# Annual Meeting and Banquet of the Scranton Board of Trade

Governor William A. Stone and Many Other Notables of the Great Keystone State Assist in Commemorating the Board's Anniversary and in Celebrating Scranton's Transition from the Third to the Second Class of Cities.

RANTON'S premier civic body. the board of trade, last night had the biggest celebration in its history. The occasion, primarily, was the twenty-ninth anniversary of the board's organization, but what made it especially momentous was that it took on in no small degree the nature of a commemoration of the city's new achievement, the attaining of a growth which took it out of the companionship of Corry, Lancaster, Pittston, Hazleton, Wilkes-Barre and other villages masquerading as cities and put it in a class with the great and thriving industrial Pittsburg-Allegheny.

To help celebrate the auspicious occasion the board invited the attendance of a number of the most distinguished men of the commonwealth, and the responses contained a gratifying majority of acceptance. Governor William A. Stone, the judges of the Superior court, the local judiciary, Attorney General Henry W. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre, and Mayor James Moir were among those who accepted and were present. Senator Boies Penrose, who also had accepted, telegraphed yesterday morning that, owing to the debate on ship subsidy bill he could not get away from Washington. The board was much disappointed not to have him with them. Judge George B. Orlady, of the Superior court, was substituted for Senator Penrose to respond to the toast "The Nation."

The celebration was held in the board's beautiful assembly room on the eighth floor of the board of trade building. Dinner was enjoyed at 7.30 o'clock. At its conclusion, a brief business meeting was held and this being over the speechmaking was proceeded

# Informal Reception.

An informal reception in honor of Governor Stone and the other distinguished guests was held in the secretary's office just prior to the dinner. At the close of this function the guests and members, led by President Lans. ing and Secretary Atherton, proceeded to the assembly room to the strains of a patriotic march by Bauer's orchestra.

rows, the one for the officers and guests at the far end of the room and three longer ones extending at right angles to it. President Lansing sat at the center of the head table. On his right was Governor Stone and to the

The others at the head table were George B. Orlady and Judge W. D. Porter, of the Superior court: President Judge R. W. Archbald, of the Lackawanna courts; Congressmanelect Henry W. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre: Mayor James Moir, Major Everett Warren, and E. A. Gerwig, of Harrisburg, private secretary to Gov-

The members and their friends sit-

ting at the other tables were: Guests-A. F. Law, W. A. Avery, C. D. San-derson, Assistant Postmaster D. W. Powell, Charles J. Long, Rev. F. R. Bateman, ex-Mayor W. L. Connell, H. C. Arbuthnot, of London, Eng.; Nelson Gillespie, Thomas Palmer, Milton W. Lowry, J. D. Williams, Joseph Keller, L. F. Megargel, C. A. O. Stark, Dr. H. B. Ware, J. D. Connor, C. S. Woodruff, Internal Revenue Collector T. F. Penman, Willis Kemmerer, W. E. Bittenbender, E. M. Stack, Dr. A. J. Connell Lavy S. Richard, George S. Sturges, Representatives Edward James, jr., and T. J. Reynolds. Members-J. W. Howarth, Ralph W. Weeks Powell, Colonel V. L. Hitchcock, Selericilman E. L. Merriman, Sam Samter, John Fritz, J. C. Moffatt, W. L. Henwood, Hon. W. W. Watson, A. N. Kramer, C. F. Whitte-more, Masor J. W. Oakford, J. G. Hufnagle, W. H. Peck, W. J. Mullin, Franklin Henshaw, Levy, Colonel Arthur Long., Morris Gold-Thomas Sprague, F. S. Barker, M. H. Holgate, Henry Belin, jr., A. C. Fuller, M. M. Ruddy, Grant Pelton, D. G. Yost, A. W. Dick-son, Conrad Schroeder, W. H. Taylor, R. Moses, A. B. Warman, ex-Justice Alfred Hand, J. Parrish, H. C. Shater, Isadore Krotosky, E. S. Peck, D. M. Reiley, G. H. Russ, G. A. Fuller, Christy, A. B. Dunning, Sol. Goldsmith, Woolworth, David Spruks, Valentine Bliss, Hill, Victor Koch, J. S. Luce, Colone C. Nettleton, C. W. Ten Broeck, Luther Ke Van Dyke, C. D. Jones, M. P. Judge, Colonel George Sanderson, R. C. Wills, John Reynolds, Peter Stipp, J. F. Guernsey, C. W. Fulton, W. J. Davis, Charles Henwood, L. J. Williams, Wayland, George M. Watson, E. S. Wil liame, Charles R. Connell, W. H. Pierce, George M. Hallstead, Colonel H. Jessup, James L. Connell, E. H. Davis, C. Boland, City Treasurer E. J. Robinson, orge D. Brown, C. W. Schank, William Chapnell, C. R. Kinsley, E. S. Bennett

Banks of palms and other tropical plants filled the four corners of the oom and extending between these was a succession of other greenings. which made a frame of foliage for the pretty picture formed by the elaborately decorated tables. Just behind the governor's chair, festooned graceagainst the wall, was a large American flag with the arms of Pennsylvania in the center. The dinner was served by O'Neill and was a sumptuous affair. The menu follows

Bive Points. Green Turtle Clear. ENTREE. Beef Larded with Mushroom

Plover Broiled on Toast. Lettuce Salad. CHEESE.

the geographical center of a territory | tion that is doing so much for the salvation having as its boundary stations New York, Boston, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Baltimore and Washington, which territory is the richest in the world.

Opposite the menu was printed the order of business for the meeting and he programme of the banquet, and on the rear cover was the list of officers, as follows: President, J. A. Lansing: vice president, A. W. Dicktreasurer, Joseph Levy; secreary, D. B. Atherton: trustees Hon. William Connell; Captain W. A. May, G. A. Fuller; banquet committee, T. C. Von Storch, Charles Schlager, D. l. Yost, W. D. Boyer, P. J. Casey.

The dining being concluded the busi-ness meeting was opened by President Lansing. The application of Dr. J. C. Bateson, J. Benj. Dimmick and S. E. Wayland were received and filed and then was held the election of officers at which all of last year's officers were again chosen unanimously.

## Secretary's Report.

The report of Secretary D. B. Atherton for the year 1900 was then read. Its reading was frequently interrupted with applause. The report is given

To the Officers and Members of the Seranton Gentlemen:-On an occasion of this kind it requires considerable self-possession and egotism to attempt to intifet upon so many of our prominent citizens and distinguished visitors a discourse that in the very nature of it cannot help but be dry and uninteresting. But as it is ancient custom for the secretary to present his yearly report at the annual meeting of the board in January, I am necessarily compelled to ask your indulgence while I tell you, in as brief a manner as possible, a lot of things you already know, but which may have some value as a matter of record to be referred to in the days

In some respects, the year just closed has been memorable one in our history. The 1900 rensus has placed Scranton in company with Pittsburg and Allegheny, and we naturally feel a little "stuck up" that we are privileged to associate with such important neighbors. While we were in the company of the third class cities, we felt like an over-grown school boy in the primary class, now as a second class city we feel like a kindergarten student in the high school; but we have capabilities sufficient to enable us to keep up with the procession, and if I mistrke not, eventually make ourseives worthy of the honorable position we now hold. According to 1900 census, the population of Scranton is 102,026, represented by wards as

First ward	7,636
Second ward	8,168
Third ward	3.023
Fourth ward	7,300
Fifth ward	
Sixth ward	
Seventh ward	
Eighth ward	
Ninth ward	4,921
Tenth ward	3,364
Eleventh ward	5,420
Twelfth ward	2,568
Thirteenth ward	5,320
Fourteenth ward	3,754
Fifteenth ward	
Sixteenth ward	
Seventeenth ward	
Eighteenth ward	
Nineteenth ward	8,250
Twentieth ward	6,726
Twenty-first ward	2,730
	-

The cities of Fall River, Mass., Los Angele California and Memphis, Tenn., passed us in population. Scranton passed Albany, N. Y., Richmond, Va., Lowell, Mass., and Nashville,

Lackawanna county has a population of 193,381 and, therefore, has passed from a salary system to a fee system, which is another step upward. and one that will, no doubt, prove eco after a \$2,000 man will not be drawing a \$10,000 salary, or vice versa, but each county officer will be on a more equitable basis as compared with services rendered. It will be some time and many changes will be necessary.

New legislation must be enacted before the garment that fits Pittsburg and Allegheny will come anywhere near fitting Scranton; but we believe the wisdom of our representatives at Harrisburg will so shape matters that eventually a law governing cities of a second class will be earcted that will give each city a satisfactory form of government.

trol. the industrial growth of Scranton did not disappointment to those who had worked so in essantly to promote it was the loss of the tin plate factory. Six years ago the location of a tin plate factory was before the board, and our capitalists were asked to subscribe to the stock of such an enterprise—they failed to re-spond. Within two years from that time, has Scranton taken the industry its stockholder would, no doubt, had by this time one of the

merican Tin Plate company. During the past year the matter was again deaver to place the stock among the investors project, and again the city of Scranton is the going up all over the country, in places not as well adapted to its manufacture as Scranton We know that large dividends are being realized and the day will surely come when our capital

taken advantage of this opportunity.

During the year we added two new industries; the Scranton Cut Glass factory, on Washington avenue, employing fifty men, and the Timme & Hecht rolling mill, spike factory and galvania ing plant, on the West Side, that will when in operation, employ at least 100 men. These came to Scranton directly through the efforts of this organization, and without the financial freight on the glass plant in the amount o

doubled the size of its mill; as did also Messers. Reilling, David and Schoen, who operate the Tenth ward silk mill. In both of these cases large additions were built, which in-creased the capacity, and the hands employed, 100 per cent. The Scranton Bolt and Nut comcrease of 150 men over that employed last year. The erection of a large printing house, referred to in my last report, which was to be built by the Colliery Engineer company, will, I am informed, begin early in the spring. The opening of Wyoming avenue, which caused the delay in the carrying out of this project, is well under way, and in itself will be a great advantage to the section of the cells the section of the sectio

way, and in their will be a great advantage to the section of the city through which this ave-nue runs. The erection of the new Young Men's Christian Association building and the Thir-teenth regiment armory is progressing. The latter will be ready for occupancy by April 1st, and will be one of the finest and largest armories in the state of Pennsylvania and the formula of the

of our young men.
Your secretary is continually in receipt of applications from manufactures in all parts of th country, who express a desire to locate in this financial aid in the way of cash bonus or stock

The writer believes that the time is come such applications should not be encouraged. For years past we have continually apsufficient to carry through such projects. I helieve we should exert our energies in securing such enterprises and industries as are fully capitalized, and are only seeking locations where natural advantages are sufficient to warrant

change. successful operations of our present in dustries is a sufficient guarantee of our unex celled advantages, and tends to draw favorable attention to manufacturers in other localities, who are seeking new locations for their plant many natural advantages offered by Scranton, new industries can be continually secured, who not not ask or require local assistance.

During the year 1900 the board took up man matters of rational importance as well as of local intersts. In 1893 this board of trade recmended to the national board a consideration the following resolution, to wit: with a view of securing such a distribution of the loan able capital of the country, as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts thereof. and that such a system may furnish banking facilities to every part of the country. We recommended that such banks with a capital of \$25,000 or more, may be established in towns and villages of less than 3,000 population. This resolution was suggested by our worthy presi-dent. Mr. Lansing, and unanimously adopted by the National Board of Trade. The bill authorizing the establishment of such banks was passed at the first session of the Fifty-sixth

congress, and is now a law.

At our March meeting Mr. William Griffiths mining expert and civil engineer, read a very interesting paper on "Flushing culm into the Mines," his lecture being illustrated by stereoptican views. It might be interesting to note that the plan of flushing culm into the mines is being extensively used by the coal operators throughout the valley, and eventually sightly culm dumps that now adorn the valley will have been robbed of their value through the agency of the washery, and the refuse carried back into the mines, acting as a support to the surface.

After repeated effort upon the part of the residents of the West Side to have erected over the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company a viaduct, and after the matter had been twice voted upon, and defeated by the suffrages of the people of this city, he matter was finally taken up by this organization and referred to its committee on streets and highways. It is gratifying to report that through the efforts of the committee the ercetion of the viaduct has been provided for, and ince authorizing its construction passed by both branches of the councils, and is attached thereto the signature of his honor, the mayor. The cost of the viaduct will be borne entirely Damages to property abutting on Lack awanna avenue, between Seventh and Ninth streets will be borne by the city. There is opposition to this plan, but it is to be hopes the construction of the viaduct hurried forward

valuable assistance of Hon. William Connell, the agricultural department at Washington in May last took favorable action upon making Scrantor a weather station. In July this station was installed on the Connell building, and is under the supervision of Mr. Donaldson, of the United States Weather Bureau. This gives Scranton onsiderable distinction, and advertises it large

On Sept. 17 the United Mine Workers of the Anthracite Regions went on strike, which caused the entire suspension of the anthracite coal inbustry, with the exception of a few small coland forty thousand men and boys were involved the most memorable controversy of its kind ever witnessed in this country. The strike inued for thirty nine days, and was officially declared off on Thursday, Oct. 25.

On Sunday, Dec. 23, the conductors and motor-men employed by the Scranton Railway company struck for an advance in wages, and regulation of the hours of service. As a result of this strike, the operation of the street car system difficulty was amically adjusted and operations

rence of such atruggles, as these between labor and capital will be rare, as they tend to work great injury in the industrial and commercia

During the year an effort was made not met with success. In December your sec-retary, acting upon instructions from the board retary, acting upon instructions from the board, mailed to business and professional men of the city, 400 circular letters, setting forth the advantages of an active and enterprising heard of trade, and asking them to enfoll their names among its membership. To this appeal eigh-teen responses were received. An effort was also made to have the West Side board of ecretary visited the West Side board at their egular meeting in December and extended to hem an urgent invitation to join with us, and either drop their local organization, or change its name to a more appropriate title. It was the unanimous feeling among the members presof the West Side by affiliating with the central board. The matter, however, was referred to apecial committee to report at a subsequent neeting, and up to the present time no definite

osition was made of the matter. The membership of the board is as follows Resigned during the year ...... Dropped for non-payment of dues. 13 Present membership

Salance on hand as per last report.

Revenue stamps
Small table
Insurance
Experse to New York
Express
Special street cars
Entertaining out of town guests
County directory
Call beil
Typewriter and cabinet
Cab hire
Delegrate to Milwaukee

BANK STATEMENT. surplus 220,000
undivided profits 00,000
deposits 1,178,407

ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCTION, 130). | Tons. | January | 4,482,641,00 | February | 5,188,178,00 | March | 3,268,178,00 | March | 3,268,481,19 | May | 3,862,097,04 | June | 4,670,580,60 | July | 3,569,717,14 | April | 4,931,164, 493,164, 4 August 4,951,164,00
September 2,972,948,00
October 853,755,11
November 4,994,739,05
December 5,975,189,07
Total production 45,107,483,01

Of the above 21,810,780.04 tens were produc n the Wyoming district.

I have been as brief as possible in tids, seventh annual report, realizing that on an occa-sion of this kind you do not care to be inflicted to any extent with figures and statistics. I will, therefore, give way to others who are far more apable than I to interest you.

Before closing, bowever, allow me to again express my sincere gratitude to the officers and members of the board for the many courtests extended to me during the year just That my future administration of the office may warrant a continuance of these pleasant relations, is my supreme desire. Respectfully submitted.

#### President's Address.

The annual address of President Lans. ing was next presented. It proved to be an extremely interesting discourse President Lansing said:

Gentlemen of the Scranton Board of Trade an We celebrate today the thirty-fourth annive

sary of the organization of this board. And it seems fitting at this time to refer briefly to the records of the past, so far as they refer t the last half century, which covers period of our city's history. The federal censu of 1860 does not mention any postoffice of town by the name of Scranton. During the carly forties a few courageous and aggressiv and mountain reads of the Pocono, and estab lished a furnace and saw mill, arou had sprung up a small settlement, not yet it portant enough to enjoy the convenience of a postoffice, or place the town on the map.

Old residents, some of whom are now living, tell us that the wolves wandered by night over the territory covered by our city; while bears by the Delaware, Luckawanna and Western Rati- cat the cranberries that grew in the swamp and our county and city buildings. So late as all summer on the very ground upon which the oard of trade building now stands. By the census of 1860 a straggling mining village, calle-Scranton, was mentioned with a population of some 9,000 people.

In the year 1860 the city of Seranton was in population at that time; but from the best information and opinions I have been able to obtain, would place the population at about 22,000, or somewhere between 20,000 and 25,000 nicipal history our population has increased nce the federal census of 1880, which was the first cersus following the creation of Lackawanns ounty, from 89,000 to 193,000 people, and near 400,000 people living within twenty miles can easily reach our city by trolley car in an

In the year the city of Scranton was chartered many of the earlier files and records howev are lost or have been destroyed. An executive ouncil was organized, with the following gen demen present: Messrs, Lewis Pughe, George Fisher, T. F. Hunt, C. H. Doud, F. L. Hitch-cock, A. G. Gilmore, G. A. Fuller, C. W. Kirk-

patrick, J. W. Garney.
The last five named are still living Messrs, Hitchcock, Garney and Fuller continuing to be active members of the beard. A charter was obtained in 1871. The records name the president, secretary and treasurer: Presidents-Lewis Pughe, George Fisher, G.

H. M. Boies, William Connell, J. M. Kemmere Secretaries-Messis, G. A. Fuller, Joseph lish, E. C. Fuller, A. M. Decker, R. W. Lucy H. Fisher, H. A. Kingsbury, D. B. Atherror Treasurers-Messrs, A. W. Dickson, James W. Oakford, Joseph Levy. Mr. Dickson holding office of treasurer for twenty-one years.

active and aggressive organization from its bir its sole object being to promote the commercia financial and industrial interests of this city section of the state. While never using its sect or political organization, it clean government, well paved and lighted street city aggressive commercially, and delightful a

It is not my purpose to say more about various details which are of interest to the most bers of this board and citizens of our ell-These have had their proper place in the repo bearing upon our future prosperity. The ques-tion that is being asked by every wise and thoughtful citizen, as we look back on our half entury of life, What of the future? The changes of the last two years, the passing of our great iron works, the absorption of the coal mines. formerly owned by the individual operators, the great carrying companies, the amalgama panies all indicate a commercial change, which, if we hold our marvelous growth, most adapt ourselves. That we will do so, I have not the slightest doubt. A city that has rown threefold during the last thirty years, first in the land to proceed to clean house when numicipal rascality and corruption stalk ram-pant, will not be slow to see the sign of the

times and meet the problems that face us.

One thing I feel I must emphasize, which has been so strongly urged by my predecessors in office, Messrs. May and Keller, and that is the importance of investing your money in loca manufacturing and industrial enterprises, which prosperity tests. We have unsurpassed railroad facilities, more abundant water supply, the brightest and clearest sunlight, the best school houses, the smallest debt, the lowest tax rate make up a delightful town to live in of any city of 100,000 inhabitants in this land, and the men of this generation will be equal to any task and responsibility that they may be called upon to

settlers of northeastern Pennsylvania came over from Connecticut and founded the county of Westmoreland, and the legislature of Connecticut promptly cut the knot of colonial relations passing a bill declaring that the county passing a oil decising that the county of Westmoreland was entitled to equal representa-tion in the legislature of Connecticut. We claim to be expansionists as expansionists we were born—as expansionists we live—and we expect to die expansionists.

death two of its oldest and most prominent members, Mr. J. H. Steel and Mr. G. W. Pritz. Records and resolutions reterring to our loss have been spread upon our minutes. In closing, I wish to refer to the thorough, enthusiastic and cheery work of our secretary and to thank every member of the board for the help, kindness and courtesy shown your presiding officer, and in again conferring the high

honor in re-electing me as your president. Mr. Lansing was warmly applauded and when he concluded it was unanimously directed that his report and the report of the secretary be printed for distribution.

#### The Flow of Soul.

At this juncture the direction of affairs was turned over to Toastmaster James H. Torrey and for two hours the diners were treated to a flow of wit and wisdom, that has, possibly, never been excelled at a previous dinner of its kind given in Scranton.

In assuming the position of toastmaster Mr. Torrey said that it was hardly conceivable that upon this night a gathering of English-speaking men could be held without the thought of the assemblage centering on the gracious woman lying at the point of death at Osborne House and he proposed a silent toast to her health, it alive: to her eternal happiness, if dead. The toast was drank rising.

He then read regrets from Judge H. M. Edwards, who is ill with the grip, and Senator Boies Penrose, who was, as stated above, unexpectedly detained in Washington.

That the banquet committee was wise in its choice of a toastmaster for such a momentous occasion will be readily attested by those who enjoyed Mr. Torrey's ready wit and bright hu mor. His introduction of the speakers and the fund of fitting stories with which he embellished the short speeches, with which he interlarded heartiest bursts of applause and laughter. One story he told to Illustrate a ertain recent speakeasy case will undoubtedly be repeated very generally oday. It was the hit of the evening.

## First Toast, "Our City."

The first toast was "Our City," to which Mayor Moir made the response He said in substance:

ome allusion to a difficulty confronting Screwton in the way of being called upon to vest it-self in clothing which does not fit. Let us not worry about the fit. I know something about the clothing business, and I am confident that we can alter the clothes if the goods are good, cansform the second class city suit until a loes fit. Pittsburg and Allegheny, I think ar the ones to worry about squeezing into the ecord class clothes.

Municipal government is now claiming the attention of the brightest minds of our country It is right that this should be. Our municipal government affects us a dozen times where that of the state or nation does once. Some of the most difficult problems to be solved are found

n municipal government.

Municipal home rule is the best form of nunicipal government. We should have selfovernment-freedom to act for our city, endent of the state or nation. Why s he state impose its judgment on a city's form the nation impose its judgment on the affair

by its citizens and they are best able to take care of those interests. Why should rural legisators from Potter county be permitted to pas upon matters pertaining to the government an't do it intelligently, and they should

There ought to be a limited sphere at least n the matter of government. The only limits tion that should be put upon it is prised in the basic principles of the laws o

the state and nation. sincerity in the belief in self government, Som-big cities when they feel that their officials have orgotten good maxims of government, go to the to have a committee appointed to Lexow them. We didn't do that. We believe in the people purifying their own government, just as much as we do that they should regulate the govern

The mayor closed with a glowing eu ogy of the board of trade and wished all success, saying that the future success of the board means the futur: prosperity of Scranton.

# " Our Nation."

Judge Orlady's response to the toast Our Nation," while impromptu, was very entertaining effort. Judge Orady is an orator in every sense of he word; he has a remarkable comnand of elegant language; his ideas drly crowd upon one another and his vit is of the dignified and scholarly kind that makes an impression which is deep and lasting.

"Pulling tail feathers out of Scran ton's pride," to use one of his own expressions, best characterizes theme of his discourse. His only reference to the toast, "Our Nation," was a passing one, introduced in a story he told to "excuse his presumption" in attempting to substitute for so great a man as Senator Penrose Sarcasm of a rich variety shredded the whole woof of the judge's talk. "I do not believe there is another

community in the world where men of so many minds, of such divers tastes. of such varied antecedents, aggregat; to make a community profitable," said. "It has not all been unselfish this work you have performed for your cities advancement.I dare say. It was not all poetic sentiment. I venture to say there was possibly some selfishness behind it. While you made progress for Scranton, you were assured

You hold some great ideas concerning Scranton. I would say, in speaking for the outlying districts of city, by which I mean all lying beyond the boundaries of Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, that we believe in your claims. We are fearful every

more you grow, the more taxes you will pay. Go on and multiply-rest assured you will not escape u "The great regret is that Pennsyl-

vania is so immense and diversified that her people are not acquainted with each other. Interests here are not known of elsewhere. Interests elsewhere are unknown to you. Pittsburg is the wonder city of the world. In the territory which it covers is embraced more invested capital, more tonnage of products sent out, more business activity than in any like area in the world. This is not meant as an invidious distinction. Far from one. I only want to pull a few tail feathers out of Scranton's pride. You are not the whole it. There are others.

"Remember we are all Pennsylvanians, and that we should be proud of our state. No like acreage on the face of the earth can come within long distance telephone reach of us. In the future let us feel that whether we are first, second or third-class cities, we are Pennsylvanians and not representatives of any particular locality."

#### The Sister Cities.

As will be believed by those who enloy the pleasure of his acquaintance, there was but short interruptions to the run of laughter that accompanied the response made by General Palmer to the toast "The Sister Cities." It is given below in full:

Proctor Knott made himself famous by peech on "Duluth, the Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas." Had he selected Scranton for text he would have been twice famous.

It is but yesterday since Scranton was Slocur Hollow, with one store, a tavern, a blacksmith shop and a dozen houses. I say yesterday be cause I remember it well and I am only a Today, barring Wilkes-Barre and Pittsburg, it is the most thriving and prosperous inland city What makes a city great? Is it population?

The census gives you 90,000 and you claim 180,-000. Is it wealth? The mighty buildings that shade your streets, the sumptuous homes that crown the hillsides testify that some people have had capital, and that they now have experience The very atmosphere throbs with it. When I come to Scranton and listen to the tales of tor tune made it seems to me that every Scranton man has a touch of Midas—everything he handles turns to gold. Lawyers, great expounders of the law, made fortunes mining coal, Watres at propriately named, promotes water companies until he seems to have a cinch on all the creeks from Lake Erie to the Delaware, and is nearly rich enough, not quite, to go into politics and run for United States senator. Sturges builds railroads and cuts coupons for pleasure and jugs councilmen for a business. Watkins does J. Pierpont Morgan in a coal mine deal, and Simpson seems to own the Waldorf-Astoria. I am sure

Of course, Scranton is a great town. Great the pluck that has made these barren hill sides blossom like a rose. Great in the energy that has developed and built up this wonderful city in a night. Great in the business ability that makes it a manufacturing center for varied in dustries and a wholesome mart for Northeasters Pennsylvania and a part of York state. Grea in the loyalty of her citizens to their city and each other. Great in the unlimited and illimitable cheek with which they always insist that Scranton. Believe a Scranton man when he talks

on the street: "Why, Pat, I heard you was dead!" "Faith, I say I am not," says Pat. "Sure I would rather believe the man what tald me," says the friend." You think that is an Irish bull. It is not. It was borrowed from the Greeks and was old when Rome was built. But the most indispensible element of a grea city is men. Not mere bipeds wearing clothes

acter and courage, fearing nothing but God an dishonor. Of such Scranton has not been lack-ing. If she had she would still be Slocum Hollow. I cannot go over the list, it is too long, and some of the builders of Scranton are still living and giving daily evidence that they ar alive. Of some of the dead I may speak, and particularly of George W. Scranton, whose honorable name your city bears. To him and others of his kin you owe honor and remembrance. His wise foresight laid the foundations, broad and deep of your prosperity. He filled to a letter my estimate of a man. He had brawn and brain and character and courage. He feared God and loved the truth, "and his works do follow him." Jumes Archbald, Dickson, Albright, Mattes Manness, and scores of others, were the captain of industry who "builded better than they knew The burden laid upon this generation-many of them bearing these honored names-is to perpet rate what they originated. With wider ence, there is no reason why the men of Scrantor a city to its legitimate conclusion, and I am not in doubt as to their capacity or intention in that behalf. But, as the years roll by, and wealth accumulates, see to it that the standard of manhood set by the brave, true men who wer your pioneers is not lowered or debased.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,

Where wealth accumulates and men decay If this life has no higher motive than to build palaces and pile up gold it is not worth living In this century we may reasonably expect a neadjustment of conditions between the laboring poor and their employers. To reconcile labor and capital so that one shall not with unceasing fury destroy, or the other with unhallowed greed opress, is a task worthy of the most enlightene and Christian statesmanship of this or any other land. The unrequited toil of the bondman is no more, but every drop of blood drawn by the lash was repaid by torrents drawn by the sword, If you would escape in the twentieth century destruction worse than that visited on Rome by the Goths and vandals in the sixth, you must meet the reasonable demands of those whose lot it is to toil for bread, and fairly share with them the proceeds of industries in which capital can do without labor no better than labor can do without capital.

My toast is "The Sister Cities." Now, expect me to talk about Wilkes-Barre. We shall not. I have a dependent family, and I wish I take no chances. I am like the man who re eived a despatch saying: "Your mother-in-law s dead. Shall we bury, embalm or cremate." The reply was brief, but emphatic: "Embalm But, in order to keep solid with my con

ents, I will venture to say this much. Wi Macauley's New Zealander sits on the ruins London bridge meditating upon the greatness are roosting and the bats are boarding in the storics of your tall buildings, when an aboriging from the Sand Cut, digging around the ho where the court house stood, shall uncover publican, and Tribune, and Truth, and Times and read of the mighty people who once inhabit ed this valley; when your statesmen are al-dead; your city council all honest; your last hogin coal with ninety feet to the acre, as complicently, as self-contained, as proud and as properous as she is today, rejoicing in the fact tha

#### Governor Stone's Talk.

Hearty and enthusiastic indeed was the greeting accorded Governor Stone when he arose to Mr. Torrey's neat introduction, to respond to the toast "Our Commonwealth." The applause, which continued for some moments. was renewed with frequency during his excellency's masterly talk, and especially vociferous was it when he delared for re-apportionment, the election of United States senators by the people, and in an extremely guarded way said he was ready to help Scranton revise the existing second-class city laws. When the governor sa: down the whole assemblage followed the example of Colonel Botes in jumping to its feet and giving rousing cheers for the governor, to the accompaniment of waving napkins.

The governor prefaced his remarks with home happy hits at the expense of General Palmer and Wilkes-Barre that the banqueters hugely enjoyed.

"If it is true that aggressive men make a city great and that this rule applied to all cities, what a great city Wilkes-Barre would be," said the governor, casting a glance over at General Palmer. "The whole state couldn't hold it." Later on in speaking of "carpet-baggers," he said: "All that Wilkes-Barre lacks is some 'carpetbaggers." Launching forth on his toast, the governor said:

"Pennsylvania is the greatest state in the Union. New York has all its wealth on the surface. Pennsylvania has it on the surface and underneath the surface. No one has ever been able to estimate the wealth of Pennsylvania. A new gas well, oil well or coal bed would upset all calculations. It now has nearly 7,000,000 of people. In another census it will overtake and surpass New York in this respect and stand as the greatest state in the Union in all respects. God never made a state he expected so much from as

Pennsylvania. "Pennsylvania is as clean today in social life, in citizenship and in politics as any other state in the Union, no matter what any newspaper may say to the contrary. If there is any degeneracy in this age it is in these self same newspapers. They are not the mighty engines of intellect they oncwere. They are operated nowadays by a board of directors who are commer cial men. I lost the support of two of them by the majority of one vote, They print what they think will pay best. They have no guiding genius of the stripe of a Greeley, a Dana, or a McClure. They are directed now by the effervesence of capital. Pennsyl vania is as honest and clean in purpose and intention as any state in the Uni-

"You are a great city, and your destiny is to become a greater city. I am glad you are in the second class, for now we have an agitation in the ranks of the second-class cities. I love an agitator. I am fond of political scraps. like trouble. I gain flesh in every political campaign I actively participate in.

"If legislation for second-class cities is not right, you will agitate and you will make it right. I wish there were a dozen second-class cities. I wish there were a dozen first-class cities.

"I am not here to criticize the laws of any class of cities. It is not my province to make laws or to find fault with existing laws. I would say, though, that the only true government of a municipality is that in which the people rule. There is no other way to approach this great problem. The offiand be answerable to the people

"I would change a great manythings if I could. Senators should be elected by the people. There should be no reason why a poor man should not be a candidate for the United States senate. Now there is every reason. Legislators have been elected throughout all the states solely because of being favorable or opposed to a candidate for senator. See Clark, of Montana. He comes to the senate with no recommendation other than that trunks are filled with money. I do not know. I repeat I do not know of a single dollar having been expended in do know that this election entailed the expenditure of the physical and neryears or upwards. It ought not to be Men should be elected for their fitness for the office and not because they favor A., B. or C. for this or that

"Nobody can look into the future and tell with certainty what is going to happen, but one thing I know ought to happen is that this legislature should re-apportion this state in congres-sional, judicial, senatorial and legislative districts, and that if there is anything wrong in first, second or thirdclass city legislation it ought to rectify it and do so promptly.

"Pennsylvania, the Keystone state, will continue to be the keystone in fact as well as in name. We have our internal troubles, but we can be proud that there is a growing tendency to arbitrate our disputes. You can no longer tell a laboring man cannot afford to pay him \$1.50 a day when your company is paying sixteen per cent, dividends. There is too much intelligence in the laboring man now for that. We must figure out some way in which the only dispute now not adjudicated by a duly constituted tribunal shall be adjudicated by such a tribunal. If the constitution is not big enough to permit of it-well, the constitution may be stretched a little. The preservation of peace and of the rights of property and the pursuit of happiness demands it. Corporations must make concessions. Labor organizations must make con-The peace must be conserved, no matter whose toes are trod-

"I assure you that I am glad you have entered the second class of cities. I have lived in a second class city for ten years. It is not my place to say anything concerning that city, but I will say that if any of you can discover a new thought, idea-an amendment-that will put the governmen more in the hands of the people and further away from those who would

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justice to the subject.
"We are as proud of you as you are

day that you will keep on growing and reaching out until we are all absorbed by the state of Scranton. I would speak more of Scranton in an eulogistic way, but the allotted years of a man's life are not numerous enough to permit of properly painting the pic-ture one must needs paint to do full

rue the civil government for their own