The Scranton Tribune

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

UNION LABEL

SCRANTON, JANUARY 28, 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, 20,599.
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 1860	9,223
Population in 1870	35,000
Population in 1880	45,850
Population in 1890	75,215
Population in 1894 (estimated)	103,000

And the end is not yet.

San Fransisco, also, is to be Lexowed. Let us hope it will not, immediately afterward, be Tom Plattized.

Home Evangelization.

At a time when many good people are paying money out of their abundance to the support of Christian missions in foreign lands, it is interesting to notice and proper to commend the efforts of the executive committee of the Lackawanna Presbytery to locate, in this vicinity, a home mission for the secular as well as spiritual regeneration of people of foreign tongues. We understand the purpose of this new mission to contemplate, at first, the instruction of these speakers of foreign languages in the use of the English tongue, to the end that they may eventually fit themselves and likewise their children to become useful as well as moral citizens of this, their adopted country; and also progressive members of the Christian church.

There are, in the upper coal fields, and near by, probably about 75,000 persons who do not know how to speak, read or write the language in which the laws that nominally govern them are framed. The two counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne had, according to the census of 1890, a total population of 348,291, of which 110,504 were foreign-born. By analyzing the 25,805 males and 20,595 females in our own county who belonged to this class, we may approximate to an idea of what percentage of these residents do not understand English. The census shows that 284 were born in Canada or Newfoundland; 6 in South America; 7 in Cuba or the West Indies; 14,524 in Ireland; 7,547 in England; 1,279 in Scotland; 8,511 in Wales; 7,242 in Germany; 1,699 in Austria; 13 in Holland; 3 in Belgium; 449 in Switzerland; 12 in Norway; 100 in Sweden; 46 in Denmark; 853 in Russia; 1,618 in Hungary; 21 in Bohemia; 781 in Poland; 141 in France; 1,209 in Italy; 2 in Spain; 7 in China; 8 in Australia, and 55 born at sea or in countries not specified. In Luzerne county, the number of Austrians was 3,628; Russians, 1,365; Hungarians, 5,104; Poles, 7,408, and Italians, 1,661. It is no reflection upon these foreign-born residents to say that the number of them who are unskilled in the English speech comes chiefly from Austria, Italy, Russia, Hungary, and Poland. Many Austrians, some Italians and a few Hungarians and Poles are educated in their own language but not in English. Remembering that there are, in addition to these foreign-born persons, almost as many again who, while born in this country, of foreign-born parentage, are not yet being generally educated in the English language, it seems to us a safe conclusion that there are, altogether, 75,000 non-English-using residents of the region included within the bounds of the Lackawanna Presbytery.

Up to this time the burden of instructing these people in English has been assumed almost exclusively by the Catholic church. That church has done valiant service in this direction, without flourish of trumpet or effort to attract attention. We would be the last to underrate the good influence of the Catholic church upon this yet unassimilated portion of our population. Yet it is growing evident, from day to day, that the Protestant churches have a larger duty in this matter than they have hitherto discharged. If instead of paying quite so much heed to the nude nomads of mid-Africa or to the dusky denizens of Patagonia the various Protestant denominations, either in conjunction with their Catholic neighbors or separately, would do what they could to hasten the incorporation of this now undigested home element into the body politic, we are radical enough to believe that the net result would, in a few years, be infinitely better for all concerned.

Senator Quay has conveyed his corporal entity to Florida; but it is safe to suspect that his political organism will, nevertheless, be very much in evidence at Harrisburg.

The Return of Reason.

The fact that the Indiana senate has, by a vote of 27 to 11, passed a bill providing "that in all actions for libel or slander it shall be sufficient to establish the defense of justification to prove it by a preponderance of the evidence" would seem to be almost incredible, but it is true. It is simply another case of common sense reasserting itself after a long interval.

Just who first propounded the theory that the truth dare not be printed concerning a man unless he be a public official or a candidate for office is a fact veiled in obscurity; but it is common knowledge that libel legislation for several centuries has blindly followed this extraordinary doctrine, with as much pertinacity and misdirected zeal as if it had been the solemn conviction of the makers of our laws that editors and publishers, as a class, were devoid of moral principle and fit subjects for strait-jacket guardianship.

It is not gratifying to one's state pride to think that Indiana, and not Pennsylvania, leads the way back to common sense principles. In fact, when it comes to Pennsylvania's libel law state pride on general principles retires into its shell. Nevertheless, whether occurring in Indiana or elsewhere, the return of reason in this matter is a notable event, fit to be heralded from the house tops and saluted by means of an earnest brass band.

If Charles F. Warwick is defeated for mayor of Philadelphia, he can thank David Martin. Martin persists in running Warwick's campaign and in otherwise thrusting himself forward, at a time when the less seen and heard of Martin the better it would be for Republican chances. Mr. Warwick erred in ever taking a spotted nomination. Is he not now again in error in failing to put David Martin into a closet?

Democracy's Last Chance.

Senator Quay's bill to create another Federal judicial district in Pennsylvania is of interest to Scrantonians in many ways. If it passes, it will, among other things, open up several new offices, such as judge, marshal, district attorney and clerks, and of course this is a consideration not without consequence to many. The bill is of interest, also, to litigants in this section, since it would spare the majority of those having business in the federal courts from the now awkward necessity of frequently making the long, tedious and expensive journey to Pittsburg—a hardship out of all proportion to the magnitude of the interests lying in this immediate region.

Senator Quay's bill contemplates, in addition to the two present districts a third district, to be known as the northern district, with the court sitting alternately at Williamsport and Scranton, where the judge for the western district now holds court at intervals. The proposed new district will embrace twenty counties, all but three of which are to be detached from the western districts. Some of these are among the most populous and important counties in the interior o f the state, and are such as would find either Williamsport or Scranton natural centers for the transaction of business and generally easy of access. For convenience, the district is to have two divisions, one composed of the counties to which Williamsport is the handiest and the other of the counties nearest Scranton. The Philadelphia Press, despite the fact that this arrangement would separate Pike, Wayne and Monroe from the territory now tributary to Philadelphia, says it "has evidently been well thought out. The counties have been chosen with very excellent discrimination, and from the extreme eastern border of the state all along the northern tier, and extending to a line somewhat west of the center, the additional court with the facilities it would offer could hardly fail to be regarded as a very decided convenience."

Thus indorsed, the bill will in all probability soon become a law, if not during this congress, certainly during the one succeeding, and the first officials of the court thus established would in that event be Democrats. Scranton, as the largest city in such a district, would naturally be entitled to the judge. This at once opens a field of speculation scarcely second in importance to the original measure itself. Would the president appoint, as his selection for the new judgeship, Mr. Amerman, ex-Judge Smith, Mr. Horn or Mr. Comegys? Or, if the judge should be denied us, whom would he name for marshal or district attorney? It is worth while keeping an eye on this measure. There may be music in it ere long.

The Wyoming legislature is wrestling with a bill proposing a 40 per cent. cut in the salaries of all county officials. The Wyoming plan of retrenchment would look more symmetrical if it should also include the salaries of state legislators.

Patriotism Above Partisanship.

The sentiment which has prompted Senators Sherman and Quay to proffer to the Cleveland administration their best efforts in aid of any wise measure calculated to meet the financial needs of the government is well expressed by Senator Cullom, in his recent speech before the Illinois legislature acknowledging his re-election to the United States senate. Senator Cullom said:

The interests of this great people have become so vast and complicated that large expenditures are absolutely necessary. We have the wealth and resources to meet those expenses; it is only the part of honor to meet them faithfully and promptly. Our people are too proud and patriotic to consider any other course for one moment and demand with one voice that this be done and our credit be maintained at the highest point and never be allowed to depreciate. It is, therefore, our manifest duty at the earliest possible moment to increase the revenue until it meets our expenses. Until that can be done there is no other course for us but the sale of bonds. Upon this question there is no need of apprehension or alarm among the people. This generation has made a vast reduction in our war debt and taken our full share of this burden from the national government and there can be no greater danger or harm as long as money can be borrowed at 2½ or 3 per cent. in doing so, rather than allow the national credit to suffer. We should not needlessly increase our bonded debt, but when money is required to meet our payments and maintain our credit it should be done promptly and fearlessly in such quantities as will accomplish the end desired and place our credit beyond any question. Unless this question of revenue is settled and the country placed on a sound and solvent basis no permanent or satisfactory solution of the currency question is possible. When it is settled ways will be found to reorganize and reform the currency and coinage, to determine the amount and kind of money, both paper and coin, which shall be issued. In this we must conform to and be guided by the fundamental principle that every dollar issued or authorized by the American government must be equal in debt paying power and the currency which is to circulate among the greatest manufacturing and commercial people of the world must be as good as the best to be found on the earth. These are questions upon which all patriotic citizens should strive to agree in the interest of prosperity and good government, and should not be the grounds of contention in partisan strife.

It is proper to say that the financial tangle would not have been so difficult nor complex had the Democratic majority in congress evinced anything like statesmanship in its treatment of the revenue problem. That difficulty, however, is now upon us, and independent of the politics of the situation the credit of the government must and will be maintained.

The Republican party in Pennsylvania stands doubly committed to compulsory education. The elements of opposition to that measure which were at one time feared by the politicians have not arisen; on the contrary many factors once thought hostile are now, as a matter of fact, aggressively friendly. If the party leaders think it good politics to attempt any jugglery with this sentiment which they have twice encouraged, the masses are very likely to disagree with them by an emphatic majority.

A committee of the Illinois legislature, which visited Lincoln's tomb, found it dilapidated and unkempt, and will urge a speedy remedy by securing the property in perpetual trust to the state. Illinois will be irretrievably disgraced if it does not show this small mark of respect to the memory of her greatest and noblest son.

When the dry-as-dusts get through with their rhetorical exercises on finance it would be just like Senator Quay to offer a common sense solution of the currency problem.

It would be interesting to know just how much money it has cost the promoters of the Nicaraguan canal "job" to attain their present position at Washington.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Some Figures on the Subject.

Representative Farr at Pittsburg: "If we deem it necessary to keep out undesirable classes of immigrants, because of their poverty and ignorance, is it not of the greatest importance that the children of those who are here get some instruction? Their parents have very limited knowledge of our customs and laws. They cannot talk English. Most eager for the rights of citizenship, in many portions of our state they are now the balance of power, and the day is near when in many places they will control the elections. The police courts and criminal lists are burdened with their misdoings. They have lowered the dignity of labor and reduced wages. They are with us, however, if not of us, and the process of their assimilation must be patiently awaited; but what of their children? Shall they follow the lines of their parents? Few of them are being educated. The illiterate sons and daughters of these illiterates will be more dangerous than their parents. They will imbibe some of the sharpness and shrewdness natural to the country, and these qualities will add power to their inherent tendencies. Safety demands that they be educated. Instruction in the English language will give them a different conception of life and citizenship. They will no longer live as their parents lived, and they will become more useful to the state and to themselves. Do not let us be deceived, however, into thinking that compulsory education is necessary only for those people, though that would be a sufficient reason for such a law. There are thousands of children of native parents who cannot read and write, and never will unless education is enforced. The human heart is full of kindness; charitable societies and charitable individuals vie with each other in their efforts to aid the poor. The most permanent good can be done, however, by helping an unfortunate person to help himself. The boy or girl who faces the world without any education confronts a merciless storm.

* * *

"Pennsylvania is almost alone among the progressive states that occupies this remarkable position. Nearly thirty other states have compulsory education. The people of the Keystone state have yet to follow the injunction to them from its founder, 'Educate the people,' so far as its universal application is concerned. At the session of '91, in advocacy of the bill I then introduced, I stated that illiteracy was on the increase in Pennsylvania, and that at least one hundred thousand children between 8 and 12 years of age were not in attendance at any school in this state. No one attempted to disprove these statements. Some educators doubted the fact that illiteracy was increasing, but they acknowledged the claim that there was a shocking showing of non-attendants. I have no reason to change my opinion as expressed at that time. Estimated reports indicated that there were one hundred thousand non-attendants of children under 12 years of age who should be at school, and the hordes of low-grade and illiterate people that for some years previously had been flocking from foreign shores into this state on account of the opportunities offered to unskilled, and not over-intelligent labor, more than satisfy me that there was justification for that claim. Statistics will strengthen that position. The census of 1890 shows a difference of over 7 per cent. in the increase of the population of Pennsylvania, and in the increase in attendance of all of Pennsylvania's schools. The census reports also show that there were in Pennsylvania in 1890 1,467,818 children between 5 and 17 years of age. In that year there were not more than 1,000,000 children in all the schools of this state, showing the startling discrepancy of 467,818 children between 5 and 17 years of age who did not go to any school. Let us divide this unit into twelve parts. The children between 6 and 14 years would comprise two-thirds of 467,818, namely 311,878; those between 6 and 12 years of age one-half of 467,818, or 233,909; those between 8 and 12 years of age who would come under the educational bill passed by the last legislature would comprise one-third of 467,818, or 155,939. Between the years of 8 and 13 there would be five-twelfths of 467,818, or 194,924 children between 8 and 13 years of age who do not go to school.

* * *

"Previous to the last session of the legislature the factory law prevented the employment of children in breakers or in factories under 12 years of age. The educational bill was made to conform to the factory law, so as to go hand in hand with that work. The educational bill also contained a section providing for an enumeration by the assessors of all children between 8 and 12 years of age. This census, which is essential for the proper enforcement of the compulsory educational bill, would also be of great service in carrying out the purpose of the factory law, and would prevent its abuse by parents who get little boys to work misrepresenting the ages of the children. At the last session of the legislature the age limit for certain kinds of employment was increased to 13 years from 12. To work in harmony with that change it would be wise to add one year to the period of years in which parents should be required to educate their children. The factory law has done excellent service. It is a just law. Its purposes are humane and are endorsed by public sentiment. Compulsory education is not different in principle. It practically says inasmuch as a child under 13 years of age cannot work, rather than have him run the streets or live in idleness, with its dangerous tendencies, he must go to school. If we say that children between 8 and 13 years shall be educated, we have a vast army to reach who do not go to any school. To repeat, the census returns show: Between 6 and 12 years of age who do not go to any school, 233,904; between 6 and 14 years of age who do not go to any school, 311,878; between 8 and 12 years of age who do not go to any school, 155,939; between 8 and 13 years of age who do not go to any school, 194,924. It would take volumes to point out the losses of this fearful waste of brain power. The evils, the crimes, sufferings and the injustices resulting from this monstrous wrong inflicted upon innocent children cannot be conceived by mortal mind. Shocking as it is, it has been going on in our commonwealth these many years, because of the foolish, weak, sentimental, absurd, almost criminal notion—that parental right and authority extend to the inhuman wrong of robbing the children of all intellectual training."

LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

Sanctions the Vaughan Bill.

Hazleton Standard: "If the bill introduced by Senator Vaughan, of Lackawanna, on Monday night relating to the certificates of miners should become a law it will have the effect of drawing from the coal mines the foreign miners who now so thickly infest the coal regions and are gradually pushing out the English-speaking diamond-diggers. The measure provides that no certificate for a miner shall be issued to any person who is unable to speak the English language. The pretext for this is one entirely for the safety of human life. It is stipulated in the bill that a miner shall hold a certificate only who is able to give or to hear a warning of danger in a mine spoken in the English language. It is known that many certificates are now held by Polish and Hungarian miners, who do not understand the English tongue. A regular traffic in fraudulent certificates has been exposed in Montour county, which shows that these foreigners can readily procure these certificates. The English-speaking miners directly contribute to their own peril by taking these foreigners into their mines in the guise of helpers notwithstanding that they are unable to give an intelligent warning of the approach of danger to those miners working in their vicinity. The bill will probably be approved by the labor combine which was organized from among the members of the house Tuesday."

* * *

Approves the Idea.

Minneapolis Tribune: "Pennsylvania is about to inaugurate an important building reform. A bill has been introduced in the legislature to establish a bureau of plumbing and house draining. It provides for the appointment of inspectors who determine the qualifications of persons engaged in the plumbing, gas fitting and house draining business, and to examine buildings to determine their conditions as to drainage, ventilation, plumbing and gas fitting, with authority to condemn work found defective. Such a board might be made a great conservator of health."

* * *

An Inherent Inconsistency.

Nicholson Examiner: "The most successful method of dealing with crime is to win respect for the law. And this can be done by the law better than the individual. The very idea that we must kill in order to prevent others from killing is of itself a contradiction of the law. It asserts that killing is not a crime when done by several under the cover of the law, and out of a spirit of revenge; but when one does it from the same motive it is a crime."

* * *

How to Get an Office.

Philadelphia Record: "In good old times it was thought bad taste for a man to seek an office. Nowadays the man does not subject himself to that demeaning quest—he simply invents a new office, sends the scheme to Harrisburg by way of Pittsburg, and settles down into his sinecure in the serene assurance that, thanks to the beneficent tidal wave of 1894, no wolf can gnaw the paint off his front door for four years to come."

The Democratic Partisan View.

From the Chicago Herald.

Sometimes proximity of an object annihilates sense of proportion and distance. At a ministers' meeting in New York the other evening one of the speakers classified Dr. Parkhurst with Cromwell, Luther, Lincoln, Grant and John Knox. A hundred years hence an archaeologist will come across this passage, perhaps in the bottom of an old book store basket, and with a microscope he will make out the name of Parkhurst. If there are any old inhabitants left, he may learn from one of them that Parkhurst was the name of a good man who put Tammany out of office in New York city and put Me Too Platt in.

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FROM THE ALPS TO AMERICA

We are just patriotic enough to use, and want to use, everything we possibly can of the productions of our own country. The Yankees, may their tribe increase, have succeeded in making nearly everything that can be made of cotton, wool, flax and silk, but there's a few Old World industries that don't flourish here yet. One of these is the art of Embroidery.

To do that successfully, one must be a Swiss and live in Switzerland. We can't bring over the Alps, but here's the

EMBROIDERIES

All of the Newest and Choicest designs, but recently landed and fresh from the New York Custom House. Open Work and Loop Edges will take the lead. We have them of every price---in Cambric, Swiss, Nainsook.

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Our line of Point de Venise with Net Tops and Fine Black Laces is Unsurpassed.

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Lost Manhood Restored.

Weakness of Young Men Cured.

If you have been given up by your physician call upon the doctor and be examined. He cures the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Scrofula, Old Sores, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Affections of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Asthma, Deafness, Tumors, Cancers and Cripples of every description.

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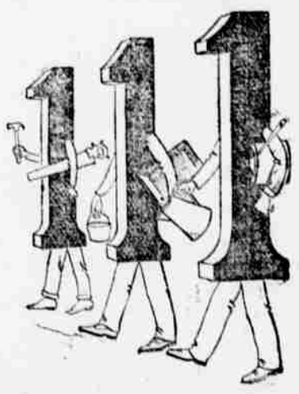

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