

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 12, 1894.

THE SCRANTON OF TODAY.

Come and inspect our city. Elevation above the tide, 700 feet. Extremely healthy. Estimated population, 1894, 103,000. Registered voters, 28,500. Value of school property, \$750,000. Number of school children, 12,000. Average amount of bank deposits, \$10,000,000. It is the metropolis of northeastern Pennsylvania. Can produce electric power cheaper than Niagara. No better point in the United States at which to establish new industries. See how we grow: Population in 1850, 9,223. Population in 1870, 35,000. Population in 1880, 45,350. Population in 1890, 75,215. Population in 1894 (estimated), 103,000. And the end is not yet.

Years hence, Democracy may decide a new generation of voters. At present, its cake is dough.

The Prohibition Vote.

The progress of the Prohibition vote in this state is an interesting study. Its first gubernatorial nominee, S. B. Chase, in 1872, out of a total vote of 672,306, received 1,259, or less than one-fifth of 1 per cent. Four years later, this vote grew to 13,244 for R. Audley Brown, out of 699,564 votes cast, or a fraction over 2 per cent. This was the Prohibition party's halcyon year of growth. At that time it looked as if it might yet acquire prominence as a decisive factor in the situation.

Then came the Hoyt campaign of '78, in which Franklin H. Lane, with a Greenback competitor, polled only 3,653 out of 702,038 votes, the merest fraction above one-half of 1 per cent. The Beaver campaign of 1882 brought five candidates into the field, and Alfred C. Pettit, the "Temperance" nominee, polled only 5,195 out of 742,903 votes, again considerably less than 1 per cent. The marked personal prestige and popularity of Charles S. Wolfe in 1886 increased the Prohibition vote to 32,458 out of a total of 519,312 votes, or nearly 6 per cent. Four years ago, with John D. Gill as the third party nominee, Wolfe's vote dwindled down one-half, or, to be exact, to 16,195 out of a total vote of 528,196—less than 3 per cent. And finally, with our own estimable townsman, Mr. Hawley, as the standard bearer in the contest ended last Tuesday, the Prohibition vote is only 18,430 out of a total of 935,155, again less than 2 per cent.

To the unbiased mind, a study of these figures will, we believe, indicate that whatever the moral influence of the Prohibition party and however estimable the personnel of its membership, it is not what can fairly be called, in the ordinary significance of the term, a winning party. There is today less sign of a general dissolution of the old parties in its favor than there ever has been. Neither is its growth sufficient to justify the hope that at some remote day it will have reached a commanding position by the law of mathematical increase. One cannot withhold admiration from the small but earnest band of men who year after year cling to this partisan faith with something of the fine zeal that the early Crusaders clung to the hope of rescuing Jerusalem from the infidel. But, in the cold view of latter-day utilitarianism, what does it profit them? What do they expect to achieve?

The revised returns show that Brooklyn, too, favors consolidation with New York. The cleaning out of Tammany on the one hand and of McLoughlinism on the other would indeed make a magnificent corner stone to the long-dreamed-of Greater New York.

Regulate Travel by Trolleys.

Among the questions that are quite certain to come before the next legislature is one of rapidly growing interest and importance—the regulation of the trolley. With avenues of electric transit multiplying on every hand and in every direction; with the volume of litigation from this source increasing every second and with a swelling chorus of urban complaint at the rapacity, inefficiency or carelessness of the trolley companies before it as an impressive reminder, the legislature at its forthcoming session cannot easily escape from its obvious responsibility in these premises. It will be expected to formulate general laws regulating the rights of passengers and property owners which are almost entirely absent from the statute book today, because not deemed necessary under the conditions of steam travel; and it will be expected, also, while formulating these laws, to bear in mind the interests of the people as well as the interests of the carrier corporations.

The state of New Jersey offers one or two good suggestions in this direction. Last year its legislature passed a law requiring street railway companies to obtain the consent of a majority of the property owners along a given route before a track could be laid or the trolley system introduced. It occurs to us that this kind of law in Pennsylvania would do away with one very common source of complaint and be decidedly more satisfactory than the present arrangement whereby a corrupt or careless council may, if it choose, give every street in any city over, free of cost, to the purposes of a traction company which very seldom is actuated by pure philanthropy. In similar manner, the property owners ought to have the right to decide whether the wires of a

trolley system using part of their street shall be permitted to depend from unsightly poles and guys or be properly buried in a street conduit, as such wires are now buried, with entire success, in a number of western cities.

But, more important, even, than this is the question whether state or local legislation shall regulate the running of trolley cars, the keeping of schedules, the seating of passengers and other details essential to the safety and comfort of the people. If this duty is to be entrusted to municipal councils in the case of purely local street railway systems there ought also to be stringent state laws to govern inter-urban travel. And a general law calling for the enforcement of proved violations would be an effective supplement. The promiscuous packing together of men, women and children in the trolley cars of any large city, notably our own, during the time of busiest travel, has reached the proportions of an intolerable nuisance which cannot be too quickly corrected. A "no seat, no fare" law is in order; also a law requiring every car to be limited to a certain maximum number of passengers, with a provision for extra cars for every fraction over this limit, under penalty of heavy fine or forfeiture of charter.

The present farcical laxity in the regulation of street railway travel will not long be endured. The people are becoming too conscious of their own rights and of their own power.

The country has the money, the men and the hope. Why, then, not have the business revival?

The Defeat of Mr. Davies.

By reference to the official returns tabulated on page seven it will be seen that the unfortunate defeat of Thomas D. Davies for county treasurer has been due to two conspicuous causes; first, the treachery of self-styled Republicans who spent time and money in an otherwise fruitless effort to defeat their own party ticket; and secondly, the individual popularity of Mr. Schadt, which, notably in the Fourth, Ninth and Seventeenth wards, caused the element of personal friendship in some instances to outweigh party fealty. The latter cause is more easily forgiven than the former. Mr. Schadt, as a young man who has been active and prominent in local affairs, naturally appealed to his warm Republican friends who, never suspecting that the candidacy of Mr. Davies would be unsuccessful, thought that it could safely spare their complimentary votes. Many of these unquestionably now regret that this feeling of personal esteem should have been the means of defeating a worthy and honorable Republican, whose fitness for public office certainly equals that of any other nominee on the ticket.

Unfortunate, however, as this phase of the situation undoubtedly is, it is certainly less discreditable than is the clear evidence of deliberate party treachery which the returns exhibit as the handiwork of the contingent of emittered soreheads led by ex-Mayor John H. Fellows. Once fairly defeated in convention this contingent, under the lead of a man who had repeatedly held office through the suffrages of fellow Republicans, immediately started out with the avowed purpose of knitting every man on the successful ticket. The midnight conferences held by him and his co-conspirators with the Democratic managers; his futile effort to get signatures to an independent candidacy for congress; and finally the financial pool contributed by these men to pay the expenses of an organized body are facts of notorious prominence. But, finding after a time that the contract of defeating the whole ticket was an impossible one, the revolutionists, in a last gasp of jealousy and revenge, passed an order along the line to drop the fight on the other candidates and to concentrate it on Mr. Clemens and Mr. Davies. This will account for the falling off of Mr. Davies' vote in many election districts where his associates on the ticket polled the normal party vote. Although this defection, cowardly as it was in view of all the circumstances, would have proved ineffectual had there been no complimentary voting for Mr. Schadt, we confidently submit to the fair judgment of the loyal Republicans of the county that less blame attaches to mistaken friendship than to deliberately plotted treachery and systematic conspiracy within the party lines.

So far from falling in the estimation of impartial public opinion as a consequence of his narrow defeat, Mr. Davies distinctly gains in popular esteem. To the respect which is commended by his admitted integrity and unswerving honesty he may now add the admiration which is his by reason of the examples he has made. Deep down in the American heart there is a feeling of profound disgust for the cowardly skulker who after licking the hand of a friend takes advantage of the night to stab his benefactor in the back. As first class examples of what decent partisans will never condense to be the case of John H. Fellows and those leagued with him in his plot of party betrayal, stands luminously out upon the face of the official returns with most unenviable significance.

Nor, we fancy, will decent Republicans soon forget the lesson they impress.

The emperor of Germany evidently does not know what Lincoln so well understood; that in the government of sane men love is far more potent than fear.

Not Settled, by a Good Deal.

Moved by the spirit of prophecy which sometimes settles upon great minds soon after the occurrence of some stirring event, the Philadelphia Inquirer dogmatically says: "After this let us hear no more of free silver—certainly not from any Republican quarter. All such heresies belong to the Democrats. Let them have a monopoly of them. Protection and honest money will win in '96 and nothing else will."

We are reluctant to question a fact which is thus so decisively and summarily disposed of; nevertheless, it might be well for the Inquirer to at least let the country come to the bridge of 1896 before insisting that it shall instantly cross it. If the Inquirer will consult the most prominent Republican leaders of its own state it will doubtless ascertain that there is just as

strong a disposition today as there was one week ago to give the silver producers of the west a fair and reasonable chance; provided this can be done without hurt to other equally important interests. The idea that the large plurality of last Tuesday stamps everything west of the Mississippi as contra-banded as one that might well be dismissed before it gets much further disseminated.

"Protection and honest money" is a good slogan. We heartily accept it. But in using the first word of that shibboleth, let us not restrict its meaning entirely to the iron mills and coal mines of Pennsylvania. If it is good for these, let us be manly enough to extend the same protection to the silver mines of Montana and Colorado. And as for honest money, that money will be most honest which shall give to every section a fair and reasonable diffusion of prosperity, yet not seek to restrict the currency of a great people to the insignificant metallic bulk of a small creditor class.

The Republican party is unequivocally committed to honest bimetallicism. It cannot consistently draw back from its promised use of American silver even to please so excellent a newspaper as the Philadelphia Inquirer.

When Lord Rossbery declared that in its foreign policy England lost sight of political parties he defined a truth which Americans, too, ought to adopt. The honor of the nation in foreign lands should be as dear to Democrats as to Republicans. The opportunities for heated difference over details of domestic administration are abundant for all the yearlings of partisan enthusiasts.

The inhabitants of New York state cities have acquired the habit of looking too often to Albany for government which they should establish at home. It is a mighty poor city which cannot paddle its own canoe.

Business prosperity is the child of hopeful public opinion. And public opinion just now is uncommonly hopeful.

ELECTION ECHOES.

Chairman Reeder, of the Center county Republican committee, attributes a large share of the credit for the unparalleled victory in that county to the influence of the Republican press, which was very carefully circulated in Center, under the campaign committee's direction. The difference between Center county Republicans and those who controlled the Republican battle in Lackawanna will be apparent when it is said that the latter did not circulate one extra paper. So far as is now known, Lackawanna county in this respect stands absolutely unique among the close counties in the state.

Representation in the next Republican state convention will be based upon the Republican vote cast last Tuesday. Philadelphia will, it is said, have more than one-third of all the delegates in the convention.

General Hastings displayed good sense when he requested those Belleville friends who wanted to honor him with an immense justification meeting to apply to charity the money that would have been required to cover this needless expense. A similar rule throughout the country would do much to alleviate Democratic-bred distress.

Now that General Hastings has got the "out" of his mind, the next deputy attorney general, George C. Hutchinson, of Huntington, sergeant-at-arms of the senate in the session of 1891, ex-Lieutenant Marshal Hiram, of Beaver, and Representative Nesbitt, of Allegheny, who was defeated for renomination, are aspirants for deputy secretary of the commonwealth. General Hastings' private secretary will, it is thought, be Lewis S. Bettler, of Philadelphia.

Up on the hill, at Harrisburg, the geese have it that Senator Thomas, of Philadelphia, having been chosen president pro tem of the senate at the close of the last session, will, of course, be again chosen when the senate shall convene, and Edward W. Smiley, of Venango, will again be chief clerk. The other clerkships and minor offices will not be parcelled out until the appointment of the state committee. In the house it looks as if Harry F. Walton, of Philadelphia, would be elected speaker. There are other candidates, notably, Niles, of Tioga; Kunzel, of Luzerne; Seyfert, of Lancaster; Farr, of Lackawanna, and others, who, if defeated for the speakership will probably secure the chairmanship of an important committee.

Chief Clerk Charley Voorhees will be opposed for re-election by Resident Clerk A. D. Fetterly; and should it become necessary to select a third man a strong effort would undoubtedly be made in behalf of Fred W. Flett, of Scranton, who enjoys friendly relations with both and who would doubtless be an acceptable compromise.

Major McDowell, whose humorous speech withdrawing from the field in favor of Colonel George F. Hart was a happy feature of the last state convention, will seek consolation for the loss of his congressional seat by striving to succeed ex-Representative James Kerr, of Clearfield, as chief clerk of the house during Fifty-fourth congress. It is probable that he will receive the unanimous, indorsement of the Keystone delegation.

The Republicans of Williamsport are naturally proud of the splendid record made by their legislative candidate, Emerson Collins, who defeated Walter E. Ritter, the present member, by 1,110 which is nearly 500 in excess of General Hastings' plurality. Already there is talk of sending Mr. Collins to congress.

Senator Cameron and Representative Sibley are quoted in a Denver dispatch as having favored the formation of a National silver party, with Cameron as its presidential nominee, standing upon a platform favoring free coinage and protection. Senator Cameron, however, denies this.

The election of Sam Miller to be judge of the Thirty-fifth, or Mercer, judicial district evens up the political score which Miller's friend, Chief Justice, and other Republicans who, ten years ago, elected S. S. Mehard, a popular young Democrat, to the bench. Judge Mehard made an admirable record for impartiality and will retire with the genuine respect alike of political friends and foes.

It is intimated that Speaker-to-be Reed will select John Dalzell as chairman of the Fifty-fourth congress; while Charles W. Stone, of Warren, is as good as slated for the no less important chairmanship of

the committee on coinage, weights and measures. Other Pennsylvania members who look forward to chairmanships are W. A. Stone, of the judiciary committee; Alfred E. Harmer, of the District of Columbia committee; Robert Adams, Jr., of the library committee, and Thad. M. Mahon, of the committee on war claims.

THE PASSING OF GROVER.

I am dying, Wilson, dying. Ebb the spirit from me fast, As my being chills and shivers. In the cool November blast, Hush thy groans, and cease thy rantings. Check thy sob, and turn thine ear, Hark to the words of wisdom, Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

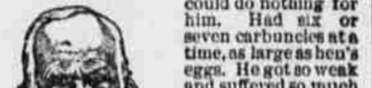
If the man of dark devices Dare assail my fame at home, Where the Tiger's doubtful wrallings Sound from Brooklyn unto Rome, Seek my benches, say it's certain That my pride is hard to kill, And I'm glad they sheath their weapons In the frame of David Hill.

Though my wan and scathed legions Broke and ran in panic fear, Though from all the coasts and regions Came no note of joy or cheer; Though my staunchest, guest soldiers Over land and sea, and aghast, I must perish, a Colossus, Clad in my supremest nerve.

As for thee, star-eyed Free Trader, Glorious sorcerer of the blind, Smooth my path to oblivion With the coinage of thy mind. Give our rivals power and prestige Over land and sea, and aghast, I can scorn such vulgar triumphs While I list thy learned lore.

I am dying, Wilson, dying. They have got me on the run, Congressmen are falling from me Like the dew before the sun. Where are now my English brethren? Where is Johnson? Holman? Tell— Wrap the curtains gently round me, Free Trade, England, Mills, farwell, —Pittsburg Times.

Carbuncles Large as Hen's Eggs! Mrs. Nason (Gorham), of Danversville, King William Co., Va., writes as follows: "For about eight or ten years my father, Col. T. U. Fogg, of West Point, Va., was laid up with carbuncles, the worst that I ever saw. He tried everything he heard of, his doctor could do nothing for him. Had six or seven carbuncles at a time, as large as hen's eggs. He got so weak and suffered so much he could not walk a step. In 1872 he had his bed put in the middle of his room and got on it to die. No one expected him to get well. He saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advised for all blood disorders. Before he had taken half a bottle of 'Discovery' they began to go away. Two bottles entirely cured him. He is now 70 years old, and enjoys good health."



COL. T. U. FOGG.

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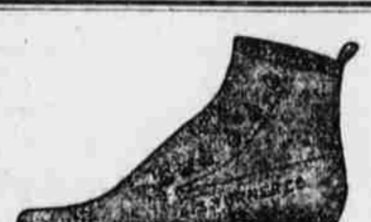
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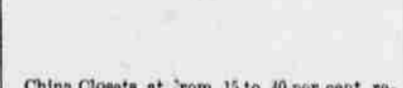
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