,000,000. Except in cereals and chiefy in wheat, there is no competition be tween us. Their staples are for the most part products which we do not grow. Our products are commodities which they do not make. We need the fruit of their soil; they need the fabrics of our looms and forges. Nature has allied us without generating any rivalry. She has given us the unbounded human energies of the temperate zone. She has given them the unbounded natural richness of the tropics. We furnish a market for the sugar, coffee, hides and hemp they grow on their broad, fertile acres. They ought to fur-nish a market for the products of our teeming mills and furnaces. Providence has united us on the same continent with bond of natural Interchanges; why should not the statesmanship of man complete and crown the offered opportunity of unture?

CUBA AND THE LATINS. Cuba lies at our very door. She is deso-ated today with a cruel and destructive war which we hope soon to see ended in the establishment of her complete in-dependence. This war has interrupted dependence. This war has interrupted our trade relations, but with its termi-nation we shall expect to see them re-sumed and broadened. Why should we take nine-tenths of all her exports, as we were doing, and furnish only one-third of all her imports? Brazil is not far beyond our border. Is it reasonable to continue a condition under which we sell her only one-sixth as much as we buy from her, while she crosses the seas to buy from England twice as much as she sells to that power? The South American nations annually send abroad \$455,000,000 in value and we take \$100,000,000 of it; they buy in return \$400,000,000, and we sell only \$33,-000,000 of the amount. We their greatest ourchasers and, taking continent against continent, their smallest sellers. How shall we rectify this reversal of the naural relation?

lem is reciprocity and the conditions which go with it. Trade is not a matter of sentiment. If we would secure what rightfully belongs to us we must take the practical measures. We must establish direct lines of communication. We must develop our merchant marine. We must enter into reciprocal agreements founded on mutual interests. We must cleave the ontinent, wed the oceans, unite our now construction of the Nicaragua canal. And hat canal when constructed must be under unchallenged American control.



CITY SOLICITOR JAMES H. TORREY The Toastmaster.

nave no aggressive spirit; we want no territorial acquisitions; we are ready to neutralize the canal and give full free-dom to the commerce of the world; but f we do not want to use it against others, neiher do we propose that it shall ever be used against us, and we shall make sure of that by insisting upon unques-

RECIPROCITY THE REFUGE. Reciprocity is the sequence and supplement of protection. Protection developes our internal resources; reciprocity prosides for the surplus. Protection is fense; reciprocity is conquest. Protection builds up and secures the home market; reelprocity reaches out and cantures for ign markets. Our great supreme field the American continent. But with eciprocity we can also compel some erms with the powers of Europe.

This policy of reciprocity, with its con-current and associated ideas, is the best conception of American statesmanship in this later generation, and the American people ought to cherish with undying honor the precious memory of the true, patriotic American leader who was its foremost champion. It is in full harmony with all the other elements of a broad American defensive and expansive polici easonable protection for what we our elves produce; free admission for the ecessaries of life, which we do not pro luce; but fair trade is fair play. when we open our great market to others they must in turn open their markets to us; when we make concessions, they ist respond with reciprocal concessions side upon our banner as the blended key notes of home development and com-

mercial expansion. se is rine and the conditions are The time is ripe and the conditions are favorable for the application of a distinct American home and continental policy We have had experience which empha-sizes the plain manchates of reason. We have struck down the bulwarks of our domestic defense and have suffered de-pression and disaster; we have over-thrown the measures of commercial exnow to a new turning point which can be made the beginning of a new and glorions epoch. We want a statesmanship which shall realize the noble mission and the high destiny of the republic.

HAND IN HAND. We want the protection which first of all concerns itself with the interests and the welfare of our own people. We want the reciprocity which brings our sister nations of the American continent—nay, more, the nations of the Orient and Geei-

promise any great principle of national right. Here is the open field for our ripest and loftlest statesmanship which shall realize the broad destiny of the republic when our primary of the American continent shall stand undisputed, when our flag shall float on every sea, when cur commerce shall reach every port and when the flaming torch of American liberty, regulated by law, shall be the enkindling beacon for humanity.

The weight of what Mr. Smith said is in its reproduction somewhat lost when it is considered the way in which he said it. Aiways forceful, earnest and elequent in the extreme, he was last night at his best and never for a second did the interest of his two hundred hearers lag. Repeatedly he was interrupted by applause, and when he had finished it was the common verdict



D. B. ATHERTON. The Board's Alert Secretary,

that he had not said half enough to satisfy his auditors. When he referred to Cuba voices as well as hands entered into the plaudits and the room rang with cheers. The same was true of his reference to the Nicaragua canal and whatever suggestions he made of protection and reciprocity were not received as partisanship; they were received on partiotic grounds, the same on which they were uttered.

It was a few moments after I o'clock when Mr. Smith concluded, and in a few words Mr. Torrey announced the

MR. TORREY'S OPENING.

Two and a half hours were occupied in the discussion of the menu and it was Il o'clock before James H. Torrey, the teastmaster, arose and in his inimitably dry and humorous way opened the ball, as he expressed it, with a series of stories which caused a ripple of laughter to perpetually prevail throughout the room. He finally arrived at a reference to the vaudeville part of the programme which would be omitted. He apologized for the committee for this disappointment and remarked upon Treasurer A. W. Dickson's and E. Sturges' part in the affair. During Mr. Torrey's recital the speaker's table even lest its decorum and became convulsed with the rest of the auditory in appreciation of the toastmaster's wifty

Captain May, president of the board. spoke in a serious tone concerning Scranton from 1871 to 1896. His address was replete with food for the reflection of the Scranton business man. Ap-The true key which unlocks this prob- plause frequently interrupted him. He

> For this evening I am glad that I am not in exact phrase a business man of Scranton but one of a tribe half business and half professional becoming so large in this country. It gives me a greater freedom in saying what I have a right to say to the credit of the business men of this city, but which I should hesitate to say if I and halve the commercial in order to fairly reply to the toast assigned me I patiently read the minutes of the board for the twenty years succeding its legal birth in 1871, or so much of these minutes as I could find. I supposed the task would be of a "dry as dust character," to use an expression of Thomas

Carlyle's, but I found it just the opposite. That which struck me the most forcibly was the evidence of development from an organization formed for mutual protec tion against loss when giving credit in carrying on their business, which was mostly of a retail character, and the procuring of more advantageous freight rates from the railroads entering the city, to a body of men whose scope was far wider and more unselfish and whose aim was not only their own betterment, but that of every one in the community, From the selfishness which surrounds

much of business was developed the higher selfishness (if you will allow me thus to call it) of pride and interest in the city's growth in all directions, whether material, intellectual or moral. To best protect themselves they found they had to protect the other fellow, and that is ng very near to philanthropy, if it is not the love of man itself. The hard times of 1873 to 1878 may have had to do with the broadening out process, as immediately succeeding that time the question of liversified industries became prominent in the transactions of the board. The members discovered that it was unwise to lepend upon one industry for the welfare of the community and that something in addition to coal mining must be had to round out the industrial situation. In this direction the board has done much work, now mean complete prostration, as in THE CULM QUESTION.

Later in the career of the board the question of the profitable use of our reat piles of culm became a pressing one banks have already been discovered, but t seems to me we are just on the eve of scovering the most important way of utilizing these great mounds which to cenery. When our friends, nearly all members of the board, succeed in generating gas at a cost per thousand feet much less than it can be produced from any other source, we shall have taken from these black heaps the gems they contain. The necessity also of getting many inof coal which in time would cease because of the exhaustion of the mineral caused he board to be desirous of bringing other ndustries here, so that the vast populaton in the future could be supported, and make them more solicitous and energetic in the direction of the establishment of factories and works,

With these great questions vital to the with these great questions of the town, perpetuity and the growth of the town, which occupied the time of the board, here were intermingled the question of advertising the adpaying the streets, of advertising the advantages of the city, the agitation for parks, the building of bridges, the creation of this county and many others, I believe I can truthfully say from the ords that no advancement has been made unless it was through the efforts of the board or through the inspiration given by it. If that is the record of the past ! have great hopes for the future. I hope and believe that you will not lose your interest in the welfare and development of the pansion which were inaugurated six in the welfare and development of the years ago and have seen opening advalley in every direction. The assistance vantages wither and vanish. We come of the board gave the city the public library, its encouragement started the movement for the parks, to it the town is indebted for the paved streets we have. If you have done this in the past may we not ask much of you in the future?

GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE. And what of the future of the rather to represent the future of the future for future for college gives hypodermic would call it over-wrought enthulasm, the dream of a dreamer, the vagaries of a theorist, and yet the impossibilities of the

of one man, and I give him honor tonight. scoretary's frog orchestra gave nightly concerts in his boyhood days, would stand the Mears building, Republican building, the postciffice, the court house, the board of trade edifice and Elm Park church; that lots there would sell for \$1,200 per front foot and not very horizontally at that? To parallel these in the future I could predict, without fear of being thought a wild dreamer, a park system, large, well-kept and celebrated—a park system, I say, and not one park consistng of a waterfall almost dry nd a policeman always dry; a marke place, a model of its kind, to which would come the dwellers of farms sixty and seventy miles away, our surrounding country upon which would rest our prosperity, being the fertile fields of Susquehanna, Bradford and Columbia counties, the distance being made much less by improved means of locomotion and the excellent roads, the agitation for which has already begun, so that, by leaving home early in the morning, they would be ready for the markets when the people of the city would be ready to go to them; the Lackawanna arched over upon which would be the market place; every street in the city paved and kept clean (heaven hasten the day); railway to Bald Mount, in the neighborhood of which our wealthy resi-dents would have summer homes; a trunk line from Scranton to Pittsburg and the south-west, passing through here to Boston and the northeast, matching the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western run-ning in the other direction, both more than prosperous because of the immense industrial establishments of every character established here through the energy of the citizens of the town, encouraged and supplemented by the work of this board, together with the great advantage of cheap light and heat. I mention these as a few things that may be in the future; what the rest may be I leave for your

THERE IS WORK TO DO. It would be folly for us to deny that vhat natural advantage we have upon which to build an industrial center is of short life when compared with the life of a town or state. The coal will be gone before the city scarcely begins to be, if it is to reach the age of Damascus, Jerusalem or Rome, but such a brief life of a natural advantage will not be a drawback to men of energy and of power. This advantage gave us a beginning which our own wisdom, energy and industry ought to perpetuate. I think it will be a spur to send you farther and faster in the direc-tion of the development of this town and valley than if we knew our natural wealth would last through ages. I think you are not afraid of hard work and heavy exertion, and these, after all, are the secrets of great developments, not only in work-a-day enterprises, but the higher enterises leading to the development of the intellect and of the soul. Dante says:

For not on downy beds, nor under shads Of canopy reposing, fame is won, Without which whoever consumes by

years. Leaveth such vestige of himself on earth As smoke in air, or foam upon the wave. And whilst I think a very few of you are looking for fame, yet what you have done and will do will bring that which we know

have said more than I anticipated, who does not wish the greatest things for that which is dear to him; and for her the future as it has been in the past, there is no greater factor than the board of rade, and what she will be depend upon your efforts as an organization.

Rev. Dr. Warfield, of Lafayette college, immediately captured the wrapt attention of his hearers in his easy and fluent opening which began his response to the toast "College Men in Business." His remarks were as follows:

COLLEGE LIFE.

There are two views of college education, each equally false, which are very popular. The one regards it as a sort lents mumble a few sentences of ancient languages, work a few problems with oc-cult signs, and the happy youths come out of colleges transformed, prodigies of learning, gifted with miracule The college professor, who in his postpraudial nightmare labored fearfully in a vain endeavor to extract his son from beneath the square root sign, illustrates the Imaginary labors of the ancient pedaof the college song, which blithely relates that In freshman year we come to college

To fill our heads with useless knowledge."
Our colleges are the carefully planned

and wisely wrought out manifactories of men. Their faults are not due to their defective machinery, but to the inferior raw material too often sent them. They can only guarantee satisfaction or return the boy. They cannot change the nature of the boys by the wave of a wand and a presto, change! The man who said he did not propose to put a thousand dollar education on a ten-cent boy was doubt-less right. For the college man must be of good enough metal to bear the dollar mark, with no discount for political poses. The college has not found philsopher's stone. It only undertakes to As the logicians say, there cannot be

more in the conclusion than there is in the premises. The boy takes into college certain powers, aptitudes, and capabilities. The college undertakes to develop these. It gauges its work on average men. The genius and the crank, the duilard and the drone, are all out of placin college. The college bends itself t make men out of boys. It feeds their minds, it exercises their intellects, it in-spires their moral nature, it no longer, if it ever did, shuts in one man to a few linguistic and mathematical exercises. teaches him language and the value of self-expression. It teaches him the story of man in history and in nature, it re veals to him the world of physical, chemical and mechanical ideas, and gives him some conception of life and his own re-lation to the life of his time. In doing this it teaches him to think and to act, to test old methods and to devise new. gives him experience of his own capacity and it reveals to him the infinite activi-ties of the world about him.

When such a man steps out of college, he is as green for business as a boy of fifteen. But if he has any natural capacity for business he is in a position to nake rapid progress. He will not learn more in a year than the boy could learn in two, but he has eapacities that the prentice lad is not likely ever to de-yelope. His judgment has been enlarged, his outlook broadnened. He knows few things in detail, but he knows the broad relations of many things.

ONE DIFFICULTY.

The one great difficulty with a college training for business in my own experience is, that men who intend to enter an excuse for neglecting college They think Greek is good for a clergyman, and mathematics for an engineer, and biology for a physician, and history for a lawyer, but the only thing that is reany useful for a prospective business man is the managership of an athletic team. A very able lawyer and trustee of a great New England university once told me gravely that a certain young man was doing well in college, for though not much of a scholar and no athlete, he was a great organizer of athletics, and was going into business anyhow. It mastery of tasks that makes the man, not the dodging of them. 'The one genuine reproach to modern college are is that the over-multiplication of elective studies has enabled some men to elect only a fire idleness and case, and sow the seeds of dissipation and disaster,

Mr. Carnegie's famous attack on the olleges was based on the false assumpprises constitute a matter of pride to every citizen of the commonwealth. The progress of the city has been the admitted of your great organization. The matter of the orient and occiliate the nations of the American continent—nay, the orient and occiliates of the orient and occiliates of the commonwealth. The past are the facts of today. Who twenty-live years ago, would have dared to have yance of your great organization. The tion which shall submit disputes to the arbitration of the orient and occiliates of the town to be enrolled in its theorist, and yet the impossibilities of the town to be enrolled in its theorist, and yet the impossibilities of the town to be enrolled in its theorist, and yet the impossibilities of the town to be enrolled in its theorist, and yet the impossibilities of the orients, and yet the impossibilities of the orients, and yet the impossibilities of the town to be enrolled in its theorist, and yet the impossibilities of the orients, and yet the impossibilities of the orients. know, no college gives hypodermic inje-

are content with a maderate degree of success in business. There are many things better than a great fortune, or a huse factory, or a series of sharp, strewd shameful stock manipulations. The col-lege man who has been trained to nourist ideals of a higher kind, holds the happy ideals of a higher kind, holds the happy home life, not out of sound of the call of the church, not out of touch with the stored up knowledge of many ages, not out of sympathy with the fieeds of his fellow-men, not entirely apart from an active effort for truer citizenship, better than heaped up millions untouched by contentment, unstamped with love. If the vollege does not undertake to

If the college does not undertake to supply the graduate with a magic spell by which all things are transmuted into gold, it does supply him with a training by which his business career is trans-formed. What I want to know in studyformed. What I want to know in studying the career of business men is: Are
they more intelligent, more upright, more
generous, more charitable, more useful,
more contented, from having had a college training? Is the college bred man
the business man who shaves notes too
closely who closely, who cuts wages too keenly, who wrings the withers of the poor? I think not. Is the college bred man the business man who, when he gets rich, does not know how to spend his money, to whom books and art galleries are alike closed, whose only gods are gold and his belly? Surely not. It is surely wise not to put all your eggs in the same basket. To have all you possess in the bank or the mill, is not so wise as to have treasure of knowledge in the mind, and of love in the heart. It is well for all men to be wise and gentle and easy to be entreated.

SOME EXAMPLES.

Our college bred business men are no to rare as is usually supposed. Men like Depew and Seth Low are not bad sam ples, John W. Garrett sat in a Lafayette last evening was the most enjoyable of class-room, as did your honored presi- its kind ever held in this borough. The dent. In the Latavette board of tripte wo bank presidens, a governor, a memher of congress, four men who have made their reputations by the management of large concerns, two large city manufac-



A Representative of the Business Elic

turers, the superintendent of one of the largest steel plants in the world, a large coal operator; the others are men of it the welfare of the city is dear to me. coal operator: the others are men of is home; and it is a very small man mark as lawyers, physicians or clergy-

Every one of these men is not only dyancement, growth and prosperity in able and successful business man, but useful public servant, and has a hot where life has more than one side and more than one aspiration. Indeed, the very highest testimony to the public ef-ficiency of colleges is found in the men who sit in their boards of trustees. Suc men are not figure heads. They do great deal more work than is usually imagined. They do not limit their activ-ity to checks upon the president and cheeks upon the banks. They work, and they work wisely. They make our col-leges progressive, and they guarantee the practical value of the college output.

ime the presidents and their terms have | business of the order, National Grand

1872-3-4, George Fisher; 1875-6, G. A. Fuller; 1877-8-9-80, Lewis Pugne; 1881, William T. Smith; 1382-3, Thomas H. Dale; 1884-5-6, J. A. Price; 1887, William Connell; 1889-90, William T. Smith; 1891-2. J. M. Kemmerer: 1893-4-5-6-7. Captain W. A. May, Of the presidents, three are dead, Lewis Pughe, George Fisher and J. A. Price. The present officers of the board are: Captain W. A. May, president; Luther Keller, vicepresident; A. W. Dickson, treasurer; D. B. Atherton, secretary.

ARCHBALD.

The first public installation of the officers of St. Thomas' branch, No. 103, Catholic Mutual Benefit association, of this clace, was conducted in Cawley's hall on Thursday evening and the ceremonies connected with it were of such a character that it will long be remembered with pleasure by such as were fortunate enough to have been present. The hall was neatly decorated with American flags and bunting and the agreeable effect of this combination was greatly enhanced by the beautiful costumes of the ladies who were present. The ceremony of installation was very brief. It was conducted by Grand Deputy John F. Collins, of Carbondale who was assisted by Hon. A. P. Mc-Nulty in the absence of Assistant Deputy M. J. Donahue, of Scranton. The exercises being over the newly installed president, M. J. Kearney, then made a brief address in which he referred to the good work of the order and particularly of Archbald branch which was organized only a few years ago. "We had," he said, "only twenty-five members then but owing to the energy of our members we have increased the Edwards for council and William Cramembership to seventy-five and there is every prospect of continued success ahead. He favored the new feature of made the following nominations: Counpublic installations because it would bring the members closer together in William P. Lawler; inspector, John the band of fellowship and give an example that may be of profit to others. After expressing a hope that everyone would east formality aside and enjoy an evening of pleasure, he introduced Hon. A. F. McNulty, who officiated as chairman of the entertainment that fol-

Miles J. McAndrew spoke of "The Press" with his characteristic ability and force. After dwelling at som length on its great achievements in the past as a civilizing and educating medium he predicted for it greater power in the future and urged it as the duty of every patriotic citizen to assist it in its great effort for the elevation and improvement of man.

Mr. McNulty was in his happiest mood remarks bristled with wit and kept the audience in very good humor during his ten-minute talk. Becoming more serious he told of the many good things done by the ladies and the promising prosperity that opens before their sex at the dawn of the twentieth century, Grand Deputy Collins made a brief address on the good of the order and rificing Care for Us." Sunday school at Grand Deputy Coiling made a brief

indicated many ways in which its une-fulness may be increased. Mrs. T. J. Kielty, president of the Ladies' Catholic Mutual Benevolent association, spoke her society of the zeal and enterprise year to come. Mrs. T. F. Wells, chan-

may often be glad that our college men larly appealed to the ladies. John A. Foote made a brief address sparkling with his usual brilliancy and wit. Brief remarks were made by others present

and the speechmaking was ended. The vocal and instrumental features f an entertainment were not neglected, Gilroy's orchestra played its sweetest music and there were vocal and instrumental selections by Misses Mary Foote, Jennie O'Boyle, Lizzie White, Cecelia. Swift, Mrs. Hannah Cavanaugh, Messrs, F. J. O'Boyle, P. H. Swift, M. Rupp, John Jeane and the Acolian trio consisting of J. A. Foote, A. J. Cawley and J. A. Kearney.

A very elaborate lunch was served by Caterer M. J. Kelly, of Scranton. Danc-ing was an important feature of the programme and young and old moved n graceful measures to the entrancing music of Gilroy's orchestra until the assembly dispersed.

Branch 103 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association was organized five years ago with a membership of twenty-five. It includes many of the most prominent citizens of this borough and its career since its formation has been attended with steady success. The affairs of the Archbald branch has been managed with remarkable care and conservatism and to this principally its great success is due. Last night's installation was the first of a series of annual public installations which the branch proposes to hold, and if the succeedings ones be as successful as the first they will always be looked forward to with pleasant anticipation. It was the universal opinion that the affair of officers of the branch for the coming year are: President, M. J. Kearney; first vice president, Mark Price; second vice president, J. J. Brogan; recording secretary, M. J. Andrews; assistant recording secretary, J. J. Barrett; financial secretary, J. J. Kearney; treasurer, Charles McDonnell; Marshal, James P. Mack; guard, Thomas J. Harrison; trustees, Thomas T. Mullen, Michael

Rupp and E. F. Munley. The old building known as "Dan O'Hara's" at the foot of Hill street was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. It was occupied upstairs by P. H. Swift and a restaurant was conducted on the ground floor. Mr. and Mrs. Swift were at the Catholic Mutual Benefit association banquet when the alarm was sounded. They do not know what caused the fire, as everything was in good order when they left home a few hours before. The hose company was prompt in reaching the building and soon had a stream of water playing on it. The fire was in the garret of the building and was so hard o reach that the roof and the celling of the upper floor were destroyed before the flames were quenched. Mr. Swift's iousehold goods were all damaged or destroyed and the building is ruined beyond repair. The building and household goods were not heavily insured. The building was one of the oldest in town and was a favorite resort of the older generation of our people, before and during the civil war. It was owned by the J. W. Peck estate,

Archbald Hose company will meet at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

OLYPHANT.

The district convention of the Loyal Knights of America was held in Odd Fellows' hall on Lackawanna street. Thursday evening. Large delegations were present from the Franklin lodge, Carbondale; Rose of the Lackawanna The boards of trade's first president lodge, Jermyn, and Garfield lodge, Provwas Lewis Pughe. Following his reg- idence. At the conclusion of the regular Master Campbell conducted the installation of the officers of the Eureka lodge for the ensuing term, which were as follows: Worthy master, John Penman; worthy deputy master, John W. James; assistant recording secretary, Enoch Thomas; conductor, Benjamin Williams; assistant conductor, Henry J. Williams; chaplain, John S. Jones; inside tyler, Sylvester E. Williams; outside tyler, Arthur L. Davis. After the installation services were completed Chairman S. J. Matthews gave an adiress of welcome. W. H. Priest also iddressed the assemblage, his subject seing "Liberty of Conscience." At the conclusion of an interesting programme of music and song refreshments were served. The next district meeting will be held in Carbondale on Feb. 26.

Professor Swayze, of the Olyphant Business college, har resigned. Professor Kramer, of Scranton, will be his successor.

Miss Madge Tucker, supported by a ompany of clever comedians, presented The Dangers of a Great City" before a crowded house last night. A matinee will be given this afternoon entitled, "Two Orphans." Tonight "The Scout" will be seen.

A. M. Atherton is spending a few days in New York William Jeffreys and Henry Williams,

of Wyoming, visited at T. L. Williams', on Susquehanna street, yesterday. On account of the steam heating avparatus being disabled at the Susquehanna Street Baptist church, the usual services will be held in the Central school building. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farrell have re-

turned from their wedding trip. On Wednesday night the Republicans

of the Third ward nominated Frank ven for school director. Thursday night the Democrats of the Fourth ward cil. John Keegan, judge of election, Richard Pettigrew, publican nominee for school director. was indorsed at the meeting.

The funeral of the late Thomas B. Harris occurred Thursday afternoon from the family residence on Gravity street. Services were conducted at the house, after which the remains were conveyed to Union cemetery, where they were interred.

PECKVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. William Budd are visitng at Niagara, Pa. A regular meeting of the Blakely

il rooms this evening. Miss Agnes Williams and Richard in talking about "The Ludies." His Reese, of this place, attended the Willlams-Coleman wedding in Scranton on

board of health will be held at the coun-

Wednesday evening. Services tomorrow as usual in the Methodist Episcopal church. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. S. C. Simpkins. Theme for morning, "The Essentials of True 230, and Epworth League at 6 p. m. A

cordial invitation is extended to all.

Miss Eliza Quintin, of Eufaula, Indian territory, will sneak in the Baptist church on Sunday at 7 o'clock p. m. A of its members. She traced the history collection will be taken for the benefit of the ladies' society since its oraniza- of home missions. Miss Quintin is a tion, and predicted success for it in the native of Ariel, Wayne county, a graduate of Keystone Academy cellor of the ladies' society, spoke of the | Chicago Training school, and has been ladies' order in general, and urged the for five years a missionary among the ladies of the town to be enrolled in its | Creek, Seminole and Cherokee Indians. ranks. Miss Mary Corcoran, recorder | Any persons wishing to ask questions will please write the same upon a slip of the social features of the ladies' of paper and if dropped in the collection branch and Miss Mary Kielty called at- box they will be promptly answered by