

The Scranton Tribune

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NEW YORK OFFICE: TRINITY BUILDING, FRANK B. GRAY, MANAGER.

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SCRANTON, DECEMBER 14, 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, 52,500. Value of school property, \$750,000. Number of school children, 12,000. Average amount of bank deposits, \$10,000,000. It's the metropolis of northeastern Pennsylvania. Can produce electric power cheaper than Niagara. No better place in the United States at which to establish new industries.

The Harrisburg Patriot is remarkably kind in its anxiety lest the next National Republican nomination convention should slight Pennsylvania. But would the Patriot be offended if we ventured to intimate that Republicans will be thoroughly adequate to the task of naming their own nominees without feeling a need of Democratic help?

Much Ado About Nothing. If there is any trouble with the viaduct promoters more conspicuous than another, it is their misapprehension of the relative importance of things. Like our friend, Secretary Daniels, who elsewhere outlines his views of the mayor's recent veto, too many of these gentlemen precipitate themselves to the conclusion that all Scranton is fairly clamoring for that viaduct. This may be true, but we submit that it is not yet in evidence. We have yet to be convinced that even in Hyde Park there is the spontaneous, concerted and frantic demand for this structure which one would sometimes be led to believe while reading the minutes of the West Side board of trustees.

As a matter of fact, there are objections to the recent viaduct ordinance entirely apart from its indefinite cost. It proposed, if we recollect correctly, to cover only a portion of the road, leaving drivers the alternative of using the old road bed on either side. Such a plan would be more likely to increase than to diminish the present danger, inasmuch as the majority of truck drivers would continue to use the old roadway, in preference to attacking the viaduct's steeper grade; and would be increased risk of accident because of the viaduct's supports. A viaduct thus designed would, six times out of ten, defeat its own purposes, and succeed only in inflicting loss on the adjoining property owners.

Obviously, therefore, the mayor's veto of this ordinance would have been defensible without reference to the question of cost. A viaduct, to be of full service as a life protector, must cover the entire street and carry with it the condemnation of all adjoining properties. Such a viaduct, at West Lackawanna avenue, would cost perhaps as much as the Linden street bridge, and with the completion of that bridge would be rendered to a considerable degree superfluous. The people of Hyde Park may want that kind of a viaduct, and they may not. Some undoubtedly do; but are they in the majority? What evidence is there that they are? If not, why should a minority seek so earnestly to turn this viaduct question into a personal drive at one city official, instead of using the broader plane of an educational and impersonal discussion?

When we suggest that there is a political club in some of this ado, we do not wish to imply that the club is approved of by a majority of West Siders; or that it can be successfully used to brow beat the whole city of Scranton.

Superintendent Brockway has been reinstated and will resume his old place at the Elmira reformatory, a vindicated man. The triumph of Brockway will no doubt prove a warning to meddling people not to waste their time in interfering with official work, of which they know nothing.

Don't Be a Clam. There would be some pertinency in the present opposition, in certain quarters, to a paid fire department if the change from a voluntary to a paid service should involve a large bill of expense without offering a reasonable prospect of being ultimately worth such extra cost to citizens who foot the bills. There is absolutely none, however, now it is known that a paid service, at the utmost, would cost less than \$15,000 more per year than the present volunteer service costs; whereas it would involve a reduction in insurance rates equaling this additional cost, without calculating one cent's worth of extra saved property. It is very true that taxation in Scranton is high, in comparison with taxation in many villages which use sink holes for sewers and water-buckets in place of chemical engines and fire hose. But, upon the other hand, we have, in Scranton, fewer funerals and a smaller percentage of destructive conflagrations. Taxation has been high in this city, because the city has been transforming itself into a city, while many near-by places have remained in the village stage of arrested or suspended development. The volunteer hose company, like the volunteer policeman or the volunteer soldier, is a noble institution, for which no words of praise

are too eulogistic. In its place and where it cannot be replaced with something far better, it is invaluable, and heroic. But the full-grown city is as much deserving of a better fire service than that of the volunteer hose company as the full-grown nation is deserving of a standing, regular army, contrasted with undisciplined militiamen and mobs. This, for the reason that system and regularity, under any circumstances, are preferable to the lack of system and to the absence of regularity—a truth too self-evident to require debate. It is a notorious fact that the class of persons who object to needed municipal improvements, when wisely suggested, because they "cost too much" and because "taxes are already too high," is very frequently made up largely of those who, whether taxes be high or low, have no taxes to pay, and are simply grumbling for the amusement or prominence it gives them. This "clam" element is not without its representatives in Scranton; but we are eager to believe that in so important a matter as this proposed increase of the city's fire-fighting efficiency these prophets of penurioseness will find that they are in a hopeless minority; and will, therefore, give up the battle of obstruction which, in any event, will certainly be decided against them. In the words of another, "Don't be a clam!"

The evident distress that Scranton is causing some of our esteemed contemporaries is somewhat surprising, considering the avidity with which the same papers frequently wallow in it.

Christianity's Present Evolution. There will be many a responsive "Amen!" to that sentence in Archbishop Ryan's address, last Wednesday evening in Philadelphia, in which he exclaimed: "It is a pity that the Christian denominations do not think more about the points they have in common and less about those on which they differ." Possibly if there were, throughout the country, more frequent examples of the tolerance which, upon the occasion of which we write, brought this Catholic archbishop upon the same programme with Bishops Foss and Tanner, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and many eminent representatives of other Protestant denominations, just as that same tolerance once in this city brought him—an unprecedented guest—into a brilliant company of at least historically Puritanic New Englanders, Christian unity in name, would be mightily furthered in this land.

The occasion in question was a lecture for the benefit of the Antislavery monument fund of the Philadelphia brigade. It is not our purpose to follow the eloquent archbishop in his masterly address. The text of it, in the Philadelphia papers next day, occupied three columns, rich in learning, wit and polish. Speaking nominally of "Agnosticism," and its destructive influences upon society, the lecturer directed much of his argument to that more subtle type of what practically, is even more hurtful to real Christianity than is agnosticism—that sublimated sectarian egotism which, in the Christian churches, assumes that one sect's formula alone is right while all the other formulae, albeit sufficient for the faith of millions of trusting souls during all the centuries of differing rituals and creeds, are utterly deceptive and wrong. This is indeed a good time for this thought to be brought out; a good time for all liberal-minded men, whether Catholic archbishops or only Protestant laymen, to speak plain words of censure for our present-day bigotry, whatever its name, or form or phase.

No comment upon this question would be just that did not acknowledge the great progress which is everywhere making toward a broader and a higher Christian fellowship. As never before, men are coming to understand that creeds, like tools, are merely means toward grand results; and not things vital or venerable in themselves. The general acceptance of this truth is the one fact more conspicuous than all else in the theology of this period. It is the fact which, day by day, is robbing the inlets of his taunts and the agonies of his courage. So long as Christians wrangled boy-like among themselves, it required no great fund of philosophy for the unbeliever to profess indifference to Christian opinion. Not so, when sects shall exist but as conveniences, while the whole body of Christianity shall, in its essential principles and professions, be united and harmonious. Then it will take much self-assurance in the infidel to say: "All Christians are mistaken; I, alone, am wise!"

The new era in our theology which is bringing Protestants and Catholics into nearer agreement does not mean death to faith nor paralysis of conscience. It means, rather, sanity, knowledge and charity, of which the greatest, rarest and best is Christian charity.

Very general satisfaction will be experienced by Catholics and Protestants equally when they learn that Father Lambert, the keen analyst of Ingersollism, has, after a brief literary vacation, assumed editorial control of the New York Freeman's Journal. This gifted writer lost an earlier position in Philadelphia chiefly, it is believed, because he has been uncompromisingly liberal, straightforward and patriotic in his discussion of public questions and church polity; which failed, it seems, to please certain, conservative intermediaries. There are often some sacrifices connected with editorial honesty and candor; but we agree with Father Lambert that in spite of their honesty and candor ultimately pay.

Mr. Blaine and the Extremists. The attention of Republican tariff extremists is directed, for their own benefit, toward certain remarks made four years ago by that prince of protectionists, James G. Blaine, to a number of Republican congressmen who then wanted to enact almost a prohibitive tariff. We quote the words of Mr. Blaine as reported by W. E. Curtis, who was probably nearer to the great secretary of state than any other journalist: "You gentlemen," Mr. Blaine said to the ways and means committee when we raised the McKinley tariff, "are raising duties in the interest of manufacturers who do not need them, and the result will be that the farmer and the mechanic will have to pay more for his dry goods, his provisions, his drugs and medicines, his shingles and lumber, his hardware and implements. Then you take \$50,000,000 of duty off the single article of

sugar, and, pointing to the total, tell him to see how much you have reduced the tariff. But he will know better, and you will realize the fact when you come to count the votes on election day. The people of this country," continued Mr. Blaine in 1890, "are done with a high tariff, and duties have got to be cut down just as low as they can be without throwing open markets to the money of foreign manufacturers. The people do not want our industries destroyed, but they want a health of competition, under which our manufacturers will take care of themselves by producing better articles than can be obtained abroad. Hereafter," he declared, "the American workman will command the trade of the world by the superiority of his workmanship and not by the low prices of his goods."

No Republican with a memory has forgotten how earnestly, in that memorable year, Mr. Blaine strove to avert the excesses of the Fifty-first congress; how it took all the fire of his matchless eloquence to engrain upon the McKinley tariff its redeeming feature of reciprocity; and how, when these actions of his had made him unpopular with the extremists then in control of the party, he was gradually subjected to annoyances that, in the opinion of many, ultimately drove him from the cabinet and into a premature grave. This, to be sure, is ancient history, which the extremists would gladly forget; but it is still profitable for future guidance; and the lesson of it, so far from having been erased by the Republican victory of last November, is really strengthened by it until the most prominent members of the party—men like Senator Sherman, ex-Speaker Reed, Senator Quay, Chairman Hobeck and General Clarkson—have lately vied with each other in admissions to prudence and conservatism in future tariff changes.

Nineteen Republicans out of twenty know perfectly well that their party's platform favored merely an equalizing tariff—a tariff equal to the difference between home and foreign labor. Nineteen-twentieths of them will be satisfied to return to the wise teachings of the party's founders.

The first of a series of high-class concerts given at Young Men's Christian Association hall last evening was attended by a large and select audience, which included some of the best musical critics of the city. It is pleasing to note that the efforts of Mr. Hemberger and others to create a desire for music of the highest order are meeting with substantial recognition from our people. Although Scranton has quite a reputation about the country as a musical center there are branches in which ample field for missionary work exists. The inauguration of a series of concerts with the aim of producing instrumental effects of the first order is a step in the right direction.

The first almanac of the year, as usual, is the handsome compendium compiled by the Philadelphia Record. It devotes considerable space to Philadelphia affairs, but its general election statistics are concise, comprehensive and valuable.

The Chinese soldiers at Wei-Hai-Wei have declared their intention of absenting themselves the moment the Japs appear in front of their strongholds. It will thus be seen that the Chinese are gaining wisdom from past experience.

Conan Doyle's fondness for Philadelphia is probably not diminished by the fact that Philadelphia are the greatest readers of magazine serials in the world.

There is a growing suspicion that the hypnotism dodge will soon entirely supplant temporary insanity in the jugglery of defense in murder trials.

The Marquis of Queensberry antidote for hazing bids fair to prove highly effectual at Kingston seminary.

THE AMERICAN POLICY. From the New York Sun. The position and policy of the United States with regard to the exclusive control for all time of the Nicaragua canal and its approaches were set forth by an American statesman in 1851, with incomparable force, precision and foresight: "The states and territories appurtenant to the Pacific ocean and dependent upon it for commercial outlet, and hence directly interested in the canal, comprise an area of nearly 800,000 square miles, larger in extent than the German empire and the four Latin countries of Europe combined."

"If a hostile movement should at any time be made against the Pacific coast, threatening danger to its people and destruction to its property, the government of the United States would feel that it had been unfaithful to its duty and neglectful toward its own citizens if it permitted itself to be bound by a treaty which gave the same right through the canal to a war ship bent on an errand of destruction. It is reserved to its own navy, sailing for the defence of our coast and the protection of the lives of our people. And as England insists by the might of her power that her enemies in war shall strike her iron, she insists only by doubling the Cause of Good Hope, so the government of the United States will equally insist that the interior, more especially, and after route the canal shall be reserved for ourselves, while our enemies, if we shall ever be so unfortunate as to have any, shall be remanded to the voyage around Cape Horn."

"A consideration of controlling influence in this question is the well-settled conviction on the part of this government that only by the United States exercising supervision can the isthmus canals be definitely and at all times secured against the interference and obstruction incident to war. A mere agreement of neutrality on paper between the great powers of Europe might prove ineffectual to preserve the canal in time of hostilities. The first sound of a cannon in a general European war would in all probability annul the treaty of neutrality, and the strategic position of the canal, commanding both oceans, might be held by the first naval power that could seize it. If this should be done, the United States would suffer such grave inconvenience and loss in her domestic commerce as would enforce the duty of a defensive and protective war on her part, for the mere purpose of gaining that control which in advance she insists is due her position and demanded by her necessities."

The language is that of James G. Blaine, secretary of state, in his letter of Nov. 18, 1851, to Lord Granville, through Minister Lowell. But in that memorable communication and distinct notification to Great Britain, Mr. Blaine did no more than to give words to what has been for years the settled purpose of the American government and people.

That Nicaragua Canal Job. From the Philadelphia Times. The most serious objection to the bill as it stands is that the credit of the United States will be pledged for the payment of principal and interest upon bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000 in case the canal should fail to be a profitable investment or its management divert its revenues to some other purpose than that of paying its debts—possibilities not at all remote in view of the government's experience with the Pacific railways. Clear-headed people will not be blinded by the eloquent arguments of the friends of the bill to the very strong probability that the United States

must eventually own and operate the canal as a result of loaning its credit to the undertaking. The Hudson Press record. From the Wilkes-Barre Record. The attempt to call Mr. Mansfield before the curtain after the second act was frustrated in a perfectly proper manner and was in the nature of a compliment to the genius of Richard Wagner, the great tonal master, who first fought against the pernicious conventional practice of illustrating the story of a play or an opera by the appearance of the actors in any other manner than that belonging to their parts. Mr. Mansfield went word that he regretted he could not answer an encore, but his conscientious regard for his art would not permit it. The audience saw the point and acquiesced at once.

In Excellent Standing. From the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer. A bank with a capital of \$200,000, a surplus of \$25,000, and undivided profits amounting to \$50,000 may be said to be in a most excellent standing. The bank we refer to is the Third National of Scranton, of which William Connell is the president.

Nothing Too Good for It. From the Anthracite. The Scranton Tribune intimates that it will soon have a new house of its own. We are glad of it. There is nothing too good for a bright and vigorous paper like the Tribune.

POLITICAL POINTS. The authorship of the "Baltimore" financial plan is ascribed to Horace White, of the New York Evening Post.

The Lazear teachers' institute has appointed a legislative committee which will soon have a new home of its own legislation affecting educational interests. This committee comprises Robert Shiel, Pittston; David B. Gibbs, Luzerne; Albert Brettaup, White Haven; Irving A. Helkes, Plymouth; L. P. Bierly, Hazleton.

The announcement of the next secretary of the commonwealth," says the Harrisburg Patriot, "that he intends to devote his time and attention to the business of the department may be surprising but his purpose is commendable. The affairs of that office—with the exception of lifting the fees and drawing the salaries—have been conducted by proxy for four years past and it will be a relief to those having business with that important branch of the government to know that his head will be found where he is paid for staying. It looks as if Governor-elect Hastings means to give us a business administration."

Christmas Presents . . .

Useful and Ornamental goods for the holiday trade.

- LADIES' DESKS. CABINETS. BOOKCASES. LADIES' DRESSING TABLES. TEA TABLES AND LIBRARY TABLES, BRASS AND ONYX TABLES AND CABINETS (OF A GUARANTEED QUALITY). AN ELEGANT STOCK OF PICTURES AT MODERATE COST. FANCY BASKETS AND LAMPS. CALL EARLY AND MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS WHILE OUR ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE.

Hill & Connell, 131 AND 133 WASHINGTON AVE.

DINNER SETS

We are now showing the largest line of Dinner Sets ever displayed in this city. A splendid variety in

HAVILAND & CO., CHAS. FIELD HAVILAND, R. DELEWIERES & CO., FRENCH CHINA, CARLSBAD AND AMERICAN CHINA, PORCELAIN AND WHITE GRANITE WARE.

If you want a Dinner Set examine our stock before buying.

Coursen, Clemons & Co.

DR. HILL & SON ALBANY DENTISTS.

EUREKA LAUNDRY, 322 Washington Ave.

THAT WONDERFUL WEBER TONE IS FOUND ONLY IN THE WEBER PIANO GUERNSEY BROTHERS, WYOMING AVE.

GOLDSMITH'S WE HAVE Taken the Town

By storm with our magnificent display of Holiday Goods, and with the extremely low prices we are selling them at. If you are wise you will do your Holiday shopping now, and you will do it right here. Useful Holiday presents of all kinds, Umbrellas, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Smoking Jackets, Jewelry, Leather Goods, Celluloid Goods, Silverware, Toys, Games, Books, Booklets, Pictures, Rockers, Cushions, Lambrequins, Linen Sets, Rugs, Curtains, Carpet Sweepers.

COME AND SEE US IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE

Special Holiday department, second floor---take elevator. Articles selected now laid away for customers until wanted. We will discontinue giving away Crayon Portraits after December 31st, 1894. So those who are entitled to them are advised to order them now.

STOCKTAKING SALE



The Lackawanna Store Association, Limited.

We will sell for the next thirty days, previous to our inventory, Edwin C. Burt & Co.'s FINE SHOES FOR LADIES, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from regular prices. Every lady in Scranton and vicinity should avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase these celebrated shoes at the prices usually paid for ordinary goods.

We have several other bargains to offer. See our new novelties in FOOTWEAR FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We have original styles and designs.

A full line of Leggings and Overgaiters. Our stock of the J. S. TURNER CO.'S HIGH GRADE SHOES for gent's wear is complete. You will be pleased with our goods in all departments, having a fine line of Groceries, Hardware, Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishings, Etc.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Comprising Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Glove Boxes, Cigar Boxes, Sterling Silver-Mounted Card Cases and Pocket Books, Bill Books, Photograph Albums, Photograph Frames, Prayer Books, Family Bibles, Oxford Bibles.

The Most Elegant Line of Ink Stands Ever Shown in the City.

REYNOLDS BROS., Stationers and Engravers, 317 LACKAWANNA AVE.

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Set teeth, \$5.00; best set, \$8; for gold caps and teeth without plates, call for extra and bridge work, call for prices and references. TONALGIA, for extracting teeth without pain. No ether. No gas.

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SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING FREE BY DR. SHIMBURG



The Specialist on the Eye. Headaches and Nervousness relieved. Latest and Improved Style of Eyeglasses and Spectacles at the Lowest Prices. Best Artificial Eyes inserted for \$5.

305 Spruce Street, Opp. Old Postoffice.

Removal Sale of Furniture at HULL & CO.'S, 205 WYOMING AVENUE.

China Closets reduced 15 to 40 per cent. Dec. 12, 1894.

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 Medical-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, neural weakness in men and women, ball rising in throat, spots floating before the eyes, loss of memory, unable to concentrate the mind on any 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, will forbodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, melancholy, free 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, Cancers 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-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.

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All kinds of Fresh Fish, Lobster, Hard Crabs, Escallops and Shrimps; at PIERCE'S MARKET. PENN AVENUE.

HORSE SHOEING. JOHN HAMLIN, DOCTOR OF VETERINARY SURGERY.

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