

SCRANTON TRIBUNE
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General Manager.

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THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 13, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT-LARGE
GALUSHA A. GROW,
OF SUSQUEHANNA.

ELECTION FEBRUARY 20.

REMEMBER THE DATE.

Some of the political explains are fearful that the citizens of Pennsylvania will forget that Mr. Grow's big majority must be cast by them on next Tuesday, Feb. 20. For our own part we suggest that this anxiety is unnecessary. The people of this commonwealth are not likely to forget a duty which twice a year has become a duty of administration, and which is as much a part of the public conscience as the public pocket book.

EXPLAIN NEXT Tuesday, at the polls, how you like the "change."

WITH ELECTION day only one week away, Pennsylvania expects every protectionist to do his complete duty.

SCRANTON ISN'T yet ready to hang out the "standing room only" sign, when needed new bridges will open the way to hundreds of cheap and comfortable new homes.

A VOTE for Mr. GROW, to look really well, should be accompanied by several hours of earnest missionary work. There cannot be too much ginger in the chemical composition of next Tuesday's protest.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that complaints as to the great cost of the bridge improvements come in largest volume from those who have the least reason to complain. Progress costs; but in the end it is a paying investment.

THERE IS this consolation in the Wilson bill. It may throw the American workman out of a job, and leave his family as a charge of charity; but it can proudly admit that it doesn't raise the cost of his whiskey or his beer.

IF IT IS the belated purpose of councils to make certain corporations give something to the public in return for the privileges they enjoy from the public, why not dig down to the root of the matter? Why not put the wires safely underground?

IF WE WERE certain that the pole tax ordinance is the first step toward underground wires, we should be strongly tempted to unite unreservedly with the Green Ridge item in support of the dollar tax. But why not begin to bury the wires at once?

THERE WAS a good cartoon in last week's Judge, showing Don Grover Quilrot's broken-up appearance after his romantic encounter with the Hawaiian wind mill. It suggests the fate in store for Free Trader Hancock when he shall have heard from industrial Pennsylvania.

IT SHOULD be borne in mind by each citizen that a vote for Nay Aug park next Tuesday will not mean a vote to increase the tax rate, but simply to legalize a purchase already provided for. It will need a practically unanimous vote, but the park question is fortunately one to which there is only one, and that the affirmative, side.

EX-MINISTER PATRICK EGAN, who had been in retirement for some time, has become conspicuous out in St. Louis by forming part of a company which proposes to place telephones in residences and business houses at a uniform rental of \$1 per month. It wouldn't be a bad idea to invite Mr. Egan to come to Scranton.

MR. HANCOCK in each of his speeches, announces himself frankly as a bold free trader. He admits, with delicious naivety, that the Wilson bill doesn't go far enough, but qualifies this assertion by adding that, no doubt, the long entrenched system of protection could not safely be uprooted all at once. In this respect the protective system differs abruptly from Mr. Hancock's hopes, which will be pulled up with a third, one week from date.

IT IS NOW intimated that the senate finance committee, to which the overhauling of the Wilson bill has been confined in the upper chamber, will affix a duty of fifty cents on bituminous coal, but will deny any protection to iron, ore and wool. This concession on coal is not granted as a matter of principle, but purely as an act to prevent Democratic disintegration. The destructive intention of the dominant element is revealed uniformly and unmistakably. The power to work uniform evil is the only thing that it lacks. Those who believe in protection as a principle and who see, from recent occurrences, that it cannot be safely departed from, will not again make the mistake of entrusting tariff revision to those having a deadly hatred of protection in all its phases.

THE FEAR that trouble may develop because of the spirited canvass in progress for the lieutenant governorship should be dismissed by Republicans as superstitious and superfluous. The party this year will have plenty of life and dash. Its nominations will be honored well worthy of brisk competitive struggle. But the fair choice of an honest majority will at once receive the unwavering support of all; and the better exercise candidates and debaters have before conventions nominate, the more devotedly they will stand together in the common cause

against the common enemy. Don't worry about the lieutenant governorship. This is the people's year; and the people will not scruple to call the candidate that they really want.

THE OBJECTION made by those disposed to murmur at any proposition to incur new municipal indebtedness for public improvement is that taxes in Scranton are already too high. It will be remembered that last summer THE TRIBUNE printed a comparative table showing that of all the leading Pennsylvania cities, Scranton, taking all things into proper account, had the lowest rate of municipal taxation. There is only one fair way to make comparisons and that is to reduce the various appraisements to a common level before computing the per centage collected as tax. On the basis of full valuation, Scranton's per centage, for municipal purposes, was the lowest in the list, excepting possibly one or two much smaller communities lacking many of our facilities. To say that we have reached the limit of our tax-bearing ability when improvements are genuinely needed is to exhibit Scranton in a parsimonious and unenviable light before the general public, which has come to look upon this city as a distinguished center of snap, vim and all-round enterprise.

WILSON'S DEFICIT MAKER.

A great ado was recently made by the revenue spoliators because of the alleged increase of taxation upon whiskey and spirits in bond, contemplated in the Wilson bill. The fact has now come out that instead of increasing this tax the bill really reduces it amazingly, and, either directly or indirectly, opens the door to an additional deficiency in our annual revenues certain to be as much as \$18,750,000, and possibly as high as \$18,750,000.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Sun credits the following explanation to Frank A. Flower, of Superior, Wis., and it is too clearly important not to be given in detail: Hitherto the tax on whiskey has been 90 cents a gallon measured at the time it is stored; and the period during which it could remain in bond, tax unpaid, has been five years. By the Wilson bill, the tax has been raised nominally to \$1 a gallon, the bonded period extended to eight years; and the amount of shrinkage in bulk has been fixed at from 2 gallons in 40 for two months' bonding; to 1 1/2 gallons in 40 for seventy-two months. Thus, under the present law, a 40-gallon cask of whiskey must pay a tax of \$36. Under the Wilson bill, at the end of six years, the tax of \$1 a gallon is to be paid, not on 40 gallons, but on 25 gallons. The tax will thus amount to \$25.50 instead of \$36, and make a comparative loss of \$10.50 on each 40-gallon cask. As the whiskey withdrawn each year amounts to 2,500,000 casks, the net loss will be \$18,750,000 a year. Moreover, whiskey now in bond can, under the new law, remain without paying taxes, and so, in order to secure the full benefit of the shrinkage of 1 1/2 gallons per cask it will not surprise anybody to see all the whiskey now in store hold three years more and all receipts, practically, from the whiskey tax thus suspended, making a further deficiency of nearly \$100,000,000 per year for three years.

If to the \$18,750,000 annual deficiency created in Wilson's bill without reference to this astounding gap in the internal revenues we add the maximum amount of decrease explained above, or \$18,750,000, the Democratic party will stand committed to a measure which, in a time of national depression; treasury emptiness, and forced federal loans, proposes deliberately to knock off \$193,000,000 from the government's annual receipts under the McKinley tariff, or almost half the running expenses of the government, including pensions. And the only straw with which it proposes to stem this fearful tide of indebtedness is the revived war exigency of a tax on incomes, at a time when even those incomes are threatened, if not directly interrupted, by the colossal folly of the party's tariff schedules. If you are sick of this nauseating inefficiency of legislation, vote next Tuesday for Galusha A. Grow.

PHILADELPHIA HUMOR.

It begins to look as if the humorist who had been writing those diverting "Democratic harmony" articles for the Philadelphia Record has been set to work upon that paper's defense of free coal. At all events there is a freshness, a juiciness, a sweet and soothing abandon, about the Record's coal editorials which we do not recollect to have been so vivid a feature of them, heretofore.

We have noted already the inspired irony of the Record's assertion that "the wages of the bituminous coal miners in Nova Scotia are higher than the wages of the miners in Pennsylvania." Even if this were true, which it isn't, it would be an exceedingly diverting policy on the part of American legislators to throw the Pennsylvania miners even worse into the hole, by taking from many of them all their chance of employment at all. And again, we have enjoyed, as one enjoys a rare j'a-d' esprit, the buoyant and eager confidence of the Record that Canada would kindly throw all her markets at our feet, the moment we should let the Whitney syndicate, which Canadians, themselves, have no surplus liking for, get, free of duty, into our magnificent home markets and revel in the profits conditioned upon the humiliation of our home producers.

But we have reserved for present delectation this crowning coronation of Philadelphia Record humor: "So far as the eastern markets are concerned, any expectation of a reduction of the cost of coal by the action of congress would be almost as unreasonable as the fears of the carrying corporations from such action. But to the people of the Pacific coast, who draw some of their supplies of coal from British Columbia and from more distant Australia, the duty of seventy-five cents a ton is an oppression and an injury. To these people the repeal of the coal duty would be a genuine boon, while it could do no harm to anybody else." One can imagine the delight of these Pacific coasters as, shivering in the intense cold of a temperature that never falls below sixty degrees, Fahrenheit, they view the prospect of release from a duty on the fuel they never need to burn, and revel in the anticipation of a

heat which is supplied for the asking by nature itself. But if "any expectation of cheaper eastern coal" through the action of congress is unreasonable, what are these eastern fellows making such a ridiculous noise about? And if no harm is to be done to anybody, why do American coal producers and American coal carriers raise such a din? Surely it cannot be out of sheer hostility to the shivering inhabitants of the sub-tropical western coast.

WHEN THE Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer says that the "tariff question doesn't enter into the production of a single ton of the hard 'black diamonds'" we fear it either hides behind a technicality or is deliberately fooling its readers. It enters so far into this "production" that without the prosperity which is an American consequence of protection to home industries, the market for industrial sizes of anthracite is almost wholly closed, while nearly one-half of the eighteen hundred and fifteen thousand Americans who gain their livelihood through the movement of freight cars are without work. It moves the tariff on bituminous coal, let the Nova Scotia article be shipped in at prices below those with which anthracite operators can compete, and you'll see whether the tariff question doesn't enter into the hard coal business, and into the railroad business, the general merchandise business and every other kind of business which fluctuates in unison with the business of our mines.

AT THE
Pie Counter.

Whiskey makers have been seeking, the past week, to get the legislature to repeal the prohibition law. The legislature has not been marked, but their success has not been marked. It is the fundamental determination of all genuine Republicans to reject the strongest, as well as the most unwholesome, whose election will be assured and whose usefulness thereafter will be steady and palpable.

Close observers predict that Representative Farr, of the First, will be re-nominated without serious show of opposition. There is no anti-Farr candidate in the Park, and little, if any, in Providence. His re-election would keep Scranton prominently and advantageously before the people of the state. His abilities for legislative hustling are unsurpassed.

The latest flurry in local politics has been caused by the announcement that Frank H. Clemens is an active candidate for the position now graced by Sheriff John J. Fahey.

Major Isaac B. Brown, of Erie, Colonel Tom Stewart's present deputy in the supervising of internal affairs, and the man who tore down the rebel flags at Chicago, is having a merry time of it these days. He is an outright candidate for promotion, but is held by such formalists as Charles Voorhees, of St. Kilgus, of Tunkhannock, Giles D. Price, of Erie, and Major Sam Loeck, of Schuylkill. The arbitration plan between Major Brown and Colonel Price has been abandoned, and each will, from present appearances, be in the light to the finish.

Kingston's local J. Bennett Smith takes the liberty of his position as president of the spicy Sassafras club to propose Abram Nesbitt for the Republican congressional standard bearer, in opposition to Mr. Hines. And yet, considering the matter seriously, why not? It would take a very earnest deficiency of the Twelfth to discover a better qualified representative of the solid and responsible business interests of that now poorly represented district.

When in Scranton last week Mr. Grow spoke with confidence as to the prospect, but admitted that the one thing to fear is a light vote. The election, however, from today—comes at an unfamiliar period, and the result is taken by many as so much a matter of course, that they do not pause to consider what a personal business interest in next Tuesday's balloting, which will be seriously impaired if Mr. Grow's majority be not well up in the hundred thousands.

Ex-Congressman Miller will doubtless be the candidate of Mercer county Republicans this fall in opposition to Judge Meard, whom the Democrats will nominate. The two were pitted against each other for judicial honors a decade ago, but Republican defections enabled the Democrat to win in a district normally Republican by several hundred majority. Mr. Miller is, however, an ineffectual fighter. In fact, his love for a political "name" is such that many would wonder how he could remain in congress, where he made a splendid record, than on the bench.

For the first time in many years, certainly for the first in this generation, the Republicans of New York city are preparing to make a general contest in the city council districts next fall. One of the quick results of General Grant's success has been the opening of Republican eyes to the fact that Democratic control, with its attendant evils of industrial ill-health, a virtual national bankruptcy, is at much an incentive, even in Tammany-riden Gotham, to the retention of Democratic representatives in congress. The right kind of Republican nominee, rightly supported by loyal party bettering, ought to cut the very vitals out of the senseless Bourbon supremacy in a city so heavily burdened as is the metropolis by the present business stagnation.

Ex-General Master Workman Powderly is deep in the intricacies of Blackstone, Chitty and Coke on Littleton. He takes to the law, it is said by visitors to Judge Smith's office, like one who was predestined to adorn the barrister's vocation. The long training which Mr. Powderly has had in the formulation of special pleas and his judicial and analytical turn of mind lead to the prediction that he will become a notable recruit to the bar of progressive and aggressive Lackawanna.

That deserves applause. All have done their best to assist in the search and sift every clue without hope of reward. For this Scranton sets a fine example, and incidentally reveals the spontaneous interest taken in a matter that affects the public weal and calls for public sympathy as does the case in hand.

To a Child
The thoughtful innocence makes strong
The eyes that these eyes wear,
Earth-taught humanity among
What virtue such as thine?
To thee, who knowest naught of wrong,
Weaving as things a vine,
And may'st thou, O love best,
Such life, with spirit mild,
Cleave unto him for strength, who best
Did love the little child;
As we cleave unto him, expressed
In thee, thou art indeed,
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CONRAD

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HATTER
IS SHOWING SOME DRESSY
LOOKING
HATS
FOR SPRING WEAR

SEE
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Table listing fur prices: French Canary Capes, 18 inches deep, \$3.00; Astrakhan Capes, 18 inches deep, \$4.00; etc.

CAPE 22 INCHES DEEP.

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At Prices Much Lower Than Ever Before.

As the recognized leaders in this line, we can assure our lady friends that the new styles of Night Gowns, Chemise, Corset Covers and Skirts now shown by us are unequalled for workmanship, material and cheapness.

100 dozen Night Gowns at 49c. and 59c. that are trade astonishers.

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DOLLS
China Dolls, Wax Dolls, Patent Dolls, Jointed Dolls, any kind of doll from 25cts to \$15
SLEDS OR SLEIGHS
For Boys, Girls or Dolls, in Maple, Oak or Iron, from 25c. to \$15.00.
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