

SCRANTON TRIBUNE  
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General Manager.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY IN SCRANTON, PA., BY THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
NEW YORK OFFICE: TRIBUNE BUILDING, FRANKS & GRAY, MANAGERS.

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

THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE.  
SCRANTON, JANUARY 1, 1894.

MADE GRAPHIC.  
Twelve celebrated caricaturists the peers of any living wielder of pencil or pen, are now regularly enlisted in THE TRIBUNE'S service. Their bright conceptions will appear daily from this time forward. One hundred laughs per day for twenty-four days will cost only 45 cents and will

KILL THE GRIP OR CURE THE BLUES.

THE WHOLE NUMBER of Democratic consuls appointed from Indiana is eighty, which is more in proportion to the population than are credited to any other state. Remembering the sort of chaps the Hoosier Democrats are, this fact does not add luster to Mr. Quincy's work as headman.

THREE PRIME DONNE, Melba, Nordica and Eames, connected with the trouping singing at the Metropolitan in New York, were ill with the grip all last week. Miss Melba has been seriously ill while the other two are still indisposed. It must be trying weather for songstresses, particularly for the star from the antipodes.

NEW MILLS OR factory enlargements were projected in 1893 to the number of two hundred and seventy-nine, according to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, against three hundred and fifty-six in 1892, and this in the face of the known fact that the tariff reduction party had been voted into power. That "impetus" of manufacturing industry which followed the election of November 1892, has a curious way of manifesting itself.

A CITIZEN of Colorado has written to Governor Waite protesting against the latter's free use of profane language in his discussion of public questions, the chief basis of attack being the governor's recent expression about the hot place freezing over. The executive has answered his critic by quoting from the Bible in his own defense, all of which adds emphasis to the Denver Republican's recent declaration that Governor Waite is a fool.

BRONSON HOWARD, the dramatist, finds in a recent denunciatory sermon by a Congregational minister in Saginaw, Mich., on his play "Aristocracy" sufficient evidence to make him believe that the evangelist critic actually saw the play before expressing an opinion concerning it, and that fact he writes ironically in the Detroit Free Press—impresses him as one of "deep significance." This is severe on the critic, none the less so because it emanates from Bronson Howard.

LOOKING BACKWARD.  
[From the New York Sun.]  
A comparison between the position of the Democratic party in December, 1893, and its position now is not pleasant. In December, 1892, the party was united, flushed with hope, awaiting eagerly the moment when it should assume the power to which it has been called by the people. In December, 1893, after less than nine months of power, it has little but disappointments and failure to dwell upon.

"From the moment that a then recent candidate for the Republican nomination for president was made secretary of state and an obscure Cracker was made secretary of the interior, the record has been unsatisfactory and weakening to the Democracy. Hoke Smith has made the pensioners and the other old soldiers hot. Bissell, in pursuance of orders, has angered the politicians, and Gresham, under the dictation of his chief, has pursued the policy of infamy. The president, in the MacVeagh appointment, has, wittingly or unwittingly, made himself offensive to many citizens of Irish descent. The Van Alen appointment has staggered even the little coteries of Mr. Cleveland's professional adulators. "The silver fight has left unhealed wounds, and the tariff fight will make others. The flag under which the Democracy gained the victory has been torn down, just as the American flag was torn down by Mr. Blount and Mr. Cleveland. Having thrown away its principles, what remains for the Democracy save to quarrel over the spoils of protection, and to hang its head in shame when twitted by the Republicans for infamy abroad and its own treachery at home?"

THE INCOME TAX THREAT.  
It is possible that the income tax bill threatened by the Democrats might become enough of an issue to pass the lower house, but it could never pass the senate. Such at least, appears to be the significance of a canvass of Washington legislators.

The New York World has interviewed two hundred and seventy-two congressmen and fifty-six senators with these results:

For. Against. Unde. Non-Com. mital.

Rep.	273	111	97	14	50
Sen'	75	36	13	4	22

The table showing the geographical division on the question follows:

Represent. For.	Against.	Unde. mital.	Non-com.	
East	11	54	5	10
West	41	37	3	28
South	59	6	6	17

The political division on the question is shown in this table:

Represent. For.	Against.	Unde. mital.	Non-com.	
Democrats	101	26	3	37
Republicans	4	71	5	17
Alliance	6	0	0	1

These figures, as far as they are worth anything, show a slight preponderance of opinion in the house in

favor of an income tax, and a corresponding sentiment against it in the senate. They show the east to be squarely against such a tax, the west to be about evenly divided and the south to be almost solidly for it. Four-fifths of the Democrats seem to be in favor of the income tax, while only four Republicans in seventy-five will vote for it.

President Cleveland's small but significant feeler on the subject of an income tax has raised it to the rank of a remote possibility, but there is little likelihood that so unwarranted a measure will find favor even in a Democratic congress. The suicidal reduction of the tariff revenue to which the party demand some other means of raising the funds to supply the resultant void in the treasury, but even this pressing necessity is not quite as urgent as say, war—the only justification for an income tax. We had an income tax from 1862 to 1870, but it was enacted in the same spirit as that which sent fathers and brothers to offer their lives on the battlefield. There is no such occasion now. The mere proposition to institute an income tax is an admission of the terribly disturbing and disorganizing influence of the Wilson bill.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.  
In scanning at a glance the record of events in the year which ended yesterday one turns hurriedly and with hope to the new year which opens today, feeling that it will be more replete with events for the general weal than the year which is just past. So far as our own nation is concerned the year 1893 will figure in history as one with an unusually dusky record. Financially and neurologically, it was a dark year. It will be catalogued in future history with the panic seasons of 1835, 1848 and 1873; but in the increased number of men out of employment and in closed manufactories it far exceeds the record of any year of panic since the free trade days just preceding the opening of the rebellion.

Its record therefore is not pleasant to contemplate, and the mine tarms quickly to the new year in the hope that brighter days will soon be upon us and that commercially, even the expectation of disadvantageous tariff legislation by congress, may cause no deeper distress, because the prolonged dullness of trade should be naturally followed at this time by a reaction caused by the working-off of the surplusage which multiplied manufacturers have created, thus glutting the markets. No matter what legislation may occur, there are certain materials continually needed by the community, and if the goods demanded cannot be manufactured at home, they must be obtained from abroad; so that instead of there being no demand, trade to some extent will exist even under repressive and disadvantageous conditions. The difference between the opinions of those who advocate the "reform tariff" and the adherents of existing, high protective tariff is a difference of degree and volume. The people of this country will have to obtain certain necessities even if foreign made, and the contention of protectionists is that if purchased abroad the demand will be less and the consequent domestic supply also less, and that American money will be sent out of the country, instead of being kept within our borders, if we do not manufacture goods for our own consumption. So that, looking at it in its worst light, exceeding dullness and stagnation in trade cannot long exist. And in spite of adverse tariff legislation which for the public welfare, is desired speedily if we are to have it at all, the outlook is, that before another excess of commodities shall be worked off, obnoxious tariff laws which Democratic legislation may impose will be repealed, protection to American workmen will once more be secured, and in all respects, the year which opens today cannot but be an improvement before which its close, financially, upon that which has just ended.

The year 1893 has also been very prolific in its mortality list. More men of prominence, not only in the mercantile walks of life, but especially in this city and vicinity, have passed away than during any previous year for decades. One by one, the pioneers in the industrial life of Scranton are disappearing, so that at present there are only a very few of them left. In the deaths of E. C. Moffat, Dr. Hollister, W. W. Manness, and only last Saturday, of Edward C. Lynde, this community has sustained a great loss. They had all been prominently identified with the commercial and material growth of Scranton; their deaths indicating that the old generation of prominent citizens is fast passing away. The year that has just passed has been notable for the number of influential persons who have been called away by death. In this respect also, we turn gladly to the new year hoping that in all material prosperity, in preserved life, and in resumption of labor to those who are now deprived of it, all our citizens in all conditions of life may enjoy a "Happy New Year."

WHY MAKE COAL FREE?  
The Philadelphia Record makes a sorry attempt to justify the freeing of bituminous coal under the proposed new tariff by asserting, in the first place, that Nova Scotia coal beds are insufficient to permit of hurlful competition; and secondly, that even if they were larger and better in quality, "miners will not dig coal for less wages in Nova Scotia than will those in Pennsylvania." The Record fills nearly a column in the elaboration of these weak contentions, but stripped to the real fact, these are the only arguments it advances.

A good way to test a false premise is to admit it, for argument's sake, and follow it out to its inevitable conclusion. Thus, let us concede all that the Record claims with regard to Nova Scotia fuel beds and wages; let us admit, for the moment, that the various American mining interests that have made such a determined opposition to free coal are self-deceived; that they are frightened over nothing; that they do not know the real conditions of the coal trade so well as does the editor of our esteemed contemporary—why, then, change the tariff on coal? What end is gained? What purpose is served? The McKinley law put a lower duty on bituminous coal than the Clay tariff of 1842 and lower than the Walker tariff of 1845. If nothing

is to be feared from competition: if no foreign coal can reach American markets in sufficient quantity, with the tariff removed, to justify the alarm that is felt by mine owners and mine laborers in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and even in the western states, why go to the trouble of changing the tariff on coal, especially when the Democratic party is pledged to a revenue tariff instead of no tariff whatever?

Our contemporary has so long and so ably indicted the Wilson bill for its failure to raise needed revenues that we feel we have a right to know why, of a sudden, the Record throws over its learned shoulder this chance to raise revenue by continuing an import duty on coal. It admits that during the last months we imported nine hundred and twenty-six thousand and ninety-eight tons of soft coal, chiefly Nova Scotia; and it contends with obvious justice that the way to raise revenue is to impose revenue duties; yet here we have it arguing, not in favor of a revenue duty, but of absolutely no tariff at all, at a time when every penny of revenue is urgently needed to pay current federal expenses. We are unable to perceive why our contemporary should go out of its way in this matter of coal, which it contends is so small a matter, to mar a record of distinguished consistency in opposing the crudities of Professor Wilson's tariff.

As a matter of fact, the Record's two promises are strikingly inaccurate. Labor in Nova Scotia is not so highly paid as is similar labor in Pennsylvania. The "coolie" miner in Nova Scotia works for from \$2 to \$4 a week and thrives well on such an income, because of his natural instinct for cheap living, of which few Americans would care to rob him. The great bulk of work in Canadian coal mines is performed by coolie labor, or by unskilled half breeds, receiving very little more pay. It is of rare occurrence for a skilled Welshman or Scotchman to receive adequate pay in these mines; and the best of such are glad to procure employment at the superior wages paid in the United States. As to the extent of the coal measures of Nova Scotia, it is sufficient to say that there has as yet been no strong incentive for American capital to institute careful surveys and systematic methods of development. Pass the Wilson bill, demolish the duty on coal, and it will be a peculiar sequel, indeed, if the Whitney-Lamont-Cleveland syndicate which holds options on Nova Scotia coal properties shall not quickly proceed to make their paper holdings redeemable in good, crisp profits.

CHARITY ATTEMPTS BEST.  
A truly beneficent charity has been undertaken by the New York Tribune in its utilization, in this winter of American discontent, of the Tribune fresh air fund's well developed mechanism for inquiring into deserving cases of poverty in the relief of existing distress. The purpose is to supply every needy person in New York city with fuel and food in suitable quantity; but not to waste anything on the undeserving nor to invite vagrancy and idleness. Whitelaw Reid heads this happily conceived winter relief fund with an individual subscription of \$1,000 and, with Cornelius Vanderbilt, William E. Dodge and Morris K. Jesup as co-partners in the good cause, agrees to pay every cent of the expenses of getting relief to those who really need it.

Thus, as the Tribune announces, "every dollar given by the public in aid of this charity will be directly employed in buying a dollar's worth of coal, a dollar's worth of food or in some way bringing a dollar's worth of relief for a person or family whose actual suffering condition has been previously ascertained by trained men." The plan has been carefully and thoughtfully formulated and is so obviously commendable as to put us at a loss for snarable adjectives of compliment. May its cash returns from the generously inclined be speedy and liberal.

TWO DAYS only before the opening of the Republican convention at Harrisburg it looks as if the probabilities of Galusha A. Grow making the nomination for congressman-at-large are fair. His chances appear brighter now, as he has the endorsement of Chris. Magee, and the Philadelphia delegation thus far gives no sign of concentrating on anyone else. It is an open contest thus far and it is to be hoped in spite of the fling of the Philadelphia Inquirer concerning the old man "buckling on his overshoes" for the fray that the veteran congressman may receive the nomination. Despite his seventy years he gives evidence of energy which deserves to win, thus completely nullifying the inquirer's sneer as to senility. Mr. Grow has friends among the adherents of Harrison on account of his support of the ex-president at Minneapolis, and thus far Mr. Quay has not exhibited any opposition.

SENATOR CULLOM, of Illinois, is said to be undecided whether or not to run again for the United States senate. The practice of the law has its attractions, and his "competency" hardly satisfies him, yet he will probably consent to serve another term if his party shall call with sufficient emphasis. The Republican state convention to be held next spring will probably designate the party's choice after the manner of the Democrats in the case of John M. Palmer.

WITHERS ON THE NEW LEAF.  
BY A. T. WORDEN.  
O'villam ye ten thousand leaves  
With covers big an' clasp of gold  
Whar time hez heaped his valuer sheaves.  
An' all the fates av men are told.  
Thar leasin' o'er the opened book  
Stands 'Time without a smile or tear  
An' with a sad an' patient look  
Heslowly turns a leaf each year.

The child impatient urges haste  
An' longs the unread page tew see  
An' eager some new joy tew taste  
Scolds 'Time for movin' tardly.  
Whar fairy pictures will be seen  
If 'Time will make his waitin' brief  
He sprays the present foolishly  
An' waits the turning uv the leaf.

The lover thinks the year tew long  
Thar robs him uv expected bliss,  
He thinks the World's timed tew a song  
Drawn in its orbit by a kiss.  
Whar sighs, whar groans, are upward  
rolled  
"Whar kin old 'Time snow be about"  
No wonder time is pictured bald  
Lovers have pulled his forelocks out.

Not so the chap with eager face  
Who rubs his noddly down the street  
O'vrumm' scandal and a degree  
Beoz he hez a note tew meet.

Ah he would pull 'Time's tattered cloak  
And wish his feet wore shoes with lead  
An' wish his eyes the an' hour-glass broke  
An' even 'Time himself would lead.

Jess so the ole folks wait to see  
Whar 'Time's slow finger may unfold,  
Their futur' like their past will be  
Their new leaf very like the ole.  
More anxious they to back'ard turn  
Tew brighter pictures, faded now,  
Whar memory's lamp forever burn  
Though white the har an' seamed the brow.

So turn yer leaf, don't wait old friend,  
The people all around you stand,  
We'll write yer leaf plum ter the end  
Though some may write a darn poor band.

We kaint revise leaf ninety-three  
The forms are locked, the rush is o'er;  
But we kin say whar most shall see  
In our new issue, ninety-four.

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