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

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When space will permit, The Tribune is 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 ac-ceptance is that all contributions tariff applicable thereto; and any pershall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per incetch insertion, space to be used within one year

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SCRANTON, JANUARY 27, 1902.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Controller-EVAN R. MORRIS.

Election February 18,

We doubt if there is a health depart ment in the country which can show a better record of efficiency than Scran ton's has shown in this smallpox mat-

Government By Injunction.

OW MANY of the workingmen who have been led into objecting passionately to "government by Injunction really know what it is that they are objecting to? How many of them, if they did know, would continue to ob-

"Government by injunction," reduced to plain words, means this: That when there is reason to believe that the commission of a lawless act is in contemplation by a body of angry men the court may, through a decree or public proclamation, lay down what the law does not permit to be done, and notify all concerned that if they do what the law says they shall not do they may expect promptly to get into trouble. Instead of waiting until the horse is stolen to lock the stable door "government by injunction" locks the door in advancand serves notice on loiterers to keep hands off. It rests upon the time-honored doctrine that a stitch in time saves nine; or that a pound of prevention is worth a ton of cure.

Unless a man is determined to violate the laws of property he has no reason to fear "government by injunction," No innocent man who keeps away from mitted to remain through the neglimobs in time of excitement and strictly gence or indifference of a company well minds his own business is in any dan- able to meet all the expenses of putting ger from "blanket injunctions." We its line in the best possible condition, cannot understand how law-abiding and in consequence a great destruction and law-respecting men should feel of life and property ensues, it is recalled upon to protest against some- quired of justice and necessary for the e their liberty, but on the contrary our courts that punishr has in practice proved a most efficient means of preserving the general peace at times of tumult and passion.

"Government by injunction" had its beginning on Mt. Sinai, when the Lord gave unto Moses the ten tablets of stone, every one of which was a per emptory "thou shalt not" From that day to this it has been a pillar of civil-

The Mine Workers did a gracious and appropriate thing when they voted \$500 to the McKinley memorial fund. No body of our citizens have better reason to venerate McKinley's memory than those who earn their living at daily toil.

Regulating Interstate Commerce. velopment in products of the field, for-

OR YEARS there has been well-founded est, mine and manufactory, the growth well-founded complaint at the in our poulation, wealth and commerce inadequacy of the power the extension of railways, telegraphs vested in the Interstate Com- and other methods of communication merce commission to enforce equality and transportation, and present an inof treatment among shippers. A bill to teresting picture of the progress of the supply the deficiency in this direction | United States and its peole during the is now pending in the house, having period from 1800 to 1901. been introduced on Jan. 9 by Representative Corliss, of Michigan.

Section 15 of the present act, which of production, the growth of commerce, provides that, when upon investigation the growth of wealth, the growth of by the commission, it is made to appear to its satisfaction that anything has posits in savings and other banks, the been done or omitted to be done, in vio- decrease in interest on the public debt, lation of the provisions of the act, or and many other facts of this character, of any law cognizable by the commis- On the production side, it may be said sion, by any common carrier, it shall that the cotton produced has increased be the duty of the commission to serve from 155,556 bales in 1800 to 9,436,416 notice upon the carrier to cease and bales in 1900; the wool produce, from 35,802,114 pounds in 1840 to 302,502,328 desist from such violation within a reasonable specified time, is amended by the addition of two provisions. The first clothes the commission with power to determine what change, if any, should be made as to any rate, classification of freight or other practice petroleum, from 21,000,000 gallons in shown at the hearing to have been contrary to the original act; in other from 3.358,899 tons in 1850 to 267,850.000 words, to remedy the revealed disease. The second gives such power of appeal to the railroads as would prevent the consummation of manifest injustice.

grown from \$70,971,780 in 1800 to \$1.487,-The sixteenth section of the original act is made strong by re-inforcement. In case of refusal or neglect of a carports of merchandise have grown from rier to obey an order of the commission which has become obligatory, any while the per capita imports have circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction is required, upon petifallen from \$17.19 in 1800 to \$10.58 in 1901 tion either of the complainant in the case or any party interested, or of the commission, to enforce obedience there- those relating to wealth, circulation deposits, etc., the tables show that the to by mandamus, injunction or other summary process. The carrier and wealth has increased from \$7,135,780,000 in 1850 to an estimated \$84,300,000,000 in every officer and agent of such carrier, neglecting or refusing to obey such or- 1900; the per capita wealth, from \$307.69 der is subject to a penalty of \$10,000 for in 1850 to \$1,235.86 in 1900. The public each and every day which he or it is debt, less cash in the treasury, was, in in default. Any circuit court having 1865, \$76.98 per capita, and in 1901 was jurisdiction is required, upon petition \$13.44 per capita; while the interest on of the commission or any party inter- the public debt, which in 1867 was \$143,ested, to enjoin a carrier, its officers or 781.592, had fallen to \$32,342,797 in 1991. agents, from giving, and a shipper The figures of money in circulation from receiving, any concession, either show, in 1860, a total of \$435,407,252, and in the way of rebate, or in the render- in 1901, \$2,175,287,277. The circulation ing of any additional service, or in the per capita in 1860 was \$13.25; in 1901, practice of any device by means of \$28.02. The deposits in savings banks which a less compensation than that in 1830 were \$6,973,304; in 1883, fiftyprescribed in the published tariffs is ul- three years later, they were \$1,624,856,- band

timately received, or by which a greater 787, and by 1901, a further period of ervice is rendered in any respect. The ourt shall have power to compel the 597,094,530. Meantime the national bankattendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers, both of and in 1865 the deposits in national the carrier and shipper, relating in any banks were \$500,910,873; in 1880, \$1,006,-

son who procures or solicits or aids or

abets the doing of any of the aforesald

acts, is declared guilty of a misde-

meanor and subject to a fine of not less

than \$5,000 nor more than \$20,000 for

each such offense. The corporation do-

ing any of these things is penalized;

and the act of any officer, agent or em-

ploye of a carrier shall be deemed to

be the act of the carrier as well as

that of the person. The giving of false

weights, descriptions or representations

concerning a subject for transporta-

tion is made a misdemeanor and is

finable in from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for each

In brief, the law is to be put into en-

fercible shape. This should be done,

or the law should be repealed. In its

Remove the power of courts to en-

join strikers from committing acts of

trespass or violence and you might as

well cancel the whole body of our laws.

Let Justice Be Done,

sulted in holding the officials of the

New York Central Railroad company

responsible for the loss of life and

human suffering caused by the recent

horrible tunnel accident. Here was a

oroner's jury which showed judgment

and usefulness, and there is good rea-

son to believe that District Attorney

Jerome will follow the case up until

the higher courts have decided the

punishment due to a wealthy corpor-

ation which has, for years, in the face

of repeated warnings, maintained in

the heart of a populous city and on

one of the most traveled parts of its

It is necessary that corporations of

this kind should be held to strict ac-

count. Where accidents occur through

breakdown of carefully established

precautions, as they do, from time to

time, in the best regulated of incor-

porated families, attempts to fasten

criminal responsibility on alert and

conscientious officials are properly dis-

countenanced; but where dangers to

the safety of the traveling public of

long and notorious standing are per-

American Progress.

issued by the Treasury Bureau of Sta-

tistics, containing a series of state-

ments that show the rapid develop-

ment during the century of the import-

the country. These tables show the de-

Among the interesting facts pre-

money in circulation, the growth of de-

pounds in 1900; wheat, from 151,999,906

bushels in 1866 to 2,105,102,516 bushels in

1900; copper, from 650 tons in 1850 to

270,588 tons in 1900; pig iron, from 165,-

000 tons in 1830 to 15,800,000 tons in 1901;

1860 to 2,661,233,568 gallons in 1900; coal,

ons in 1901; and gold, from \$50,000,000 in

During the period under considera-

tion, exports of merchandise have

764,991 in 1991; the per capita in 1800 be-

ing \$13.37 and in 1991, \$18.31. The im-

\$91,252,768 in 1800 to \$823,172,165 in 1901,

Turning to the figures which show

the net results of these developments

1850 to \$79,171,000 in 1900.

HE PROGRESS of the

United States in Its

Material Industries" is

the title of a monograph

showy raw material.

line, a notorious death trap.

TO JUDICIAL proceeding

some time has had a better

influence upon public opin-

ion than that which has re-

present shape, it is simply a travesty.

452,853, and in 1901, \$8,944,600,000. The respect thereto. The section of the original act prenumber of depositors in savings banks scribing penalties is very materially grew from \$8,085 in 1830 to 1,067,061 in braced up. As amended, it provides 1866, and 6,358,723 in 1901. Railways that every carrier, or its agent or rep- grew from 9.621 miles in 1850 to 199.378 resentative, who shall transport or of- in 1901; and freight carried one mile fer to transport traffle at any other Increased from 39,302,209,249 tons in 1882 rate, or upon any other terms or con- to 141,162,169,413 tons in 1900, freight rates falling meantime from 1.24c per ditions, than those stated in the published tariffs; or who, by payment of ton per mile to 75-100 of one cent per any rebate or by any other device, deton per mile. parts from such tariffs, or transports

These figures explain why Europe is suddenly and solicitously courting American favor.

only eighteen years, had reached \$2,-

The time to cross the bridge leading to the question of the ultimate future of the Philippines is when we get to it. Premature bridge-crossing is an Ameri-

Fair Play For Cuba.

N THE United States, proper, the production of sugar is about 450,000 tons a year; while in the island dependencies we produce, all told, including the production of Cuba, about a million tons more. Yet we annually have to import from Europe, to supply our rapidly increasing demand, from 700,000 to 800,000 tons. In other words, the home production after many years of sugar raising, is only about one-fifth of our consump tion; and, as General Wood says when it is remembered that the consumption is rapidly increasing, being still nearly twenty pounds less per capita than the consumption of Great

that the granting of a twenty-five per cent, tariff concession to the million ton good-times sugar crop of Cuba would work serious or even appreciable hardship to the home sugar-growing interests. The gross selfishness of the opposition to giving Cuba a fair start is humiliating to every sensitive American. Grover Cleveland, in his recent letter to Mr. Farquhar, did not overstate the facts. In so far as it is a sodden at-

Britain it seems ridiculous to claim

tempt to preserve unnecessary protection at the expense of the American consumer it is infamous; and in so far as it represents an endeavor to bring about by commercial coercion the premature annexation of Cuba it is shortsighted and unworthy of a great peo

If Cuba is ever to come into the American fold permanently, it should not be until she has had experience in self-government. We should not wan her to come in with her people sullen and resentful. Her coming should be voluntary, and the result of natural gravitation. Otherwise it would represent only additional embarrassment. We do not need Cuba. Cuba needs us. That being true, it should be unneces sary for us to plot to bring to pass the inevitable. Much better would it be to do what is honorable and fair, trusting in Providence to determine the result.

bassy to the coronation of King Edward is in response to an official invithing which does not in the least men- maintenance of public confidence in tation. No doubt if we asked them to he courts of Europe administered commensurate with the send embassies to our inaugurations,

> Those who fancy that Theodore General Miles' denial of presidential Roosevelt, through fear of political ambition robs the boom makers of very consequences, will hesitate to do what he thinks right with Schley's appear evidently don't know the man.

> > A good way to respond to the numer ous European disclaimers of hostile intent during our late war would be to say: "We'll forgive you this time, but don't let it occur again."

Outline Studies of ant factors in the present prosperity of Human Nature.

She Got Damages. "I was standing at the end of the depot pla

orm of a little cross-roads station down in Vir nia several weeks ago," said the colonel, "who little old woman drove up with an ox harness o a cart, and, handing the lines to a little col-ored boy who was loating around, she came up he steps and asked:
"Stranger, will yo' back a lone widder to ge sented by these tables are the growth

'How back you?"
'This yere tailroad ras run over one o' m ogs and won't pay fur him. I've cam down yer git six bits fur that hog or turn loose on gun dy! I'll walk up to the critter inside and do my money. He won't pay and I'll tack! Will yo' back me to see a fair fout?"

"'Why, you are a woman, and shouldn't think having a fight with a man," I replied. "'Never yo' mind about my bein' a woman, ranger! It's six bits or I tackle him, and it'll ip me along to know yo' ar' behind me. Will do it, or see me get licked and lose my case

She walked up to the stationmaster and spaer hands and said: 'Yo' know about that hog! It's six bits of

Pil light onto yo'!'
"'Why, Mrs. Ratusay, 1 don't own the rail-"Six bits or a tackle!" she replied. 'I'll send your claim up to beadquarte

acted on! Strangers hold my sunbonnet, and don't le m googe my eyes out or pull my hair!' she said, she untied the strings. 'Now then--'
"'Here's your six bits,' he said, as he handed

"Thankee! Good money, is it? That square ie log, and tha' won't be no faul. I jest ckeed that was a way to git at a railroad, but didn't know exactly how it was done.

An Aggressive "Lady."

One day last summer, while riding on one of the back seats reserved for smokers on an ope street car, an angular, ill-favored and aggres oman came on and took a sent bearde me sough there was room enough on the other eats. She was the kind of a wor arte even a handsome man, and as homely as m, I could feel her eyes scanning me from to out one of thee onions and est it, and yet I am not fond of onions on the half-shell.

That woman was mad then, and out of the west

other of my eye I could see her nose go into the pper turn, and she scanned me some more, with dded contempt. If that were possible, misgivings, to bring home. I took is from an packet, and removing the stopper, made a good imitation of drinking some of the liquor. This was too much for the aggressive female Trembling with rage, she said to met "Do you know what I would do to you if you were my has bendy".

As meekly and as sweetly as possible I replied 'No, what would you do with me?' ing system had come into operation, that if she were my wife I would take it. But left the car instantly and waited for another,-Will Visseher in Woman's Home Companion.

A Wasted Practical Joke.

"I don't think I'll try any more practical joke my wife. They don't pan out well,"

Elucidate."

'You see, she has a habit of hoisting ow in our room every night. As I usually o bed last she depends on me to holst it. So mes I forget it and then there's a wild squabl Frequently she wakes me up in the night and asks me to see if it is open. If I don't she mag at me until morning. A night or two ago I resolved to give her a hard scare. I rolled up that of old newspapers into a long hundle and laid the package down by the window. Of course the way was asked and didn't have the transfer of the package down by the window. Of course the way was asked and didn't have the transfer of the package that the package th she was asleep and didn't hear me. Then opened the window a little ways and crept is Some time after midnight she nudged and said: "Jim, I'm sure you didn't open the window-it's like a bake oven in the room. Go up and see. So I got up, went to the windo and threw the sush as high as it would go. As did so I gave a little shrick and then flong to indle down to the walk below. It struck w wait developments. The room was very da await developments. The room was very tar-and I couldn't see my wife, but I heard her rais herself to a sitting posture. Then she spoke 'Poor old Jim,' she quietly said, 'he's tumble out of the window in his raggedest night shirt What a spectacle he'll be when they find him is he morning! Then she lay down again as "What did you do?"

"Stood there shivering for a minute or ty and then sneaked into bed,"-Cleveland Pla

Good Story About Forrest.

General N. B. Forrest and the few troopers he had with him were once pursued by the federals, and the general was galloping along at top speed. A flery southern dame happened to be standing by the roadside, and when she saw the flying confederate officer her indignation holied over. Shaking her fast is seen also seemed. ing her fist in scorn, she screamed: "Why don't you turn and fight, you cowardly rascal? If old Forrest were here he'd make you

Fortunately the general's horse soon carrie im out of range.

Forrest's biography relates that once at a diser party, where he had been invited as the gue

of honor, there was a loquacious widow, with half of raven black, who rudely interrupted the con-versation by asking General Forrest why it was hat his beard was still black, while his ha that his beard was still black, while his hair was turning gray,
With great politicess Forrest turned to her,
"I fear I cannot give you a satisfactory answer," said he, "unless, possibly, the reason is that I have used my brain a little more than I have my jaw."—New England Magazine.

Hoaxed the Signers.

Congressman Bromwell, at the meeting of Past Masters' club a few evenings ago, told an tance illustrating how careless men are in sig ing petitions presented to them. They often so withint looking to see what the caption of paper is they sign. He said a petition was el-culated in Washington City in reference to the colored children of the District of Columbia. A ter many signatures had been placed on it so wag circulated one in the house of represent tives, and it received a number of signatures ongressmen before some one discovered that eading of the petition was as follows: "We, arents of colored children, etc.-Cincinnat

HE KNEW IT.

fost agervatin' customer wuz Nichodemus Brow Who knowed it all, an' bound to have his say 'hore wuzn't no theayter-play 'at ever come le'd make a p'int to git his seat 'fore any

An' when the curtain riz upon the play, m' all the actors got to work a-doin' o

He'd snicker in his agervatin' way. An' when the most excitin' part of all waz gittin An' folks wuz sittin' nervous an' perplexed, Old Brown he'd whisper loud enough fur every

one to bear: "Pil bet you I kin tell what's comin' next." Thar wuzn't any curin' him. He'd be the same in church Or anywheres he happened fur to be,

Fur like an old poll-parrot jest He'd squawk to all his crittes: "Talk is free,

ter wuz a year. It tackled onto Nick, an' took him down; in' then he got religion, fur he thought his en-

An' sure enough that wuz the end o' Brown. lis. folks wuz all a-gathered 'round, an' jes While Deacon Jones wuz readin' of a text, The sick man smiled, an' "Well, I'm done with

this here world," he sighed, "Til bet you I kin tell what's comin' next." -Catholie Standard.

Always Busy

A shoe that fits the eye should fit the foot-or you don't want it. There is styleeffect of smartness in our shoes which appeals to good dressers-but more importaut-every pair of our gentlemen's \$5 shoes are at this time \$4, which is important to the economist.

Lewis& Reilly

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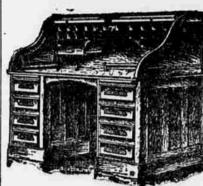
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When you have seen them you will certainly pronounce them the prettiest collection you have ever seen.

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rear 511 Lackawanna avenue, manufacturer of Wire Screens of all kinds; fully prepared for the spring season. We make all kinds of porch screens, etc.

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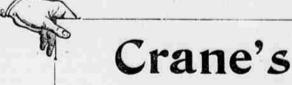
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Take Elevator.

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We have determined to reduce our stock prior to our removal to our new building at our former location, 129 Wyoming avenue.

Special Clearance Prices on Entire Stock.

Carpets,

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GOO)S STORED FREE OF CHARGE.

McAnulty,

Temporary Store,

126 Washington Avenue.

A Bargain Harvest for Shoe Buyers

We are in the midst of old-time Sacrifice Sales of Winter Footwear. The shoes we shall offer during this sale are not old or shopworn; among them will be the well known makes of Johnson & Murphy and The Stetson. Don't let this opportunity slip away. Here are some of the values:

Lot 1-J. & M. and the Stetson. Men's Patent Leather, Patent Ideal Kid, Enamel and Box Calf, \$4 and \$4.50 regular \$5 and \$6 values, all sizes, for.

Lot 3-Men's Enameled and Box Calf. winter weight, regular \$ 3.00, \$3.50 \$2.50 and \$3 and \$4.00 value, for Lot 3-Ladies' Box Calf, lace, winter weight,

regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 values for..... Lot 4-Misses' and Children's Lace and Button, 50c regular 75c and \$1.00 value, for........

It will be cheaper to buy now than it will be to wait.