

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JUNE 13, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

WE CAN cordially concur in any mention of the name of Charles Emory Smith which has for its purpose the calling of public attention to his fitness for a United States senatorship. We do not know that Mr. Smith is a candidate for senator; nor that he would accept if chosen. But we do know that it would be a happy day which should see in the senate from this state a gentleman of Mr. Smith's varied learning, grace, polish and eloquence. Then indeed would "the man and the occasion meet and match."

Compulsory Education. Under the provisions of the Pennell law, which has recently been enacted by the legislature of New York, children between the ages of 8 and 10 years must attend some public, private or parochial school, or receive home training during the entire school year; children between the ages of 10 or 14 must receive schooling at least one-half of each school year; while children between 14 and 16 must go either to school or to work. In the enforcement of these provisions penalties are provided for deliberately negligent parents and guardians; while in the case of incorrigible truants, certain magistrates are clothed with the power of commitment to special schools.

In connection with this law the following statistics, compiled by the Williamsport Times, a Democratic paper, are interesting, particularly when it is remembered that a Democratic governor of Pennsylvania one year ago vetoed a similar bill, introduced by Representative John R. Farr. With this prefatory remark that "New York had need of some law to compel children to attend school," the Times says: "Of the 1,073,000 pupils enrolled in 1893, there was an average attendance of 665,574, about 60 per cent. This average attendance was less than of any state having a compulsory education law. Take Massachusetts for instance: Its 330,216 enrolled pupils furnished an average daily attendance of 280,645, upon public day schools alone. All its largest cities have parochial and evening schools, statistics of which, added, would increase the attendance. As far as the statistics show, the average attendance in Massachusetts is 80 per cent. of the total enrollment, a very significant exhibit. After New York's law has been in operation as many years it ought to show an favorable results for that state. Pennsylvania stands next to New York in number of pupils enrolled, namely 1,034,113, with an average daily attendance of 703,719, or 70 per cent. approximately. It results very well among states having no compulsory education law, and it might rank very much better."

The opposition to compulsory education in this state is based chiefly upon the argument that compulsion is not the kind of force to employ. Yet these same opponents of compulsion in matters of education unreservedly favor compulsory arbitration without explaining their inconsistency. The agitation of this subject in other states has invariably had the effect of demonstrating that along wise and liberal lines state education, even with compulsion as a feature for those who refuse to be led, is a successful safeguard of citizenship and one which the state may well insist upon in sheer self defense.

REPRESENTATIVE BRYAN of Nebraska has a clever plan to make Uncle Sam the banker for the Nicaragua canal enterprise, by means of a big issue of fiat money. Unfortunately for Representative Bryan, the Nicaragua canal fever has abated a great deal of late; and an application of worthless money will not be needed to insure the patient's recovery.

Literary Hallucinations. Mrs. Richard Realf, widow of the Pittsburgh poet and newspaper man whose writings in verse have gained considerable renown, addresses an interesting letter to the editor of the Pittsburgh Times. Having noticed in that journal a reproduction of the verses, "What My Lover Said," with their authorship credited to Colonel Realf, and doubtless stung by THE TRIBUNE's exposure of that false credit, Mrs. Realf now writes to inform the Pittsburgh public that "Richard Realf's literary ability is too widely known both in America and Europe for him to be accused of theft at this late day. There have of late years been different individuals trying to use his productions as their own. It is not my intention to rob any individual of his glory; yet, how dishonorable to try to rob the dead of his glory!" In law this communication would be called the retort evasive. It is surely enough not to claim for Colonel Realf the authorship of Homer Greene's beautiful poem, but by a thoroughly feminine appeal to the sympathies it seeks to create the inference that Colonel Realf and not Greene really did write the poem. The point at issue is a small one in effect, for nobody of character in literature longer doubts the genuineness of Mr. Greene's claims to the authorship of the verses in question. But in principle it illustrates plagiarism in its worst and calls renewed attention to that peculiar possibility of the human mind which, as a

result of frequent repetition of a given falsehood, gradually insinuates the falsifier with a belief in the truth of his own deliberate imaginings. Munchausen, it is said, lied so long and earnestly that he eventually became a convert to his own romances. Daudet, in his inimitable Tarascon series, has, in the person of the delightful Tartarin, given us a capital duplicate of Munchausen in this respect. Both are "light in the upper story," or perchance they would not be so readily self-deceived. And it is possible in the case of several claimants of Homer Greene's laurels there is loss of criminal intent than of unfortunate hallucination. At the same time it would be unjust to all concerned to permit this species of imposture to attain its ends. When an author works so well and so steadily as Homer Greene has worked and is working in literature, he deserves the full credit for his labors, whether the man who would flitch them from him be an inspired enthusiast or merely a mean thief.

EVERY THE Democratic Philadelphia Record is compelled to admit that a duty of one cent per pound on sugar, raw and refined, would "pull the legs of the sugar trust" and let the Democratic party out of the "coil in which corrupt schemers have contrived to enmesh it." This is equivalent to confessing that as the thing stands, the corrupt schemers and the sugar trust have a shade the best of it. It may be important to bear this in mind.

Why Not Robinson? A dispatch from Harrisburg announces that unless either Hartzell or Hensel can be persuaded to sacrifice himself, the Democratic nomination for governor will need to go to some one like ex-Sheriff Robinson of Lackawanna, who can afford to sustain the expense of a losing campaign, in recognition of past favors and as a proof of party loyalty.

Inasmuch as Hartzell and Hensel exhibit no frantic eagerness to step up to their medicine, it would seem to be Robinson's opportunity. He has long wanted to be governor. Inasmuch as he cannot be that, the next nearest thing would be to be nominated for governor and get roundly beaten. In the role of martyr, our Charles would look statusque and pretty; and the organization, whatever that is, would remain intact.

This is really the time for Lackawanna to get another high place on the roll of fame. We should naturally prefer to see this suggestion emanate from a Democratic source; but if it cannot do that, then we'll start the boom ourselves. This cry and shrilling melody sells well in plays and novels, but it will not declare dividends in politics. Now is Robinson's chance to drink deep of the acid waters of ambition; now is his time to fight, bleed and die.

IT WILL be exceedingly difficult to make the numerous friends of Erasmus Winman in Scranton believe that he has been guilty of deliberate forgery, with full foreknowledge and criminal intent. That the man may not have practiced as promptly as he preached is possible, if not probable. That he may have been careless in money matters is also plausible. But so far as can be judged from evidence thus far available it certainly does not appear that he has been at heart a hypocrite and a deceiver. The case against him, on the contrary, bears symptoms which make doubly necessary a suspension of harsh judgment until the defense shall have been completed.

After the Tariff, What? Judge Grosscup, of Illinois, says he believes the tariff question has been taken out of party politics to a large degree, by the instructive action of the Democrats in seeking to overthrow protection. For another generation, at least, he thinks the American people will permit no departure from a protective tariff basis. The next issue to which he expects to see the Republican party address itself will be the solution of the wage earner's problem; in other words, the institution of such wise and salutary reforms as will tend to check the growing tendency in this country toward a destructive economic war between the classes. But perhaps we cannot do better than to quote a portion of the instructive address which he delivered at Galesburg, on Memorial day last:

I have no quarrel with the labor unions or organizations, but the right to accumulate and the right to work is the right of every person as an individual. It is not one that comes from the state nor society, but from laws higher than either. It is a personal right, not because of citizenship, but because of manhood. No government, no aggregation of individuals can rightfully interfere with or restrict this right. Labor simply turns into the uses of civilization when the Creator has laid out our part and the individual right to do this and to use unrestrictedly its fruits is the primary and highest inheritance of mankind. It will be a mighty betterment when the owner of the factory and the willing heart can no longer employ them on whatever he finds to do; when the possessor of a farming brain shall have his children taken away from him; when they are born or develop usefulness; when the earnings of labor and brain, their stock of savings, cease to be in the exclusive control of the producer. Would you mortgage arm and intellect before they are born? Would you bar them out of fields to which civilization has beckoned them? Would you paralyze the nerve centers of civilization by removing every inducement and inspiration to individual effort? Then listen to those dreams of socialism that would level out with a heavy roll all individuality and personal manhood, and crush all brains, arms and hearts into the sodden mass called communism. In that day a man will no longer be a man, no longer even an individual unit, but blended into the mass will be shorn of individuality and robbed of incentive until life and effort become without a note or hope to herald the dawn of a better day. From independent princes—masters of their persons and belongings sent out on the conquest of greater things—may will become spiritless slaves in a gang of slaves.

But the judge's plea for individuality does not end here. He very wisely and justly turns to the other side of the case, in language remarkable for its candor: Neither have I any quarrel with the mobilization of capital which is essential to some of the great projects of industrial development. The railroad, the telegraph, the steamboat and many of the adjuncts upon which the movements of the present day are carried, must, in the necessity of their constitution, gather into a central management the control of individual capital. They are the legitimate objects of corporate existence, that intangible life which the state gives birth in the process of the great project. But it is time that we should consider whether corporate and all other consolidated management of individual holdings should

not be denied, except in those necessary agencies without which industrial progress could not be achieved. It is time that we should consider whether the general policy grown up in the United States of conferring corporate existence upon any lawful project. The license thus granted has done more than anything else to obliterate the individual from our industrial system. It is especially time that in the management of business enterprises the old privileges of competition should be re-established and the heavy hand of impersonal combination removed. The exercise of a power that prevents any man from the right of a calling as his means permit, without submission to the obstacles of unequal conditions, ought to be as lawless as the imposition of restraint upon a right to work.

These words are general, and do not point the way to particular remedies; but they are nevertheless sufficiently clear to serve as a guide to much future legislation. That spirit is foreign to our people and to the real purposes of the Republican party which seeks to bring into this country a repetition of the wage conditions visible abroad. Whatever it is that tends to rob our workman of his individuality as an independent citizen and civic unit is wrong and hurtful; and the political party which has successfully established protection and honest money need not shrink from carrying its good work out to its logical completion in a curtailment of the tendency which seeks to sink the man in the mass and to obliterate personality in dangerous economic aggregates.

CHROKER'S EUROPEAN trip was only his annual outing, of course. But it came at a time so opportune as to have all the symptoms of a slide for liberty.

MUSIC and Musicians.

The Philharmonic Choral society, recently organized for the purpose of entering the competition on "O Father, Whom All Mighty Power" at Lake Ariel on the Fourth of July, is composed of some excellent musical talent. Thomas M. Watkins, who has been chosen conductor, is one of the best known musicians and preceptors in the valley. When about 18 years of age, in his native country, he vanquished some of the best lights in a choral work. An executive committee has been appointed and is as follows: Benjamin Hughes, Thomas D. Davis, T. H. Jones, Henry P. Davis, James A. Evans, T. Ellsworth Davis, W. G. Daniels, John D. Richard, Edward E. Thomas, John Henry Phillips, William W. Evans and Robert B. Thomas. This evening the society will meet for rehearsal at the Welsh Baptist church.

The young ladies connected with the grand production, the "Fall of Babylon," rears every afternoon at the armory under the direction of Tallie Morgan. A glimpse obtained of the chorus yesterday afternoon as they moved through the intricate marches revealed the fact that the enthusiastic young people had gained a proficiency that was remarkable, considering the time they have been engaged in the work of rehearsal. From present indications the "Fall of Babylon" will be one of the finest exhibitions in a spectacular way ever witnessed in Scranton.

The concert at the Penn Avenue Baptist church tomorrow evening will be the occasion of the first appearance of several young vocalists and elocutionists, among the number being Miss Lulu Reed, Miss Grace Howard, Miss Mabel Howard, James Wilson and John Howard, Jr.

De Koven is hard at work upon another comic opera. As a successful American composer De Koven is entitled to all of the smiles of fleeting glory. The position of the two most fortunate of American comic opera writers, Will Spenser and Benjamin De Koven, is a striking illustration of fame's vagaries. Both have made fortunes from their operas. The works of De Koven are musical and meritorious, while Spenser's productions are trash. Yet in every city save New York the "Little Tycoon" today would probably draw a larger audience as "Robin Hood." Hundreds of managers about the country who have wasted thousands of dollars in operatic ventures good, bad and indifferent, would hail an explanation of this state of affairs with delight.

The musical programs for the high school commencement exercises in this city will, as usual, be in charge of Charles B. Derman, who has conducted the music heretofore. A pleasing program is being rehearsed for the occasion. Under Mr. Derman's direction the musical features of commencement exercises in the past have been among the most attractive, and it is a pleasure to note that the able director will be in charge at the exercises, which take place on the twenty-seventh inst.

VARIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS: Professor Hemberger has returned from Utica. C. B. Derman has recently composed several fine numbers for guitar. J. W. Draeger will enter upon duty as sexton at Elm Park church on Sunday next.

Professor Albin Korn and pupils will give a piano recital at Powell's early in July.

THE FUTURE GREAT PROBLEM. Judge Grosscup at Galesburg. The further growth of labor and industrial organization by law, can have but one end. It has but one tendency. It divides mankind into two camps. It divides the discipline enforced leaves no will but that of the leader, no individuality except that of the corps d'esprit. In the other line of consolidation is weaving into single fabrics the individual holdings and personality of American proprietorship. The present industrial condition of America, by unobtrusively depositing the interests of life into the keeping and discipline of these antagonistic organizations, can only be a repetition of history. It is the process of a Rince and between the men of toil and the men who own, and conflicts like those of the Titans and the Gaius must be expected. Obsolete is the view of individual liberty to each individual by law, not simply his right, but his duty to control his own personality and property! Set a limit to the free organization of the people, set free from the restraint of interest and allegiance, will again intermingle and the clash of antagonism will be replaced by the sympathy and wisdom that attend the personal association of independent men. We can hold to and teach the gospel of independent manhood. Entangled in the meshes of industrial and labor artificialities we must keep steady to the fact: every man is an independent personality who must be restored to the duty of personally controlling himself and all that he has achieved.

The Bascales Are Scattering. New York Tribune. The whole edifice of Tammany misrule and corruption is crumbling and the rats are on the run. The precipitate flight of Croker is only one indication of the extermination which has overtaken the corrupt men who have so long plundered this

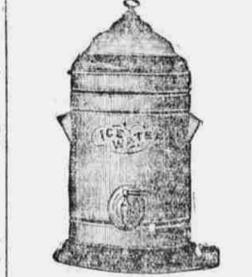
town, and who only a few weeks ago were either contemptuously deriding or audaciously defying the effort to dislodge them. Unless we greatly mistake, the coming week will bring new revelations and developments which will greatly increase their discomfiture and send more of them whirling, perhaps out of the country, perhaps up the river; at any rate, out of public life and into the obscurity of disgrace.

Should Love the Conventions. Titton Gazette. Harrisburgers certainly should make an effort to at least provide a building suitable for convention purposes. If it does not give evidence in the near future of a desire in this direction, it can expect nothing less than a change of meeting place to some city that will furnish the desired accommodation.

SUMMER DESPERATION. The time for ice is with us, and the dealer comes around, And hands it out in ounces while you pay him by the pound, And the thing that really strikes you in the nature of a chill Is the feeling hovering 'round your back whenever you get his bill. But the people have to have it in the sultry days of June, You might as well go bankrupt as be scorned to death at noon, If discomfort overwhelms you, what's the use of back and loam, So we'll put another mortgage on the dear old home. —Washington Star.

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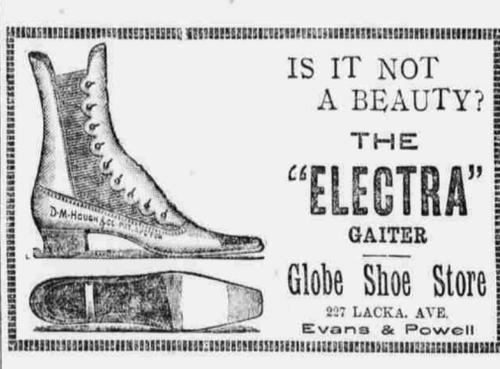
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