## the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MARCH 8, 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. Nalue of school property, \$900,000. Number of school children, 12,000. Average amount of bank deposits, \$10,-

It's the metropolis of northeastern Penn-Bylvania, 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.....

Population in 1870. 25,000 Population in 1880. 45,850 And the end is not yet.

"It is amusing," says the Wilkes-Barre Record, "to observe how tenderly the esteemed Scranton Tribune coddles the county of Quay, and with what flendish delight it kicks the stuffing out of Anthracite county." This is correct, with two exceptions. The Tribune is not "coddling" Quay county. Secondly, there is no Anthracite county for it to kick. By the way, where did the Record stand on the new county question two years ago?

### Much Ado About Nothing.

We are of the opinion that a greater fuss is being made concerning the Smith anti-religious-garb bill than the merits of the issue warrant. Considered abstractly, and without bias either toward or against any of the elements which use this measure as a pretext for rancorous conflict, the bill proposes nothing more than an enactment, into law, of the intent of portions of the constitution of Pennsylvania, Section third of Art. I of that oft-neglected instrument says that "no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship." Again, section second of Art. X declares that "no money raised for the support of the public aproportated to, or used for, the support of any sectarian school." The plain intent of these two provisions, it hardly needs to be said, is to keep the public schools free and open, upon equal terms, to children of parents of soever. There ought, then, not only to be no discrimination, but also no encouragement to discrimination for or against any religious tenet among the teachers employed by the commonwealth to instruct its young.

The decision of the Pennsylvania supreme court in the now celebrated Gallitzin school case laid down the principle that a local board of school directors could under present laws, when so minded, employ as teachers in the pub-He schools persons wearing the distinctive garb of a particular religious sect or denomination. It is a fact, we believe, that there have been only a few instances of the exercise of this discretion by local boards of control, and that in small communities where the denominations thus favored number among their worshipers a large majority of the entire population. It would seem that these few instances ought not to be sufficient to set the whole commonwealth topsy turvy; and that the proposal of a bill like that now in question ought not to be construed by any reasonable citizen as an attack upon this or that religious body. The mere fact that these consequences have developed from so small a starting-point to our mind adds emphasis to the need of the more vigorous manifestation, among all denominations, of a liberal spirit.

But while it is obviously for the pub-He interest that there should be nothing in the work of the public schools calculated to influence impressionable children in their choice of religious alliances, and nothing having the appearance of giving a "preference to any religious establishments or modes of worship," it appears clear to us, from our reading of section seven of Art. III of the constitution of Pennsylvania that the Smith anti-garb bill falls outside the pale of this commonwealth's organic law. It would be an attempt to "regulate the management of public schools," a function of which the legislature is expressly deprived. The whole subject, therefore, might well be left to the adjudication of public opinion, which is quite certain to insist that the public schools shall not be used for the purposes of religious proselyting, by either Jew or Christian,

The University of Pennsylvania offers a traveling scholarship worth \$1,000 and another worth \$1,500 to the Pennsylvania architect under 30 years of age who shall present the best design, in Italian or French Renaissance, for a savings bank. The winner of the wrought considerable improvement. It is within the province of state enactment.

first scholarship may spend a year in study and travel in Europe; and the winner of the second, eighteen months. The detailed particulars of the competition may be had upon inquiry addressed to the university officials. There are at least three draughtsmen in Scranton who ought to make it interesting for the winners of these prizes.

Democratic legislators at Harrisburg who dodged the compulsory education bill may have their doubts as to whether education of the masses would be beneficial to the remnants of their party.

"Mr. Farr's compulsory education bill went through the house with a narrow margin," says the Wilkes-Barre Leader. Yes, very; the final vote stood 134 to 13.

### No False Hope for Bigots!

The disposition of the secret organization called the American Protective association to take an active part in the enactment of legislation at Harrisburg renders it proper for those who have the best interests of the commonwealth at heart to make a few remarks. These may be tersely concentrated in the single word, "Don't!"

The American Protective association is one of those specimens of misdirected energy which need to be resolutely discouraged. Professing to be American, it is in reality grossly un-American, since its cornerstone is bigotry, made doubly dangerous by the shield of secreey and the mock semblance of patriotism. Assuming to work for freedom, it goes to the indefensible extreme of intolerance, and uses its high pretence as a cover for the provoking of most hurtful prejudices.

The American people, as a whole, are given to frankness and fair dealing. They have established a government upon the open basis of complete civil and religious liberty. They can defend that government, should it be necessary, on the same backs.

It will be a mistake if the American Protective association is accorded, at Harrisburg, the slightest consideration. Its members, as individual citizens, have rights equal to those of other citizens; but they have not the moral right to plot together, behind closed doors, for the spread of religious strife; and they should, as an organization, be accorded no legal encouragement.

Let us extinguish this firebrand, before it sets fire to the public welfare.

There is a highly interesting legend current in Washington that Mr. Cleveland, having demolished his own party in two years, hopes within the next two likewise to smash the Republicans, and build up a third party on the combined ruins, with himself posing as its patron saint. The probability is that Mr. Cleveland still takes himself too

### The Mulct Law of lowa.

To understand the singular law enacted in Iowa one year ago, with a view to regulating the traffic in intoxber that after ten years of varying experiment, prohibitfion in that commonwealth was, in 1893, voted a failure by the people. Into a discussion of the causes of that failure, apart from the federal supreme court's original packany religious faith or of no faith what- age decision which made state law ineffective to prohibit the sale of intoxicants shipped into the state by inter-state commerce, it is not our purpose to enter. Prohibition failed in Iowa because public sentiment grew indifferent to its success and perhaps because the American populace is by nature restless and inclined to fluctuation. It was replaced by what is known as the Martin mulet law, concerning which we extract several interesting facts from an entertaining article by Frank L. McVey in the March Social Economist.

Under the Martin law, each saloon is assessed \$600, half of which goes to the county and haif to the municipality in which the saloon is located. Any city or town can add without limit to this assessment. All property, personal and real, connected with the saloon may be seized for non-payment of this tax. The applicant for a privilege to sell liquors must deposit \$600 in cash, and an indorsed bond of \$3,000. He must, if living in a town of 5,000 or more inhabitants, present a petition signed by a majority of voters; or if in a smaller place, by 65 per cent, of the voting population. The consent of the property owners fifty feet on both sides must be phia, but in other large cities, That the obtained, and the saloon must not be within 300 feet of a church or school house. Having complied with these conditions, the saloon may now be opened; but it must have no sideamusements, no questionable pictures, no screens and no chairs. The drinker must stand while inside the place. Sunthe week, the door may be open from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m. If any parent, brother, sister, uncle, husband, wife, guardian, ward or employer gives written notice that liquor shall not be sold to a certain person, a violation of this notice constitutes ground for the cancelling of the privilege of sale. It is the duty of the county attorney to see that all these provisions are enforced; if he fail in this duty, he is suject to removal by order of the court .. It will be perceived that this law combines within itself about everything in the form of restrictive regulation save outright prohibition; and even the prohibition statutes of 1884 have never been formally repealed. The Iowa spec-

tacle is one of nominal prohibition re-

business, destroyed the trade of the "boot-legger," or individual who sold surreptitious draughts from secreted flasks, and ended the career of the formerly much-in-evidence social club with its well-stocked side board and hilarious membership. But it is a form of restriction hardly likely to obtain permanence as a compromise solution

under heavy ball for an appearance at bacco, but we compromised on cigars. It court. It looks as though Lum had will be run as a first-class cafe, a regular free lunch layout, which the waiters will be run as a first-class cafe, a regular to be compromised on cigars. It own calcium lamp.

It fortunately happens that the South Dakota divorce bill, which passed the one vote. The bill proposes to make three months' residence sufficient for purposes of easy divorce. It is a good corpse to crow over.

of the kind who cannot be blindfolded ple cannot see them. In this way they by wool-pulling.

The departure of so many cliques and elements that have second from the through the newspapers, and the officers which is of Labor has made it rather who, for the sake of a few dollars, ignor who, for the sake of a few dollars, ignor who, for the sake of a few dollars, ignor and the officers who, for the sake of a few dollars, ignor and the officers who, for the sake of a few dollars, ignor and the officers who is the few dollars. difficult for the public to determine where the order is at."

marked that "the republic is a delusion, freedom a dream, and the song of liberty a funeral dirge," evidently has a choir in his church. We do not believe that the Republican

The Boston minister who recently re-

party, as represented at Harrisburg, can afford to make the mistake of resisting needed amendments to ballot re-

companion to canned corned beef as the deadly poison basis for many a lurid special dispatch.

Congress, to be sure, is no more; but the American people yet have a bad taste in the mouth.

### COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Views Expressed Concerning a Measure of Widespread Interest.

of Widespread Interest.
Under the heading "Enact Compulsory
Education," the Philadelphia Press, in its
leading editorial says: "The senate ought
without hesitation and without delay to
pass the Farr compulsory education bill,
it is a moderate measure. It errs, if at
all, in requiring too little, But it is sound as far as it goes, it is a beginning and it will relieve Pennsylvania from the scandalous and disgraceful position in which the state was left when Governor Pattison vetoed a similar bill, and did what he could to promote ignorance by re sing to permit school attendance in this state to become compulsory on ever child. In 1891, four years ago, twenty seven states in the Union had compulsory education laws on their statute books. This list included every New England state, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Ill-inois and most of the states of the thriving orthwest. For its age, size, wealth and notoriously deficient in its require ent of school attendance. Avarice and morance are depriving children of their ue need of schooling in every county in the state, and every child kept out of school is brought near the prison, the almshouse and a life of pauperism and crime. One-third our criminals and petty offenders come from the ignorant class of the community, a class which is in nost states less than 1 per cent, of our adult population. The real alternative offered compulsory education is whether the tate shall send the child to school or the adult to jall, for, depend upon it, unless the school door is kept open the prison vides the least compulsion which the cor tions require or the safety of the state ermits. It is a step forward. It is an ernest of better things. It commits he state to the principle and it provides or nothing which interferes with the liberty of any parent or the management and requirement of any school anywhere."

Superintendent Edward Brooks Interviewed by the Philadelphia Inquirr as to the bill, Superintendent Brooks, f that city said: "I am heartly in favor f compulsory education. The time was when such a thing was not necessary. Years ago, with the population we then had, parents generally realized the value of education for their children and were desirous of securing its benefits for them, but with the large influx of foreigners, many of them in circumstances in which they can make use of their children and ald them in making a living, there is great negligence noted in respect to the education of children. If a census ere to be taken of the children of school age here in Philadelphia who are not in chool and whose education has been thoroughly neglected I believe it would be a very great surprise to our people. My obervation leads me to believe that the stage of children whose has been neglected is growing-has been growing rapidly during the last ten of evil is a growing one is attested by the fact that intelligent men and women all over the country are throwing their influence for a compulsory system of educa-tion. The sentiment of educators on this subject has changed during the past fifteen or twenty years. I myself, until within a few years, was opposed to the principle of compulsory education, and the same view of the matter was held by the majority of my educational friends. day opening is prohibited; but during have led most of us to change our minds the week, the door may be open from on this question and today leading educators of this country are in favor of dling parents and guardians to give the children a common school education.

> Every person who recognizes the value of education to individual and state, and the corresponding injury to both resulting from the refusal of parents to send their children to school will receive with satisfaction the announcement of the stage in the house of representatives the Farr compulsory education bill. The only arguments urged against it are that it cannot be enforced and that its spirit is in violation of the constitutional idea of personal liberty. Neither is worthy of much consideration. There is not a law on the statute books that is not vio

The Altoona Gazette's Idea.

lated to some extent; and it would be ridiculous to assert that the Farr bill is different from others in that respect; but we see no reason why it could not be en forced in a general degree. The good re-sults in the instances in which it is enplaced by a law legalizing the viola-tion of that prohibition under certain severe conditions. Whether this anom-severe conditions whether this anomalous condition of affairs will stand a concerned, perhaps the state has no right test before the state supreme court re- or ignment. But the fact that lack of

has driven the saloon druggists out of The fact that one-seventh of the children of school age in Pennsylvania are being denied the privilege of education ought to be sufficient to urge every sensible person to favor any plan that will get thes neglected little ones into school."

### Chicago's Home Saloon.

From a Windy City Special. Incorporation papers for the People's palace have been forwarded to Springfield. The incorporators are Rev. John Rusk, William B. Sloan and Zeno Keeney. The People's palace will be located in the to a question admitting of a positive business district on Madison street. This will be a soft drink emporium, smoking rooms, billiard rooms, and, in fact, every Lum Smith, of Philadelphia, who has devoted his life to the work of turning the search light upon frauds, is now accused of being a fraud himself, and is under heavy ball for an appearance at the search light upon departs and is the limited of \$30,000. Our palace will not be prudish. The only question on which we split is tobacco. The clerical party said no tobacco. take to the tables when ladies are to b served. We are in this business to fight the saloons, but we will not truckle to the ultra prohibition enthusiasts. If senate, has been beaten in the house by | rather than have him go to the real saloon

Zounds! Off with Their Heads.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.

The sapient solons at Harrisburg de feated the bill requiring sheriffs to publish Lancaster county farmers who are their proclamations in the newspapers.

The majority against it was small, but protesting at the extravagance involved in the proposed creation of a state detheir own gains. A few progressive offcials use the newspapers, but the major-ity employ the antedeluvian hand bills. The only way to reach the people is the press and keep the people in ignorance do not deserve the offices they hold.

> A Genuine Gladstone Enthusiast. From the London New Age.

Once Mr. Gladstone had been cutting down a tree in the presence of a large con-course of people, including a number of "cheap trippers," When the tree had fallen and the prime minister and some of his family who were with him were moving away, there was a rush for the chips. One of the trippers secured a big piece and exclaimed: "Hey, lads, when I dee this shall go in my coffin!" Ther cried his wife, a shrewd, motherly old woman, with a merry twinkle in her eye, "Sam, my lad, if thou'd worship God a thou worships Gladstone thou'd stand a better chance of going where thy chip The frozen orange now becomes a wouldna burn!"

Beginning of a Divorce Suit From Harlem Life.

Mrs. Sargent (knowingly)-It is said that the Lord never made two women alike, Sargent (tartly)-Of course he didn't or you would never hear of a man getting married twice.

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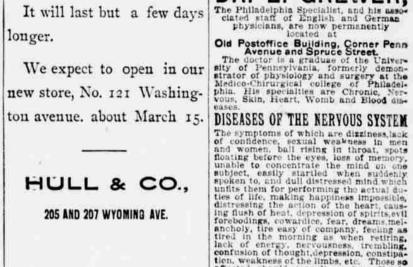
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