

# The Scranton Tribune

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"Printers' Ink," the recognized journal for advertisers, rates THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE as the best advertising medium in Northern Pennsylvania. "Printers' Ink" knows.



SCRANTON, JANUARY 14, 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, 29,524. Value of real property, \$750,000. Number of school children, 12,000. Average amount of bank deposits, \$10,600,000.  
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..... 9,235  
Population in 1870..... 25,000  
Population in 1880..... 45,529  
Population in 1890..... 75,215  
Population in 1894 (estimated)..... 102,000  
And the end is not yet.

**Saturday Evening's Protest.**  
The sentiment of every well-informed American citizen is applied to the second resolution unanimously adopted by the mass meeting held in the Elm Park church Saturday evening, for the purpose of protesting against the wanton massacre of defenseless Christians in Armenia. That resolution reads as follows:  
Resolved, That the United States government be urged to insist upon the privilege of making an independent, unimpeded investigation of the alleged atrocities.

When we regard this second resolution as conveying the gist of awakened American sentiment with reference to this subject we do not overlook the enormity of the massacres themselves, nor condone the attitude which Turkey has assumed regarding them. The tragedy itself is the paramount blot upon the record of the nineteenth century; and every atom of manhood in the civilized world calls impudently for redress and for future prevention. But the belief is strong in us that the most effective method of procedure for Americans in this matter is in the direction of stiffening the spine back bone of their own home government. The signatory powers of Europe may be thoroughly competent to deal with Turkey effectually, but we do not have much confidence in their willingness to do this. European politics, it seems to us, is too intricate and too full of cross purposes to convey an advance guarantee that absolute justice shall be meted out as the result of the labors of the Armenian commission of inquiry.

One of the pleasant features of the Philadelphia majority fight, at least, is the revelation of Colonel McClure in his great role as a temporary Republican.  
**If Jingoism, We're Not Sorry.**  
An incident recently came to our knowledge that strikingly illustrates the abject condition of things in Turkey. Two American women, employed as teachers in a Christian college for missionaries in Constantinople, recently undertook to convey by mail to friends in this country a description of the despotic character of the Turkish government. Their letters were opened by the Turkish authorities, and these teachers instantly carried off to prison, from which only the earnest intervention of the American consul sufficed to liberate them. In the chief cities of Turkey, where we have legations, American citizenship is sometimes partially respected; but in the interior towns and provinces it is sold by travelers to be as much as one's life is worth to announce that one is an American.  
The government at Washington, except at rare intervals, has hitherto regarded its diplomatic services, particularly in the consular branch, mainly as an asylum for importunate ward heifers and clamorous party hacks. These men, in turn, view their posts in the foreign consulates principally as headquarters for fee-grabbing and miscellaneous sky-larking. It is not much to be wondered at that foreign representatives whom their own countrymen despise, except at election time, should fall to impress the communities to which they are accredited with an exalted conception of the dignity and grandeur of the great American republic. In contrast with the trained diplomats and elegant gentlemen who constitute the rule in the diplomatic service of most European nations, our easy-going swashbucklers from the slums or the rural "dorstries" of America, we must confess, often cut very sorry figures.  
But while we are all of us particeps criminis in the abominable rating

gaged in booming Martian real estate in advance.  
Mr. Judge states that the moon has not been under a state of cultivation for many years, and intimates that the soil does not possess moisture enough to furnish life to a Colorado sage bush. He neglects, however, to locate numerous souls that must have been starved off the moon ages ago and have only recently arrived upon earth, and others that may arrive between this and the period necessary to get the soil of Mars up to anything approaching the Dakota standard for wheat raising.  
In view of the remarkable progressiveness of Mr. Judge's theories it is probable that the public will overlook any little discrepancy of that nature, and as no one can positively say that his statements are incorrect it will no doubt be just as well to allow the Theosophist Moses to have his own way.

The city of Pittston, until such time as it shall revel in the cleanliness of asphalt streets, could do nothing more opportune than to insist upon the removal of the banks of snow and ice which have accumulated at each side of the street car line that traverses Main street.

### As to Capital Punishment.

There is no mistaking the fact that the sentiment which advocates the abolition of the death penalty as a punishment for crime is a growing one in this country; nor is it possible to overlook the additional fact that its growth is chiefly among well-educated and well-meaning people. We recall among the eminent advocates of such abolition no name suggestive of other than a genuine desire to promote the public welfare and improve upon a condition of punishments in which the spirit of vengeance is quite as conspicuous as is the spirit of correction. The introduction at Harrisburg by Senator Vaughan of a bill proposing this abolition in Pennsylvania will, whatever the measure's immediate fate, perform a useful service in stimulating the discussion of and in educating the masses with reference to this subject.  
It is not fair to Senator Vaughan to hold over his head the club of a prejudice which almost invariably disappears when this question of punishment for murder and other high crimes is seriously and thoroughly studied in all its bearings. There is a world of difference between the lax condition of law enforcement which permits criminals to go free of punishment and the condition which is contemplated by those who favor a reformation of our penal code in accordance with the teachings of modern science. In the one case there is open and flagrant contempt for all law; while in the other, there is such high respect for the law as would strengthen it in its weak points. It is not open to dispute that the death penalty, as commonly administered, is a gross and inflexible form of punishment, provocative of new crime rather than deterrent in its influences. We do not see how any unprejudiced student can scan the statistics of crime increase in this country, at the same time bearing in mind the constantly emphasizing efforts of philanthropy to improve existing social and moral conditions, and reconcile the growth in crime with the growth in anti-crime agitation without concluding that there are grave defects in our punitive system.  
It has been the misfortune of the movement against the death penalty to attract to its support, from time to time, men and women of excitable temperaments—persons who, in their eagerness to remedy a defective system are not infrequently betrayed into an undue sensitiveness toward convicted criminals. This is eminently scientific. It is one of mathematical results not crying out in the behalf of vicious human brutes, but dispassionately arguing the inefficiency of the penal system under which such results are possible. When it is once understood that the movement of which Senator Vaughan is a local advocate is not a crusade of oversensitive sentimentalists liable to rush over blood-dripping assassins, but instead a cool, scientific effort to apply to the problem of crime some more promising solution than legalized but indiscriminate vengeance, there will be a greater popular willingness to give these reformers a fair hearing.

There seems ample reason to justify the belief that Governor Allgeier's liver is out of order.  
Democratic financing would soon solve the income tax problem by losing the income.  
**LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.**  
Wise Compulsory Education.

Scranton Record: "Compulsory education is an assured fact. Those having charge of this bill, before it becomes a law, should remember to provide for delicate children and for those who have to work to support their mothers or parents in need of their earnings. There should be exemptions or dispensations granted to children for sufficient reasons. Proper consideration should be given to home instruction, if parents prefer to instruct their children at home they should be allowed to do so and all that should be required from such children should be that they attain an examination which would show whether their education was being attended to or not. Proper consideration should be given to those children who are employed in factories or in other places where they should be compelled to work. Compulsory education is intended to compel negligent parents to educate their children. It is not meant as a source of annoyance to parents who are endeavoring to properly train their children and the advocates of the compulsory education law should protect such parents. This can be done by compelling those who are selected to enforce the law to go to the homes of the children who are not attending school and ascertain the cause of their absence and find out if the parents know that their children are not going to school. Sometimes children attend school but are not properly educated; their teachers should be compelled to immediately notify parents of their children's absence. Everything like punishing children, as we do stray cattle, should be guarded against. Until they are proved to be incorrigible they should be treated with consideration and everything done to ascertain who is at fault, the parents or the children."  
**Ballot Law Changes.**  
Letter by Major James Pott in the Chambersburg Public Opinion: "I read in the opinion the article copied from the Scranton Tribune, and your comments thereon. The Tribune is right in the defects it points out and the 'changes' it suggests. The circle at the head of each ticket should be dispensed with, for the reason given by the Tribune. The little square opposite each name on the ticket should be more plainly defined instead of being almost invisible as is the case now. This is important especially in view of the frequent dark booths. As to the 'helpers,' the law is very lame, and in this respect the law might properly be adopted. There, no person except the person going to vote, is permitted to enter the enclosure or booths. If the voter certifies that he is incapable of properly marking the ticket, the law requires that two of the election officers of opposite politics, shall go into the booth with him. They are sworn to absolute secrecy under severe penalties and are not permitted to make any suggestion to the voter beyond simply asking him how he wants to vote and then to mark the ballot in accordance with his expressed wish. This would render unnecessary the two sworn 'helpers' added to each election booth, as suggested by the Scranton Tribune, and save that much additional expense. It may be suggested that this would impose too much work on the election officers and interfere with their other duties. This is not the case when this prevails and would not be the case in this state, unless it be assumed that so per cent. as more of the Pennsylvania voters needed 'help.' The 'Australian' system is comparatively new and in some respects complex, but voters will soon learn to understand it, and but little 'help' will be needed, if there be too many and too radical changes. The two changes suggested by The Tribune seem imperatively to be adopted and would not create any confusion, but would greatly simplify the new system."

Wilkes-Barre Record: "The opponents of compulsory education are not always fair in criticisms of the Farr bill now before the legislature. Their principal objection is that it will deprive aged or crippled fathers, and poor widows and dependent children of the wages of the boys who will be compelled to leave the workshop or the mine and attend school if the bill should pass. It is not true. The Farr bill does not do anything of the kind. A perusal of its provisions will clearly show that it will not in any way bear heavily upon the class in question. As a matter of fact it provides ample protection for poor people who cannot afford to dispense with the wages earned by their children. The parent who is honestly desirous of sending his children to school need have no fear of the Farr law. It is only the parent who seeks to gain, or whose unnatural indifference to the welfare of his children prompts him to send them to work or allow them to roam the streets who needs to understand it, and but little 'help' will be needed. The Farr bill entirely agrees with the Scranton Tribune on this subject when it says: 'It is the right of all children to be well equipped by education for the battle of life; the state, in recognition of that right, compulsorily taxes every adult male citizen, whether a parent or not, to support public schools. Shall parental indifference, masking behind a false cry of sacred parental privileges, be permitted to throw out, upon the face of society, a

disturbing factor of ignorant young men and women, whose rights to an equal chance in life have been meanly and selfishly overlooked?"  
**Inconsistent Opposition.**  
From the Courier-Progress.  
The Truth has had another paroxysm of rage on account of the introduction of the compulsory education bill, and relieves itself by emitting over a half column of abusive epithets, but no sound arguments. Truth favored the factory law which prevents children under 13 years from working in the breaker and factory and those under 14 from working in the mines. But it is opposed to a law that practically says if children under 13 cannot work, rather than have them run the streets they must be sent to school.  
**Pray, Accept Our Apologies.**  
From the Courier-Progress.  
When the Scranton Tribune congratulated the West Side board of trade on adopting its suggestion regarding the establishment of a sub-postal station inicycle Park, it should remember that the suggestion was first made by this paper. The Courier-Progress called attention to this need before The Tribune was thought of.

**TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.**  
A venturesome scribe, one keen winter's day,  
Sought to moralize on a great feat  
So he wrote of poor horses with tails cut away,  
And declared that such bobbing was bad.  
But this scribe had a boss, or, rather, an ass,  
Who doctored his own equines, they say;  
And when the poor scribe sought the cashier, alas,  
He found he was Bobbed of his pay.

**MY BEST GIRL.**  
Lots of maids are proud if wealthy—may be sickly, lean or stealthy. My sweet girl is plump and healthy—quite superior to peif.  
Some are much attached to boating, flirting, shooting—even voting! Mine sincerely loves her dotting sweetheart, otherwise myself.  
Girls there be who play the cymbal, race, mandolin, or tymbal. My girl's nimble with the tumbler, yet she's all the world to me.  
There are others highly mental and a many transcendental—mine is loving, kind, and gentle, as a vision fair to see.  
Not upon a Newport basis is the faith true love embraces. Mutual trust our fondness graces—lasting, growing throughout life.  
Years of effort (more than twenty) yield us now a modest plenty—oftimes dolce far niente. All these years she's been my wife.  
—George Moss in Judge.

**Useful and Ornamental Goods**  
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.

**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.

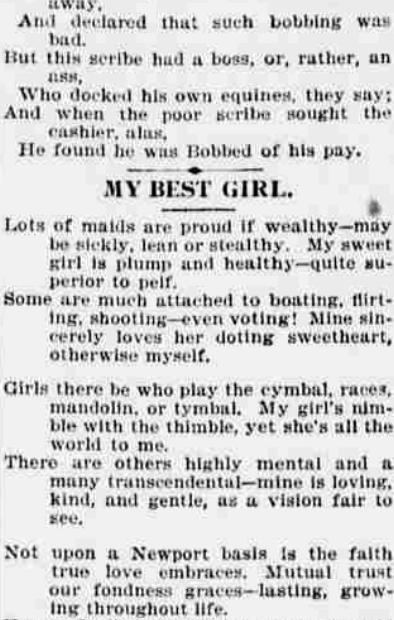
**J. D. WILLIAMS & BRO.**  
314 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

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.

**Goldsmith's Grand Red-Letter Clearing Sale,**  
FOR 10 DAYS ONLY, BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 14TH.  
\$150,000 worth of Dry Goods and Carpets will be offered at special cut prices, for this brief period only. Nearly every article in our store will be sold much under the regular price, in order to reduce our large stock, and to make room for spring goods soon to arrive. Our customers are well aware that this is our annual custom. All sales will be for strictly cash.

See later issues Daily Truth, Tribune, Sunday Free Press and News for special features.



**JANUARY**  
IS THE MONTH WE  
**INVENTORY**  
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN ODD AND ENDS OF  
**DINNER, TEA and TOILET SETS, LAMP GOODS and BRIC-A-BRAC**  
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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. TONALGIA, for extracting teeth without pain. No ether. No gas.

**DR. EUREKA**  
That wonderful TONE IS FOUND ONLY IN THE  
**WEBER PIANO**  
OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

**Guernsey Brothers, Wyoming Ave.**  
IF YOUR OLD BOOKS NEED FLIXING, SEND THEM TO THE Scranton Tribune Bookbinding Dept.

# GOLDSMITH'S G.B. BAZAAR.

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**DR. SHIMBERG, 305 Spruce St.,**  
Eye Specialist  
EYES EXAMINED FREE.



**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 University of Philadelphia. His specialties are Chronic, Nervous, Skin, Heart, Womb and Blood diseases.  
**DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM**  
The symptoms of which are dizziness, lack of confidence, sexual weakness in men and women, ball rising in throat, spots floating before the eyes, loss of memory, unable to concentrate the mind on one subject, easily startled, when suddenly spoken to, and dull distressed mind, which unites them for performing the actual duties of life, making happiness impossible, distressing the action of the heart, causing flush of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, melancholy, the easy of company, feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, lack of energy, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thought, depression, constipation, weakness of the limbs, etc. Those so affected should consult us immediately, and be restored to perfect health.  
**Lost Manhood Restored.**  
Weakness of Young Men Cured.  
If you have been given up by your physician call upon the doctor and be examined. He cures the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Scrofula, Old Sores, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Affections of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Asthma, Deafness, Tumors, Cancer and Crisples 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 p.m. Enclose five-cent stamp 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.  
Old Post Office Building, corner Fourth Avenue and Spruce street.  
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