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When space will permit. The Tribune always glad to print short letters from is friends hearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for sublication, by the writer's real name, and the condition precedent to acceptance at that all contributions of whatever lature and by whomsoever sent shall be subject to editorial revision.

### TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 20, 1899.

Henry W. Lawton, all things conidered, was probably the ablest fightng general in the United States army. Ie was big of stature, big of grit and ig of brain and heart. The bullet that ald him low accomplished the greatest American loss since the destruction of he Maine.

### Wall Street's Flurry.

UT OF THE multitude of reasons given for Monday's panie on Wall street two may be selected as deserving of consideration apart. They entered specially into the suspension of the Produce Exchange Trust company and erhaps largely influenced some of the

The first and greater of these was the belief that considerable inflation had taken place in the securities of some of the big industria, combinations or "trusts" lately formed. The letter of Edwin Gould explaining his position as director of the suspended trust company brought out clearly his belief that in issuing syndicate loans to an amount almost equal to capital and surplus the trust company had skated on thin ice. It had paid out good money in return for paper which might or might not in a time of emergency, show up well as security; the speculative element had entered into the transaction to a degree deemed unsafe by him and it would seem that his judgment stands vindicated by events. The lesson in this unfortunate incident has widespread application,

The second reason has to do with the exceptional power of the Clearing House association. This power, toward the last, was put forth in rescue of the market. But did it, before that, consciously or unconsciously, help to bring on a crash? As bearing upon this question we quote from the New York Sun's account of the Produce Exchange Trust company's suspension:

One of the most trusted employes of the company, who has known all about the condition of the concern from its organization, told a Sun reporter yesterday that it was, in his opinion, doubtful if the company could have continued to do business for a great length of time in the face of the hostility of the clearing house banks. He said that the company had made a mistake in resigning from the clearing house association and in fighting the policy of the association of charging for the collection of out-of-town When the clearing house, about July 1, decided to make this charge, the Trust company resigned from the assothe country that it would collect out-of-town checks free of charge. This brought a large amount of out-of-town business to the Trust company, but it also brought the ill-will of the clearing house banks. This hostility, it was said. money on the stock as cellateral. It was said that as often as the stock was offered as collateral for a loan at a clearing house bank the collateral was This soon became known in Wall street and led to the first rumors reflecting upon the company's stability.

Of course, this statement may be biased, and there is the further possibility that the clearing house banks were entirely justified in refusing collateral about which there may have existed, to the banks' knowledge, reasonable doubts. From this distance we cannot determine these points. But it the foregoing statement is true and if the collateral offered and refused was good; in other words, if the clearing house association used its power deliberately with a view to compelling outside banks or trust companies to conform to its practice in respect to charg ing for the collection of out-of-town checks, then a situation exists which apparently calls for attentive consideration. The public is not prepared to suffer artificial disturbance of its business relations because of a row between banks, and it may yet insist on stronger safeguards if it shall appear that these are needed.

As to the panic in general, it denoted nothing alarming to substantial industry or commerce, but rather a mere vent to overspeculation. The man who keeps out of stock gambling need not, on account of it, waste a wink of sleep,

Brother Wanamaker has just preached another of his characteristic funeral sermons over Colonel Quay's political corpse, and still he doesn't seent to be real sure that the old man

will stay dead.

For the Boer Wounded. E HAVE received from George W. Van Slelen, New York city, the copy of an appeal to the American people ers, which sets forth that although these far as actual fighting is concerned, they feel justified in promoting the rewill be wounded or mutilated on the private." field of battle and of wives and children who will be robbed of their only support in life by sword or bullet.

It is not possible for us to agree with Mr. Van Siclen's views as to the merits involved in this cruel South African war, but there can be no dissent to the proposition that the wounded and the dependent on the Boer side deserve the best offices of civilization. They deserve it all the more because the Boers as a class are poor and have, as in the case of England, no vast reserves upon which to draw in the re- who oppose the president's Philippine

risking their all in defense of what hey consider to be their just rights; they are conscientious and God-fearing above the ordinary, and the sympathy which their pluck and valor have very generally excited may properly take expression in generous contributions for the purposes above indicated. Address all sums to Mr. Van Sicien at 141 Broadway.

The Christmas number of the Scranton Truth has long been considered an event of Scranton journalism and the twenty-eight-page issue of last evening fully sustains the traditions. It is equally generous in seasonable literature and in holiday announcements. and it reflects credit upon its enterprising publishers.

### What to Do with Trusts.

N THE LAST issue of the Englgineering News appeared an interesting article from the ren of the editor of that journal, Mr. Charles Whitney Baker, in answer to the question, "What Shall We Do with the Trusts?" Ten years ago Mr. Baker took up as a pastime study of the problem, is competition the life of trade? and wrote a book, "Monopolies and the People," embodying the deductions to which his studies led him. This book has recently been reissued in evised form and the article above mendisned constitutes a kind of running

"There need be no longer," says Mr. Baker, "the shadow of a doubt that the trusts are with us to stay. The facory system of production, the rackay, he department store-these and a hundred other outgrov the of this century, have created a new economic system. and one in which free competition, the panacea of the old school of political economists, can no longer apply. It follows from this that the policy of repression cannot solve the trust problem. Statute laws can no more create anew the days of free and universal Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, competition than they can abolish the railway, the cotton mill and the electric light." The question, our author thinks, is one of intelligent regulation. On this point he says:

"Under the old system of free competition, prices were regulated by the law of supply and demand. When there is only one source of supply, however, those who control it can fix prices to sult their own pleasure, and can base them on 'what the traffic will bear,' to use the common phrase. In this way they may receive a compensation far greater than that to which they are equitably entitled. The disappearance of competition in many branches of industry is a matter of deep concern to every man. Freedom and independence are sacred words to Americans; but economic freedom and economic independence of the individual canno exist if monopolies are allowed to carry on their operations without hindrance and tax the public at their pleasure. Evidently, the only agency which has the power to intervene to prevent this is the government; and it is now clearly established in all civilized countries, that in every case where the existence of a monopoly is proved, it is both the right and the duty of the government | ters. Never get behind a fence when to intervene, either for the suppression making a suggestion. It is apt to destroy of the monoply or for its supervision the effect of good advice, and control." and control.

In the matter of the trusts, if it

should be decided to subject them to government control to prevent the evils of discrimination, oppression of was not felt by the Trust company until their employes, and exorbitant charges holders of its stock tried to borrow to the public for their products, in what form can that control be exercised without transgression of the rights of the trust owners, but with effeetive protection to the public? Mr. Baker's answer to this question is a somewhat radical one; he holds that the time has come when the state must control some of these great monopolies from the inside, through direct representation upon the boards of directors. "The legal right of the state or the nation to do this," he adds, "seems entirely clear. A corporation is an artificial person, created by process of law, and subject in every respect to the restrictions and regulations of the power that created it. We have engaged in a great experiment in permitting the unlimited formation of corporations to conduct business of any and every sort. The experiment has brought large benefits, but it has brought serious evils as well. It is entirely within the power of the state to take steps for the reform of these evils by the imposition of any and every restriction upon corporations that may seem best. It is admitted on all hands that the trusts and all monopolies have duties to the public. Their managers are as much bound to observe these duties as they are to protect the interests of their own stockholders. Then why should not the public have a direct voice in the management?"

The readlest answer, of course, would e that such public representation, being political in origin, would probably be corrupt. But Mr. Baker re-"Let us fully realize the fact that the public must trust somebody. All these great industries must be carried on by men to whom mest be granted powers greater than those possessed by many a prince of feudal days. We have gone far past the days of indi- Peau de Soie 24 inches wide soft and pliable. vidual ownership and control of the esq., of 141 Broadway, great industries of modern life. Our ratiway presidents and managers, the men in charge of the great manufacfor contributions to aid the widows and turing consolidations, and many other orphans of the Beers. Accompanying like captains of industry do not own it is an address to the public made by the properties in their charge. They a committee of Cape Colony Africand- are simply trustees for the actual ownkinsmen of the Boers, being British dustry and commerce has for its cor-

erg. The whole edifice of modern insubfiets, will preserve neutrality so ner-stone fidelity to trusts revosed. Without this every wheel would stop. It ought to be as easy to find honest lief of those men of Dutch descent who trustees to protect public interests as

> The experiment of public representation on boards of directors of water, light and traction companies would be well worth trying. It would give the public at least the pleasure of imagining that it had the chance to know what was going on behind the curtains of these monopolies.

> The Southern cotton planters have been aroused on the subject of expansion and the political doom of statesmen from cotton-growing districts

lief of their suffering ones. They are policy will be swift, The Southern cotton growers desire a more extended market and they realize better than any one else that there are no localities so promising as the tropical countries where the demand for cotton fabrics must follow the march of civilization that induces the natives to wear clothes. The Atkinson colporteur will do well to avoid cotton-growing districts in his mission of shaping public

> The Archbald Citizen's Christmas edition appeared on Saturday last and embraced twelve pages filled with interesting reading matter and the hollday announcements of many merchants up and down the valley, It is a commenable number in every respect and one in which the residents of Archbald should take pride,

Unmarried working women of Boston have inaugurated a crusade against married competition. As the culture of the Hub has a tendency to cause a large excess of spinsters, it is easy to anticipate the finish of the women who fall to take advantage of the divorce courts.

The easy manner in which Philadelphia scooped in the Republican convention may be taken as an indication that the Quaker City is not addicted to slumber to the extent that many would have us believe.

Senator Bacon's resolution to treat the Filipinos as the Cubans is premature. Let the bridges of the future be crossed when they shall be reached. The present has troubles enough of its

General Buller's experience, like that of some others, illustrates the misfortune of having a fighting title attached to one in times of peace,

### TOLD BY THE STARS.

The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.08 a. m., for Wednesday, December 20, 1899.

A child born on this day will notice that cessful people do not allow hope to

get too far in advance of hustle in the ace for fortune. The individual who attempts to attract attention from his own misdeeds by en-deavoring to smirch the reputation of

mother, seldom fails to stumble into the mys of the searchlight, The average member of the New Eng-

land society is working up a Plymouth rock appetite. The faculty of stealing the ideas of others is often more profitable than real

talent. Observing people contend that wealth is just as liable to bring happiness as is

### Individual Horoscope.

A. Sympa Thizer-The position of burus in the the dog star indicates that you are a deep thinker and a person of rare discernment with several thinks coming. You are fitted by nature to ocespations requiring keen powers of ob-servation and the ability to criticise. In fact you would probably succeed in almost any intellectual pursuit. You should, however, try and break yourself of the habit of writing annonymous let-You should growth of the skull over the eyebrows.

### SOMEBODY'S BABY.

Written for The Tribune. Two beautiful eyes of softest brown, Whence a pure, sweet soul looks out; I'wo witching dimples on either side Of the cherub rose-bud mouth.

Golden hair like a halo grown O'er the graceful baby head, princely spirit breaking forth In the proud and sturdy tread.

He trustingly looks into eyes above, His father's—his priest, his star— And I envy the man who claims that

That I saw last night in the car. -Rose VanB. Speece

### PERSONALITIES.

General Lawton, in a recent interview, declared himself a total abstainer.

Professor George T. Ladd, of Yale, has received from the Japanese empeter the third-class decoration of the Order of the

Germany's last veteran of the "Frieheitsking against Napoleon has just died at the age of les at Wolgust, in Pomer-ania. His name was Schmidt.

to that city in a wagon which contained all his world's goods and a mining out-The Khedive of Egypt, whose salary

is not sufficient to meet his household expenses, and he will have to dismiss

died at Rice Lake this week, went West alone at the age of Is and began work in a sawmill at \$20 a month. Senator Mason says that a young friend

of his in the Chicago public schools re-cently remarked to him: "The way they keep changin' things these days I know

a total of \$7.795 per annum, counting shore duty pay and allowances. Admiral

who was the child of Robert, one of the sons of the poet.

J. P. Pence, of Lagrang, Mo., is the oldest school teacher in his state. For

tion, is coming to San Francisco this fall on his flagship, with the purpose of cross-ing the continent and calling upon Presiient McKinley.

an American woman-Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, who was enrolled as a physician in the Medical Register of Jan. 1, 1849. One of America's most noted lady doctors, Marie E. Zakrzewska, was a na-tive of Berlin, but she had to leave the German capital in consequence of the strong prejudice aroused against her. Justin McCarthy's sight continues improve, but he is not yet allowed to try it with reading and writing. He is constantly engaged in literary work, how-ever, dictating his copy to a secretary, and being read to for a certain time ever dny. He is employing his pen on fiction just at present, having engaged to do three of his charming short stories for various Christmas numbers.

A very charming little woman is Tama, the Japanese wife of Sir Edward Arnold. She has somewhat the air of a Parisienne, but mingled with it all is the dainty grace peculiar to the gentle wo-manhood of the land of flowers. Lady Arnold speaks her husband's native tongue with fluency, if with a foreign accent, and her English letters show how wonderfully she has been able to adapt herself to the English mode of thought and expression

LIME, SEWER PIPE, Etc.

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2		
6	China Silks, new bright colors for fancy work	250
	Bright Roman Stripe Satin	. 190
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## MEARS&HAGEN

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George Tritch, the pioneer millionaire who died in Denver recently, first came

\$50,000 a year, complains that the sum

ome of his wives. Captain Andrew Tainter, the million-ire ploneer Wisconsin lumberman who

more bout joggafy than the joggafy it-The assignment of Rear Admiral Sampon to the Boston navy yard will net him

Schley, at sea, without perquisites, will receive \$7,500,
Mrs. Susan Eleanor Andrews, of Nevada City, Nev., is said to be a great-grandehild of Robert Burns. She claims to be the daughter of Elizabeth Burns.

more than half a century he has taught in the country public schools of Missou-ri, beginning his long course of service in the fall of 18is.

Frederick C. Penfield, for four years

consul general of the United States at Cairo, Egypt, says that when Great Bri-tain gains control of the Transvani the aliway northward from the Cape will be

extended to Cairo. There are women physicians who count their income in thousands, and one lady practicing in the West End of London earns \$20,000 a year. Miss Annie Romberger, of Philadelphia, has a practice worth \$6,000 a year, and she is one of many who earn as much.

The Earle of Airile, who, as commanding officer of the Twelfth Lancers, has been ordered to South Africa with his regiment, is a wealthy nobleman who prefers the active life of the soldier to the easy existence to which his money and social station entitle him.

Prince Henry, of Prussia, the younger brother of the Emperor William, who for some months has been in command of the German squadron on the Asiatic sta-

The first lady doctor in the world was

### Luther Keller

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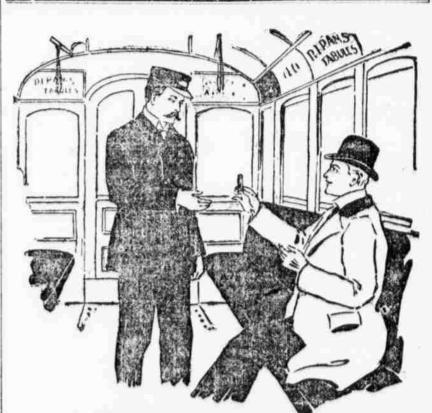
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A young man whose home is in East 76th street, New York City, has a considerable acquaintance among medical students and hospital doctors. Almost every morning, when riding down town to business on the Third Avenue Cable Road, he meets one or more of his professional friends, and this has happened so often that the conone or more of his professional friends, and this has happened so often that the conductors, knowing him and his associates by sight, have come to address him as Doctor. One morning not long ago the conductor approached our friend and said: "Doctor, I have been troubled so much with dyspepsia that I haven't been able to eat a square meal in two days and am nearly dead. What shall I take?" The man addressed put his hand in his pocket and, taking out a carton of Ripans Tabules, replied: "Here, take these, and when you use them buy some more at the druggist's." A week later the same conductor, while collecting his fare, said: "I used those Tabules you gave me, and then bought some more at the druggist's. They fixed me up all right. I have no more dyspepsia, and I can eat without getting sick."

A new style packet containing the mirans tangens in a paper carton (without glass) is now for mic at some drug stores. For five carto. The low prices cart is intended for the poor and the composition. One desce of the five-cart action (12) tabutes can be but by mult by sensing forty right cents to the library frameout Courant, bo, is sureconstruct, sew Yerk-or a single carton (TRY Tablethall will be sens for the cents.