

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MAY 28, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Governor: DANIEL H. HASTINGS, OF CENTER. For Lieutenant Governor: WALTER LYON, OF ALLEGHENY. For Auditor General: AMOS E. MYLIN, OF LANCASTER. For Secretary of Internal Affairs: JAMES W. LATTA, OF PHILADELPHIA. For Congressmen-at-Large: GALENIA A. GROW, OF MUSBURANA. GEORGE T. HUFF, OF WESTMORELAND. Election Time, Nov. 6

EXCEPT THAT IT WOULD ROB PENNSYLVANIA OF AN INCOMPARABLE EDITOR, there are those who would be willing some day to salute him as Senator Charles Emory Smith.

Cheap Street Cleaning. The city of Troy, N. Y., like the city of Scranton, sweeps its streets grandmother fashion. The results there, as well as here, are unsatisfactory. The Citizens' association, a non-partisan organization of progressive Trojans formed for the purpose of keeping an eye on municipal affairs, recently instructed its secretary to procure data from other cities showing the relative costs of machine and hand street sweeping. The result of his investigation appears in the Troy Times, and from that excellent paper we compile the facts that follow:

Syracuse cleans the paved streets, stone, brick and asphalt, with street sweeping machines only, at a cost of \$1.75 a mile for labor and team, cleaning and taking sweepings from the gutter. For stone and brick pavements the machines prefer the sweeping machines. Asphalt pavements, in their judgment, can be made to look cleaner by hand labor and dirt work, at a cost of about \$3.50 to \$4 a mile.

Buffalo the streets are cleaned by contract and asphalt, stone and brick are swept with horse machines. On asphalt streets, when cleaned by private contract, machines are not used. The price runs from ten to fifteen cents a foot front. The latter figure usually covering the opening of gutters and removing of snow from the sidewalks during the winter. In the contract for street cleaning, asphalt is swept and dirt removed in six districts for forty-five cents a square of 10,000 square feet and in two districts for thirty-two cents for the same area. In the six districts the asphalt is swept by machines, while in the two districts, at a lower contract figure, hand work is sometimes done, but the machine work is thought to be at least 25 per cent cheaper. The cost of the machines varies, running from \$350 to \$500. Toledo, Ohio, sweeps its streets with a street sweeper and pays \$12 a mile and \$4 a mile for sprinkling. The sweepers cost \$500 each and give good satisfaction. Columbus, Ohio, uses machines in sweeping all the paved streets. There are about ninety miles of paved streets in the city, and the machine is the less expensive of the two. Chicago's streets are being cleaned by contract at \$17 a mile. This cleaning covers from curb to curb on paved streets, and is done partly by machines and partly by hand, the machines doing the sweeping and the men picking up into wagons provided by the contractor. At St. Louis fifty miles of granite, wood, block and asphalt streets are cleaned by machinery under contract. It costs about \$1,100 per annum to clean these streets, on an average of three times a week. The macadam and telford streets are cleaned by hand, and the appropriation is \$13,000 per annum for 250 miles of streets. The cost of cleaning streets by hand is three or four times greater than cleaning by machinery. The machines used in sweeping the streets of Washington cost \$4,400 each. The machines are used to sweep all classes of paved streets, asphalt, block and cobblestone. The work done is perfectly satisfactory. The estimated difference in the cost between machine and hand labor is at least 50 per cent in favor of the machine work. At Indianapolis the streets are cleaned entirely by machinery. This work is all done at night. Many of the streets are cleaned nightly, others are cleaned three or four times a week. The price per front foot for doing this work, according to the width and location of the street, runs from 3 to 33 cents on each side of the street. The city of Cincinnati and Milwaukee own their own machines and other appliances, hire their own men and do their own work at a cost to the city of Cincinnati of \$240 a mile each time of cleaning. This includes moving the dirt and sweeping and sprinkling.

Just this time it will probably be argued that street cleaning by hand is the most desirable in Scranton, because of the greater employment it affords to men who would otherwise be out of work. While that argument might be respected now, it will not hold valid always. The bad condition of many of our streets today indicates the necessity either of greater expenditures on the street commissioner's department or else the employment of the present appropriations to better advantage. If \$1 of the public's money, when invested in street sweeping machines, could do the work of \$2 as invested at present, it will be merely a question of time when the machines will come and the "horse brigade" go. Meanwhile, it remains to be discovered whether such an economy is possible; and the foregoing testimony is offered for what it is worth.

CHAIRMAN STRANAHAN should not convoke the cohorts of the undertried until this flood season has departed. The Democratic party never did take kindly to water.

Get a New Law.

The pending movement in this community to secure a strict enforcement of the Sunday observance law of 1794 remains sufficiently interesting to justify further allusion. We have been requested to reprint the exact text of that statute. It is as follows:

If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday (works of necessity and charity only excepted), or shall use or practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sports or diversions whatsoever on the same day, and be convicted thereof, every such person shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay \$4 to be levied by distress, or in default thereof, shall be liable to be imprisoned in the House of Correction of the proper county. Provided, always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the dressing of vicinals in private families, bake houses, lodging houses, inns and other houses of entertainment for the use of journeymen, travelers or strangers, or to hinder watermen from landing their

passengers, or ferrymen from carrying over the water travelers, or persons removing with their families on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, nor to the delivery of milk or the necessities of life, before nine of the clock in the forenoon, nor after five of the clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Concerning this law, Governor Patterson, speaking Feb. 13, 1893, in the hall of the Pennsylvania house of representatives before the State Sabbath convention, said: "It is as broad and liberal as if it had been written within an hour." Do the people of northeastern Pennsylvania agree with their governor on this point? Are they satisfied with a law that, by prohibiting "any diversion whatsoever" which may have been deemed "unlawful" according to Parliamentary standards, on the day commonly called Sunday puts in the hands of not always discreet or prudent men a weapon that may, at any time, operate to prevent Sunday pleasure walks, cause the arrest of those who drive about for their health on that day and subject to a petty persecution those apprehended in other minor pastimes which, nowadays regarded harmless in themselves, work but no harm to the community, and are, in this liberal age, accepted as tolerable and desirable by the consensus of reputable opinion?

Do not misunderstand us. In objecting to the mummy statute of an obsolete generation we are not objecting to a wise and even rigid observance of Sunday. Our position with regard to the functions of the state toward the weekly day of rest is that it rests upon a civil, rather than a religious, basis. The state is obligated to respect the wishes and the interests of the majority of its citizens who wish the day called Sunday to be kept quiet. It cannot go and it should not go into fine questions of conscience. The adjudication of these questions belongs to each individual. It does not belong to a government like our own, to the state or to any class or sect or faction in the state who may desire to utilize the punitive machinery of the state to make other men think as they think, worship as they worship and act as they act.

The law of 1794 in just one hundred years too old. We need a fresh law, in touch with our own times.

CHRISTOPHER MAGEE may not be the success of the century as a master of eloquence; but he nevertheless knows how to accumulate necessary votes.

Uncle Sam as an Employer. The latest suggestion in the railway world emanates from Populistic sources, and was formulated at the recent Washington conference of the Bi-metallic League by Colonel Pike, of Denver. The colonel wants the government to issue \$450,000,000 of non-interest treasury notes of small denominations, to pay for the construction of a federal railroad from Pittsburgh to San Francisco and, later, of one from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. This, he opines, would relieve existing distress and likewise put into the people's control two important avenues of transportation and travel.

A point not so clear is how such a course would affect the interests of the existing transcontinental railways, in which millions of dollars of American money, much of it the savings of men who labor, is now invested; and on which thousands of families are directly dependent for support. It likewise does not explain where the wealth that the people would invest in such additional lines would get its proper and reasonable return, inasmuch as nearly every one of the existing large transcontinental systems is now heavily mortgaged, bankrupt, non-productive of interest charges and in receivers' hands. These, no doubt, are minor points which present no noteworthy obstacles to the mercurial Populistic mind; but they nevertheless are items that the prudent capitalist, when asked to invest his cash, would ponder with the utmost seriousness. If it be the government's function to act directly as the employer of idle labor, merely because that labor is idle, a more promising course would be to open a pension office for the grand army of the unemployed and keep each workless citizen supplied daily with money, clothing and food. This would free the government of the vexatious control of two hopeless railway "white elephant" investments and give it the opportunity, as soon as times brighten, to release itself from an entangling alliance.

Upon the whole, the scheme of General Coxy, much as that worthy has been recently derided, commends itself as preferable to this suggestion of Colonel Pike. The Coxy plan would at least invest the nation's money in something of lasting value. The country needs good wagon roads much more earnestly than it needs multiplied lines of bankrupt steam railroads. And if the problem of their construction could be gone at with anything like prudent energy, under local auspices, the central idea in this spirit of the commonwealers would not perish under a surfeit of silly billivism and rapid rhetoric. The difficulty all traces back to a false conception of the real functions of government; and particularly to the alluring delusion that when individual thrift, energy and persistence fail, in the struggle for existence, it is the duty of the political mechanism called government to usurp the place of personal charity and non-political philanthropy.

One thing at least is certain. The Record is not the proper temper in which to face the responsibilities of next fall's campaign. It is at this time more than probable that John Leisenring will be Billy Hines' opponent. He has the support of four legislative districts against two that may be divided between Morgan B. Williams and the field. These will nominate him, unless surprising chances should occur between this and county convention day. If he be nominated, the inference to be derived from the Record's erratic talk is that it will sink. In that the way to defeat a Democrat and redeem a free trade congress district? Is it the right spirit in which to go before a Republican convention, asking its consent to another candidacy? Mr. Williams is an excellent gentleman, wealthy, public spirited and liberal. So, too, is Mr. Leisenring. The Record is the way to defeat a Democrat and redeem a free trade congress district? Is it the right spirit in which to go before a Republican convention, asking its consent to another candidacy? Mr. Williams is an excellent gentleman, wealthy, public spirited and liberal. So, too, is Mr. Leisenring. The Record is the way to defeat a Democrat and redeem a free trade congress district? Is it the right spirit in which to go before a Republican convention, asking its consent to another candidacy? Mr. Williams is an excellent gentleman, wealthy, public spirited and liberal. So, too, is Mr. Leisenring.

It is IMMATRIAL to the public whether certain senators and cabinet officials personally profited by the deal between Democracy and the sugar trust, or not. The fact that they have been willing to trade valuable tariff schedules for campaign contributions leaves them conspicuously branded

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

New York will have fourteen roof gardens on its theaters this summer.

Thomas G. Seabrook has reconstructed "Tobacco" and it is now running very smoothly at the Broadway theater in New York.

Henry E. Dixon has engaged sixteen girls between the ages of 16 and 20 years for a ballet in his production of "Yonah" at Falmer's this summer.

Minnie Seligman Cutting says she will certainly give "Lady Gairly" Robert Buchanan's new play, its initial presentation next Monday evening at the Madison Square theater.

Louis De Lange's new farce comedy, "The Girls Trotter," was produced at the Chestnut Street Opera house, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening. It is said to be amusing and made a pronounced hit.

Mrs. Draw's art has never had finer expression than in "The Rivals." Admirers of genuine old comedy of the kind that delighted the riotous geniuses of the restoration, will not miss the coming local chance to view this wonderful study by the most capable "old woman" on the American stage.

"The Princess Bonnie," that dainty and refined comic opera, continues merrily on in its prosperous run at the Chestnut Street theater, Philadelphia. More than sixty performances have been given and the desire to see the entertainment seems to be greater than ever. The theater is nightly filled with enthusiastic audiences, most of whom have witnessed many representations of Mr. Spencer's delightful creation.

AS THE Coffee Cools.

Among the lighter incidents of last week's eventful pilgrimage to Harrisburg was the appearance in the Scranton party of Journal Clerk Fred Flitz, with a massive Robinson badge adhering to his coat lapel and a Cinderella combination of foot gear that instantly became a theme of fast and furious badinage. I should like, were it possible, to describe those shoes, but I can't. They were not strictly similar to other shoes, in point of shape and size; but there was a penetrating something about them thatorkscrewed its way into the funny mind of each fellow pilgrim and led irresistibly to uproarious laughter. Clarence Pryor, I recollect, was notably amused; and it is related of him, although I have no proof, that last Monday night, after he reached the hotel at Sunbury, subsequent to that memorable march across the bridge at midnight, during which the shoes were unhappily eclipsed in coal dust, he was observed to jot this doggerel down on his right cuff:

THOSE LIMBING SHOES. Though it's all very well for the financial swell To encase his foot with care, In a gear so fine that the matter of shine Transcends the item of wear, There are those who claim, with regard to the same, That if they were compelled to choose, Among all known makes and sizes and shapes, They would choose Fred Flitz's shoes.

For those frogs are so unique and bizarre. 'Twere a narrative fit to narrate Were it not for the fact that descriptive text Is wholly inadequate. Conceive if you can of a footgear of tan With a hue like fresh axle grease— A color so loud, I've heard it avowed 'Twill be sure yet to break the pace.

Imagine, I say, such a curious way Of protecting one's pedal extremities That on a dark night, in default of real light, One could travel by aid of shoe beams; And you'll have a faint hint of the wonderful tint. That pertains to these magical shoes, And can guess why their gloss makes a resource whose loss Is exceedingly painful news.

There has been curiosity since last Wednesday to know what became of those shoes. The fact of the matter is that Drother Flitz, who in some things is inclined to be superstitious, has connected their glistly effulgences with the untimely death of the lamented Jack Robinson boom, and has decided to eliminate them from Pennsylvania politics. In reality, Mr. Flitz was disappointed at the outcome of the convention. While not seriously expecting the Moira congressman to win, he somehow clung to the possibility of a compromise adjustment whereby his hard and effective missionary labor in the anthracite counties would not be rendered utterly futile. It is only fair to remark that Fred Flitz in this recent preliminary campaign proved himself a worker, from the front on. The manner in which he pulled several almost hopeless delegate primaries around for Robinson in Luzerne, Berks and neighboring counties evinced not only a great deal of executive ability, but also a great deal of courage. Fred's greatest mistake was in driving his talent to the wall.

Speaking of politics, it is curious to note some of the complications that are arising. Take Luzerne, for instance. There is the Wilkes-Barre Record, ordinarily a cautious newspaper, permitting the reorganized Times to anchor itself fairly in the Republican column upon the strength of its own actual banner in trying to corral the congressional nomination for Morgan B. Williams, prior to the nominating convention through the publication of serious insinuations against the other aspirants. The Times repels these efforts at innuendo and naturally insists that whatever personal preferences its publisher may have, it is for the convention to do the nominating. Four years ago the Record did the same thing toward George W. Shook and thereby created needless enemies in advance of the nomination. These things all count, in the aggregate. The Times, if it be adroit, will secure a notable point by insisting, as THE TRIBUNE insists here in Lackawanna, that the columns of a newspaper are not, at least under ordinary circumstances, the proper place in which to perform the duties of a county convention; and that the people themselves are usually well qualified to choose such candidates as they may desire without the prior aid of newspaper dictation.

Water Filters, Coolers and Refrigerators. Also a full line of CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

COURSEN, CLEMONS & Co. 422 LACKA. AVE.

AYLESWORTH'S Meat Market The Finest in the City. 223 Wroning Ave.

WANT a Piano or Organ Cheap? LOOK AT THE LIST:

A very good Shounger Upright Piano... 105 A Standard, nearly new, high top, double... 40 A fine... nearly new, high top, double... 35 And about 20 other good second hand organs, \$25 to \$50.

WANT ADS. Inserted in THE TRIBUNE at the rate of ONE CENT A WORD.

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GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR

DOWN TO BUSINESS

It is about time that business and the weather struck a regular gait instead of a regular flood. So far this past week the earth seems to have been hobnobbing with Jupiter Pluvius. The old song may be made to read: "Oh, hand me down my cough drops, And umbrella right away, For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother I'm to be Queen of the May."

We can't make weather, but we can make prizes.

LOOK AT THESE NOW.

In Our Basement: New Dress Gingham; old tariff 10c, new tariff 6c. All of the best makes of Calico; old tariff 7c, new tariff 5c. Good quality Cutting Flannels; old tariff 10c, new tariff 6c. Yard-wide Bleached Muslin; old tariff 8c, new tariff 6c. Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, all sizes; old tariff 10c, new tariff 5c. At Domestic Counter: Fine Printed Pongee; old tariff 15c, new tariff 12c. Best French Salines, dark grounds; old tariff 25c, new tariff 18c. Printed Bengaline and Dimities; old tariff 25c, new tariff 18c. Best Scotch Dimities, our own importation; old tariff 35c, new tariff 25c. Best Scotch Gingham, lace effects; old tariff 35c, new 30c. Cloak Department and Capes: Ladies' and Misses' Light Weight Jackets; old tariff \$1.00, new tariff \$1.00. Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Capes; old tariff \$6.00, new tariff \$4.00. Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Capes; old tariff \$10.00, new tariff \$8.00. Notion Counter: Curative and Sweet Pea Soap; old tariff 25c, new tariff 15c. Ladies' Silk Garters with silver clasps; old tariff 10c, new tariff 5c. Ladies' Leather Belts, various styles; old tariff 25c, new tariff 10c. Curtain Department--2d Floor: Good Window Shades, mounted on spring roller, 17c. Cherry and Walnut Curtain Poles, complete with brass fixtures, 14c.

Goldsmith Brothers & Company.

Victors With the New Valves Out of Sight. Our new Bicycles are now to be seen at our 314 Lackawanna avenue store. THE COLUMBIA BICYCLE AGENCY 224 Spruce St., Op. Tribune Office. WE offer the finest line of Wheels of all grades and guarantee every machine sold. Purchasers taught to ride free of charge. Open evenings. Special Bargains in second-hand wheels.

FREEZERS DO NOT FREEZE Ice Cream QUITE SO QUICK AS LIGHTNING, BUT NEARLY SO. Foot & Shear Co. 513 Lackawanna avenue.

IS IT NOT A BEAUTY? THE "ELECTRA" GAITER Globe Shoe Store 227 LACKA. AVE. Evans & Powell

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS OF THE FORTY FORT COAL COMPANY. A limited number of the above bonds are for sale at par and accrued interest by the following parties, from whom copies of the mortgage and full information can be obtained: E. W. Mulligan, Cashier Second National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. W. L. Watson, Cashier First National Bank, Pittston, Pa. J. L. Polen, Cashier People's Savings Bank, Pittston, Pa. A. A. Bryden, President Miners' Savings Bank, Pittston, Pa. And by the Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Company, Trustee under the Mortgage.

Wedding Rings The best is none too good. Ours are 18-k. All sizes and weights. LLOYD, JEWELER 423 Lackawanna Ave.

STRAWBERRIES Berries are arriving in very fine condition and prices low. Fancy Peas, Beans, Squash, Tomatoes, Asparagus, Beets, Cucumbers, etc. Pierce's Market FENN AVE.

WANT a Piano or Organ Cheap? LOOK AT THE LIST: A very good Shounger Upright Piano... 105 A Standard, nearly new, high top, double... 40 A fine... nearly new, high top, double... 35 And about 20 other good second hand organs, \$25 to \$50.

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GUERNSEY BROTHERS' NEW STORE, 224 WYOMING AVENUE SCRANTON. Bicycles and Organs at Wholesale and Retail, on Installments.