

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JANUARY 10, 1895.

THE SCRANTON OF TODAY.

Come and inspect our city. Elevation above the tide, 740 feet. Extremely healthy. Estimated population, 1894, 103,000. Registered voters, 23,589. 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. See how we grow: Population in 1880, 8,223. Population in 1885, 25,000. Population in 1890, 45,500. Population in 1894, 103,000. And the end is not yet.

Mr. Sibley's remark, in so far as it was directed against the president of the United States, was in questionable taste; but as referring to the individual, Grover Cleveland, it aptly crystallizes a good deal of generally accepted opinion.

Let It Be a Rouser.

The public meeting in this city next Saturday evening, called in protest against the Armenian atrocities, will be addressed by eminent citizens, and it should be a rouser! Each day adds to the horrors of Turkish misrule; and each day of inactivity on the part of the civilized governments of the world decreases the likelihood of a satisfactory investigation.

Primarily, of course, this indignation meeting will be directed against the barbarities inflicted upon innocent men, women and children in a far-off land where justice is known only through accident or favoritism; and where freedom of faith and liberty of conscience are an unvoiced hope. But secondarily, the meeting will, in effect, if not in intention, help to stimulate the growing demand in this country for an American policy which will not compel the American traveler in Turkey, if he wishes to have any rights before the law, to seek the protection of the British consulate and the British flag, because his own flag is regarded with supreme contempt.

Among the thousands of innocent lives recently sacrificed to Mohammedan prejudices in Asia Minor there may have been not one American life. But we want a condition of public sentiment in this country, back of its authorities, which will enable us to believe that no American life will be lost, in time to come, through the senseless obsequies of the present Turkish dynasty; and that no prouder American citizen, setting foot on Turkish soil, shall stand in danger of death, imprisonment or injury of any kind whatsoever.

Representative Farr, now that he has been re-appointed chairman of the house committee on education, will doubtless move promptly toward the establishment in this state of compulsory education. Sentiment is ripe for it; a gubernatorial hindrance will soon disappear and all that is now needed is work.

That Reconciliation.

There has been numerous "explanations" of the sudden recent reconciliation between the president and Senator Hill, the majority of which have utterly failed to explain. But we suspect that the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Evening Post comes near to the truth when he writes that "Senator Hill, wearied of eternally struggling in the trough of the waves, has made up his mind to try for the presidential nomination in 1896 just hard enough to lose it, thus giving somebody else the opportunity to do the hard fighting for once. He has figured in a cold-blooded fashion that the chances of Democratic success two years hence will not be half as good as in 1900, and being patient he prefers to reserve his crowning struggle for a stage that will offer the best prospects of winning. The senator is believed to favor a western or southern man for the presidential nomination, no special preference yet expressed, but neither Carlisle, Stevenson, Morrison, Crisp nor Vest being considered objectionable."

In considering this plausible theory it must be remembered that David B. Hill, whatever his faults, is a man of unexcelled astuteness. While Tammany represented the indispensable requisite of Democratic success, Hill, albeit infinitely Tammany's superior in intellectual ability and personal tastes and habits, sedulously cultivated Tammany. When to retain Tammany's favor meant to wage bitter warfare upon the administration, Hill unhesitatingly threw down the gage of battle and fought as only great politicians can fight. Now that an uprising of the public conscience has unhorsed Tammany, the consequent question which David B. Hill is smart enough to study in all its aspects is how to detach himself from the Tammany entanglements without sharing in Tammany's overthrow.

The idea of joining forces with a traditional enemy would never occur to commonplace minds; but it was probably the very first idea that occurred to David B. Hill. He very likely reasoned that Mr. Cleveland was in pretty much the same kind of a dilemma; and being no much better a politician than Cleveland, he doubtless manipulated

mutual friends in a manner to cause Cleveland to make the first overture. This hypothesis tallies admirably with the known facts and in addition supplies an adequate motive for the much-advertised reconciliation. The days of Cleveland's lofty scorn have passed. The president has rapidly deteriorated of late; and Hill is just about enough to work upon raw material of Cleveland's present quality with a skill that is truly Machiavellian. Whatever its end, the game is certainly worth watching.

We wonder how Colonel Sweeney knows that the water at Harrisburg is polluted.

The nomination at yesterday's Republican primaries of Adutant W. S. Millar for the Eighth ward aldermanship assures the polling of the entire Republican strength in this important ward, next month, and may be taken as presaging Mr. Millar's triumphant election. His qualifications for the position are not open to question. In other and equally difficult relations he has shown an executive capacity for details and a soundness of judgment that cannot fail to make him a superior ward magistrate. Especially noteworthy were his indefatigable and courteous services last fall, when acting as secretary of the Republican county committee. These services fairly entitle him to the support of every Republican in the ward; while his personal popularity and conceded fitness will undoubtedly procure for his candidacy the votes of many Democratic friends.

In Philadelphia, it is said, a Penrose by any other name would disseminate the usual quantity of fragrance.

A Risky Game.

If the gentleman who chiefly superintends the destiny of the Republican party in Philadelphia and Harrisburg knows good reasons for the sudden turning down of Senator Boies Penrose and the equally sudden turning up of City Solicitor Charles F. Warwick as the approved Republican candidate for mayor of Philadelphia, he seems to have kept those reasons carefully secreted as yet. The subject is not one for outside interference; but in so far as the welfare of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is identified with its welfare in Philadelphia, state-at-large Republicans may with propriety take interest in a situation which seems, at this distance, reasonably certain to result in the election of Robert E. Pattison to the position now graced by Edwin S. Stuart.

David Martin, the gentleman to whom we refer, it is to be presumed in a position to know the full meaning of this eleventh-hour transposition better than it is known by those who seem disposed to criticize him. If he shall succeed in electing Mr. Warwick under present circumstances such a result would conspicuously strengthen his hold upon the politics of the entire state and place him, in point of political prestige, fairly alongside one who is now looked upon as his superior, Senator Quay. We do not recall, on any scale, a more ambitious and dramatic political climax than was enacted in the early hours of yesterday morning, when a Penrose convention was changed into a Warwick convention between midnight and dawn. Had Martin really been Warwick, he could not have been more proficient as a maker and unmaker of kings.

But is the prize worth the risk? To Mr. Martin, it may be; but how about the great bulk of the Republican voters of Philadelphia? Do they share in Mr. Martin's ambitions and wish to further his interests by being careless of their own? We are inclined to doubt the expediency of relying too implicitly upon affirmative replies to these interrogations. The situation to us bears a suspicious look; we fancy we can detect in it just such symptoms as have twice before, in state politics, played into the hands of the present Democratic governor. The mistakes made in 1882 and in 1890 by those who then occupied much the same relation toward state politics that is sustained by David Martin today toward the municipal politics of Philadelphia proved too costly, we should think, to suggest the wisdom of their repetition, even upon a smaller scale.

Congressman-elect Leisenring, of Luzerne, has already begun the epicurean portion of his political career at Washington by giving an elaborate dinner at Chamberlain's to a company which included such distinguished entertainers as Colonel John A. Cockerill, Dr. Edward Bedloe, Major Moses P. Handy and Colonel Thomas P. Ochiltree. Mr. Leisenring has selected the proper route to success.

Honest Ballot Reform.

The politicians have already begun to cry out against any amendment of the present ballot law, upon the ground that frequent changes of that law give the voter insufficient time in which to become familiar with its operation. It is a satisfactory reply to this weak argument to say that if the politicians had permitted a proper ballot reform measure to become a law in the first place, amendments of it would not now be necessary. In view of the fact that the only measure which they did permit to become a law was notoriously defective, intelligent public sentiment will offer no apologies to the politicians for insisting upon amendments until those defects shall have been corrected.

The amendments most needed at this time have already been pointed out by The Tribune, and its designation of them has received eminent and widespread approval. We are pleased to see such able journals as the Philadelphia Record, the York Gazette, the Chambersburg Public Opinion and the Wilkes-Barre Record come to the support of our position in this matter. The last named journal's remarks upon the subject are especially timely. It says:

Under cover of the very loose wording of section 23, which allows voters, under certain circumstances, to be helped in marking their ballots, it has often happened that men perfectly able to mark their own ballots have been allowed or even required to take other men into the compartments with them, so as to prevent the possibility of secrecy. The courts would almost certainly hold such a practice to be a criminal offense, but it cannot be effectually prevented as long as there is the least doubt about convicting and punishing those concerned in it. The provisions in section 24 and 25

whereby a "straight ticket" can be voted by marking a cross in a circle above a party column is not only useless to the average voter who rarely wishes to vote for a single party ticket, but creates an endless uncertainty and mistakes. Experience shows that if a ballot can be marked in two ways many voters are certain to use both at the same time. This causes many votes to be lost by inconsistent marking, besides leaving to partisan election officers to decide delicate questions as to voters' intentions. In so far, too, as this provision facilitates "straight" voting and obstructs the exercise of the voter's free choice, it is utterly un-American and inconsistent with popular government. A similar provision has been declared unconstitutional in California and our courts would probably reach the same decision if a case came before them.

Our ballot law, therefore, needs to be amended so as to require— That every voter shall mark his ballot absolutely alone, unless clearly prevented by physical disability or inability to read, and that in all cases the man who helps a voter to mark his ballot shall himself be sworn to secrecy.

One uniform system of marking ballots, namely, by putting a mark opposite the name of each candidate voted for, except in the case of presidential electors, when a mark for a whole group shall be allowed.

This is the only tenable position for those who honestly favor honest ballot reform.

Because the new district attorney did not choose as one of his assistants a Carbonate candidate, the Herald, amidst furious airs, declares that residents of the Pioneer City "are not a lot of jays." We are now laboring to trace the intellectual connection between this premise and the Herald's conclusion.

The only police inspector in New York who escaped smirching by the Lexow investigation is now boycotted by the other inspectors and will soon resign. Viewed from all standpoints the New York policeman's cup of joy does not seem to be bubbling over at present.

Lackawanna at Harrisburg has a clerkship, a committee chairmanship and several good committee appointments, not to speak of Sam Hudson. Lackawanna, thanks, is doing quite well.

The inventor who springs a new lawn mower upon an unsuspecting public at this season of blistering blizzards and bursted water pipes just seems to lack a sense of the eternal fitness of things.

In the matter of explanation as to the withdrawal of American warships from Honolulu, the administration of complacency still displays a disposition to beat about the bush.

It begins to look as though Democracy at large had been released from the hypnotic spell cast over it by what Mr. Sibley terms the b. b. administration.

A searching party will need to be organized to find the trail of Colonel Breckinridge's lecture tour which was lost in the blizzard several days since.

It is unfortunate that the ballot law in this state has to be amended; but it is also unfortunate that it needs amendment.

Queen Lil bids fair to become a rival to the divine Patti in the business of farewell appearances.

LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

New Charities Plan. A bill creating a state department of charities and correction has been drawn up at the instance of some interested parties and will be among the first presented to the house at Harrisburg. Governor-elect Hastings, it is understood, has been requested to recommend it in his message, and there will be a strong fight made to push it through. The new department would cost the state just the sum at present expended on the board of charities, \$15,000. This fund now goes to salary two men, Caldwell and Bidde, the secretary of the board of charities, and Mr. Wechselt, secretary of the commission on lunacy. The remaining ten members being unappointed appointees of the governor. The new bill contemplates the selection of officers, and the cost of running the department will be about the same as for the board. The superintendent of the department will be appointed by the governor and approved by the senate, as are superintendents of banks, schools and other departments. The department will be divided into three bureaus—charities, corrections and lunacy, respectively, with an inspector at the head of each, appointed by the superintendent. These four officers will be salaried. Whenever the various institutions throughout the state make application to the legislature for appropriations, the bill further provides that the superintendent of this department, the auditor general and the state treasurer shall form a commission to pass upon and recommend, or withhold from, the annual budget of the department. The auditor general knows the commonwealth, the treasurer knows its financial status, and the superintendent would or should know the needs of the institution. It is supposed a much more equitable basis of appropriation could be secured than heretofore.

Children Must Be Educated.

Eric Dispatch: "Pennsylvania should enact a compulsory education law at the session of the legislature this winter. It should not be vetoed as Governor Pattison vetoed the act passed two years ago and we believe Governor Hastings will see to it that it is not signed. Pennsylvania should not be behind other states in matters of education. The commonwealth owes it to the perfection of her institutions to see that her children are educated. There ought to be no hanging between duty and the influence which have always operated to prevent this law. There are people who do not know and do not care anything about the value of education and this class must be reached, if in no other way, then by force. To maintain the state, the youth must be educated and if parents are so forgetful of their duty, they should be made to fully realize it by legislative enactment. Let us have this compulsory law and have it in 1895."

Building and Loan Legislation.

Two bills affecting building and loan associations have just appeared at Harrisburg this week and possibly two or three others may follow. The first one will provide for the filing of reports at intervals, the second one is organized and intended by banking, showing comprehensively the business of the association, its receipts, expenses, earnings, dividends, outstanding capital, loans and withdrawals. It will also provide for periodical examination by the state banking department into the business of all associations or companies organized under the laws of this state, territory or government which may be doing business in this commonwealth to ascertain and make public their condition. The second one, drawn by Representative Cotton, of Pittsburgh, limits the operations of building and loan associations to the counties in which those associations are organized, and rules out all foreign associations whatsoever.

The Duty of the Drama.

From the New York Sun. It is the duty of the drama, first, to be clean and wholesome, then truly to enter-

tain, to create as powerful a charm as it can out of the tragic and comic elements of real life, mixed not too strongly, with the ideal sympathies, the ideal beliefs, and hopes and poetry of men. Let it not skip either the facts or the poetry, for men are made up of both; and as it hopes to live, let it not be so meanly real as to produce the thing itself rather than the artistic and ideal suggestion, and so attain merely a cheap shock rather than an abiding pleasure. Of all the reasons for the inability of men to write plays, this tendency is perhaps the commonest and most effective; and we commend this truth to all dramatists who desire to practice their art on matters essentially unclean.

ONE MODEST AMERICAN.

He Believed in Rendering Unto Caesar and America the Full Amount of What Belonged to Them.

From the Commercial-Advertiser. It seems that thirty years ago when the civil war was at its height, the patriotic Americans then in Paris came together to celebrate the Fourth of July in an appropriate manner. When the toast "Our Country" was given, a gentleman responded by proposing: "A health to the United States—bounded on the north by British America, on the south by Mexico, on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific ocean." The toast was drunk, but the company were not yet seated when another guest requested that a second one follow which would do the subject justice, and said: "The United States, our country, bounded on the north by the north pole, on the south by the south pole, on the east by the rising and on the west by the setting sun." The applause was great, but at its conclusion a gray-haired old soldier, who for half a century had served his country with fidelity and courage at home and abroad, slowly arose in his place and spoke as follows: "It grieves me greatly, gentlemen, to hear my countrymen speak with so much levity upon what should be a serious subject, and get such narrow bounds to our country's domain. Let us drink again to the United States—bounded on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by the procession of the equinoxes, on the east by the nebular hypothesis and on the west by the Day of Judgment."

Give the People a Chance.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. As we are to have more bond sales, let them be fixed so that the people can get the bonds. The banks should not be allowed the profit from the government's necessities.

Punishment Fits the Crime.

From the Chicago Dispatch. In capital offenses hypnotism is the best cure for hypnotism.

Hope for Cigarette Smokers.

Scientists predict that in a century there will be no disease not curable.

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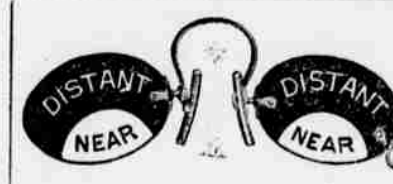
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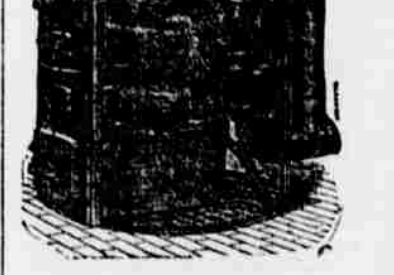
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM The symptoms of which are dizziness, lack of confidence, sexual weakness in men and women, hair falling out, tremors, spots floating before the eyes, loss of memory, inability to concentrate the mind on one subject, easily started when suddenly spoken to, and dull distressed mind, which unfit them for performing the actual duties of life, making happiness impossible, depressing the action of the heart, causing flush of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dream-maniac, the easy 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 so affected should consult us immediately and be restored to perfect health.

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