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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

THE SCRANTON OF TODAY.

Come and inspect our city. Elevation above the tide, 740 feet. Extremely healthy. 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,-

It's the metropolis of northeastern Penn-Canproduce electric power cheaper than No better point in the United States at which to establish new industries.

See how we grow: Population in 1860... Population in 1890. 35,000
Population in 1870. 45,850
Population in 1880. 75,215 Population in 1894 (estimated)..... 103,090 And the end is not yet.

The new county craze has broken out this winter with the startling distinctness of a week's growth of whiskers on the face of a masculine brunette. The new county craze, however, is not dangerous and no doubt serves a good purpose in keeping restless spirits out of mischlef.

Lackawanna Reapportionment.

Two propositions relative to the legtelative reapportionment of Lackawawanna county have been submitted to the Harrisburg committee having this matter in charge. One is embodied in the old bill re-introduced by the chair-It solidifies the First district, creates a plurality and throws nearly 1,300 Democratic plurality into a new Third district. Thus, out of five districts two. Democratic as the other three would be Republican.

The second suggestion, that of Repcity districts shall made up as follows: First district-Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards. Second district-Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineurer is as follows: First district, Republican, 2,443; Democratic, 1,738; Republican plurality, 705, Second district, Democratic plurality, 168. Third district, Republican, 1,496; Democratic, Lexow, unless we add that since last 2.564; Democratic plurality, 68. This plan would give the Republicans a good been logically at an end. On that date fighting chance to capture every district in the county including the came once more the politician, out for Fourth, which is now probably safely Republican for some time to come.

It would seem as if the members of districts ought to be willing to let those members who are directly affected have some voice in this discussion.

The prompt ending yesterday of the Fifteenth district congressional conference at Tunkhannock by the nomination of E. J. Jordan, of Wyoming, and James H. Codding, of Bradford, for the short and long terms respectively will naturally disappoint the friends of C. Fred Wright, of Susquehanna, who had hoped to see him entrusted with the performance of his deceased brother's uncompleted work. The selections made by the conference, however, are persomally acceptable, and they have the political advantage of representing the most disaffected portions of the district. Now that harmony has been restored after many days, Republicans of the Fifteenth district will be expected to continue in good humor and to elect Messrs. Jordan and Codding by enthusiastic majorities.

We suspect that in David Martin's case the public is rapidly nearing the beginning of the end.

A Good Scheme to Let Alone. The efforts of the United Mine Workers, which is an organization composed at the present time almost exclusively of men engaged in the bituminous coal mining business, to gain a foothold in the anthracite regions are meeting with scant success, for which fact there is an obvious and a sufficient reason. The bituminous miners, recollecting how their past strikes have failed largely, as they imagine, through their inability to control the competition encountered from the anthracite trade, seek now to use the anthracite miners and minelaborers as cat's-paws. They reason that if they can once get these eastern diggers of hard coal into their grasp, general strikes may be ordered with comparative impunity, and the consuming public will have only one alternative except to force the bituminou operators to concede all points in dis-

pute. That would be to freeze. If their plans should succeed, the anthracite element, being in a minority, could, in any question as to the advisability of a general strike, be outvoted two to one, and thus be literally dragged the expectation of a certain smartness into disturbances in which they have no interests to guard and no grievances to right. A more preposterous and abnormal arrangement of affairs would be almost impossible to conjecture. With the two branches of the coal trade is true that there is a kind of piety the spirited and increasing rivalry, such in clean and fresh clothing; and many friends it has made. When any piece of

a union of labor interests would simply mean that the bituminous people would accomplish by strategy what they have seen unable to achieve in open commercial warfare; that is to say, the con-

quest of the anthracite business. Emissaries of the United Mine Workers are now busy in these parts. Notwithstanding the chilliness of their early reception, they are bent upon forearmed. The sensible miner of anthracite will think twice before he decides to play into the hands of the oppo-

If the officials of steamship companies which are too poor to equip their passenger steamers with an adequate number of life boats could be made to take dose of their own medicine, this form of murder would soon decrease.

The Inevitable Has Come. One of the first questions that naturally arises in connection with the recent exchange of compliments between Senator Lexow and Dr. Parkhurst is why the former, occupying as he does a public office in which he is peculiarly the representative of the people, should regard as "impertinent" and "insulting" an expression by the people, or by a considerable number of them, concerning a subject of vital public interest and importance. It would be interesting to know upon what ground Senator Lexow can defend his assumption of superiority to the wishes of his loes, as a being quite above the level very common these days; but we venwrong. A public official accepts office the meck and lowly. upon the distinct understanding that he shall be held accountable to the pubhe should reduce the swelling or sur-

Let us remember, in the present case, who have just publicly "fallen out." One is a politician, in politics for what man of the reapportionment committee. deserving. It came to him in the course the true solution may be reached, in new Second district with 600 Republican suggested the advisability, about that the churches into sections, the one kind quiry of two years prior with a second other for the penniless unfortunate. probing into Tammanyism; and it was in ordinary years, would be as solidly begun, we may readily believe, with no purpose higher than vote-capturing and with no laws of action superior to political exigency and expediency. resentative Connell, provides that the Of this committee Chrence Lexov happened to be chosen chairman. We say "happened," but the word is used with due recognition of the frequency with proud of such a son. which, in Albany appointments, socalled chance is but another name for the potent wishes of Thomas C. Platt. teenth and Twentieth wards. Third As chairman, Mr. Lexowacquitted himdistrict-First, Second, Third, Seventh | self neither wonderfully well nor amazin these districts in 1893 for state treas- ity, had little to say and through all tonians too much. the stench and slime of Gotham's revealed rottenness, preserved his health. his appetite and his capacity to draw Republican, 2,383; Democratic, 2,551; his pay. This is about all that need be said concerning Senator Clarence Nov. 6 his mission, as he views it, has

he ceased to be the reformer and be-

spoils. The comparison of such a man with Charles H. Parkhurst is not a comparithe committee who live in unaffected son, but a contrast. We do not know whether it will be expected of us to again portray Dr. Parkhurst as he ap- which the Dunmore laddle is scheduled pears to those who are in full sympathy with his herculean work and who have seen the map of Europe change and who with his herculean work and who have taken pains to study him not in envy of horse blankets, used to call this job, nor in malice but fairly, justly and in which John C, is after with a gun, a "sparthe clear light of all available evidence. It seems to us that these things laney's bill full of holes, and he did put a few holes in it, but John C. is a man who are already fully understood. Nor do is generally on the ground where the we wish, because we admire this man worms congregate at the same time with on account of his energy, his fearlesson account of his energy, his fearlessness of purpose and Olympian directness of attack, to imply that he may not, through sheer excess of zeal, be at times impatient and overcritical. It would be singular indeed if in the face would be singular, indeed, if in the face ary like a little man. of the almost infinite responsibilities and tasks and discouragements that encircle him, he should invariably be smiling like the sucking babe and in the house by Representative Marshall, placid as the noon-day luil. The point It provides that the chief officer with him upon which politicians like Platt and Lexow, from the nature of three pears. The superintendent is employ three inspectors and not consist of turning one set of rascals live clerks, and also three deputies, to be out merely to accommodate another set be known as inspectors of charities, corrections and lunacy. It is the duty of the of opposite partisan belief. He wants superintendent to see that the laws rethe good work to go on, not simply until specting charities, corrections and lunacy election day—for indeed that is, in his view of the matter, simply the begin-ning of the work—but until every ves-tige and trace of the old municipal rot-to visit and inspect the books of all intige and trace of the old municipal rottenness shall be cleansed and fumigated, and the city accorded a clean bill of health. Hence the clash; a clash in-evitable from the very circumstances of the case; but a clash in which honest moral sentiment, with no personal axe to grind, will be uncompromisingly with Charles H. Parkhurst every day in the

week, including Sundays. In the matter of making a settle ment with China, the Japanese government appears as independent as a lady operator in a telephone exchange.

ty to "dress up" on Sunday? These questions look simple enough, but there appears to be a negative side to them founded on serious argument. The February Chautauqua, discoursing editorially upon the relation of the modern church to the poor, bravely utters this sentiment: "The thoroughly bad habit of wearing the best clothes to church, and fashionableness in the dress of a congregation, draws a line against people who are shabby and have not grace

would blush to appear in the Lord's house clothed in office or kitchen gar ments. This brand of plety has some claims to respect; in many hearts it is associated very closely with the proprieties of sincere worship. But it

does tend to exclude the man with the shabby coat and his wife, with her last year's bonnet. If we went to church in everyday attire, we should look less catching the workers of this region in like a smart social club and some of the the snare. Forewarned, however, is poor would worship with us in a more comfortable frame of mind." The tenor of the Chautauqua's contention is that the modern church-

and, as we take it, more especially the Protestant church-has not yet caught the full meaning of Christianity's duty toward the abounding poor in our populous cities. The feeding to these peowhen their physical stomachs are suf-fering from a chronic absence of meat and potatoes is a kind of zeal which is mistakenly applied. Even Jesus, it will be remembered, first fed the multitude before He preached to it; and no doubt had He sojourned in Pennsylvania rather than in Palestine, He would have clothed it as well. This much may be said without irreverence, incoming a large state of something or other.

Nobody will blame Carbondale—which is a fire town with most of the modern titude before He preached to it; and no since it is only a logical extension of its a fine town with most of the modern the instructive parable of the loaves and fishes. The editor of the Chautauquan might easily have added to his argument the historical fact that fine Hazleton, so near its own size, moving gally and uninterruptedly forward to beapparel nowhere appears in any of the Scriptures as a requisite feature of Christian evangelization, Not that this is, in itself, an argument against constituents or set up, as he virtually cleanliness or neatness of clothes, but simply that in the serious earnestness of the paid servant hired to perform his of primitive Christianity the niceties master's work. We admit that this of our fastidious modern time found kind of assumption is getting to be little counterpart, and did not, therefore, to any perceptible extent retard ture to believe that it is none the less the spread of Christ's Gospel among

In one or two of our large cities, notably in New York, it has come to lie for his actions. When he arrives at be the fashion for wealthy congregaa point of cranial enlargement where tions which themselves worship amid such accountability becomes irksome, luxurious surroundings in veritable earthly tenmples to establish, in the render his position and retire to private poorer districts, modest missions, in which plain pews and a plain service becken to a plain and poor attendance. the difference between the two men One cannot criticize the sincerity of good intention which prompts this thoughtfulness for the "other half;" there is in it in way of glory and self- yet it requires to be added that this advancement and spoils. Three years division of the Christian church into ago he was, so to speak, an unknown distinct classes, when dictated by other man. Outside of Albany and his home reasons than necessity, is scarcely in district few persons had ever heard of unison with the divine democracy of Clarence Lexow. The circumstance by that church's Founder. How, then, which he was pitchforked into public shall the problem be solved? It is prominence was not of his own crea- perhaps not for the secular press to tion, nor was it of his extraordinary answer such a question; yet we fancy of political vicissitude. Party interests time, without the necessity of dividing time, of following up the Fassett in- for the fastidiously affluent, and the

> One of the men recently admitted to citizenship in a county not a thousand miles from here confessed, while under examination, that he did not know who the president of the United States was, and did not care. We should think that our glorious republic would feel

It is none of our funeral; but we cannot help remarking that it is a rare kind of Wilkes-Barre philanthropy which seeks to defeat the Quay county and Thirteenth wards. The vote cast ingly badly. He presided with regular- movement because it would cost Hazle-

> The Anthracite county movement has reached Harrisburg; and will doubtless give the newspaper correspondents something to write about for a period of perhaps eleven days.

LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

Captain Delaney's Little Bill. bill has successfully withstood the batter ing ram of that great and original thinke and intrepid warrior, General Gobin. De laney's bill is to increase the salary and responsibilities of the custodian of the public buildings and grounds and for have withstood the shock of the discovery row farmer." Gobin tried to shoot Doate well set up. John C. is a friend of mine whom I have borrowed money of and to whom I can go at any time for a

The New Charities Measure. A bill to establish a department of charities and correction has been introduced known as supenintendent and be apstitutions receiving state aid, and to in-quire into the grounds of any request for state aid by any institution. Whenever shall make application to the president judge of the proper county to have the patient transferrde ta state hospital.

Another Good Roads Bill. A bill introduced by Mr. Snively appro-priates \$5,000,000 to improve the public highways under the charge of the secre-tary of internal affairs. It provides for the election and appointment of a township road committee and a cuonty road en-gineer. The money is to be disbursed by the state treasurer upon order of the sec-retary of internal affairs, when this order Ought church-goers to wear good clothes? Is it conducive to Christianition is to be expended outside of cities and boroughs prorata, according to the population of each county or such road as the secretary of internal affairs with the county engineer and township commit-tees shall agree upon. All such roads shall be kept in repair by the state. The local committee will consist of five men who shall serve five years without compensation except expenses. The pay of the engineer shall not be less than \$500 a year and actual expenses.

Thinks Its Friends Hurt It. Carbondale Anthracite: "Representa-tive Farr's compulsory education measure loes not seem to be making that haste

legislation is backed up by particular so course that will annoy and perhaps check

AS TO ANTHRACITE COUNTY. From the Philadelphia Press.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Car-bondale Daily Anthracite, is as busily en-Our esteemed contemporary, the Carbondale Daily Anthracite, is as busily engaged as anybody could expect to be in these rather dull times manufacturing a brand new county. It is a very popular sort of enterprise with a considerable number of the newspapers in different parts of the state, and there is no reason on earth why our sprightly Carbondale contemporary should not have a share in it. There isn't much else worth bothering about just now.

ing about just now.

This new county project contemplates taking a strip from Lackawanna county. and Susquehanna that the people in those countles are sitting up nights and tear-ing around in the day time to advance this new county movement, but it is pos

improvements excepting a court house-for wanting the great distinction of be ing a county town. It could not be excome the dazzling center of the new Quay county. And yet Carbondale is not ex-travagantly excited over the alluring prospect. Whether it is of a less exuber ant nature than Hazleton or is merely playing a deeper game we cannot preten to say, but it is certain that Carbondale has not yet been aroused to that degree of intensity which hourly convulses Hazle-ton, and which impels every public-spirited Hazletonian to keep his ear near the end of a telegraph wire to intercept the first news from Harrisburg. Nor does the country round about show that eager appetite for a new county which Jim Sweeney has so successfully stirred up in the vicinity of Hazleton.

These things may come in time, how-ever, though we fear that Carbondale is laboring under some disadvantages. The chief among these is the proposed name for the new county. Nobody could be ex-pected to get much excited over Anthracite county. There was no particular in-terest in Hazleton's project as long as the intention was to call it Hazle county, but now that it is to be Quay county every-body is enthusiastic and all join in de-manding it. That was a loong-headed proposition and there is no longer any loubt that Quay county will go through Hazleton will have a nice new court he and a full outfit of county officers all to itself.
Our contemporary, which is fighting this

new county battle all alone, should reflect upon this vital point. Brother Mooney could get some very valuable tips from Brother Jim Sweeney about how new counties are made, and in the present condition of the Anthracite county movement the quicker he gets such tips the

Mr. Powderly in Philadelphia. From the Philadelphia Inquirer. Robert Watchorn, the retiring chief fac tory inspector, gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Vendig to his successor, James Campbell, of Pittsburg, and a few friends. During the progress of the dinner, T. V. Powderly, the former chief of the Knights of Labor, registered at the hotel, and as soon as his presence was known he was prevailed upon to join the party. Mr. Powderly is on his way home to Scranton from Washington, and as soon as he gets there he will commence to practice at the Lackawanna bar. The former labor chief was recently admitted to practice, and in view of his long residence in Scranton, and the high place he holds in the community, it is probable that he will find the law more profitable than the role of

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