# the Scranton Tribune Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at lifty Cents a Month.

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. S. VREELAND. Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranto Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit, The Tribune a always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 7, 1900.

### REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS .- C. C. Ferber, E.

There is no authority for the assertion in Harrisburg and other papers that Congressman Connell has indorsed any candidate for appointment to fill the existing judicial vacancy in this county. The prerogative of indorsement belongs to the Lackawanna county bar.

#### The Molineux Case.

in the Molineux trial without any offer of testim my was not so unexpected to the public at large as it seemed to be to the prosecuting attorney. Assuming that the published reports of the proceedings of the trial have been correct, it has at no time appeared likely that the jury would convict. It might feel inclined to do this on general principles; and on general principles the public would not stronuously object; but it is only fair to the defendant to sure-he is no coward. nelmowledge that he has not either directly or indirectly been so clearly connected with the killing of Mrs. Adams as to warrant a verdict of guilty on an indictment charging murder in the first degree. The only thing which Roland B. Molineux stands clearly convicted of having killed 's his own reputation and that of a number of his "fast" friends.

It is votes, not prophecies, that count. Yet it is interesting to observe a majority of the prophets predict that Senator Quay will be elected.

#### An Honorable Course.

WO WRONGS do not make a right. An odious wrong was perpetrated when the legislature of Kentucky, under the influence of unserupulous partisanship, was induced to enact the jug-handled Goebel law regulating elections and election contests. That law put into the hands of the Democratic party complete control of elections, yet Taylor, the Republican candidate for governor, was returned by the Goebel commissioners as elected and a revolutionary appeal was afterward taken to a manufactured partisan majority in the legislature to unseat him and to seat the man whose own appointees on the state board of election commissioners had said was not elected.

But this wrong did not warrant Governor Taylor in perpetrating another great wrong by using the militia of Kentucky to prevent the co-ordinate legislative branch from holding its regular proceedings in the customary place; nor did it justify him in assuming the existence of a condition of insurrection and in basing upon that assumption an adjournment of the legislature to reconvene in a different place. In this he acted injudiciously and upon unwise advice. Kentucky's Republican senator Dr. Deboe, stated the common sense of the matter accurately when he telegraphed Governor Taylor from Washington: "The unanimous sentiment here is that you are wrong in preventing the legislature from meeting, and that you ought to submit the disputed questions to the civil courts. Federal assistance cannot be given on your requisition as long as the legislature is in session or can be convened. There is no doubt that it can be convened if you will permit. The Democrats intend that if any violence occurs you shall be the aggressor. You will by forcible resistance alienate all who formerly sympathized with your case."

In deciding to recede from this mistaken position the governor has pursued the maniv and just course. The legislature may be set up against him and he may, therefore, lose in the immediate outcome; but that will not be his fault. He can go and the Republican party behind him can go before the people in their final appeal without sacrifice of their self-respect and with a claim to public consideration which sooner or later will command respectful attention. It is not credible of the majority of the people of Kentucky that they will permanently consent to be ruled by revolutionists.

Let us have a viaduct. Everybody knows that it is needed. But let us have one which will, when built, be both satisfactory and sightly. There is only one plan which assures these results and that is a viaduct occupying the whole of the avenue in the vicinity of the railway tracks.

#### For a Neutral Canal. HE TREATY negotiated by

Secretary Hay with the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefor the abrogation of certain parts of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty (which admitted England to partnership in any ship canal that might be built across the Central America isthmus) embodies the following features: A guarantee to the United States by Great Britain of the right to" construct, operate, maintain and control an inter-oceanic canal, control to be subject to certain conditions, namely: A guarantee by the United States of the absolute neutrality of the canal; a guarantee by the United States that it will not fortify the approaches of the canal; a guaran-tee to the United States of the right thinking first.

to police the canal; and a guarantee that warships of belligerents, while permitted to use the canal in time of war, should not remain in it for more than a reasonable time.

It is held by some that control by the United States of such a canal should be absolute; in other words. that we should have the right not only to fortify the approaches and keep out an enemy's warships in case of a war. but also that we should have the right at our discretion to impose upon the commercial vessels of other nations tonnage tolls higher than those imposed upon our own shipping. If the United States pays for the canal it would seem that it ought to have the same right to accord special privileges to its own commerce that it would have if the canal, instead of being located in Nicaragua or Panama, were located in Illinois or Delaware. Whether it would be policy to exercise this right is another question.

The matter of the fortification of the canal is not, in our judgment, so important. The best way to fortify a canal is to have a navy sufficiently good and sufficiently large to prevent any hostile ship from getting anywhere near it. There is no power in this hemisphere, if we except England, which is likely ever to cause alarm in this respect; and the very fact of the neutralization of the canal in time of war would prevent a superior naval HE RESTING of the defense force from seizing and holding the canal against our own ships. The concention as signed by the secretary of state will undoubtedly be carefully and fully considered by the senate prior to ratification, and the public can rest assured that no loopholes will be left open to danger if in its present form

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain

his name from the list of those which have been considered in connection with the next vice-presidency, He appreciates the good will which is back of the public's mention of him in this connection but does not seem to be anxious to accommodate the politicians in New York state who desire to have at Albany a more pliable governor, Coupled with the information of Coloriel Roosevelt's finat decision not to accept a place on the national ticket at this time is the characteristic announcement that he intends to be a candidate for renomination and reelection as governor and expects to secure these honors.

Those who have had some acquaintance with Theodore Roosevelt have been expecting this. He is not the man to be jockeyed out of the executive mansion at Albany while measures of public value in which his warm interest is enlisted remain unfinished. He also recognizes, we have no doubt, wherein his temperamenta! characteristics are such as would render unattractive to him the office of vice-president. That position can and should be made by the high qualities should be made by the high qualities of its occupant one of the foremost importance; but it is essentially diplomatic and judicial in its requirements, nities, and so being that period of Amer-In it the fine fire and dash and love of ican supremacy which means prolonged strenuous combat which characterize the betterment of all with whom we Colonel Roosevelt would necessarily be misplaced. His talents have need for a different field.

In this situation we take pleasure in reverting to the exceptional recommendations of Pennsylvania's superb representative in the cabinet. Hon Charles Emory Smith. Already by virtue of his tact and finished manner not less than by reason of the soundness of his judgment, the accuracy and wide range of his information and his thorough trustworthiness, he is an indispensable agency in the necessary diplomacy of Washington life, keeping the administration in touch with the people and the people correctly informed as to the aims and intents of the administration; and also contributing largely to that friendly cooperation between co-ordinate powers which is so essential to successful gov-

ernment. To those who have had opportunity to view these matters somewhat from the inside, it is no secret that Mr. Smith is not only one of the safes. great and intricate department-the biggest business institution in the world-but has impressed his intelligent judgment and gracious methods upon other circles of public activity. until it is not an exaggeration to say that next to William McKinley he is the great revelation of the quadrennium. His place is at the president's right hand, and the nomination of him for vice-president at the Philadelphia convention four months hence, in addition to honoring this steadfast Republican stronghold of Pennsylvania, which has never yet received recognition on a Republican presidential ticket, would to the country's infinite satisfaction, put him there.

that on February 20 two members of the school board of six are to be elected at large. The fact that the Supreme court has not yet passed upon the question of the legality of the board of twenty-one but may at any moment turn the management of the school over to the board of six makes it advisable that the entire party vote should be polled for the two excellent Republican nominees-at-large, Messrs. Ferber and Fellows. In those wards where the Republican ward ticket is unopposed it may require some little effort to get the vote out, but the propriety of presenting a united front on the eve of the presidential campaign must be apparent.

It would have been better for the Republican cause in Kentucky if the leaders of that party had done their

## Interdependence of **Business Interests**

From a Speech Delivered Last Evening by Senator Beveridge Before the New York Bankers' Association.

Y THEME shall be union and unity, the oneness of the American people, the solidarity of all legitimate business, the interdependence of all honest interprise, and, therefore, the brotherhood of all who compose our industrial civilization; the brotherhood of business as well as of sections; the brotherhood as well as of sections; the brotherhood of manufacturer and miner, of merchant and carrier, of banker and farmer, of all and carrier, of banker and farmer, of all who, by hand or brain, are building up the prosperity of the American people and the extending the commercial empire of the great republic. The great truth of the hour is this—the real interest of every American citizen is the true interest of every other American citizen; the ultimate good of any class is the final good of all. Unless we abolish civilization and reverse the balancing principles of property and co-operancing principles of property and co-oper-ation on which it is founded, all legiti-mate occupations are necessary; and, if necessary, then the prosperity of one in-volves the prosperity of all. And so nothing is so vital today as for all Americans to know that fellowship is their highest duty. If farmer, manufacturer, artisan, carrier, banker and all the cle ments with which God has woven the American nation, can understand that their interests are indentical and not their interests are indentical and not catagonistic, the sovereignty of the republic over the markets, mints and mines of all the world is no longer a prophecy, but, in the very realization of that great truth, becomes an accom-

And so the word on the lips of patriot-ism today should be fraternity. Hatred, suspicion and discord are words for the suspicion and discord are words for the lips of treason; for there is a treason of peace no less than of war. And itr vo-cabulary the American people must learn to forget and never again acquire. We want today the gospel of affection preached throughout the land. The coun-try wearies of the prophets of dissension and waits and listens for the Voice speak. cur cast, the greatest empire in history is involved in a war which is but the fuse to the mighty struggle soon to come, cannot prevent it as we are. shall we not so unite, conserve and build our power that hereafter we shall finally become the arbiter without whose consent, no nation may open the doors of Janus? On our south, the great canal awaits the diggers; the diggers are at hand and Manila, by the scoop of a spade is to be brought thousands of miles nearer to New York and the commerce of the world be made to pass beneath our guns. To our north, on an extension of our soil, is a people of our blood, our tongue, our faith, and of kindred institutions, separated by an imag-inary line, through which we can al-ready begin to read the words of England's prophetic statesman, the all but inspired Bright. On our west, the Orient waits, ripe and ready for development. Tens of thousands of miles of railroads are to be built throughout the countries of the aroused and awakening east. Civ-fligation's enlightenment is to be carried to the multitudinous millions of China, Enlighter ment means new desires, desires mean new demands, new demands mean new supply; and so the syllogism of Oriental development ends at our farms, our shops, our factories and our banks portunities. As a nation of brothers, unlivided by imaginary and needless differences, we can master these opportucome in contact—and we will come in contact with all the world. But if we are divided among ourselves; if we war on each other; if we waste and scatter our forces which, united, are irresistable, we will, instead of achieving the mastery of

And so, if the speech I utter to you tonight might not as appropriately be spoken to the farmers of America, I should refuse to speak to you. And any message given to the laboring men of the nation should be equally applicable to you, because your interests are the same. There is no class in the republic who deserve exclusive speech. No message should be heard that has not a universal meaning and as equal application to all men and all classes within the nation. will fellowship with no man, faction, class, or party whose interests are apart from the common interests of the Amer-ican people. The occupation of dema-gogues today is to divide the American people and to set brothers laboring in one calling against brothers laboring in another. Of all of these the banks and bankers are the favorite objects of per-petual attack. The reason of this is that the banking interests of the nation are the natural objects of the people's suspicion, because the banks are the holders of the people's accumulated wealth, and each depositor, forgetting thinkers and advisers in the cabinet his individual deposit, looks at the vast council but also one of the surest aggregation of deposits and thinks of diplomatists and most reliable as well as eloquent orators connected with the McKinley administration. He has a the property of the banks thruselves. And so the ear is credulous to the charge the McKinley administration. He has not only exhibited successful qualities in the difficult executive work of his large transfer and so the ear is credulous to the charge of the Jack Cades of politics, that the benks are unnaturally rich; that this in the difficult executive work of his large transfer and released by mysteriae and released by the control of the charge of the Jack Cades of politics, that the by mysterious and wizard hands, won by grinding down the people, won by squeezing the fulces out of prospercus times until only the husk of hard times is left for the masses. The cry of politi-cal Catalines today and always is, that the prosperity of the banker means the poverty of the producer; and on every incendiary stump and in every sheet of hatred in the land it is proclaimed that the bankers of America are the natural enemies of the laboring, the producing and the business elements of the nation.

the world, lose the mastery of ourselves

All patriotic men should denounce that lander. For there is no business so ut-erly dependent on the welfare of their fellow-men as the business of the banker fellow-men as the business of the bankers of the United States. Banks have but two sources of profit—interest and exchange. When times are good, money is in demand, rates are high, exchange is brisk, and banks prosper precisely as the country prospers. When times are bad exchange diminishes, loans are called in and all the sources of income discussions. Republicans should bear in mind and all the sources of income dry up fike hat on Pebruary 20 two members of a summer's drought. When do banks he school board of six are to be elected the farmer gets highest prices for his wheat; exactly when the manufacturer sells most wares, exactly when the man who toils with his hardened hands is re-warded with highest wages. When do bank dividends decrease and finally fail? Exactly when the merchant dare not buy because he cannot sell; when factory are simply statistics; these are merely vital facts, explain them as you will. And the explanation is as clear as cause And the explanation is as clear as cause and effect. The explanation is cause and effect. For the bank is only the agent of the mighty elements of production and excharge. It is absolutely dependent. At it is as unthinkable that the banks should destroy prosperity as that the hand should pluck out the heart that supplies it with blood, or deny the system the food by which alone the hand itself can even live. If it were true that bankers by any manip-

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ulation or device, intentionally produced the general disaster with which they are charged, there should not be one single man of them outside a penitentiary to-day—for the suffering of children, and the hunger of women, and the helpless grief of willing men is an awful thing, and he who brings it on for gain is a criminal fit for perpetual stripes. But if banks do not create disaster, then those who knowingly charge them faisely and thus sow hatred and dissension among American citizens, are infamous among American citizens, are infamous beyond epithet.

The banks are not the creators of wealth; the government is not the creator of wealth. The people, the soil, the air, the mines, the looms—these are the creators of wealth. The banks do not The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain may be all the mean things that his critics affirm he is, but one thing is sure—he is no coward.

The fian for the Place.

The fian for the Place.

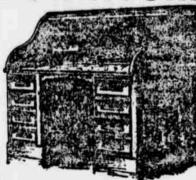
The sure—of accuracy that Governor Roosevelt has removed

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and waits and listens for the Voice speaking peace and good will among all the not own themselves. The stockholders own them partly, but the depositors own them under the accumulating decisions more largely even than the stockholders. So the demegogues' statement that the banks own the country to come. For world opportunities are ours today, and if we grasp them they will increase with the increasing years. Lock around the horizon. On They put their money in banks, because They put their money in banks, because it is safer there, because it is conveni-ent, and for the multitude of reasons which, together, make up what men call common sense. If left there long those deposits usually draw interest. Those deposits must be loaned out again to pay that interest, to pay dividends, to pay expenses. Of these and all the operations of the banks, the banker is only the servant, the agent, the supervisor-the real banker is the depositor and stockholder -- the real banker is the American people. The nominal banker, from president to bookkeeper, is nothing more than the telephone girl at the exchanges throughout the country, with the central exchange here in New York; the banking methods and devices are nothing more than the wires and transmitters and re-ceivers; the depositors are the subscribers to the system, to serve whom it is the business of the whole machinery of financial exchange. The banks may be the transmitters, receivers and all that; the officers of banks may operate the ex-changes; but those who do the talking are the prosperous and producing Ameri

> If, then, the banker is merely the servant of business, if he is merely an agent of the American people, it is impossible that he should want to injure the people or their business, because that would injure himself. If the bank prospers only when the country prospers, it follows it is the banker's chief interest to guard the country's prosperity. And since the laboringman can get best employment only when the country pros-pers, it is also the laboringman's chief interest to guard the country's prosperi-ty. And so the laborer and the banker stand side by side, with the same interests, the same purposes, and the same results following their actions: for if either does anything that destroys the prosperity of the other or the prosperity of the country, he thereby destroys his own prosperity. And the welfare of the workingman means the precedent prosperity of the manufacturer who em-ploys him. And the prosperity of the manufacturer depends upon the prosperity of the farmer who buys everything he makes. And the prosperity of the railroad is possible only when rapid and general exchange of products of farm, factory and mine occurs.

And so the real prosperity of every in-dustry and every calling rests on the prosperity of every other industry and calling in the nation. When we in-jure one we injure all. When one injures the rest it injures itself. For we are all woven together in this wonderful civilization, with all the forces of organ civilization, with all the forces of organ-ized life, except when thrown out of gear, working with infinite harmony like the oiled and polished parts of a perfect machine and producing as their joint re-sult that finished product called modern life. Yes, we are woven together by the processes of human progress into a civil-tration whose numerous and such comments. ization whose purpose and achievement is the highest happiness of the greatest number. And so I plead for American traternity. I plead for American unity. I plead for a permanent settlement of the questions with which the mischlevous the questions with which the mischlevous vex and divide us. I plead for an American solidarity made enduring and eternal by a brother's trust and a brother's affection among all American citizens, t use the word American because I have the provincialism of patriotism. I look to see mankind improved through American influences, Why should we quarral among ourselves? Why should we waste strength and time on unreal questions strength and time on unreal questions and outgrown theories? There are so

many real things waiting for our minds and hands; and only real things help real men, improve the real world and better real humanity. Canals are to be duc, forests felled, mines opened, fields culti-vated, railways built, ships launched vated, railways built, ships launched upon a rising tide. The commerce of the Far East needs a common currency, and that need must be supplied by the genius of American bankers. No man can caumerate the work that calls us to its doirg over all the world. To do it we need all our strength, all our labor, all our capital, all our practical of mind, all our exalted of soul. And so, I propose the sentiment, "The brotherhood of American business, the fraternity of American industry, and the mutual af-American industry, and the mutual af-fection of all American hearts to the end that the American people may be pros-perous and powerful and the Republic supreme among the governments of



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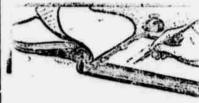
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