

The Scranton Tribune

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REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For School Director. Three Years—PETER NEULS, Eleventh ward. Three Years—D. I. PHILLIPS, Fifth ward. Two Years—E. D. FELLOWS, Fourth ward. Two Years—E. S. GODFREY, Eighth ward. One Year—P. S. BARKER, Seventeenth ward. One Year—ELIAS EVANS, Fifteenth ward. Election Day, February 15.

All that the poorer classes will have to do after a while will be to seek their thumbs, or look the places of the rich for something to eat and wear.—Scranton Times.

If any looking is to be done, we understand that the editor of the Times has, during a career of thrift and enterprise, accumulated many thousand dollars, which he would doubtless be glad to have taken from him by force.

Three Years of Governor Hastings.

In view of the fact that Governor Hastings has just entered upon the fourth year of his term of office it may be interesting to recall some of the important legislation which has reached the stage of law during his administration. In the way of reorganization of department work may be mentioned the creation of the State court, an act fully justified by the statistics of the court's growing usefulness printed recently in The Tribune; the better organization of the banking department; the establishment of a department of agriculture; the creation of a bureau of mines and mining; and the changing of the system of purchasing state supplies. Among measures affecting the people generally we note with especial approval the compulsory education law, the act requiring the payment of interest on state deposits, the law protecting employees of corporations in their right to belong to labor organizations, the Hamilton road bill and the bill for the better regulation of sweat shops. This by no means exhausts the list but it suffices to indicate that material progress has been made in the direction of the general welfare.

The governor's best claim to the gratitude of the people lies in his vigorous and unsparring use of the veto power. In 1895 his 115 vetoes saved for the taxpayers of the state \$745,561; in 1897, 74 vetoes effected a saving of \$267,720, while the knowledge that he would veto certain other bills, notably the outrageous Andrews "Lexow" expense account, if afforded the opportunity, acted as a check upon much additional extravagance proposed or contemplated. This direct saving of money which otherwise would simply have been drained out of the public treasury to no visible public benefit stands forth to the governor's credit in sufficient clearness to more than atone for some minor mistakes which he has made in the executive chair, and the best thing about it is that it has had the effect so to arouse public sentiment that his successor, whoever he shall be, will necessarily have to continue the slaughter of jobs and drives or else suffer odium by comparison.

It must be admitted in any candid review of his career to date—and we aim to speak wholly without prejudice—that the governor has been most successful in acquiring the confidence and support of the people when caring least for factionalism and the artifices of politics. Could he recall for revision the first half of his term we venture to guess that he would preserve from the beginning the attitude of broad independence and freedom from personal ambitions which have characterized his later official actions; and would enter upon no compromises involving apparent acquiescence in unwholesome political conditions. Nothing is clearer to the student of Pennsylvania politics than that the executive office must be unmortgaged and unfettered if the best results are to be had in its administration. Governor Hastings learned this lesson in time to avert disaster, and the significance of his experience should not be lost upon the man who hope to be his successor.

The Tribune agrees most cordially with the Philadelphia Inquirer in its opinion that Hon. Theodore Hart, editor and proprietor of the Pittston Gazette, would make a superior postmaster to succeed John H. Mullin. Mr. Hart is a Republican whose party fidelity does not have to be bought with office, but for that and other reasons patent to all who know him he is especially well fitted for party preference. Congressman Williams is to be congratulated upon having decided to make so admirable a recommendation.

The Lehigh Valley Report.

The annual report of the operations of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for the calendar year 1897 contains much interesting information, some of which we shall mention: Earnings on coal haulage decreased last year \$63,155.74, and miscellaneous haulage, \$98,633.13 as compared with the figures for 1896; but passenger business increased to the extent of \$116,011.45. This was accompanied at the same time by a decreased cost in the passenger department of \$52,640, showing clearly that some phenomenal work has been done in this department. We suspect General Passenger Agent Charles S. Lee.

On the whole, while total earnings decreased \$82,730.39 during the year, operating expenses were cut to the amount of \$297,564, leaving the company's treasury \$214,534 to the good in the matter of the operating account. With fixed charges at \$5,513,916, operating expenses at \$14,413,330, and total income at \$29,412,205, the road turns the corner with \$11,152 to show as net profits—a better showing than most persons expected and one which certainly reflects creditably on the administration of President Walter.

We notice in the report one minor but curious feature. In the table show-

ing the classification of tons of freight carried one mile we perceive that 90,168,065 fewer tons of anthracite coal were carried one mile in 1897 than in 1896, but that 29,934,516 more tons of bituminous coal were so carried in 1897 than in 1896. Is this difference accidental or significant?

The esteemed Lebanon Report errs in saying that The Tribune has been attacking Senator Quay. It has attacked only those overzealous lieutenants of his whose aim in life seems to be to keep the senator in hot water.

Scranton's Industrial Progress.

For a number of years past the Scranton Board of Trade has been regarded as one of the model organizations of its kind in the country, and the report of Secretary Atherton reviewing the board's work during the year 1897 suffices to explain why this reputation exists. The report in full appears in another place, but for the convenience of our readers we present in this connection a summary of its chief features.

In 1897 the Scranton Board of Trade induced industries to locate in this city employing at the lowest calculation 1,670 hands, and this without the investment of one dollar of local capital, it being the board's belief that Scranton has no further need to bribe factory owners to come hither. Secretary Atherton estimates that 1897 will be surpassed by these new industries on buildings alone. It seems reasonable to estimate that not less than \$400,000 will be disbursed by them annually in the form of wages.

Equally encouraging is the contrast presented between the condition of established local industries on Jan. 1, 1895, and their condition one year previous. Says the secretary's report: "All our fabric and silk mills are in operation, employing a full complement of hands, and in most cases working overtime. The furniture upholstering plant is hardly able to keep up with the increased demands for its goods. Our steel and iron mills have worked more days during the past six months than during any like period in several years. In fact, I know of but one industry in this city that is not working full." This industry, the Scranton Glass Company, was ruined by the Wilson bill, but the belief is entertained that with the return of good times steps for its resurrection will not be wanting.

The report reviews in instructive fashion the numerous local improvements brought to completion during 1897, notably the fine additions made to the number of the city's modern office buildings, store-rooms and residences, and its newly paved streets; calls attention to the increase during the year of over 19 per cent. in local bank deposits; and says a well-deserved tribute to the admirable enterprise of the Colliery Engineer Company, an institution which is doing more to advertise Scranton than all other agencies combined, its postage bill alone averaging over \$2,500 a month. The secretary recommends additional provision for the distribution of literature suitably bringing before the public Scranton's incomparable advantages as a business and residence center, and makes a timely appeal for the infusion of increased energy into the board's activities. We say "timely," because with the business depression of the past few years rapidly lifting now is certainly the time to take opportunity by the forelock.

The report treats of many other matters of live public interest, and a perusal of it is recommended to every citizen anxious to see added vigor in the progress of his city during the current year.

If the Philadelphia Inquirer will consult its own files it will perceive that no more than one occasion it has boasted almost in so many words that Andrews & Co. will run the next state convention. Getting mad and talking ugly won't change the files.

Object Lessons in Patriotism.

Two mammoth New Year numbers of leading western newspapers reach us simultaneously and tell in their abundant statistics a wonderful tale of substantial western development. Each has sixty pages, brimful of the figures of a year's diversified progress, and each presents its credentials, not boastfully but with the calmness of magnificent assurance. Of these the San Francisco Chronicle speaks for California, and the purport of its revelation may be gleaned from one brief extract. "In point of population," our Golden Gate contemporary says, "California is well down in the list of the states of the American Union, but investigation reveals the fact that it leads in many things. It takes first place as a producer of gold, raisins, fruits, borax, beans, oranges, prunes and wines; it is the second greatest lumber, wheat, nut, honey, hop and barley producing state; its wool product is the third largest in the union, and its hay crop is only exceeded by that of four other states. With such a record as a producer it is not at all surprising that in the matter of savings bank deposits California, although a new state, and with a much smaller population, takes third rank. Nor is it amazing that in the matter of immunity from indebtedness California farmers should make the good showing they do, only four other states exhibiting a smaller percentage of mortgages on farms than it does."

The Portland Oregonian devotes much of its ample space to an exposition of Alaska and the new gold fields, its treatment of this theme being far more comprehensive and informing than that of any other publication we have yet seen; but its statement of the resources and prospects of the great empire lying upon the watershed of the Columbia river is by much the most instructive. It notes that during the current shipping year the valley of the Columbia will ship 750,000 tons of wheat alone, with lumber, wool, salmon and other products in enormous quantity; and inasmuch as the bed level from the great northwestern interior to the Pacific ocean the Oregonian predicts for it in time to come as commerce the dimensions of which are beyond conjecture. That paper truly

says, with a wisdom equally applicable to eastern conditions:

"Margins to the producer and the carrier are to be much closer hereafter. The tendency is to reduce to the lowest possible limit, and an easy route for movement of the bulky products of a great region to the seaboard always asserts and maintains its advantage over difficult gradients. It is not possible for any system of railroads over mountains to meet the incompatible advantages offered by the water level of the Columbia river from the great interior country to the sea. In boom times, when corporations had vast sums of money to throw away, these advantages were not so apparent. But that is all past. Prices are close; money must be saved, not squandered; profits can only be had by saving to the utmost, and in such circumstances—now permanent—natural facilities are the factors that determine results.

"Just now," adds the Oregonian, "interest is centered mainly in the mines and trade of the Klondike territory. But all know this is only an episode. It will not be a permanent episode. The future of the Pacific coast lies in these states of varied and inexhaustible production, where everything invites men to make homes and families to live. All that is necessary is that the real attractions of these Pacific states of ours shall be made widely known. Even in our own Eastern states there is a remarkable dearth of accurate information about them. The Northern gold excitement will no doubt draw either the attention of many who otherwise never would have known what these Northwest states are; and spread of this information promises to be very useful." We confess it has been very useful to us, and we are sufficiently enthusiastic over the wealth of the information contained in these monumental newspaper reports to recommend that all who can send for copies and study them as object lessons in the magnitude and the incomparable resources of this unequalled country of ours.

Congressman King, of Utah, who went to Cuba to see for himself, does not mince matters. This is his view of the politics of the Cuban situation, as he expresses it in the course of a letter to the New York Journal: "If a man fastens another in a house and, if we call him a fiend, and it excites universal condemnation. Yet the United States has calmly looked on while Spain has plinned more than half a million of people, and then deliberately sat down to witness their destruction. For months we have been silent observers of the merciless effects of Spain's policy of war—a war against helpless mothers, defenceless children, aged and infirm of both sexes. Now, when Cuba is a charnel house, and the horrors of the situation have somewhat abated, we become somewhat concerned for the survivors." The reproach is entirely just.

The people at large are just about as tired of the Martin regime as they are of any other boss ownership.—Lebanon Report.

'Tis High Time to Sift Immigration.

From the Philadelphia Press.

IT IS TRUE that illiterates make often good citizens, and the ability to read and write does not prove that its possessor is not morally and mentally a most objectionable and dangerous person. All human standards are more or less faulty, but in lieu of something better we must put up with them. This country, which many years ago profited by unrestricted immigration, has evidence that of late it has not been receiving the best supplies, and that a sifting process that shall keep out the worst has become desirable.

The people of Pennsylvania realize this when they contemplate the Huns and other natives of eastern and southern Europe who now dominate large sections of the coal mining regions. These men are strong and healthy, and when not striking, make good miners. Perhaps in the second and third generations this stock may be a valuable contribution to the mixed blood of this country. At present they are unsimiliable and hard to manage. The county authorities find they can best be peacefully disposed of by letting them do pretty much as they please. The liquor license law of the state, with its wholesome restrictive features, cannot be enforced where Huns and Poles are gathered in large numbers. The native population do not find these people desirable neighbors, and they move far away from them when they can. The state is put to heavy expense every little while to put down the riots which the turbulent people are prone to indulge in at irregular intervals.

The Lodge bill does not propose to deal harshly with these people. It sends none of them home. There is no lack of laboring men of this class in this country. Rather, there are more of them here now than can be used in employment on full time, and this excess is the cause of trouble, discontent and hardship in our mining regions. The Lodge bill calls a halt on this. It does not stop immigration, but it endeavors to check a particular kind which has become troublesome and hurtful. It applies the test of literacy and this will keep out from one-third to one-half of those who have been coming to us from Austria-Hungary, Poland, Russia and Italy, while it will not affect materially the immigration from the North of Europe.

It is a fair assumption that of two bodies of immigrants those who have progressed far enough to be able to read in some language the constitution of the United States will be more valuable to this country than another set which is wholly illiterate, and who, intellectually, are not far in advance of the lower animals. The Lodge bill applies the test that will allow the better class of immigrants to come in, and it places a bar against the class of which we have already too many. There is good sense and sound statesmanship in such a measure, and we hope it will become a law at this session of congress.

the news was signalled by increasing the guard at Minister Woodford's house and the American legation. No more hostile state could prevail than that which now exists in the happy island of Cuba. No war is there—the Spaniards have told us so. No riots are feared in Havana—again the Spaniards give us the assurance. For ourselves we only know that no American man-of-war is moored in the harbor of Havana, and it is to be apprehended that out of these three negotiators will proceed a fourth—namely, that before long no American residents will be left in Havana—alive.

AN IMPORTANT ISSUE.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The certainty that the various expense bills vetoed by Governor Hastings at the last session of the legislature will come up in the next legislature, of course, is an unfavorable, has led to the matter becoming a leading issue in some counties in the canvass for the nomination of legislative candidates. Discussion of the subject is more and more pronounced from time to time. Whether any future attempt to make the state pay these bills—most of them totally fraudulent—shall succeed will depend upon the character of the next governor and legislature. If both can be depended upon to be in sympathy with the outrageous raid upon the treasury every one of the vetoed bills will be passed anew with such additions as may be desired in the meantime, and with other bills for similar committees which it is certain the next legislature, should it be that kind of legislature, will encourage. These committees are ordinarily created to enable members of them to draw money from the state treasury to pay for their personal expenses. If they fail at one session they will come back at the next, as has been shown by abundant experience, and they are usually larger when they reappear.

In view of what may be expected, being taken in the matter, it is worth while to look into these various bills a little more pointedly. The bills of half a dozen investigating committees were disapproved by Governor Hastings, as follows: Capitol fire investigation, \$50; insurance scandal, \$75,000; bituminous coal region inquiry, \$125,000; anthracite coal region inquiry, \$140,500; penitentiaries and penal institutions investigation, \$2,125,000; investigation of Dairy and Food commission, \$284,000. There was vetoed also an item of \$142 for the Saunders-Roberts contest in this city and \$254 for the Shiffer-Leh contest in Nesquehoning, and the bill of \$5,000 for the legislative luncheon to New York and to this city to dedicate the Grant and Washington monuments, together with charges for expenses at the McKinley inauguration. These, added to the appropriations intended for three bogus hospitals, which were vetoed, make a total of \$2,325,000 outside the items in the general appropriation bill.

The amount cut out of the general appropriation bill by the veto knife was \$122,083.11, which, with the above \$5,225,000, makes a total of \$5,347,083.11 cut off, and every dollar of this will be demanded in the future if circumstances should favor the grabbers. More than that anyone could take, the chief grabber of all, that of \$20,000 or more, to pay for the fraudulent investigation in this city, was not even passed at the last session because it was known that the governor would not approve it. Senator Andrews is only waiting a favorable opportunity to bring that bill forward and make the state pay that investigation, and the expense not incurred under the authority of the state. If he can own a governor and a legislature he will be able to accomplish his ambition.

In view of the large sums involved and the principle underlying this matter it is worth while to look into the selection of candidates for the legislature. It is really an important one and cannot be too much discussed.

OUR REPUTATION ABROAD.

From the Lebanon Report.

Scranton, after a two days' struggle, has given twenty-five cents to aid the striking Cubans, the disease of generosity isn't epidemic in Lackawanna's city.

THE CANDIDATE.

Oh, he's comin' round to see yer, fur it's mearin' 'lection time. An' he'll never see no doorbell, but three times he'll knock at the door, an' say: 'His face is bright and smiling, an' his glad hand's open wide. An' he'll think yer wife's yer daughter or a bonny lass, an' he'll kiss her, an' he'll know ye knows it, too; But yer always glad to see him just before Election's Due.

He will jolly yer whole family an' he'll have 'em swellin' up; He'll give yer son a nickel an' admire his many pips; He'll wish that he was single so he could court the girls. He'll say he's alter handsome an' their teeth is mostly pearls; He's a bar, an' he knows it, an' he knows ye knows it, too; But yer always glad to see him just before Election's Due.

An' the baby's just the cutest, sweetest dinklin' ever knowed; It kin talk as plain as he can, an' it's marvellous how it's growed; It soon will be votin', an' he knows it will accord. With the party of its popper, who's the best man in the ward— He's a bar, an' he knows it, an' he knows ye knows it, too; But yer always glad to see him just before Election's Due.

An' he'll tell yer confidential that he knows his mind; On yer votin' for him this time as the workin' man's true friend; An' he'll promise yer a city job with a salary that will kin'ly be; An' he'll swear if he's elected that he'll stick to yer like glue— He's a bar, an' he knows it, an' he knows ye knows it, too; But yer always glad to see him just before Election's Due.—Philadelphia Record.

Haviland China.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT FOUR OF OUR OPEN STOCK CHINA PATTERNS At Cost. IF YOU WANT CHINA DINNER SET NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. WE ARE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK AND WANT TO CLOSE OUT THESE FOUR LINES BEFORE FEBRUARY 1. All at lowest prices consistent with the high quality of the goods.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

A Word Concerning Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear.

The reputation that we have enjoyed for years in excelling all others in this particular line will be fully maintained. We cannot hold our early sale until the first week in February, because it takes longer to make garments for us than it does for the general run of houses, as we are very exacting in the construction and material of every garment that we sell. We will, under no circumstances, permit any hurriedly made or sweat shop work to be placed in our stock. It matters not how low the price—every garment must be generous in size and well put together. Our next sale will eclipse all previous efforts, and those who wait for it will not have waited in vain.

For the rest of this month all of our Odds and Ends and Counter Soiled Underwear at greatly reduced prices.

OFF WITH THE OLD RELIABLE Clothing at reliable prices, has always been our motto. Quality unexcelled, prices the lowest. Your money back if you want it; and the same price to everybody. Open Evenings Until After the Holidays.

BOYLE & MUCKLOW, 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

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Such a choice stock to select from cannot be found elsewhere in this part of the state. And when you consider the moderate prices at which the goods are marked is a further claim on the attention and consideration of buyers.

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Her Majesty's, C. P. a la Serene, P. D., Fasso, The New Decollette.

The Little Princess, A corset specially adapted for misses and ladies of slight figure. Also Thompson's glove-fitting Sonnette, R. and G.

Warner's Health Corset, Of which you want to see our elegant window display this week. Hill & Connell At 121 North Washington Avenue. Scranton, Pa. THE LEMMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lackawanna Avenue.

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