

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.



SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 9, 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, 20,500. 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, 9,223. Population in 1890, 22,600. Population in 1894, 103,000. Population in 1894 (estimated), 103,000. And the end is not yet.

Under the law in this state—a law which, by the way, the Truth helped to pass—children under 13 years of age are already forbidden to "help earn a living for the family." Why, then, this superfluous bluster about compulsory education?

Playing to the Galleries.

The bill "guaranteeing workmen the right to join labor unions" has been reported favorably from committee and will probably become a law; not, indeed, because it amounts to anything as a help to labor, but because it would not be politic for vote-seekers publicly to oppose it. We have already printed the provisions of the measure. In brief, it makes a misdemeanor out of the discharge, by any employer, of workmen for the reason that such workmen belong to certain labor organizations; and prettily assumes that by a platitude or two it can forever govern the right of private contract.

The only objection to the enactment of such a law is that it contributes, by so much, to the category of legislation passed with no serious purpose in view and dead as soon as signed. There are men yet foolish enough to be caught by this kind of chaff, and to regard with a temporary reverence the tricksters who thus play on their credulity for political ends. No one knows this better than do labor's true friends, who from an honest purpose of advising labor wisely, are often forced into an attitude of demagoguery by the sheer momentum of the unthinking half.

But signs are not wanting in support of the belief that this excitable element in labor's constituency is beginning to lose its hold upon the general public. The collapse, last November, of demagogues' political bids for labor's support, notably instanced in the downfall of William H. Hines, the unctuous chief exponent of this particular kind of chaff legislation for the fooling of workmen, gives us courage to suggest that the present legislative session at Harrisburg will not make much partisan hay by harvesting dead-letter statutes modeled after the Hines' perforated pattern.

The Harrisburg correspondents who intimate that Governor Hastings, in his treatment of bills passed by the legislature, will be influenced by the actions of his Democratic predecessor are no doubt mistaken. Governor Hastings carries his brains in his own hat.

The Common Sense of It.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire is another public man who does not hesitate to announce his opposition to the prevalent fad of dressing up the public schools of the common people with all sorts of fancy frills. During a recent discussion in the senate of a clause in the District of Columbia appropriation bill voting \$100,000 for the addition of a Business High school to the public schools of Washington he said:

"Although my inclination is to vote for every proposition that looks to a better education of the children of this country, and although I feel unwilling at this moment to vote to restrict the children of a college, a business high school, or an industrial school, or a high school of any kind, yet I am inclined to think that it is an open question worthy of consideration by congress and the American people whether there is not danger that we are carrying the common-school system and education to a point where it is no longer a common school, but a high school, and whether it may not be better to restrict the common-school system of the country to such schools as are required by the great mass of children, and not to extend that system by high schools, by industrial schools, and by business schools to a small class of the children of the country in order to give them a higher and better education than is given to the great body of the children of the country."

In these words the senator compresses a forceful quantity of rare "common" sense. There can be no division of sentiment as to the desirability of honestly conducted business schools, art schools, industrial schools, schools of chemistry, engineering, law, dancing, French, German, Latin, Sanscrit and Volapuk for that matter, for each, in its proper place, performs an admirable service to a fraction of the public. It is only when well-meaning persons try to mix these various specialty schools into one vast mess mislabeled the common school system that there arises room for discussion. Senator Chandler, in his voice for a common "common" school, stands our opinion precisely. So does the Washington Post when it aptly says:

"Without questioning the value of the accomplishments to be obtained in the higher schools by those who can afford the time to become their beneficiaries, there is reason to doubt the wisdom of

any policy that tends to broaden at the top while narrowing at the foundation. It is the rudimental instruction imparted at the public schools through which the greatest good accrues to the greatest number. It is the fundamental training here received for the better discharge of the duties and responsibilities of life, that most indissolubly knits the common school system to the confidence, respect, and lasting gratitude of our American youth, and year by year enrolls them by thousands and tens of thousands among its staunchest and most uncompromising defenders. Too much care cannot be taken not to weaken the base of this magnificent system by anything in the nature of a faulty superstructure."

That parent is, indeed, an enemy of his child who will, if he can possibly prevent, deprive it of an equal chance in life, by refusing to permit to be educated. The Scranton Truth wastes its sympathy on this type of father.

The Consular Service.

Senator Lodge has introduced a bill in congress to place the American consular service on a permanent basis, with opportunities for advancement and incentives to the enlistment, in this important branch of the public service, of men willing to give to their duties as consuls the same preparation and intelligence that govern success in private careers. Such men are not now enlisted in that service for the sufficient reason that the uncertainty of a tenure of office resting wholly on political favoritism does not warrant them in wasting their time and energy when better rewards beckon to other fields of labor.

Mr. Lodge's bill, as he himself explains it, "takes the consular service out of politics. It secures the appointment of men of good character and of ascertained fitness, so far as examination can show fitness. It also gives, what is far more important, a proper permanency of tenure dependent on good behavior and competency, and would secure the continuance of experienced men in the service. It offers an honorable career by holding out the hope of certain promotion to men who have earned it. Instead of having our consular service changed every four years, and filled with inexperienced men, ignorant, as a rule, of the language, habits and business methods of the countries to which they are accredited, this re-organization would give us the steady service of trained and competent men. The great business interests of the United States require in the consular service experienced and trustworthy men capable of promoting our trade and commerce, and of reporting intelligently upon those subjects which are of interest to our people. This we do get very imperfectly and partially under the present system; but we can get it as a rule, instead of an exception, under the system proposed by this bill. Under the system proposed by this bill, you will notice that this plan of reorganization utterly disregards politics. It does not seek to retain the present incumbents nor to restore the appointees of the last administration. It throws the whole service open to all who are fit for it, giving an opportunity under favorable conditions to men of past experience to re-enter the service, no matter under what administration they were appointed."

The consular service is like the agencies which private business men employ in extending their trade. We judge of the distant firm largely by the kind of traveling salesmen it sends to us. In similar manner, foreign nations judge of America by the consular agents sent to them by it. The national board of trade, recognizing the practical value of a reorganized and improved consular service, has cordially indorsed the Lodge bill, and many local boards are also earnestly in favor of it.

Objection cannot well be urged by the Republican majority at Harrisburg to the principle of local option as decided under the Pennewell proposition by a show of hands. To deny it would be to deny home rule.

Time to Call a Halt.

Not saying anything about the ordinary \$11,000,000 annual appropriation for school purposes, the amounts asked for in the appropriation bills under consideration by the appropriation committee at Harrisburg aggregate more than \$19,000,000, or only \$500,000 less than the state treasurer's estimate of the state's probable revenue for the next two years. Before this session gets through with its requests for money it is likely that the committee will find itself confronted by demands footing up \$5,000,000 for the payment of which there is only \$19,500,000 available, not counting the \$3,000,000 life surplus in the state treasury. A reduction of at least one-third in the appropriations asked in this manner, will be only on a level with its citizens, who have themselves had to curtail expenditures during the past two years. The rush of new members to get on the calendar early with bills voting state funds to objects of local consequence has nearly subsided, and it is hoped that from this time onward the legislature will be governed by more prudent and conservative considerations. It has, in its first month, traveled a rapid pace—far too rapid for the achievement of its best results. If it wishes to escape the charge of extravagance and desires to put the party behind it in a favorable aspect before the people, it will proceed without delay to tighten the purse strings and repress the easy exuberance of the log-rolling member with a buncombe bill.

By No Means a Perfect Law.

We are pleased to learn upon the authority of the esteemed Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette that the present law in this state regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquor is "so generally satisfactory that it would not be wise to disturb them." We assume, of course, that our contemporary has reference merely to Pittsburg and parties in the northeastern corner of the state. In those localities the Brooks high license law may be "generally satisfactory" for the reason that the trouble which that law was framed to

regulate had little existence even prior to the measure's enactment. But the Commercial-Gazette will, we suspect, hardly wish its remark to be construed as applying, let us say, to the anthracite coal regions, where the Brooks law, as customarily observed, is little more than a howling farce; and where for every license granted certainly one and perhaps two other liquor dealers sell without license, not "on the sly," but openly and apparently in the fullest security. A law which puts its enforcement in the hands of shady constables who may, for periodical considerations, be influenced to remain blind, deaf and dumb to the most obvious violations of it may be "quite satisfactory" in Allegheny, but it is not viewed in the same eulogistic spirit here in Lackawanna by persons who believe in fairness and in honest law enforcement.

The Brooks law is far from sacred. If any man can improve it, let him have a fair and impartial hearing.

It is an interesting fact, gleaned from the report of Secretary of War Lamont, that if a war were to break out between this government and some foreign power of sufficient magnitude to call out the entire available military strength of the republic, Uncle Sam could lay his hand on exactly 9,582,506 able-bodied soldiers, of whom Pennsylvania would contribute 806,230, which is by 56,239 larger than the next largest quota in the entire list of states—that of New York. Thus our commonwealth, in war as well as peace, would remain the Keystone of the union arch.

The bill to provide a new national cabinet portfolio of trade and commerce, with a salary of \$8,000 a year, will probably expire in limbo. The trouble today is not in the number of cabinet officers, but in the quality of the men who occupy them.

Democratic tariff tinkering snuffed out the nation's income; and now Democratic obstinacy refuses to authorize a method of temporary relief. The net outcome of Democratic restoration is debt, debt, debt.

Mexico's army numbers 160,000 men, while Guatemala can muster about 5,000, which suggests that Guatemala's anxiety for war may be to a certain extent simulated.

The New Jersey plumber who committed suicide by freezing himself to death the other day could not be accused of a lack of sense of the fitness of things.

Robert Emory Pattison in the role of a non-partisan reformer is quite the drollest object in present sight.

The Philadelphia Press dubs it "Mooney county;" Mooney or Moonshine; it's all the same.

All things come to him who waits—and keeps his advertisement in the papers meanwhile.

"Keep off the grass" signs on court house square have a discouraged look these days.

Mrs. Dominis at present might appropriately sign herself Mrs. Dennis.

VERY MUCH ALIVE.

From the Pittsburg Times. The great meeting held in Cooper Union, New York, on Monday evening, the spirit evinced and the resolutions adopted show very clearly that Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has by no means lost his hold upon the people of that city. Some time ago Senator Lesow stated very gravely that he was tired of Dr. Parkhurst, but this opinion is evidently not shared by the latter's fellow citizens. The doctor had protested against an attempt to reform the city police department upon partisan political lines and demanded that the pledges made in the recent successful campaign should be kept. It was this that induced Senator Lesow's remark, accompanied with an intimation in Shakespearean language that the reverend gentleman had grown too big for his boots. The New York Tribune and other Republican papers promptly called Senator Lesow down and intimated very plainly that he owed all his popularity and importance to Dr. Parkhurst and that the latter still voiced the sentiment of the people of New York city. The Republicans of the New York legislature will do well to give attentive ear to the popular voice in New York city itself and not allow partisan considerations to influence to the eventual injury of the party.

Large Gifts for Public Uses.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Within a week two will have been proclaimed in this city, containing large legacies to our local benevolent and other public institutions. Few realize how vast is the sum yearly bequeathed or given to charitable uses in this city. The sum of the course of a year. During the past year the enormous sum of \$19,971,116 was given by well-to-do people and others to churches, clubs, museums, art galleries, libraries and other educational and helpful institutions. The Chicago Tribune has diligently kept the record from year to year, which it publishes in its "White Record." In 1893 these free gifts to the public reached still more colossal figures—\$23,219,596. No sums less than \$1,000 appear in the Tribune's list. There are many public bequests made in all parts of the country of less amounts than \$1,000.

A Cold Time in Targa.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. "Talking about cold weather," said T. L. Maloney, at the St. Nicholas, "reminds me of the winter of 1873. Dakota was just opening up, and the town of Fargo was lively, although possessing but a few hundred inhabitants. It grew so cold there one night that the mercury froze in the thermometers, and no one could ever know how cold it was. Among other damage done was the freezing of the whisky in the saloons. It was impossible to secure enough heat to thaw it out, and the only course left was for the saloon keepers to put it in scales and sell it by the pound, customers putting cakes of it in their overcoat pockets and using it off. For several days it was common for friends to offer each other a chew of whisky."

Queer Things at Washington.

From the Chicago Herald. "What can you expect of the financial question," asked James S. Clarkson the other day "with a gold president, a silver senate and a greenback house?" The clever characterization calls to mind a remark which Tom Reed made at a Rhode Island club a week or two ago, and which is now often quoted about the capitol. After March we shall have a queer situation at Washington," said Reed. "We shall have a monetary Democratic president, and a Republican house and a miscellaneous senate."

Let Him Stand Up.

From the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer. Who is the Scranton Democrat that takes up a column of space in the Harrisburg Patriot to denounce Harry? Will he be kind enough to stand up and let the public see what sort of a Democrat he is? For our part we would be willing to wager the News-Dealer plan against a big turnip that he is a Democrat of the

Cleveland pattern and unworthy of any consideration. And we would win the bet off-hand, for the fellow hasn't the manliness or courage to attach his name to what he wrote.

The Right Doctrine. From the Minneapolis Tribune. The Minneapolis Commercial club yesterday adopted vigorous resolutions condemning the idea of the national government making any entangling alliance with the Nicaragua Canal company, and especially against its guaranteeing \$70,000,000 of the company's bonds, as provided in the bill recently passed in the senate. The Commercial club thinks the canal should be built, but that the government should build, own and operate it, without side partners. That is the right doctrine.

One Genuine Manifestation. From the Wilkes-Barre Record. Scrantonians are now trying to find out whether the hypnotic Baldwin who gave manifestations up there last week are genuine mind-readers or simply fakirs. Mentioning the Baldwin have left town and with them have departed a good big roll of cash. That part of the "manifestation" at least is genuine and the Baldwin do not seriously object to the free advertising which the Scranton papers are throwing in gratis.

Lili's Delated Surrender. From the New York Advertiser. Liliuokalani is willing to come down if Captain Scott will not fire. She is not the first queen to offer these terms.

PAINT cracks.—It often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil.

Strictly Pure White Lead

forms a permanent base for repainting and never has to be burned or scraped off on account of scaling or cracking. It is always smooth and clean. To be sure of getting strictly pure white lead, purchase any of the following brands:

- "Atlantic," "Beymer-Bauman," "Jewett," "Davis-Chambers," "Fainstock," "Armstrong & McKeivry."

FOR COLORS—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-cards, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars. NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

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

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WE

Have finished our inventory and are now prepared to give you some good Bargains in

- DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, BANQUET, PIANO, STAND LAMPS & CHANDELIERS. Great reductions in fancy goods, Bric-a-Brac, Etc.

COURSEN, CLEMONS & CO

422 LACKA. AVE.

—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.

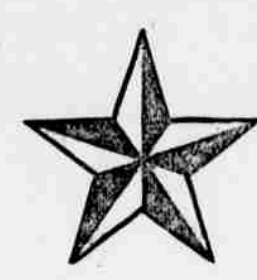
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A perfect kaleidoscope of Fashion's latest conceits; such a wealth of colorings and beautiful designs never displayed over our counters since we have been in business. Polite salesmen can entertain you for hours, by showing you all of the new and pretty things in Silks, adapted for waists, full costumes or separate skirts.

America, France and Japan are the greatest Silk producing countries. You will find them all represented by us. Great care has been exercised in the selection of exclusive designs that we control, hence cannot be found elsewhere. Silks are no longer a luxury. At the present prices—lowest on record, everybody can afford to wear Silks, as they are even cheaper than Fine Cotton Fabrics

Preparations going on for our Great February Sale of Muslin Underwear, which will begin Monday, Feb. 18th.

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In Clippers and Bent Wood Knees and the Montrose Gas Tubing Sleights. We have over 100 dozen in stock and will sell very cheap at wholesale and retail.

J. D. WILLIAMS & BRO.

314 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

DR. HILL & SON 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. TONALGA, for extracting teeth without pain. No ether. No gas.

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305 Spruce Street. Glasses fitted to remedy all defects of vision. Headache and Nervousness relieved. Artificial eyes fitted. If you have failed to get suitable glasses, consult us about your eyesight. We will grind special glasses to fit your eyes, making your eyesight as perfect as in youth. The value of spectacles depend upon the skill of the optician. Superior facilities, combined with years of experience, enable me to guarantee to fit your eyes perfectly. Correct Wears: Honest Prices. Elegant Styles. The Most Complete Optical Establishment in the state.

Bedroom Suits very cheap. Feb. 7, 1895. Our New Store Will Be Cheap as Dirt. Next to First Church.

Hull & Co.

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START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

And keep going right by buying and carrying one of LLOYD'S WATCHES.

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EYES EXAMINED FREE. Glasses fitted to remedy all defects of vision. Headache and Nervousness relieved. Artificial eyes fitted. If you have failed to get suitable glasses, consult us about your eyesight. We will grind special glasses to fit your eyes, making your eyesight as perfect as in youth. The value of spectacles depend upon the skill of the optician. Superior facilities, combined with years of experience, enable me to guarantee to fit your eyes perfectly. Correct Wears: Honest Prices. Elegant Styles. The Most Complete Optical Establishment in the state.



DR. E. GREWER,

The Philadelphia Specialist, and his associated staff of English and German physicians, are now permanently located at the 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-Chirurgical college 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, neural weakness in men and women, ball rising in throat, spots floating before eyes, loss of memory, unable to concentrate the mind on one subject, easily startled when suddenly spoken to, and real distress of mind, which unites them for performing the actual duties of life, making happiness impossible, distressing the actions of the heart, causing flush of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, melancholy, the easy of company and nerve, lack of energy, nervousness, trembling, constipation 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, Scrophulous Old Sores, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Affections of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Asthma, Headaches, Tumors, Cancers and Croup of every description. Confidant free and strictly sacred and confidential. Office hours: Daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays 9 to 2. Enclose five 2-cent stamps for symptom blanks and my book called "The Cause of Nervous Debility" sent free of charge. I will pay one thousand dollars in gold to anyone who can cure a case of EPILEPTIC CONVULSIONS or FITS.

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TO ENTER THE HEART.

We have entered the homes of a majority of the people in Scranton with our superior House Furnishings, etc. You cannot find a better value here for your wife than our Easter Range. You will get your money's worth back again a hundred times if you purchase such sterling goods. Our prices have been put so low we fear they'll never stand upon their feet again. Perhaps you know a little about Harrisburg. We can teach you more. Come to our school. We will greet you in our new store April 1.

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