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The Scranton Tribune Into

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gently and not blindly.

lous alliance?

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 6, 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, 3750,000. Number of school children, 12,000. Average amount of bank deposits, \$10,-000,000. It's the metropolis of northeastern Penn-Canproduce 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..... 9,228

And the end is not yet.

It will be time to appoint a Lexow committee for Philadelphia when the people of Philadelphia clearly express to the legislature at Harrisburg their inability to govern themselves. Until such confession shall be authoritatively made, the legislature of Pennsylvania would do well to keep hands off.

Where Does It Stand?

lsewhere on this continent, where One of the demands formulated by those forces are weaker and fewer; and the so-called labor combine at Harrissecondly, because a clean New York burg calls for the statutory prohibition means a clean election in New York. of the employment of persons tifteen which in turn, in the majority of cases, years of age or under. The factory means a clean administration at Washlaw at present prohibits the employngion and an end to hard times. ment of persons under twelve years and This will explain why we have dein some instances under thirteen years. coted time and room to Dr. Parkhurst The mine laws pursue the same course and to Messrs, Lexow and Platt, those with reference to the employment of three gentlemen being just now the children in and about the mines. It is most conspicuous representatives of now proposed to raise the age limit at the militant forces in that momentous least two and in some cases three years. struggie. The battle at the polls hav-What has the Scranton Truth to say to ing ended in the rout of the looters, this? Does it favor the change, in the there is now in progress, nominally at same earnest manner that it favored

Albany, a second battle by which it is the enactment of the original laws? to be decided whether a new set of We ask these questions because they looters shall be installed in the Gotham have an important bearing upon the offices, or whether those offices shall be subject of compulsory education, now manned, non-partisanly, in the interunder discussion in this state. If the ests of the property-holders and the law is to say, with the esteemed Truth's taxpayers. Senator Lexow has drawn approval, that no boy or girl who is up a series of bills which create a biless than fifteen years old shall work partisan police board, with power over for a living; that no such boy or girl all election arrangements, as well as dare contribute to the support of a over the general conduct of the police widowed mother or help to eke out the force, which is to be nominally under

The only purpose of state appropriation is to secure that sort of roads. The state can build roads itself, or it can approonly partially succeeded. Yet it is probable that he has advanced further can build roads itself, or it the counties priate money to be given to the counties on condition that they make roads of a prescribed standard of durability. But to give it to them unconditionally would be credit. towards a wise solution than nine-

a very slight improvement on throwing it away. At the twenty-sixth annual reunion of his employes, recently held in Dolge-ville, N. Y., there was read an instruc-ville, N. Y., there was read an instruc-tive reserved of the operations of the sys-We see no reason to recede from the conclusion, expressed at the beginning tive report of the operations of the sysof this legislative session, that the tem of labor insurance and pensions proper method of road reform would be which has been instituted among them. for the state to build, at its own ex-The system offers double benefits to pense, model railways along routes those who are loval to the firm that which now traverse two or more counemploys them. It offers a means of ties, and leave to the various counties

sustenance to those who are disabled the work of building up the smaller, from work by accident or old age; and and purely local, highways. It would not be a bad idea, as an incentive to it provides support for the families of uniformity, for the state to offer a those who die or are killed in the line premium or bounty for local roads con- of duty. Last year \$1,199.80 was paid structed up to a certain specified qual- to four superannuated workmen, and ity, said premium to be, let us say, a the amount paid since the establishreimbursement for five or ten per cent ment of the fund was reported as \$8,- of the commonwealth except the suprem of the total cost, as gleaned from dupli- 372.36. From the beginning the contributions to the pension fund amount to cate vouchers to be filed with one of the \$30,131.07, and the interest is now large departments at Harrisburg. The state must help in the making of enough to pay the present pensioners good roads; but it must help intelliwithout further contributions. In twen-

ty years \$34,595.27 has been paid for life insurance policies, and the employes

If one cared to go to the requisite now hold policies on which the firm trouble, we believe it could be proved pays premiums to the amount of \$172,that Luzerne county would be better 000, and it also makes arrangements off, in dollars and cents, with the for those whom the insurance company Hazleton district divorced from it than reject. An endowment account is also it is now, with that district continually carried with \$8,169,65 due employes at dlogging the court dockets with cases of murder, riot, arson and general diswas added to it because, as Mr. Dolge order. Why do Wilkes-Barreans ensays, "no one could earn any more than deavor to perpetuate such an anomahis wages.'

These funds are kept up by a system of bookkeeping which credits each man The Situation in New York. in the Dolgeville shops with a percent-We do not need to apologize for deage of the profits gained on the artivoting, from time to time, some of our cles of his labor. Instead, however, of space to a consideration of the measgiving to workmen a specified annual ures whereby it is proposed to redividend, the firm takes out from the organize the municipal government of surplus earnings of the men enough to New York city. Details of that resustain the insurance and pension organization are of interest to Amerifunds and then distributes the remaincans everywhere; first because in the der. We do not recall whether, since New York struggle for better governthis plan has been in operation, any men the entire fate of clean city govyear has yet shown a net loss instead ernment throughout the Union is inof a gain; but should such loss occur,

volved to a noteworthy degree, insothe men would be expected to bear their much that if we cannot have successful proportion of it in the form of a pro government of the people in the merata reduction in wages, sufficient to tropolis of America, where all the curmeet the loss without sacrificing the rents of American civilization are two funds. massed, the best as well as the worst,

A number of adverse arguments inwe cannot reasonably expect to have it stantly suggest themselves relative to this system; such, for example, as that it ties the men down to one employer, under penalty, when changing, of sacrificing accumulated benefits. But apart from the general unwisdom of frequent changes, it is practically impossible to ecure uniformity of benefits for wage earners engaged in private business enterprises. The plan pursued at Dolgeville is generally acceptable to the men employed there and it offers the basis of similar plans elsewhere, with modifications suited to the varying requirements of each industry and

> The fact that Mind Reader Baldwin intends to come again may explain the secret of his willingness to be made the beneficiary of any amount of free advertising. A shrewd man is Baldwin. LEGISLATIVE TOPICS,

each locality.

The New Banking Law.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette: The act creating a banking commissioner, which has passed the legislature and is now a law, is generally regarded as an import-ant step forward in the regulation and oversight of the banking corporations of scant income of a father who has been the jurisdiction of the superintendent

seeds in the ground a new growth is usual seeds in the ground a new growth is usual, but often the destruction is total, the humus is burned and the land left black and barren. If a hillside the rains soon begin to wash the soil away, destroying the possibility of any future growth. Large sections of country once heavily wooded have been made permanently bar-ren by this means in Europe and Asia.

hopeless stupidity will prevent us from ap-plying a remedy. The Lytle bill furnishes the remedy. Let the house put the brake upon the disposition to amend it, lest its efficiency and value are destroyed.

To Examine Law Students.

A bill creating a state board of examin-ers has been introduced in the senate, and is now being considered by the committee on judiciary general. The members are to be appointed by the governor after consultation with the members of the preme court, and are to examine all stu-dents at law and others applying for ad-mission to practice in the various courts tion must previously pay a fee of \$25 into the state treasury, which will be maintained as a separate fund for the pay-ment of the members of the board and all necessary expenses and mileage.

Lengthen the School Year. Philadelphia Press: The school year in the rural districts of this state is disgracefully short, shorter than in any other eastern state. Senator Landis' bill, now fa-vorably reported, requiring seven months, deservesprompt passage and it is no credit to this wealthy state that it is deeme necessary to provide for less than seven months where the maximum amount of maturity, but this last year nothing tax allowed by law to be levied for school purposes shall be found insufficient to eep the schools open a greater length time

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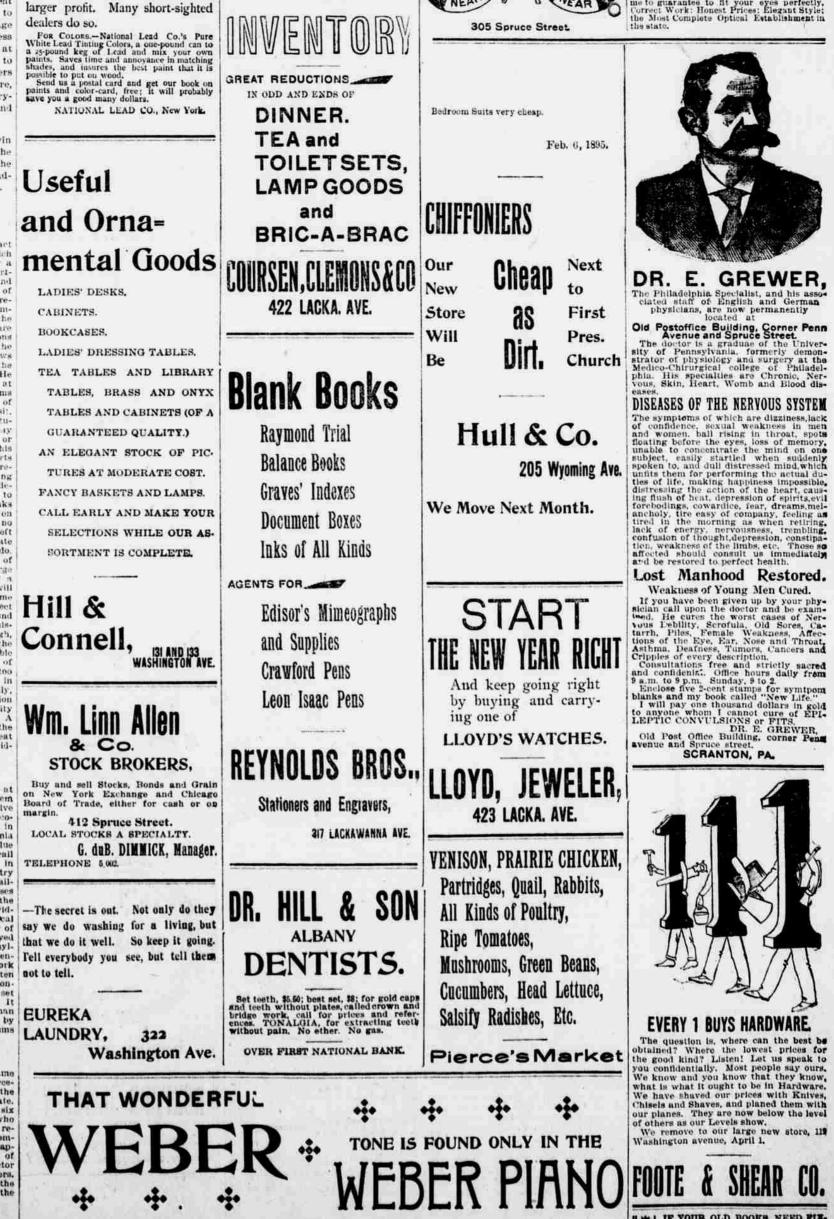
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- \$9.98



crippled in the mines; we shall feel in- of police. This plan, it will be seen, is the commonwealth. The new law crepelled to ask the Truth why it is so simply the old one with a scratch or ates a department of banking with a com-missioner at its head, and provides for the violently opposed to requiring these two.

eventually win.

It is reliably said concerning the

North German Lloyd Steamship com-

pany that after it had shipped nearly

400 passengers in a steamer with only

three life boats, and these promptly ap-

propriated by the ship's officers and

crew; and after 300 or more of their

passengers had been coolly drowned,

it took the two score survivors to a

second-dlass London restaurant and

gave them \$30 apiece, with which to

feed, clothe and shelter themselves un-

til they could get aboard the Umbria

Labor Pensions and Insurance.

disgusted with such a crew.

boys and girls, thus made idle by legal compulsion, to go to school a total of the recognized leader of the forces sixteen weeks each year between the which won the first victory, proposes ages of 8 and 13 years, or to acquire the that the government of the police force same amount of education by means of shall be vested in a single-headed comhome instruction. To be sure, the oro- mission to be appointed by the mayor. posed compulsory education law would with the aid of an advisory commisnot deprive either widowed mothers or sion of three, who may recommend discrippled fathers of the earnings of their missals from the ranks and make new children during thirty-six weeks in the appointments. Police trials, under this year; and if such earnings were really plan, would be conducted by a board necessary to the support of either consisting of three lawyers of five years' parent, it would not deprive such parent standing, at a salary of \$5,000 per anof them at all, inasmuch as the law num each; the police would have nothwould be waived in such extreme cases. ing whatever to do with election ar-But the Truth has made this false cry rangements further than to keep the the basis of its opposition, and now we want to hear what it has to say on details being put in the hands of a this other subject of the downright and separate commission to be composed of unqualified prohibition of all child two Democrats and two Republicans. There is provision for the appointment of labor under fifteen years of age. We With reference to the personnel of the want to know whether or not it is pre- police force itself. Dr. Parkhurst would pared this time to be consistent in this matter

We should be pleased, in addition, if the necessity of trying to "reorganize our contemporary would have the rot." The new head of the police defrankness to point out in what locality partment, under the Parkhurst plan, is in Pennsylvania there would exist the possibility, under the provisions of the The present position of superintendent Farr bill should that moderate bill he- is to be filled by an official known as come the law, of a repetition of the the chief of police, who will also be cruelty which it recently noted as having occurred in an English city, during the enforcement of the compulsory education law in vogue in that country, peal to the courts. Complaint against If there is anything whatever in the Farr bill likely to lead to such instances of official barbarity, now is the time to call attention to it. If there is not, the Truth in common fairness should Tom Platt both favor the Lexow plan, not insinuate that there is; nor should since it opens the door to new deals it, unless it can make good its claims, for mutual profit, just like the old ones; harrow up the anxieties of its readers whereas the conscience and the characby raising mythical objections to a ter of New York city and of the nation measure the only purpose of which is are for a different kind of thing, one to stimulate a better respect, among the that will render it possible for an honpeople, for the schools of our state est mayor to choose honest subordinand for the rights of our growing-up children.

There is little doubt that Senator Penrose has strengthened his hold upon the people by deciding, after his recent display of power in the senate. to hereafter consider bills of his colleague, Senator Porter, upon their merits, without reference to any personal feeling which may exist between the two men, as individuals.

Not the Right Method.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, commenting on Representative Snively's bill appropriating \$5,000,000 of state money to the various counties and townships for the construction of good roads, opportunely points out a fatal defect in the measure which consists of an omission to specify the conditions which shall govern the character of the roads to be constructed. The Dispatch accurately adds:

The trouble in the past has not been so much that there was no money spent on the roads, as that the methods of spend-ing it and working on the roads made it a dead waste. If the state funds go into local hands without restriction or guar-mute at a most much is to be does with day press for settlement in this country is that of how to divert to the wageearner a larger share of the profits of his industry without working injustice to his employer. The efforts of Alfred antee as to what work is to be done with them, the probability is that the greater share will be spent without securing what is needed-permanent and solid roadways.

appointment of such assistants as are Dr. Parkhurst, on the other hand, as deemed necessary to carry its provis into effect. It will be the duty of commissioner to see that the banking laws of the state are fully executed and the depositors afforded due protection. He nust personally or by deputy inspect at least once a year, and oftener if he deems proper, the books, papers and affairs of every bank, title insurance, safe deposit trust, savings bank and similar institu-tions chartered by the state. He may question under oath any officer, agent or employe. The corporations subject to his control are required to make two reports each year showing in detail their resurces and liabilities. Foreign banking corporations are forbidden to receive de-posits unless they make similar returns to the commissioner. Unincorporated banks are not subject to the law, seemingly on the principle that as they receive no peace while the polls are open, all other franchise from the state they may be left to regulate themselves, as other private business concerns are permitted to do. a supervisor of state banks, with large discretionary powers, and if filled by competent and trustworthy person he will discharge every policeman now above

exercise a very important and wholesome influence over all the institutions subject the rank of sergeant, and thus obviate to his inspection. There is no fault found with the law. The salary of the commis-sioner is regarded by many as too high having been fixed at \$6,000 a year. If the office is filled by a first-class man, able and willing to do the work required of to be responsible directly to the mayor. him, the salary need not be criticised too closely. The averange bank president in the larger cities is paid about as liberally, and there is no doubt that the position directly responsible to the mayor, who will be one affording ample opportunity for the incumbent to earn his salary. A year or two will test the efficacy of the can remove him from office for cause. The chief, however, has the right of apnew department, and it will prove a great disappointment if it does not show decidofficers of lower rank are to be heard edly better results than the old law, by the trial board. . . .

The situation may be briefly ex-Complete the Topographical Map. plained by saying that Tammany and Philadelphia Record: The legislators at Harrisburg have a clear duty before them a the bill introduced by Representative J. L. Mattox, of Venango, for state co-operation with the federal government in the completion of the Pennsylvania topographical map. The practical value of this work is too well recognized to call for an exposition of its importance in great matters of public works, forestry and geological problems, canal and rail-road engineering, and innumerable cases ates and secure honest service under affecting deeply the general welfare of the corporate commonwealth and its individ-ual citizens. The United States geological penalty of instant dismissal. We have no doubt that the latter side will survey, under the intelligent guidance of Director Walcott, has already surveyed 6,500 of the 38,500 square miles of Pennsyl-

vania; but state ald means the shortening of the half century of remaining work under the existing resources to about ten years. New York, Massachusetts, Con-necticut and little Rhode Island have set the Keystone state a wise precedent. It will cost Pennsylvania scarcely more than \$25,000 annually for seven years, and by this timely expenditure enormous sum would be saved in the future. . . .

To Enforce the Game Law. Senator McCarrell's bill creating game ommissioners to look after the enforcement of the game law has reached the

second reading calendar in the senate. It provides for the appointment of six game commissioners by the governor, who are to serve without pay, but are to reand start once more for home. No wonder the Emperor of Germany is ceive all legitimate expenses. The com-missioners shall have the power of ap-pointing ten game protectors, one of whom is to be designated chief protector and act as secretary of the commissioners. His salary is to be \$300, and those of the others \$300 each with one-half of all the One of the problems which will some others \$300 each, with one-half of all the fines and penalties.

Pass the Lyttle Bill.

Dolge to arrive at an equitable settle-ment of this problem cover a score of years, and after all that time he has

GUERNSEY BROTHERS, WYOMING AVE.

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