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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 16, 1897.

It may not be remiss to remark the The Tribune tomorrow will sustain its reputation for surpassing all of its centemporaries in the accuracy and completeness of its election news.

An Intolerable Anomaly. Discussion of the arbitration treaty has again called up the singular anomaly in our scheme of government in reference to the powerlessness of the federal government to guarantee to citizens of a foreign country safety in any state. The most familiar illustration of this point is shown in the casof the Italians lynched in New Or leans during the Harrison administration. Here a mob suddenly over Whelmed state police authority and executed illegal vengeance on the sub-Jects of a friendly power. The premler of Italy sought of the United States government an indemnity in behalf of the families of these murdered men His claim was clearly just, but hav-Ing no diplomatic dealing with the state department of Louisiana he could ernment which in turn was found to possess no method of compelling Louisfana to pay for its indulgence in mob

In this particular case the then secretury of state, Mr. Blaine, finally induced congress to make a special appropriation satisfactory to Italy. But if we could suppose a similar contin-Olney, the chances would be that congress, in sheer obstinacy, would deny the solicited relief and there would remain no alternative for the executive than to make an appeal to the uncer of the offending state-a confession of as it would be inexplicable to a foreign government. Carrying the supposition one step further, if the legislature of the state affected should refuse the president's request and the foreign government, grown impatient, should send a war ship to a state port or otherwise threaten the state government with forcible collection of damages-a procedure not uncommon between Euro pean powers-the president, while fully recognizing the justice of the foreign claim, would under the constitution have to employ the military and naval force of the federal government to defend the erring state in an inequitable perversity.

To be sure, the foregoing contingency appears far-fetched, but under present conditions it is by no means an impossibility. Its citation at least suffices to show the need either of the creation of a special fund for use by the federal government in satisfaction of international damages denied by a separate American state, or of the passage of a law, under clause 10 of section VIII of the constitution, punitive special tax on the revenues of that state which, after having been convicted of an "offense against the law of nations," refuses to pay indemnity therefor. The constitutionality of such a law would be open to serious if not fatal question, but an agitation of the subject might bring forth a better remedy.

This is the day when Dunmore borough is scheduled by all the prophets to turn over a new leaf. Politically

speaking, it certainly needs one. Concerning Money in Politics.

A bill has been introduced at Albany extending the law relating to the publication of sworn returns of compaign expenses so that it would, in the event of the bill's enactment, be difficult for a candidate to do his buying of political merchandise by proxy, Difficult, of course, provided the law were enforced, but not impossible, so long as political conditions seem to make it necessary that money should be employed in politics in large sums.

As the law now stands in New York state, a candidate must file within sixty days after election an itemized statement of his campaign expenses, but these are not limited nor are his items, questioned. In the Syracuse district last fall, Mr. Belden, who ran as a stump candidate against Major Poole, the regular Republican nominee confessed after the fight was over, and he had won, that his expenses were something like \$13,000, or \$3,000 more than his salary as congressman, for the two years. He had sent most of the money in a lump sum to his committee, and it had disbursed it as it saw

This was probably not an exceptional case save, perhaps, in the sum of money involved, although it was, so far as we know, the only one in which the truth was frankly admitted. In Mr. Belden's case the necessary expenses were made unusually heavy by the necessity of instructing many voters friendly to him how to mark their ballots, his name appearing in an unusual column. Then, too, the charac ter of the fight, being that of a war on a strongly fortified organization, involved large and unavoidable legitimate expenses, and Mr. Belden, being a man who could afford them, paid them himself without passing the hat around among his friends. The bill now up at Albany aims to require committees and agents such as handled Mr. Belden's money to tell in detail, under oath, what they did with it.

A much more stringent and completely drafted act to prevent corrupt practices in politics is the one drawn in this state by the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform association, a summary of which was printed on this solicitation or promise, and scatters penalties right and left. If it could be than nominal usefulness. It utterly American society, if it be prudent, will And study in the gloaming.

the Scranton tribune omits to take into account the broad human fact that selfishness is one of omits to take into account the broad not good the "men in blouses" to us the strongest motives and that men who are selfish by nature cannot be made unselfish by act of legislature We should like to see it passed, because it couldn't make matters worse than they are and might, in spots, make them better; but we indulge in no groad hopes of a millennial era in pubic affairs as the result of any lawmaking which moves faster toward high Ideals than the human race can

> ection which is often overlooked, and that is that the expensiveness of politics keeps out of office many men who are unfit for It-men who would other wise offer themselves as standing candidates for political charity. To be wealthy or well to do in these days generally necessitates the possession of a clear head and sharpened faculles, and when such men take hold o politics, even though they do spend money freely, unless they employ cor are spending it for the public's benefit juite as much as for their own. It is lesirable that the costs of political activity should be reduced, but this end s not to be reached by indiscriminate chuse of the men who have the public spirit to face the situation and spend helr money in a way that returns ; iollar to the community for every penny that it returns to them.

We must once more call the atten tion of our friends to the fact that all letters sent to us for publication which involve or invite controversy must be signed, for publication, by the real names of the writers thereof. To this rule we can make no exception,

Pingree Again Rampant.

The Marquette club of Chicago celf governors" at which the executive involved, it was the fighting ruler f Michigan who supplied the spice and ome of the things he said: I assume that we all hope to draw a prize

in life, In our private capacity we figure, I will assume, for a contract with the city, and get it by paying the price. This assumes that the city fathers pocket the price. Of course, if the contract is for a street railway the rates of fare must and very high, because if they do not ir watered stock does not go off our ands easily. The game is to show in our of a guilible public. It is a kind of lottery system. Almost everybody knows it and tidmits it. We condemn it in public and resort to it in private, I have heard that a monopoly has built a church. The island lettery paid big benuses to Nev Orleans and walked hand in hand with charity, doing good with other people's money. It is curious to observe that the aw, the pulpit and the rostrum are against the sale of a lottery ticket, but not against he sale of a block of watered stock.

Passing thence to a broad consideration of the characteristic American evil of speculation, Governor Pingre-

Speculation seems to have put or

mask of business in the United States. The apparent rights of speculation have increased taxation, but such rights are more apparent than real. The excessive rates of fare and of freight transportation, caused by speculation, are slowly draining cause excess reacts. Speculation interferes with business by taking a large number of rake-offs that are not carned Speculation is the great antagonist of economic laws. Any money taken by means of bonds that do not represent money invested in work is a fraud on busi-ness. The violated economic rule makes the producer feed idle men who have placed toll-gates in the way of economic progress. Speculation is not business; far from it. Speculation is the for of busifrom fi. Speculation is the for of business. Capital derived from speculation is not economic capital. The real business capital of the country is that accumulated in the savings banks. Savings bank depessis are the deposits of the multitude of producers. When the factory borrows from the savings bank it borows, as it were, of its own employes. Thus the employes draw both wages and interest from the factory. If the factory borrows the capital of speculation it pays no interest to its employes. All true economic capital represents earnings. If it does not, it d represents earnings. If it does not, it an injury to business, because in a meas-re it weakens the market. By the martet I mean the people who consume the rast products of the United States—the great body of people who consume what we produce. If consumption fails, business fails. If earnings fail, consumption fails, credit fails. When consumption fails, credit fails. Thus it is seen that the capital taken by speculation contracts the usefulness of a large part of the currency of the courtry.

the country. In conclusion, he of potato fame re-

The great body of our people believe that y the operation of unjust laws, many morantly passed by the legislature, and ome intentionally, there has been, and h now, an unequal distribution of the wealth of this country. From 1800 to 1805, a short period of thirty-five years, we have made three times as many dollars as were made in the 200 years immediately prior thereto, but the comparatively few have obtained possession of most of them. Dr. Lyman Abbott has made the following most forcible illustration: He says, that if Adam, the son of God, was in truth born 6,000 years ago, and were now living, and if every day of his life had been spent in honest toil, only resting on the Lord's ow, an unequal distribution of the wealt every day of his life had been spent in honest toil, only resting on the Lord's day, and had in addition to supporting his large family, been able to lay aside as the result of his toil \$100 every day—the blea of interest not having been conceived—in all of this 6,000 years of accumulation, Adam today would not be worth as much as Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Vanderbit, or Mr. Gould, who had nothing, or whose fathers had nothing, comparatively, a few years ago. Is it any wonder, then, that the common people should say, "How is it possible that such chormous fortunes can be honestly acquired?" And when I say honestly, I do not mean that form of honesty which is made so by lenslation, but that which is really honest. The old principle was universally recognized that if a man received he should give something. It was the law of equivalence, that no man was the law of equivalence, that no may should receive more than that which he fairly earned, and I do not believe that iny one man can honestly acquire in ten years more than it would have taken Adam 6,000 years to acquire. I affirm that if the truth were known in each and every case where vast fortunes have been accumulated, it was, and is, the result of robbers of the people in the wame of law, many times not intended by the legislatures, but resulting in robbery just the same.

speaker had undertaken to talk like that at a gathering of educated and representative men, he would have been suppressed as a demagogue. But page several weeks ago. It goes after it is significant of a recent change in everything indicative of a trade, deal, our relationship to this problem of proequitably acquired wealth that the governor of a prominent state new not enacted and enforced, the poorest man only talks that way but acts in the could run for office alongside the rich, line of his talk and has more believers and if equally popular, would stand an by far than many people suspect. The equal chance to win. But as a matter whole fact is that we are nearing an of fact it is too idea; to be of more economic revolt of the bourgeoise, and

sharper weapons than ballots.

It is a rule as old as politics that then two men contest for a nomination and one is fairly beaten, he should good naturedly acquiesce. The fact that the unsuccessful competitor against James E. Watkins for the Lepublican nomination for burgess of Trylor borough has seen fit to nurse a sore toe affords no reason why any Republican other than himself should support the Democratic nominee.

The labored efforts of the apologists or social flunkerism to make it apcear that extravagance is a vice only business but their own what the rich do with their wealth would be pathetic if they were not so utterly mean in inspiration. Why not frankly face the

Representative Woodman, of Illiiols, wants congress to put a 'tax of \$50 on every 1,000 cigarettes. That is the one way to cure the cigarette evil

to up against the Mark Hanna buzz saw. But some men never will learn anything save by experience,

We advised Governor Bushnell not to

Tammany, it is said, will run Dick Croker for mayor of Greater New York Croker is Tammany's kind.

BETTER CHANGE HER POLICY.

rom the Altoona Tribune

For a number of years our southern rethren have been pursuing an interest ng experiment. Whenever a negro has committed a crime of violence against a white woman, or been accused of such rime, they have put him to a cruel deat! f the south the black man accused of y put to death; black people are plenty in the far south, and their lives are re-arded as of little value. Sometimes the coused have been hanged; sometimes hey have been shot; sometimes they ave been both hanged and shot; on more than one occasion they have been burned at the stake, amid elecumstances that il-lustrated the inherent savagery of their

During all these passing years the courts nave been holding regular sessions in very southern state. The black men who very been arranged before the bar of ludge Lynch, charged with offe of the nost believes erimes on the calcular, have seen poor, obscure, friendless. There was an insult to the courts. The excuse has been made repeatedly that a crime agains the bonor of a defenseless woman de manus instant vengeance at the hands of he upright men of the community, to the and that the black flends may be intimi-

But our southern friends should stop tile and face the exact situation. Accord ng to their own confession, and judging sucted, is more common now than eve before. The fact is the south has made a fearful blunder. Before the war, even while it continued, she could safely trust etter change her policy.

A DEFENCE OF TRUSTS.

From the Washington Post.

We have never heard but one intelli-tent objection urged against "trusts" and that was urged by Mr. Cleveland in his last message. He there said that the operation of the trust was to absorb the smaller industries in their line, and to merge the individuality or the persons conducting those industries. He thought that the process destroyed personal inde-pendence and narrowed the field for the isplay of personal manhood. As we say that is the only intelligent objection we have knowledge of, and it must be confessed that it is a serious one. It is not an objection to be lightly dismissed. Yet, is not this effacement of individuality, this imitation of personal freedom, an inevi-table concomitant of organized society and progressive civilization? Is any one today, even the proudest millionaire, as free as the untutored savage who roams the wilds of Africa? We fancy it will be very difficult to show that frusts are out of harmony with our social and economic evolution. And then while admitting we must consider what they do for the great masses of the population. In the days of the private slaughter house and the inde-pendent butcher, did the people ever ge such good meat or such cheap meat? Did they, before the organization of the sugar trust, ever get such good sugar and such cheap sugar? And is not the same true of every article of food supplied by vast establishments carefully managed?

DINGLEY'S PAPER ON GROVER.

From the Lewiston Journal. President Cleveland has vetoed mor the veto than was ever before recorded what President Cleveland needs more than additional backbone, is additional tact and a keen interpretation of the truth that the earth is inherited by the meek. Yet it is probably true that Presi-dent Cleveland will be followed in his reirment by more non-partisan respect that vas the essential riches of President Lin emains who is on familiar terms with the retiring president. The man wh stranger to tact is stranger in fact.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Ø\$ (5) ±06 A child born on this day will notice that when there is a "cut in rates" about the establishment of a big syndicate, the workman is usually the first to get it in

It begins to look as though Dr. Abbott's sareasm regarding the story of Jonah and the whale would furnish editorial themes or the country newspapers for the next

buy more today than at any period in the present century. The difficulty seems to be in securing the dollar. Whether or not Greece will be allppery nough to evade the Powers is now the

Recent developments indicate that the 'trusts" do not trust each other,

Songs of Spring. The earty man's abroad today— About the polls ne's roaming. But when aight comes he'll quit the fray; To secret haunts will move away

BOARD'S NEW ROOMS

[Concluded from Page 3.]

BUILDING SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

BUILDING SPEAKS FOR ITSELF,

As to the general style and construction of the building it speakes for itself. Nothing that I could say would add to its seauty or permanency. It is certainly a noble structure and will stand for years as a manument to the self and energy of its prometers. In my last report I took occasion to say treforting to the craction of this bailding; that before another year rolls around we will no doubt have a permanent home, a board of trade building that will be a credit to the chilzons of Scranton. No doubt some of you considered that statement somewhat of a romane, but you are this evening forcibly reminded that I is a reality. Instead of being a handsome eight story steek stone and marble structure an paper, or in the uniads of some of the enthusiasis of the board, it has taken form and is something that you can see feel and enjoy.

To much credit cannot be given the promoters of this project. A few broadminded and progressive chizens have by their liberal views and undannted configence in the future of our city, given to Scranton this beautiful building, that has been the afinitration of thousands of visitors from all parts of the country, and the ency of other nearby clies within whose limits it would have been impossible to carry out a project of such magnitude owing to a lack of enterprise.

As an investment, looking at it from a stible to enery out a project of such magnitude owing to a lack of enterprise.

As an Investment, looking at it from a cold business point of view, it is "silt-edge." The revenue from the building from the very start will be sufficient to pay 6 per cent on the entire cost. The value of the property is increasing every day. The building will be the most popular one in the city, from the fact that more business men will be attracted to it than to any other, and if you will permit me, in my humble capacity as secretary of the board of trade to offer a suggestion, it would be that this organization should take advantage of the terms of the rontract and purchase this property. In my judgment, the beard could do nothing better. With the revenue many things could be accomplished that would be of lasting henefit to our city. As a stockholder, I should prefer that the filter commit the property of the company, as I consider the stock today worth more than \$10 per share, but like the other shareholders, I am willing to sacrifice what profit might accrue in years to come, in order that the board of trade may secure the property. A movement should be inaugurated at once to provide for the purchase of stock of the Board of Trade Koal Estate company by the Scranton Board of Trade.

THE DECORATIONS.

THE DECORATIONS. THE DECORATIONS.

The beautiful decorations in this room were done by James T. Hall & Co., of Ill West Elighteenth street, New York, at a cost of \$1,700, and the payment of same is provided for by liberal subscriptions from members of the board. Mr. Hall subscribed \$200 towards this fund.

The fixtures were furnished by J. B. McCov & Co., of 5 Thompson street, New York, and cost complete \$300.

The furniture in this and the other rooms was purchased of Hill & Connell. The carpet in the sorretury's office was furnished by S. G. Kerr & Son, that in the committee room by Goldsmith's Hagaar, and the curtains from Williams & McAnulty, all of this city, and cost complete about \$2,000.

On the evening of January 29th, a ban-

hership.
On June 28th, 1893, a deplorable catastrophe occurred at the Twin shaft, Pittston, Pa. The nordent was caused by a cate-in of the mines which entembed fifty-eight men and boys, all of whom perished.

Early Monday morning following the Early Monoay morning following the needlant, your secretary, acting under the authority of the officers of the board, telegraphed to the littston licard of Trade, extending sympathy and Anancial assistance. On Tuesday, June 30th, two days after the accident, a meeting of the manufacturers' committee of the board was called, for the purpose of inaugurating a furni in aid of the widows and orphame. The appeal met with very generous responses from our citizens, and closed September 21st, 1896, with the magnificent sum of \$16,381.50 collected, and paid over to the president of the First National bank, of Fittston, Pa.

ABOUT NEW INDUSTRIES.

ABOUT NEW INDUSTRIES.

The work of the board during the year

ands.

There is at the present time anothe ery desirable proposition in the hands of the Manufacturers' committee, which, arried to a successful lesue, tand there eems no doubt of it, will give to Serm on an industry that is destined to become a valuable as any now located here. ton an industry that is destined to become as valuable as any now located here. It is the most promising enterprise of any brought to the attention of the board for some years. It will employ 200 men from the start, and this number will be increased from year to year. I am not at liberty to make known the details at the presentime, but at no distant day a full record of it will be made by the manufacturers committee.

of it will be made by the manufacturers' committee.
During the year a number of our industries were obliged to suspend operations for weeks and months. Others worked on shart time. The greater number, however, were kept in continual operation. The mining industry was exceptionally duli, not averaging over half time. Forty-three millon tons of anthracite was mined during the year, 23,00,000 tons of which was shipped from this region. This large tonnage as compared with the short time worked at the mines, is due to the improved facilities in the mining and handling of coal.

The year just closed will be remembered as the duffest one experienced in this section for many years, yet we should be thankful that it was not near so bad as in some other sections of our country.

PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT.

PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT.

The prospects are bright for the future, and it is believed that the next few months will show a decided improvement in all lines of trade and commerce.

During the past twelve months the board has held for regular meetings. As usual the July and August meetings were omitive. At our April meeting a very interest in address was delivered by Hon. O. F. Williams of this city on "French Roads." At the May meeting Hon. Affred Hands addressed the board on "International Arbitration." At the June meeting Street Commissioner C. R. Kinsley talked on "Street Improvement." Mr. C. A. Green of Philadelphia, delivered a very able lecture on the work of the "Philadelphia Commercial Museums" at the Sentember Sanderson read a paper on the "Production of Gas from Anthracite Culm." and at the Dreember meeting General Roy Stone, of the agriculture department at Washington, D. C., and his assistant, Mr. Harrison, of New Jorsey, addressed the board on "Good Roads." These talks have proved very lingtructive department at Washington, D. C., and his assistant, Mr. Harrison, of New Jorsey, addressed the board on "Good Roads." These talks have proved very lingtructive and interest in additions to the regular order of busings the year we have continued to keep before the public at large the grant advantage of our cheap fuel. Mr. Sander-

WERE CHRISTENED GOLDSWITH'S

(G.B.)

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E. ROBINSON'S SONS' Beer Brewery. Lager

Manufacturers of the Celebrated PILSNER LAGER BEER. CAPACITY-100,000 Barrels Per Annum.

son, in his paper which he read before the board in October, claims that he has been able, by the use of his improved producer, to make and store, by actual measurement, over 140,000 cuble feet of gas from one ton of culm. An anilysis of this gas has shown it to be superior to that made from bituminous coal, and there is no reason to doubt but what actual use of the gas will show even better results. Should this prove true our culm banks will surely, at no distant day, be the source of a power so cheap that the water wheel will be an expensive luxury compared with it, and Scranton will become the greatest gas preducing centre in the country. A company has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing these producers, or they will creet plants and supply gas in any quanties for power or domestic purposes.

WORK ON THE STREETS.

block between Linden and Mulberry streets on Wyoming avenue, which was or so long a time an eye sore and a disgrace to our city, is now one of our finest paved streets. Not a foot of the so-called wooden-block payement now remains, and it is to be hoped that the city will never again tolerate much an abomitation. Swething street from the new Linden street bridge to Main avenue, was graded and avenue with stone block, making a very desirable approuch to the bridge from the West Side. West Lackawanan avenue from Ninth to Main, Robinson and Jackson streets, were also paved with the same material. Monree avenue from Vine to Myrile, Main court from Liajen to Mulberry, Spruce street from Wyoming to Pranklin were paved with asphalt. An ordinance is now before councils providing for the pavement of Mulberry street its galine length with asphalt, and a movement is nt present on foot with every prespect of success to pave Providence road from the Dickson works to North Main, and North Main to the city line. This street is without doubt the very worst that can be found in the whole commonwealth, and a disgrace to our city and the owners of property abutting on it. The board of health are about to peation the courts to condemn it as a midsame, which is certainly no credit to our boasted enterwise. It is to be housed that our councils will do all in their power to cause that street to be paved at the earliest possible moment. Our membership has about held its own, not without of members on roll January.

Number of members on roll January 20th, 1896. Now members elected during year...

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL STATE-Received from members to January 18, 1807. 84,429 0 By amount paid on account ban-By amount paid treasurer

\$4,429 0 TREASURER'S STATEMENT. 33, (5)

\$5,934.7 By orders paid to January 20th,

Balance on hand The expenditures may be summarized a follows, to wit:

assier's Magazine article dekinson Law school rent paid Printing annual report ... Expense delegates National Board of Trade

WE HAVE FINISHED OUR INVENTORY

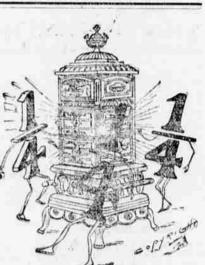
and have some good bargains to offer you English Porcelain. Dinner Sets, decorated, filled in patterns.

100 PIECES, \$ 9.48 112 PIECES, 11.48

English White Granite Dinner Sets, decorated, fruit patterns, 100 PIECES, \$5.98 112 PIECES, 6.98

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