

The Scranton Tribune

PUBLISHED DAILY IN SCRANTON, PA. BY THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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NEW YORK OFFICE: TRIBUNE BUILDING, FRANKS & GRAY, MANAGERS.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

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SCRANTON, JANUARY 4, 1895.

THE SCRANTON OF TODAY.

Come and inspect our city. Elevation above the tide, 740 feet. Extremely healthy. Estimated population, 1884, 103,000. Registered voters, 53,579. 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 1820, 5,223. Population in 1870, 25,000. Population in 1880, 45,579. Population in 1890, 75,217. Population in 1894 (estimated), 103,000. And the end is not yet.

The residents of the First district of the Thirteenth ward are acting on the Tribune's suggestion of cleansing common council by having as representatives five reputable business men. They are urging F. G. Kruegerman, of the Scranton Iron Fence Manufacturing company, to accept the nomination. This is a wise selection. The large business of the Scranton Fence company is a monument to Mr. Kruegerman's business ability and level headedness. The First district of the Thirteenth ward has never had a representative in the common council, and it is argued by residents in that district that it is time they had one, for the reason that little or no attention has yet been paid toward the improvement of this important part of the city.

Minooka's Annexation Defeated.

The indefinite postponement by select council of the ordinance annexing Minooka was the only action possible after President Clifton had stated the cold statistics of the subject. After citing the fact that the last total assessment of Minooka for local purposes would, under a 10-mill levy, bring only \$1,600 to the city's revenues, or about the tax paid by one good-sized office building in the center of the city, he made a detailed estimate that the cost of extending city conveniences over Minooka's five square miles would be easily \$20,000 a year. In other words, for \$1,600 worth of taxes the people of Minooka ask Scranton to give them \$20,000 worth of better government.

A bargain thus one-sided might, as he pointed out, be defensible if the territory proposed to be annexed were by location a natural part of the city. But Minooka is several miles distant from the central portion of Scranton; it is not by virtue of its location a natural part of this city; and while we should like to see the citizens of Minooka enjoying city conveniences, it would hardly be fair to expect these conveniences to be extended by Scrantonians so long a distance at so great an expense. An effort will undoubtedly be made by the Democrats to create the impression that politics determined Minooka's rejection. But any shrewd man can see that business principles required the defeat of this annexation ordinance.

Mr. Farr's compulsory education bill, as it now stands, will require all children between 8 and 12 years to attend, for at least sixteen weeks in each year, unless excused for cause, a public or private school in which the English branches are taught. There is no tyranny in such a measure. It is simply exact justice.

Plans For Road Reform.

The governor in his message and the president pro tempore of the state senate have, within the week, strongly emphasized the need of intelligent and progressive legislative treatment of the country road problem. This need is clearly recognized throughout the state. One measure of which much is expected has been formulated by Senator Flinn, of Allegheny. It is an exhaustive bill, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

Section 1 centers the control of township roads in the hands of the county commissioners. Section 2 gives the commissioners power to order surveys, plans and estimates of new roads, the same to be submitted to the board of common pleas, which shall give advertised hearings. Section 3 empowers surveyors to enter upon private lands. Section 4 authorizes the commissioners to arbitrate damages. Section 5 authorizes the appointment of viewers whose arbitration falls. Sections 6 and 7 define the powers of viewers and regulate the estimating of damages. Section 8 provides that the payment of all costs shall be by public taxation. Section 9 governs the payment of viewers. Section 10 enables disaffected owners to file exceptions and governs the adjudication of the same. Section 11 defines how proposals to build roads may be invited and regulates the awarding of contracts. Sections 12 and 13 relate to repairs. Other sections adjust details of the surveys and construction work and take from the several townships all control of road making and road repair. The question of cost is met in section 14, which authorizes the levy and collection of an annual county tax of 1 mill, upon all real estate and personal property in the county, the same to form a permanent road fund, available both for construction and for maintenance.

The objection most likely to arise against this measure is the familiar one that it overlooks the province of the state in highway management. The Flinn plan would obviously be more productive of uniformity in public roads than is the present plan of township supervision, since it would make uniformity possible at least within county boundaries. But we are strongly of the opinion well expressed by the

Philadelphia Press when it sees "no reason why the state itself should not construct and maintain state roads—those which cross county lines and connect together the leading commercial, manufacturing and mining centers of the state. These stem roads should be modeled for the local road makers to approximate, as nearly as possible. They should be of sufficient width, well paved in the center, of easy grades, and bridges and roads alike free of toll. These roads should also be lined on either side with shade trees. On this point the road making and forestry interests should join hands, and the highways of the state made things of beauty and gladness, as well as of every day utility to the people."

If this question is debated with an earnest purpose to reach definite results, it is very probable that, with the experience of numerous other states and the data of various past commissions already available in guidance, this session of the state legislature may win the credit which would attach to the taking of a practical step toward a permanent betterment of our common highways.

Good councilmen appear to be quite certain to be chosen in the First, Fifth, Ninth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth wards. But how about some of the remaining wards? What effort are the representative citizens making to get representative representatives?

It is unfortunate that Scranton's municipal treasury is not sufficiently capitalized to enable the cleansing of the slush-covered street crossings.

Proposed Judicial Reforms.

Few subjects are more deserving of earnest attention by legislators than the question of contributing by wholesome new laws to the better efficiency and promptness of our courts. What ever is wisely designed to reduce the number of petty cases now unnecessarily taken into the county courts, or to insure a better quality of service on the bench and in the jury box, ought to commend itself strongly to our legislators. To this general principle all will assent. The only room for difference is as to details. One of these details that has eminent approval contemplates the retirement, on pension, of common pleas judges after twenty-one years of acceptable service on the bench. The utmost that can be said against it is in complaint at its cost. A bill will be introduced at Harrisburg this session to accomplish this purpose, and there are many convincing reasons why it should pass.

Another detail now before the people for discussion consists of a proposition that jury commissioners be appointed by the court instead of elected by popular vote. Concerning this proposition the Wilkes-Barre Leader says:

It was thought that the plan of having the commissioners chosen one from each party would be satisfactory, but in many instances it has not been so. In many places the wheels are still filled with the names of men to whom it is a grave danger to entrust the responsibilities of jury duty. It is not so much the defective moral character as the ignorance of jurors that is complained of. There is such a thing as bribery in the jury box. There is such a thing as jurors deciding for hire, rather than in accordance with the testimony in a case. But these are comparatively infrequent. Verdicts, however, that are in flat contradiction to the evidence, and sometimes in blunt repudiation of instructions from the court, are common. Every lawyer of any standing can cite a score of them in his experience. All this is very wrong and there is no remedy save in more intelligent jurors. The right of trial by jury is the most precious of all political rights, more so than the franchise, and it is the duty of the citizen to see that the jurors chosen are men qualified to discharge their responsibilities impartially and intelligently.

It is not clear to us how the proposed change would, of itself, improve the intelligence of the average juror unless, indeed, it might tend to decrease the number of professional jurors common in portions of Pennsylvania. If the examination of takersmen were required to be more searching, good might result. Less leniency on the part of the court in excusing from jury duty men who plead the urgency of personal business engagements would also exert a salutary influence upon the quality of deliberation exercised in jury rooms. Just how these ends can be reached by statutory law we are unable to clearly perceive. But the subject is well worth of attentive consideration by enlightened men.

There isn't a great deal of time to lose if common council is to be recruited by business men.

It has wisely been decided by those in charge of the Hastings inauguration exercises to limit the military escort to a small provisional brigade. A large representation of the state's citizen-soldiery in a peace exercise would be neither appropriate nor convenient.

Ample evidence is in to warrant the suspicion that Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Platt contemplate starting the country.

Another Currency Scheme.

Ex-Senator Farwell, of Chicago, declares that, however congress may twist and squirm, it will yet be forced to meet the currency problem in the following manner:

First—Let the government fund its floating debt and refund its bonded debt in 2 per cent bonds and retire from the currency business altogether.

Second—Allow the national banks to use these bonds as a basis for their circulation, exempting them from all federal taxation, except just enough to pay for printing their notes.

Third—Repeal the sub-treasury act and let the revenues of the nation be deposited in the national banks where collected.

This plan has at least the one merit of brevity. But we do not believe that the people are ready to have the government "retire" from the currency business altogether. Before the government does that, it will have to assure its citizens that they will not be subject to a currency liable to lose its value in the first moment of a panic. The government's present part in the currency business has been generally acceptable. In contrast with the part once played by the several states, during the era of "wild cat" currency, it is a distinct improvement, from which the public will tolerate no backward step.

is a provision for a flexible supplementary currency based upon municipal, county or state bonds, or other sound collateral. But every dollar of this currency will have to be so protected by federal safeguards that it will be the equal, at all times, of every other dollar. To this doctrine public sentiment is irrevocably committed.

One of the political rumors of the hour claims that if Thomas B. Reed should be unable to make the presidential nomination himself, in 1896, he would throw his strength and influence to John Dalzell. The story is apocryphal, but it supplies a good occasion for remarking that John Dalzell would make a first-class president.

Having entertained the state with a very diverting fight at Harrisburg, Lackawanna county is now doubtless willing to settle down again into the homely routine of Sunday riots and ward politics.

The demeanor of Grover Cleveland, it seems to us, is that of a thoroughly disappointed man. But he is just beginning to share a feeling long ago common to his countrymen.

The honorable William Hines is requested to note that the state representative from Carbon county, Mr. Williams, is disposed to make faces at his anti-company store law.

There are persons on this globe who look forward to the time when the Earle-Olcott Reading reorganization committee will be mentioned no more in print.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The place of R. F. Davis, of Freedom, as doorkeeper of the house, is worth \$800.

Senator Clarence Kline says Quay county is in sight, if its supporters will work for it.

Private Secretary Tate will locate in Philadelphia after the expiration of his duties at Harrisburg.

Phil J. Boyle, of Hazleton, has been placed in charge of the new \$10,000 bath room at Harrisburg, an appointment secured by Senator Kline.

Homeer Greene declares himself confident of receiving the Wayne nomination at tomorrow's Republican congressional primaries and should be so, for few are so certain of securing the nomination in the district, when the conferees meet to choose a successor to Myron B. Wright.

Pennsylvania's Claim is Good.

From the Philadelphia Press. It is absurd to say that Pennsylvania must stand aside because it is not a doubtful state in national contests. The very fact that it is always true should give it a preferred claim and one which at this time, when there are no doubtful states in the north, should make recognition of Pennsylvania absolutely certain. Ohio, which has not any more than Pennsylvania, been a doubtful state, has almost invariably in the past been a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. That state has pressed its demands with earnestness and devotion, not merely for individuals, but in behalf of the state; and twice within the period named has secured the nomination. Only twice in all its history has the Republican party nominated a candidate from what could be called a doubtful state, and on one of these occasions it failed of success. No question of doubtful states in the north can prevail in the next Republican national convention. All these states are pretty safe under the conditions then reasonably certain to exist.

Need of Compulsory Education.

From the Easton Free-Press. New York state now has a compulsory education law, the act passed last year going into effect on Tuesday. Had the Democratic governor of Pennsylvania not vetoed the act passed by the legislature two years ago, the state would have a similar law. The provisions of the New York law are embraced in the following: "All children between 8 and 16 years of age must attend during the first period of public schools in session, between the first of October and the first of June following. All children between 12 and 14 years of age must attend at least eight or nine consecutive days during the same period, and the whole period, unless lawfully excused. All children between 14 and 16 years of age must attend at least six days of the period." Such a law as this will become more and more beneficial as the years progress, and the people of New York state will never regret its passage. It is one of the duties of the present legislature of Pennsylvania to pass an act of this kind.

The Outlook is Gloomy.

From the Philadelphia Times. There is quite a fever now raging for the establishment of new counties in the state, no less than three measures to this effect appearing in the first special session of the legislature before the house. The counties of Luzerne, Lackawanna, Clearfield and Jefferson are the sections interested. Hazleton, Clearfield and Erie are the cities after county seat honors. Hazleton county, cutting off lower Luzerne, Antrim county, setting aside the upper part of Luzerne, with a township of two from Susquehanna and Wayne, and Du Bois county, taking generous strips from Clearfield and Jefferson, comprise in brief the geographical features of the enterprise. How far the advocates of these divisions can prevail with the legislature remains as conjecture, but this does not open out as the sort of year for legislation of that kind.

Dismember Turkey.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. In Europe is a power that comes out of the dark ages and steadfastly refuses to have anything to do with modern civilization. Turkey is the cruel, barbarous Turkey. It is allowed to go on its way when dismemberment would prove a blessing to all mankind. Such a government is a disgrace to civilization and it ought not to be allowed to exist on the face of the earth. Far better that the country should be divided up among governments that preach civilization and Christianity. The Armenian horrors have given the European powers full justification for dealing with Turkey in a drastic manner, and a great and progressive movement will have been blocked if out of the investigation something tangible does not come.

Wanted Dry Goods.

From the Lewiston Journal. An old lady from out-of-town came to the city Tuesday to do some trading. As she looked around the large store with wandering eyes, a floor walker asked her: "What do you wish today, madam?" "I wanted to go to the place where you sell dry goods."

The Newspaper's True Mission.

From the Olyphant Record. A newspaper exists to give the news and neither to ventilate personal spleen nor to discriminate against those who differ from us. This is the standard by which personal opinion judges the press at the close of the nineteenth century, and an organ given to personal spite and discrimination is an anachronism and unworthy of patronage.

Is This Writ Sarkastic?

From the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer. Your Uncle Joe Scranton is rather out of the best of the light for reading clerk of the house against Watres. Scranton was backing Watres for the place, while Watres was backing for Platt, and your Uncle Joe won with hands down.

AMONG THE ALMANACS.

The Scranton Republican almanac for 1895, a copy of which has been received at this office, contains information of interest to every resident of Lackawanna county. It is especially ample in its presentation of statistics, and is, upon the whole, a credit to its publishers and to its conscientious compiler, Colonel S. A. Lackey.

Accuracy and thoroughness characterize the tenth annual handbook of local and general information compiled by the Wilkes-Barre Record. This almanac is entirely of home manufacture, and consequently contains features nicely adapted to the needs of the Record's readers and residents of Luzerne county generally.

The forepart of the handsome annual issued by the Wilkes-Barre Leader this year is, by special arrangement, identical with that in the almanac of the Philadelphia Record; but this is supplemented by an exhaustive summary of Luzerne county information, and the whole publication is eminently valuable and creditable.

This year's compendium of Schuylkill county statistics by the Post-Dispatch includes shows care and enterprise. The publication of so good an annual by an inland newspaper shows in which part of the journalistic field the fastest progress is now making.

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 under the sun, more than fully equipped to meet the 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 WEBER TONE IS FOUND ONLY IN THE WEBER PIANO

GUERNSEY BROTHERS, WYOMING AVE.

GOLDSMITH'S G.B. BAZAAR.

This Is Stock-Taking Week

When all Odds and Ends from every stock are brought to the surface, and a price put upon them that will give the sharp, shrewd bargain seeker an opportunity to save considerable money, and at the same time you need not buy what you don't want, because it is cheap, but in our varied collection of useful articles, you are bound to find something THAT YOU DO WANT, and because it is cheap you will certainly buy it; therefore, we bring these important facts to the reader's attention.

Many odd pieces in Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear, such as Night Gowns, Corset Covers, Chemise, Drawers and Skirts, some of them fresh and new, others slightly counter-soiled, all marked down to a price so they will be quickly sold

CONTINUATION SALE

LADIES' JACKETS

Of Chinchillas, Cheviots, Boucle, Diagonal and Plain Cloths, at \$4.25, \$5.50, \$6.75, \$8.00, \$9.85.

JANUARY IS THE MONTH WE INVENTORY

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN ODD AND ENDS OF DINNER, 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.

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DR. HILL & SON ALBANY DENTISTS.

Hot teeth, \$5.50; best set, \$8; for gold caps and teeth without plates, call-drown and bridge work, call for prices and references. TONALGIA, for extracting teeth without pain. No other. No gas.

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

China Closets reduced 15 to 40 per cent. Jan. 4, 1895.

Removal 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

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

Foote & Shear Co.

IF YOUR OLD BOOKS NEED FIXING, SEND THEM TO The Scranton Tribune Bookbinding Dept.



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.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

The symptoms of which are dizziness, lack of confidence, sexual weakness in men and women, hair rising in throat, spots floating before the eyes, loss of memory, unable to concentrate the mind on one subject, easily started when suddenly spoken to, and dull distressed mind, which unites them for performing the actual duties of life, making business impossible, distressing the action of the heart, causing flush of heat, depression of spirits, evil recollections, cowardice, fear, drowsiness, melancholy, tire easy of company, feeling as if in the morning as when retiring, lack of energy, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thought, depression, constipation, weakness of the limbs, etc. Those not 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, Scrophulous, Old Sores, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Affections of the Eye, Ears, 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 who can cure a case of EPILEPTIC CONVULSIONS or FITS.

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