

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 13, 1894.

THE SCRANTON OF TODAY.

Come and inspect our city. Elevation above the tide, 740 feet. Extremely healthy. Estimated population, 1894, 103,000. Registered voters, 30,500. 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, 22,223. Population in 1870, 25,000. Population in 1880, 42,500. Population in 1890, 75,116. Population in 1894 (estimated), 103,000. And the end is not yet.

For a man who expects soon to recover \$100,000 in reparation for damages inflicted on his character, the Honorable William H. Hines certainly acts strangely in stopping his subscription to the leading Wilkes-Barre Democratic newspaper. No doubt he is beginning to feel the pinch of Democratic times; but, then, \$100,000 will pay a good many newspaper bills.

Repeat the Income Tax. One of the very first things that the Republican majority in the Fifty-fourth congress should undertake to accomplish is the repeal of the income tax. It should pass a repeal bill in the house, indorse it in the senate and send it to the president for him to veto at his peril. If the vote of last Tuesday means anything, it means that the people do not approve the substitution of direct for indirect taxation and, by a large majority, are not in favor of the officious intermeddling which would repair its own deficits by levying legalized toll upon honest industry and thrift.

The income tax will soon become operative, and it will then be seen, to the satisfaction of the most skeptical, that it is a source of revenue which not only offends every American tradition of justice and fair play, but which also opens the door to rank partiality in its assessment and gross frauds in its collection. Beginning upon the foundation of injustice and inequality, it will become doubly unequal and unjust through the wrongs which will attend its practical enforcement. Indeed, we doubt if it will be enforced with any approach to seriousness, so well are we convinced that the independent spirit of the American people will not tolerate the intermeddling in their private business affairs of partisan revenue agents with grudges to vent as well as "tips" to earn.

Be this as it may, however, the income tax must go. There can be no further mistaking the popular preference for the raising of revenue by means of indirect taxation, such as customs duties and internal revenue imposts. Even though it may be inexpedient to immediately undertake any general dismemberment of the Wilson-Gorman tariff, there can be no reasonable protest from any respectable quarter against the summary repeal of this odious class blackmail levied by the Democratic party under the whip lash of Populistic lunacy and socialist ferment.

The United Press correspondent who wired a report to the Philadelphia office on Sunday that McDonald had defeated Vaughan for senator, according to the official count, by 170 plurality, is entitled to first honors as the most cheerful liar on record. And the cream of the joke is that nine-tenths of the United Press newspapers in Pennsylvania were hoaxed by it. Explanations are in order.

The New County Fever.

With another session of the legislature near, there is noticeable a marked revival in the new county agitation. It is certain that one new county bill will be introduced—that to erect portions of Luzerne and Schuylkill into a third division—and it is possible, although hardly probable, that the new Elwood and Anthracite projects—the former affecting Lawrence, Mercer and Butler and the latter mildly threatening a division of Lackawanna and Susquehanna—may be formulated. In any event, however, the only one which will be seriously considered is the one first mentioned. It has twice been before the legislature. Each time the Luzerne members who favored it have been vigorously assailed because of their connection with it and each time they have been triumphantly sustained by the people. This time the claim is made that the proposition has gained sufficient momentum to carry it in safety through house and senate, and before a Republican governor who will, it is predicted, accord it his approval.

A new route to win favor has been adopted by the measure's advocates. Heretofore it was proposed to call the new county Hazle county. This time the bill will designate it as Quay county. The territory in question, that is to say, the southwestern part of Luzerne and the northern part of Schuylkill, embraces a population of about 65,000 persons, and would, in the opinion of the Hazleton Sentinel, which is the new county's persistent champion, "make a large and wealthy county without very much affecting either Schuylkill or Luzerne. Only a few townships would be taken from Schuylkill, just enough to get the necessary

400 square miles, and all of them territory that would be greatly con-ven-enced by having a county seat at Hazleton. Many of the residents of these townships, in fact, are obliged to go through Hazleton to reach Pottsville, a distance of forty-seven miles, while inhabitants of lower Luzerne, while obliged to go fifty miles to reach the county seat at Wilkes-Barre. To do this they are obliged to cross three mountain chains. The work of the courts of both counties is very much behind, owing to the enormous volume of business, and the situation as at present constituted amounts to a practical denial of justice to the people of the county. To take away the territory cut from either county would really be of advantage to both the old counties, as at present it costs more to both of them to govern this territory than they receive from the territory in taxes, owing to the enormous mileage. The portion that asks to be cut off pays in all, at present about \$50,000 taxes, which is more than sufficient, as statistics show, to run over thirty-three counties of the state."

It must be admitted that there is a large measure of justice in the complaint of these people at their present unsatisfactory county government. The lawlessness of the Hazleton region has become proverbial—not because the people of that region are worse than those of corresponding regions elsewhere, but because of the inevitable official laxity of the present system of attenuated government. The one drawback to the erection of the proposed Quay county is that it would set an example in new county making which would soon deluge the legislature with similar propositions having less foundation of justice and fair play. If the Quay county project shall again fail of its purpose, this will most likely be the prime cause of its defeat.

In the hour of defeat "Boss" Croker grows philosophic. "Politics," he says, "is like a ship plying between two ports and patronized by the public. If the ship makes cruise after cruise for a long time without being overhauled and inspected carefully she is sure to become unpopular with the travelling public, as barnacles and other submarine growths cause her bottom to become foul. She loses her speed and patronage, so that if her boilers do not blow up she is forced to stop and send her to the drydock for repairs, as the public have lost their confidence in both the ship and her crew." The inference from this somewhat mottled figure of speech presumably is that Tammany is only temporarily dried-out. We wish we could muster up sufficient confidence to dispute this assertion. Unfortunately, the history of municipal thievery is nearly all on Croker's side.

Woman and the Ballot.

The conversion of so practical a politician as ex-Postmaster General Clark to woman suffrage is a significant fact of the time. Having made a personal study of the experiment in Colorado, he records it as his honest conviction that the placing of the ballot in the hand of the fairer sex has done much to lift that state out of the mire of Populistic misgovernment into which indiscriminate male suffrage had plunged it, and has been attended, as yet, with few if any serious evils. This brings us back again to our old contention that while a majority of the intelligent women of this country may not yet want to assume the serious responsibilities of the suffrage, they will have as good a right to that privilege when they shall really desire it as have the majority of intelligent males, today. It has not yet been established to our satisfaction that that rule is intrinsically just or fair which refuses to take the ballot of an intelligent woman and yet unprotestingly accepts the ignorant vote of the illiterate and unthinking male.

If the purification of the American ballot is ever to be achieved with even approximate success, we contend that it will be achieved along the line of fitness to vote, and not along the line of discrimination against color or sex.

Wilson on His Defeat.

Professor Wilson, in a carefully prepared statement in explanation of his party's overthrow, compresses his reasons into the following paragraphs: "The counsels of calamity are seldom wise, and a vast multitude of voters rush blindly and passionately into the assaulting ranks with no pure idea of what they are to gain by doing so, and with only the consciousness of their own hurt for which they are eager to punish somebody and that somebody is necessarily the ruling, not the minority, party. Moreover, the whole teaching of the protective system trains men to depend not on individual effort, the plain virtues of industry, thrift and temperance, for business prosperity and material comfort, but on government aid and laws of congress. We may rally a majority against the system itself, but it is a much harder and longer task to purge their minds of a generation of false teaching. Today it is the Republican party that is the beneficiary of this popular discontent. More than once in recent elections it has been the victim of it."

With reference to Democracy's future, Professor Wilson says much, of which this is the essence: "I do not believe the people have rebuked or discarded tariff reform in their action last Tuesday. To suppose such a thing would be to accuse the American people of a levity and fickleness of purpose utterly inconsistent with capacity for self-government. To contend that the people have now chastised the Democratic party for doing what they put it in power to do is to question their honesty and intelligence. If they have inflicted chastisement because of its dealing with the tariff it has been rather because the party did not carry out, with sufficient promptness and thoroughness, the work they committed to it and because they held the whole party responsible for the actions of a few of its representatives in thwarting, delaying and maiming this great work. It is hazardous of course, to indulge in hypotheticals, but I have no doubt that had the bill which passed the house on the first day of February passed the senate as early as April or May in substantially its original shape the result in many sections of the country would have been reversed, and the Democratic party might even have weathered the industrial storm with credit, if not success. There is much that is plausible in

this explanation; and we will be generous enough to believe that Mr. Wilson is absolutely sincere. No less sincere, however, are those much-abused Protectionists in the Democratic camp who insist that only their intervention in the senate saved the Democracy from utter and merciless annihilation. The wicked partner idea works both ways, in politics as well as in business; and while Professor Wilson blames it all on Senators Gorman, Bruce and Smith, there is no lack of counterbalancing blame, from good Democratic sources, for the estimable professor himself. But, whichever view one chooses to take, one thing at least is sure: The Democratic party, as at present constituted, will be unfit to reform the tariff until it shall first have succeeded in reforming itself. And in the meantime, conservative Republicanism will do well to spare it the necessity of again undertaking the task at which it has once so completely failed.

Few Democratic tears will be shed over Hines' defeat. About the dearest kind of a dead man in politics is a dead demagogue.

Demagogism's Emphatic Rebuke.

John Leisenring's official plurality in Luzerne county over William H. Hines, for congress, is 5,470, or exactly 1,871 votes more than were given for General Hastings, who led the remainder of the ticket. This means that 936 more Democrats voted for Leisenring than there were Democrats who voted for the Republican candidate for governor. The Leisenring plurality is by all odds one of the finest expressions of popular rebuke that has ever been administered to blatant demagogism which seeks to trade upon public calamity and individual misfortune. It is a notification to Mr. Hines that his career as a politician is at an end; and that, for one time in their lives, even the Democrats of Luzerne county have arisen to flagellate the windy emptiness of a typical agitator. When it is remembered that what odds Mr. Leisenring fought—how, having had the temerity to succeed in business; and to reach an influential position as a wielder of capital and a generous employer of labor, he naturally became the target of envy and the objective point of socialist abuse—the victory which he has won becomes additionally lustrous as a tribute to resolute common sense and triumphant principle. Upon the other hand, had he been defeated, it would have given just ground for the inquiry whether, after all, the ability of the people to govern themselves discriminatingly is not frequently disproved.

The price of bread is being reduced about the country on account of the low price of flour. Scranton bakers will no doubt gracefully fall into line. There really seems no reason why the price of a loaf of bread should be the same as it was fifteen or twenty years ago, when a barrel of flour cost more than twice as much as it does today and when labor rates were much higher.

CHATS BY THE WAY.

A. J. Colborn, Jr., who went to Philadelphia just before the close of the campaign, at the express invitation of David Martin to deliver seven political speeches, could not get away until those he had given to seventeen. Even then, only an attack of illness released him from the demands of the city committee. One of his experiences before a Philadelphia audience was dramatic. It was the Saturday night that Governor McKinley and General Hastings alternated at two monster meetings, the principal one at the Academy of Music, where Major McKinley spoke first. It so happened that Mr. Colborn was chosen to follow General Hastings at the other gathering, with instructions to hold the audience until McKinley should arrive. No one knew just when this would be. After speaking with telling effect for more than half an hour, "our Jack" decided that if Mr. McKinley didn't intend to get there in proper season that wasn't his fault, hence he proceeded to declaim his peroration in this way:

"After all the havoc, ruin and loss that his agitation had cost to the industries of his countrymen, it was but natural that 'Sir William Wilson should feel for consolation to the applauding legions of Great Britain, who received him with open arms. Leaving Englishmen to wine and dine the stout champions of English interests, you men of Philadelphia, you fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, will turn to greet the defender of your interests and your political faith, who comes among you in the person of Ohio's gallant governor, Major William McKinley!"

As he spoke, he turned impressively toward one of the wings of the stage and, sure enough, at the very instant the crowd gave way and a man came to the front who was none other than Major McKinley himself. The enthusiasm that followed was something extraordinary. It was fully ten minutes before McKinley could begin his speech.

The coincidence was wholly unpremeditated, yet no doubt half the audience thought it pre-arranged. With the trolley railway already a fixture in our American life, it ought to be possible soon for material improvement to manifest itself in the quality of trolley car accommodations. The bare-knuckled characteristics of most winter street cars are as unnecessary as they are crude. There is absolutely no fair reason why for five cents the average passenger aboard a street car should not receive as comfortable a seat as the average passenger receives who pays three cents a mile to the steam car officials. The St. Louis trolley company, which has ordered palace cars correctly interprets a growing public demand. When will the palace street car materialize in Scranton?

The faculty of Lafayette college, in vetoing a proposed game with Princeton, assumes that foot ball, as now played, is dangerous and brutal. And is not right? Those who recall the scene in this city, a few weeks ago, when a robust and strapping youth was pounced upon by a horde of kicking, yowling men, with a crack, his thigh bone broken so that his ragged ends jutted out through the bleeding flesh, are not open to argument on this point. Foot ball as a pastime may have its good points; but it is yet far too barbarous.

If the undertone of confidence now audible among Scranton business men shall expand into the business revival that most persons regard as certain to result from Republican restoration, it will soon be time to revive the quaintest new armory project. That was originally proffered as much by "Democratic times" as by anything else. Give Scranton its "second wind" and the new armory will certainly materialize.

The uncertainties of politics have seldom been better illustrated than in the election of George Llewellyn, of Pittston, to the Luzerne prothonotaryship. The day Mr. Llewellyn was nominated he was three hundred miles from the convention and probably had no thought of becoming a candidate for office. When the congressional nomination went to John Leisenring and the judgeship to Captain Dart, the leaders of the convention decided it was time to do something for the upper end, and hence threw the prothonotaryship to it. It is doubtless the exact truth to say that Mr. Llewellyn was as greatly surprised as Mr. Schappert was when informed of his election.

ELECTION ECHOES.

Congressman Springer was beaten 2,938 votes, a change of 5,190. New York's court of appeals will become Republican on Jan. 1. It is said the president sent a large check in aid of Wilson's campaign for reelection.

F. R. Downing, the only Democrat elected to congress from Illinois, has 9 majority. Friends of Jerome B. Niles, of Tioga county, will push him for speaker of the house at Harrisburg. It is thought that Mr. Culberson, of Texas, will be "Father" of the Fifty-fourth congress.

One Populist and one Republican have been elected to congress from Texas, and the Democrats elect the governor by 21,000. Congressman A. C. Harmer, of Philadelphia, was elected by the biggest majority of any national representative in the state. In round numbers it was 15,000.

The proposed "Greater New York" by consolidation was carried in the cities and towns concerned by 38,869 majority of 294,913 votes cast, of which majority Brooklyn contributed 1,708.

By far the smallest votes of all the sixty-seven counties was cast by Cameron, Pike and Forest. Cameron polled just 140 Republican and Democratic votes, Pike gave 1,534 and Forest went Pike just one vote better, 1,537.

A Bellefonte dispatch says that General Hastings has already begun to feel the penalty of a successful candidate for office. On Saturday he was besieged by a hoard of office seekers from all over the state, nearly 100 applicants visiting the governor-elect to ask for places. General Hastings turned a colder ear to all, and refused to make any promises. He will leave Bellefonte today, to avoid the rush.

ALL WON.

It was evening. It was moonlight. It was late, and it was fair. I was courting. I was happy, I was brave, for she was there. She was pretty, she was blushing, she was willing to be wed—He arrived and he objected. He was papa, so I fled. I returned. He was repentant. She was coaxing her mamma. He relented, and I thanked him and forgave him—dear papa! Then he blessed us. I was happy, while she blushed a rosy red. He was willing. She was willing. I was willing. We are wed.—Vogue.

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DR. E. GREWER, The Philadelphia Specialist, and his associated staff of English and German physicians, are now permanently located at Old Postoffice Building, Corner Penn Avenue and Spruce Street. The doctor is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly demonstrator of physiology and surgery at the Medico-Chirurgical college of Philadelphia. His specialties are Chronic, Nervous, Skin, Heart, Womb and Blood diseases. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. The symptoms of which are dizziness, lack of confidence, sexual weakness in men and women, ball rising in throat, spots floating before the eyes, loss of memory, unable to concentrate the mind on one subject, easily startled when suddenly spoken to, and dull distressed mind, which unites them for performing the actual duties of life, making happiness impossible, distressing the action of the heart, causing flush of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, melancholy, tire easy of company, feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, lack of energy, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thought, depression, constipation, weakness of the limbs, etc. Those so affected should consult us immediately and be restored to perfect health. Lost Manhood Restored. Weakness of Young Men Cured. If you have been given up by your physician call upon the doctor and be examined. He cures the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Scrofula, Old Sores, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Affections of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Asthma, Deafness, Tumors, Cancer and Cripples of every description. Consultations free and strictly sacred and confidential. Office hours daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday, 9 to 2. Enclose five 3-cent stamps for symptom blanks and my book called "New Life." I will pay one thousand dollars in gold to anyone whom I cannot cure of EPILEPTIC CONVULSIONS or FITS. DR. E. GREWER, Old Post Office Building, corner Penn Avenue and Spruce Street, SCRANTON, PA.

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