

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JANUARY 3, 1895.

THE SCRANTON OF TODAY.

Come and inspect our city. Elevation above the tide, 710 feet. Extremely healthy. Estimated population, 1894, 102,000. Registered voters, 26,750. 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 point in the United States at which to establish new industries.

Population in 1860, 9,235. Population in 1870, 25,000. Population in 1880, 43,749. Population in 1890, 73,215. Population in 1891 (estimated), 102,000. And the end is not yet.

The Philadelphia Press yesterday in its Harrisburg correspondence says: "A great deal of bitterness has grown out of the contest in Lackawanna between Platt and Watkins for reading clerk of the house. Its results may be seen in future campaigns up there." The amount of bitterness represented in that fight is confined for the most part to one disappointed congressman. The Republicans of Lackawanna county are doubtless not losing sleep on his account.

Parkhurst, Lexow, Byrnes and Platt. In a long statement recently given to the press, Dr. Parkhurst makes some very pertinent observations with reference to the work of the Lexow committee. After attributing to the committee ample credit for the good influence its work is having in stimulating the cause of municipal purification throughout the country, and commending the fearlessness with which the forefront of that work was performed, he addresses himself to the singular leniency displayed by the committee, in the closing days of its investigation, toward Superintendent Byrnes. Upon this point he says: "We know that the character of the force was a reflection of the character of its chief executive and his immediate subordinates, and that however many captives might be beset, and however many sergeants might be cashiered, the gist of the matter would not be reached till we had arrived at the quality of the five men who together constitute its executive headship. We are not saying just yet that there was anything that could be proved against Mr. Byrnes; we are saying that the committee withheld their support from efforts made to show that there was something that could be proved against Mr. Byrnes. Their thoroughness broke down at that point. They stumbled just at the completion of their work. The presumption is on the side of the superintendent being as criminal as any other member of the force; so that the hesitancy to handle him as Williams was handled could not proceed from any prior conviction of his innocence. Wherever they have struck in their fork they have found rot; and whether Byrnes be guilty or not, he has been in rot for thirty-one years, and has been the executive head of rot for the last two years. The presumption, therefore, was against him, so that the endeavor to handle him thoroughly must have been grounded in some other consideration than that of his presumable innocence.

Dr. Parkhurst directly charges that the consideration which shielded Byrnes was two-fold: one, a pledge from Byrnes to help to defeat Tammany last November; and secondly, the giving to the committee of valuable information, upon the implied condition that such assistance from Byrnes would be properly appreciated. Continuing, he says: "To the degree in which they obtained help from Mr. Byrnes they put themselves practically under obligation to protect him. This acceptance of it mortgaged the committee to that extent, and one peculiarity of a mortgage is that it has to be paid off or foreclosed. Mr. Byrnes as a component element of the department was to that degree defendant. By being taken into the confidence of the prosecution he let himself out of the box and on to the bench, where he could kick out against the very men who were no more the subject of imputation than he was. We are not saying that there was any understanding, or at least any written stipulation, that if he would tell what he knew about other men in the department that were criminals, he should not be called to the witness stand, or if called, should be allowed to use the stand as a histrionic opportunity for criminating his official associates and celebrating his own personal and official innocence. But whether there was any such stipulation or not, the acceptance of his assistance practically involved the deal, and a committee that came down from Albany with the express purpose of investigating deals ought to have been punctiliously careful to avoid even the appearance of having a susceptible side for the very sort of offense that they were designated to detect and adjudge.

Dr. Parkhurst reviews the endeavor of Byrnes to block the doctor's own efforts, when first begun, at exposing the rottenness of the New York police; tells how systematically and persistently Byrnes used his every power as the head of that police system to thwart, persecute and embarrass the workings of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and to cast opprobrium on its president, and then asks how such a man, whether directly obstructing his own personal and official innocence, or whether there was any such stipulation or not, the acceptance of his assistance practically involved the deal, and a committee that came down from Albany with the express purpose of investigating deals ought to have been punctiliously careful to avoid even the appearance of having a susceptible side for the very sort of offense that they were designated to detect and adjudge.

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sive and cowardly, that he might have turned it upside down if he so desired, and the public would have stood by him. Referring to himself, the doctor said he had during the past thirty years done a little in that line himself, though he was nothing but a minister. Men like Byrnes, who have been in the midst of iniquity clear up to their ears for thirty years can fight iniquity if they want to. That they do not fight it, but try rather to shield it and hound those who do try to fight it is hardly acceptable proof of pure intentions and commendable innocence. The doctor closes thus: "I am aware that many who are our friends will take exception to this statement. Some will say that it is immodest. That is not a consideration that weighs with us. We are here to stay for a principle and we are here to stay. Compromises, evasions, shifts and deals we believe to be inimical to everything in the shape of true progress and permanent effect. We are not proud of our promotion nor hungry for popularity, but the Society for the Prevention of Crime was here before the senate committee came down, and will be here after the senate committee has gone back and the uncompromising line that we have followed in the past will be the line that we shall just as stoutly and unswervingly follow in the future.

This is one side of the case. We offer no apology for giving it in detail. Now let us look at the defence. Senator Lexow, when shown the foregoing statement at Albany, said: "I am not surprised at its tone of condemnation. I expected it, in fact. It is a sort of a 'Laysan's Own,' and that of a sort. Other men are getting credit for the work of exposure. Mr. Parkhurst has found that what he began superficially has been gone into very deeply and the work has outgrown him. In the law we would call it professional jealousy, if the committee's work of reform goes on. Dr. Parkhurst will have nothing to do but preach the Gospel.

Byrnes keeps discreetly silent, having taken the precaution, however, to resign in preference to being kicked out. But there is a fourth person in this episode who is more liberal with his words—a person who has for many years stood ominously in the background of Tammany misrule as one always willing to profit politically by Tammany's ill-gotten power—the person, in other words, of Thomas C. Platt. We find in the Wilkes-Barre Times of Monday an authorized interview had with Mr. Platt during a recent visit by him to Luzerne county. In this interview Platt says: "I opposed the methods of Dr. Parkhurst simply because they were not practical, and if adopted as a part of the reorganization would be no better than no reorganization at all. The doctor's idea of having a one-headed police force is altogether impractical and would put into the hands of the appointee a power which he could use to great disadvantage to the force. His intention in making these suggestions are no doubt sincere, but they are visionary and therefore of no use."

"What do you think of Parkhurst?" "He has done a great deal of good, but, by reason of the flattery of the New York newspapers, I am inclined to think his head has become swollen. His idea regarding the suppression of crime no longer amount to suggestions, or requests, but are given out in a way that has lately been a character of his. That is, they are issued as orders. When asked his opinion regarding any movement looking to the purification of the police force, or the suppression of crime, it has become his custom to say, this man 'must' go or that 'must' be done. Some are pleased by this method, but others—men of wisdom, who desire only practical reform—are inclined to not only take exceptions to it, but criticize it harshly."

"What will be the effect of Superintendent Byrnes' resignation from the police force?" "In my opinion," continued Mr. Platt, "superintendent Byrnes' resignation will not be accepted by Mayor Strong. The superintendent has been a valuable man to the city of New York and I believe when the force is reorganized he will be at its head."

So long as the use of the imperative mood was monopolized by Mr. Platt, Parkhurst, it appears, was all right; but so soon as the president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime began to lift scapula from Platt's Tammany friends and to interfere with Platt's pet project of bossing the Republican party of Manhattan island through the media of his pull with Mr. Croker's society, then he became "impractical" and "swell-headed." We do not think that the repiles of either Lexow or Platt call for much discussion. If read in immediate connection with Dr. Parkhurst's statement, calling Parkhurst "jealous," "impractical" and "swell-headed" will afford a measure of the caliber of the opposition to the movement which he so magnificently and fearlessly represents sooner than it will refute the cutting truth of Dr. Parkhurst's inclusive comments. These terms are mild compared with those hurled at him when, single and unaided, he left the quiet of his study to fight an evil said by nine men out of ten to be absolutely fortified against corrective attack. If he could survive the abuse of three years ago, when scarcely anybody was on his side, he need not worry much about the puerile sarcasm of squirming victims now that his cause has become the cause of civilization.

Good equalmen are possibilities, but like all good things they have to be worked for and fought for.

The man who is beaten at his own game is invariably the first one to squeal.

Turkey Should Be Blotted Out. The following letter, received by The Tribune yesterday from one of its valued subscribers, is typical of the sentiment that prevails among the masses of educated Americans: "The press dispatch concerning the terrible massacre in Armenia which you published this morning, fills me with horror, indignation and wrath. If this report is only a small foundation in fact, and it appears truthful in full, it is to humanity, without regard to race, nationality or creed, the most awful and terrible and make its voice heard in effectual rebuke and protest against such horrible atrocities. The nineteenth century cannot tolerate it, and if any government should exercise the savage cruelties of will beats upon mankind, whatever its power. The blood of unborn babes, of outraged women, of 15,000 of our foully-butchered fellow men cries out to us Americans with a voice that must be heard above every other voice, whether the Monroe doctrine, or other policy, for protest, help, revenge, not of slaughter, but the revenge of civilized men. A government that perpetrates or even tolerates such barbarities has no proper place among the governments of this century. Let the American people demand of the world that Turkey and the rotten oligarchy which rules it be blotted out from the family of nations and partitioned among those rulers who are fit to rule mankind. Let us here make our voice heard. Call the people together and let us force Washington to firm and strong petitions to take such action with other nations as will secure humanity against such suffering in the future. I would suggest that the pastors of

the city call a meeting of the people at once to give expression to their indignation and start a movement of moral and political protest, that shall be irresistible. Urge this in your columns.

The foregoing comments are none too severe, if a title of what the newspapers have told us about the Kurdish atrocities is true. It does not excuse the inactivity of the American state department in this matter to say that the men, women and children who were wantonly butchered before the eyes of inert if not applauding Turkish officials were not Americans. They were Christians; men as well entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as are any of the citizens of the United States. A sentiment can be awakened in this country, if proper effort be made, which dare not be ignored by the government at Washington. The interests of peace, of progress, of civilization demand that the sway of a dynasty incapable of protecting the common liberties of its people should be terminated by the united action of the Christian powers.

The issue of the Philadelphia Stockholder for yesterday consisted of twenty-four pages, containing one of the most comprehensive resumes of the financial and commercial resources of Philadelphia ever compiled in similar form. The leading article is by Joel Cook, of the Public Ledger, the foremost living authority on subjects pertaining to Philadelphia's mercantile growth. The Stockholder has become, in a brief time, one of the indispensable journals of its class, and we are glad to note its continued prosperity.

HARRISBURG DOTS.

Martin, Watres and Magee form a "third house" triumvirate which will doubtless be in evidence more than once during the session. A strong effort will be made to remove the Eastern question from Philadelphia to some more suitable site away from the city. It is the general understanding that ex-Representative Harry Hall will be suitably remunerated by Governor Hastings appoints his staff. Representative Lawrence, of Washington, is the oldest member of the house in years. Representative Stewart, of Philadelphia, is the oldest in continuous service. George Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, is the senior member of the senate in continuous service. Senator Hackenberg, of Northumberland, is the youngest in years. "Charley Voorhees" place as clerk of the Philadelphia city committee, in addition to being made in order, carries with it a salary of \$2,000 a year, which is why Charles is not regretful of Fetterell's promotion.

Every session has its nickname. That of '95 was the "Model Legislature," that of '94 the "Laysan's Own," and that of '93, the "Windy Session." The leaders hope to win for this one the sobriquet of the "Business Session."

Harrisburg Patriot: "Representative O'Malley, of Lackawanna, is the 'chuck' of the house. He is in his twenty-third year and has risen by his own efforts from the coal breaker to the bar. He gives promise of making a creditable record."

During last Monday's state making, A. J. Colburn was offered the reading clerkship of either the house or the senate. He declined to take either, declaring that he was trying to make a law at Scranton, and preferred continuing that effort to locating temporarily at Harrisburg.

Senator Flinn's Greater Pittsburg bill, which provides for the consolidation of Pittsburg, Allegheny, McKeesport, Braddock, Homestead, Duquesne and a dozen other boroughs, would give Pittsburg 50,000 population, all within twenty square miles, and a larger than the present area of Scranton, Pittsburg would then be the fourth largest city in the United States. The consolidation plan is very favorably considered everywhere except in Allegheny.

Ex-Senator Robbins, of Westmoreland, is trying to further legislation in behalf of electric railroads. The Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette says he wants legislation granting the right of eminent domain and permitting electric railroads to carry freight and express matter. Mr. Robbins supports practically the same things Senator Flinn's ill-fated electric railway bills of last session provided for. But there is no prospect that such legislation will fare any better this session than it did last, unless concessions are made in the way of protecting the interests of the public. The bills of last session proposed to give such roads the right of way over public highways without compensation or regulation as compared with the right of eminent domain through private property, with consent, as enjoyed by steam roads. They also gave the right of eminent domain through private property. Those bills did not make any provision regarding the speed of such cars upon the public highways to guard against accidents, nor for any improvement or care of such highways in return for their use. Neither did they specify what kind of rails should be used. It is thought only proper that the speed of electric cars should be limited so as to protect vehicles and the joint occupancy of the highways, to require roads occupying public roads to have pavement between and upon each side of the track and to maintain such pavement to lay such rails as are used on city streets so that vehicles may be driven upon them. Unless these modifications and some others such as offered the opposition will be determined.

A HALFBACK FROM WAYBACK. He was a young Yale graduate. And he had him to the West. Oblivious of fear or fate And fashionably dressed. He landed out on a stone spittoon, And captured the town by storm, Through naught he said, or didn't say, But chitely because of form.

One night in Dutchy's restaurant Assembled a famous crowd; Shanks, Deep Gulch Mike, and Sandy Grant. Red Thompson, and Aleck Dowd; A lawyer chap they called the Judge, And Billings of Navajo; Each pledged the other in Dutchy's bulge. "That the tenderfoot must go. Right here the subject of their scorn Walked into the restaurant; He ordered 'beefsteak rare with corn,' In manner nonchalant. Then up and spoke big Aleck Dowd: 'You'll first take a drink with Mike?' 'Nay, nay, Pauline,' in no way cowed, Said the Yale youth, careless like. Then, lit and, advancing, patted his gun, And remarked in sneering tones: 'You'll take a drink, or there'll be fun, Likewise some blood and groans!' As sudden as the lightning's flash Our youth worked the elbow charm; The pistol flew through a mirror, crash! And Dowd had a broken arm. Now the other toughs on our athlete closed, When Shanks got a touch-down thud; Next a clever knee was interposed, And Billings threw up blood. Deep Gulch Mike had his unkempt head As a cross-spill on a stone spittoon, While Sandy Grant was put to bed. Center-rushed to a deadly swoon. Red Thompson, with a wild, scared look, Made tracks for from the family of nations And the lawyer chap our hero took And threw him over the bar! 'How'd ye do it?' asked barkeep Pete, And his eyes wore a watery gleam; Said the student, 'They were easy meat, I've played on our foot ball team.' —George Moses, in the Sun.

Abolish the Grade Crossing. From the Carbonade Herald. The grade crossing is a libel on civilization. None should be allowed to exist where one of the intersecting highways is a steam railway. Not even an ordinary highway should be allowed to cross a steam road at grade. Corporations who are granted certain privileges should be compelled to adopt the necessary precautions for the safety of the public from whom they derive their profits. If they cannot do this and make their enterprises pay, it is their own lookout. Every state in the Union should adopt a policy at once which will tend toward the abolition of the grade crossing and the prevention of the extension of the nuisance as it exists.

The Pay of Po tentates. The daily income of the principal rulers is said to be: Emperor of Russia, \$2,000,000; Emperor of Austria, \$1,000,000; Emperor of Germany, \$800,000; King of Italy, \$600,000; Queen Victoria, \$400,000; King of Belgium, \$350,000; President of France, \$500,000; President of the United States, \$25,000.

How Our Gold is Drained Out. The Brewers' Journal states that English syndicates have \$81,000,000 invested in American breweries, the dividend on which, at 2 per cent. last year, was \$8,100,000 and was paid in gold.

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.



A HAPPY NEW YEAR. We wish all our patrons health and prosperity in 1895. We start on another twelve months' run with the earth around the sun, more than fully equipped to meet the hat demands of the public of Scranton. Our display is magnificently complete, presenting monumental values in every style of headwear.

CONRAD, HATTER AND FURNISHER.

Hand Sleighs, Baby Sleighs, Clippers, Alligators, Self-Steering Sleighs, Steel Sleighs, Iron Sleighs, AND THE FAMOUS Paris Hill Oak Sleighs. In Clippers and Bent Wood Knees and the Montrose Gas Tubing Sleighs. We have over 100 dozen in stock and will sell very cheap at wholesale and retail.

J. D. WILLIAMS & BRO. 314 LACKAWANNA AVENUE. —The secret is out. Not only do they say we do washing for a living, but that we do it well. So keep it going. Tell everybody you see, but tell them not to tell.

EUREKA LAUNDRY, 322 Washington Ave. THAT WONDERFUL TONE IS FOUND ONLY IN THE WEBER PIANO

GUERNSEY BROTHERS, WYOMING AVE.

GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR. Wherewithal Shall Ye Be Clothed?

As the icy breath of Old Boreas sweeps around the corner it carries that question right home to us. Humanity can no more stand such weather unprotected than can the Lilies of the Field. Remember right now, that flannels are cheaper than funerals, and that underwear costs less than undertakers. Therefore, we say: Come unto us all ye who shiver and are lightly muffled, and we will warm you up

THIS WAY: Men's Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, made from Australian Wool-Cochineal Dye and thoroughly medicated, only 75 cents. Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, well made and of a nice soft quality, only 75 cents. Men's Health, Non-scratching and Non-shrinking Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, only 75 cents. Men's Natural Normal Shirts and Drawers, 66 2/3 per cent. wool, only 49 cents. Ladies' Heavy White Merino Vests and Pants, usual 50-cent grade, at only 29 cts. Ladies' Natural Wool Vests and Pants, usual 75-cent. grade, at only 49 cents. Children's Vests and Pants of every grade and size, from 10 cents upwards.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTS. Special Sale at Free Wool Prices.

\$1.50 Natural and White Blankets, at 98 cents a pair. \$3 Heavy White Blankets large size, three-quarters wool, at \$1.98 per pair. \$5 All-Wool Plaid Blankets, beautiful combinations, full ten-quarter size, at \$3.75 a pair. \$6.50 Pure-Pennsylvania Wool White Blankets, full eleven-quarter size, at \$4.98 a pair. Bed Comforts of all grades from 75 cents upwards.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS. Reduced to prices that will meet the appreciation of everybody that is looking for bargains.

JANUARY IS THE MONTH WE

INVENTORY GREAT REDUCTIONS IN ODD AND ENDS OF

PINNER, TEA and TOILET SETS, LAMP GOODS, and BRIC-A-BRAC. COURSEN, CLEMONS & CO 422 LACKA. AVE.

EXCELSIOR DIARIES FOR '95 AT Reduced Prices.

Balance of our Calendars at half price. A good selection of New Year Cards.

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

DR. HILL & SON ALBANY DENTISTS. Set teeth, \$5.50; best set, \$8; for gold caps and teeth without plates, called crown and bridge work, call for prices and references. TONALOGIA, for extracting teeth without pain. No ether. No gas. OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

WEBER PIANO



DR. SHIMBERG IS SELLING NOW Pearl Lamier Opera Glasses for \$3.85, worth \$7.50 305 SPRUCE STREET. Jan. 2, 1895.

Removal Sale of Furniture at HULL & CO.'S, 205 WYOMING AVENUE. Fine Dressing Tables greatly reduced in price.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT And keep going right by buying and carrying one of LLOYD'S WATCHES.

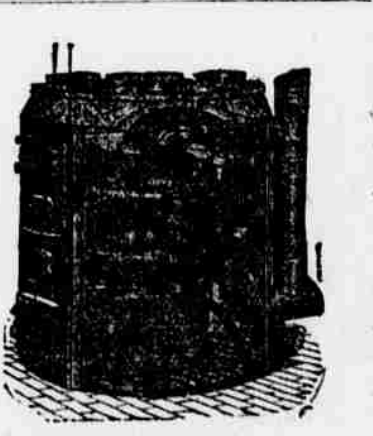
LLOYD, JEWELER, 423 LACKA. AVE. VENISON, PRAIRIE CHICKEN, Partridges, Quail, Rabbits, All Kinds of Poultry, Ripe Tomatoes, Mushrooms, Green Beans, Cucumbers, Head Lettuce, Salsify Radishes, Etc. Pierce's Market

Howard Furnace. Foote & Shear Co. IF YOUR OLD BOOKS NEED FIXING, SEND THEM TO The Scranton Tribune Bookbinding Dept.



DR. E. GREVER, 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, 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 while busy for performing the actual duties of life, making happiness impossible, destroying the action of the heart, causing flush of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, melancholy, fits easy of company, feeling as if 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, Loss of Old Sores, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Affections of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, 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 blank 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. GREVER, Old Post Office Building, corner Penn Avenue and Spruce Street, SCRANTON, PA.



If you would have the LARGEST Amount of heat from the LEAST Amount of fuel, you must have a Howard Furnace. Foote & Shear Co.