

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MARCH 9, 1895.

THE SCRANTON OF TODAY.

Come and inspect our city. Elevation above the tide, 740 feet. Extremely healthy. Estimated population, 1895, 103,000. Registered voters, 20,509. Value of school property, \$200,000. 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, 25,000. Population in 1880, 46,550. Population in 1890, 75,215. Population in 1894 (estimated), 103,000. And the end is not yet.

The call for the annual meeting, next Monday night, of the Central Republican club should elicit a general response. There is business to be acted upon at that meeting which will interest every member. With the presidential campaign only a year or so distant, now is a good time to get into fighting trim.

Two Horns of a Dilemma.

We frankly concede that while capital punishment remains the law of the land, it should be enforced. Until a better punitive system shall do away with the whole vengeance system, in favor of one which reforms the criminal instead of executing him, it will aggravate the state of the public morals to hang one murderer and let the next one, of equal guilt, go free. To this extent we cordially coincide with the letter from our New York critic, which we printed in yesterday's Tribune. Nor do we question the right of the state to hang its criminals, or to draw and quarter them if it shall think fit. There is no law in a republic higher than the consensus of enlightened public opinion. What it ordains, courts and juries are in fealty bound to sustain, even though it be at the sacrifice of personal belief.

If we were on a jury called to pass on the fate of a deliberate murderer, while we believe capital punishment to be ineffective as a preventive of the crime of murder, as much so as lancing a wound is ineffective against the contraction of a second wound—the difficulty, in either case, being only clipped off a trifle at its top, and not corrected at its root—we should, with a clear conscience, vote to give a new job to the hangman; because this is the remedy legally prescribed for the disease in question. This course we conceive to be the duty of all jurors, under the present system, which intrusts them, not with the making or unmaking of statutes, but simply with the determination of facts.

Unfortunately for the public morals, the foregoing view of the juror's duty does not prevail among the majority of jurors. That majority, as statistics prove, permits sentiment and personal preference to usurp the place of duty. This is wrong, utterly wrong, but it is the cold, hard fact of the matter, clear and conspicuous. It remains to ask our New York friend and others who think with him, "What are you going to do about it?" It is impossible, on the one hand, to muzzle discussion as to the death penalty's wisdom; and it is equally impossible, on the other hand, to compel jurors to hang men against their will. What course, then, is open?

The only one we see is to abolish capital punishment and substitute a reformative system.

Mr. Cannon, of the house committee on appropriations, has been delving into figures. From his researches it appears that the appropriations of the Fifty-first congress, when Mr. Reed was speaker of the house, and the president, house and senate were Republican, were, in round numbers, \$985,000,000, while the appropriations for the Fifty-second congress, when the house was Democratic and Mr. Crisp was speaker, were, in round numbers, \$1,027,000,000, and the appropriations for this congress, with president, house and senate all Democratic are, in round numbers, \$990,000,000. Moreover, the late sale of 20-year 4 per cent. United States bonds—the payment of interest upon which is permanent—swells the total of appropriations for this and the next fiscal year by \$3,900,000, making the grand total actually appropriated by this congress, in round numbers, \$993,900,000. This exceeds the appropriation, called by our Democratic friends "the Billion-Dollar congress," in round numbers, by \$5,000,000. Mr. Cannon asserts that, in addition to the actual increase of appropriations the Fifty-third congress has authorized public works to

be done under contract, leaving the next congress to make appropriations therefor, which would make the total of appropriations and authorizations of this congress \$1,015,000,000, or over a billion dollars. We do not believe the Congress of Dishonor was worth one-billionth of its cost.

There is at least something admirable in the undaunted manner in which the editor of the esteemed Truth comes up, albeit frowning, for the next round.

Woman Suffrage.

Upon another page, this morning, will be found the text of a paper on woman suffrage, recently read by Mrs. Franc T. Vail, of this city, at West Pittston. It is somewhat gloomy in its tone, but may be said to fairly present the affirmative side of the question. "Shall women vote?" We cannot bring ourselves to the belief that affairs are at so low an ebb in public government as Mrs. Vail would seem to imply. We are not ready to agree with her that patriotism is dying or that debauchery, corruption and miscellaneous evils have got the whip hand of things in the administration of law and order in the United States. It is easy to say that this is so; but it is not easy to procure for that assertion the assent of persons who are healthy and ordinarily prosperous. From the standpoint of fact, the introductory generalities in Mrs. Vail's address are probably exaggerated. "They rest, it seems to us, on emotion rather than on logic. Neither are they needed to establish woman's claim to the ballot, if she has one. What are the arguments on this latter point?"

Let us look, for a moment, at the negative side. The ablest recent summary of that side is to be found in the report of Chairman Goodelle, of the committee on suffrage made to the New York constitutional convention which lately declined to extend the franchise of suffrage to women. Starting out with the premise that suffrage is not a natural and inherent right, but an obligation laid upon the citizen for the benefit of the state, he asserts that the sole question should be, "Would the state be benefited by conferring suffrage on women?" He answers that it would not; first, because the introduction of politics into the family would breed domestic strife; secondly, because by changing the sphere of woman's influence from the peace and purity of the home to the vitiated and vitriol atmosphere of the ward caucus, the political club, the polls and the lobbies and committee rooms of halls of legislation in time of peace, or to the grim arena of battle during war-time, woman would be degraded rather than uplifted and social development would be arrested; and lastly, because the number of women who want suffrage bears but a small proportion to those who take no pains to present a request for it, and is even smaller than the number of those who are aggressively opposed to the proposition that it be conferred upon them. The spirit of the report is well crystallized in the chairman's assertion that "woman is not oppressed; she is not neglected; she is first considered in times of common peril, and as to her influence in courts of justice it has been truly said that in jury cases, at least, the difficulty is not for women to get justice against men, but for men to get justice against women."

In rebuttal of those arguments it is claimed by those who argue for woman suffrage that its enactment would "purify politics," apparently upon the principle that the rotten apple in the basket will be made clean as soon as sound apples are placed near it. Unfortunately, the teaching of science is that the rot will spread; and there is, it seems to us, infinitely more danger of the voting woman getting worse because of the suffrage than there is reasonable probability that the voting man will be made better by it. It has always been a belief with us that the qualification for voting should be one of intelligence and sound character rather than one of sex. The ignorant or vicious woman and man ought both to be debarred from the polls, while the intelligent and upright man and woman might with approximate safety be admitted to the polls on equal terms, provided the woman should wish for that privilege. But until it is perfectly clear that the good women of America do desire the ballot, and until the guardians of that fountain spring of government are prepared to make a general purification irrespective of sex, the agitation for woman suffrage will, in our judgment, deserve to fail.

"The attack" of the Smith bill "on the garb of the teacher covers," says the Philadelphia Record, "a furtive attack on the teacher's creed." Not necessarily. It may cover merely an effort to keep sectarianism out of the public schools. Would the Record object to that?

Another Arbitration Plan.

Among the reform bills proposed for enactment by the Civic Federation of Chicago, two of which we have previously noticed, is a noteworthy one for the settlement of industrial disputes by arbitration. It involves nothing new, but is considerable by reason of the fact that it embodies probably the best thought which modern civilization has yet succeeded in devoting to the strike problem. The measure provides for the appointment, by the governor, of an arbitration board of three members, one an employer, another a member of some labor organization in good standing and the third to be chosen, if possible, by these two, or if not by them, then by the governor himself, from among men likely to be impartial. Whenever a labor difficulty involving over twenty-five men arises in any part of the state, and which involves matters not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts of law, an appeal may be

made to the board to arbitrate the matter. In that case both parties must agree to continue to work pending the arbitration, which must be decided within three weeks, and the parties must agree further to abide by the decision for at least six months, or until they have given sixty days' notice to the contrary. If the board is not appealed to the board the board is authorized, at its discretion, to communicate with the parties, visit the scene of the difficulty, and endeavor to get both sides to settle their difficulties, either by some conciliatory methods of their own or through the arbitration of the board or through other arbitrators. As a final resort, the board is empowered to prepare and make public an accurate statement of the facts in any dispute which refuses to submit to arbitration, placing the blame where, in the board's judgment, it properly belongs. Public sentiment, in such a contingency, is relied upon to do the rest.

That there are difficulties in the way of such a solution of the labor problem is at once evident, nor are these few nor slight. The main thing to be said of it is that it provides a tolerably just method of ascertaining the real merit of a given dispute, with a certain moral sanction toward peace and order. This is as far as it seems possible to go at this time; and it is further than has been gone by the majority of states in which the strike question has assumed threatening proportions.

One branch of the Maine legislature has passed a woman suffrage bill and another branch of the Massachusetts legislature has rejected a similar bill. And there you are.

Senator Quay didn't talk politics with Governor Hastings, of course not; neither does the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg flow down hill.

The Dunmore Express is the name of a sprightly and energetic newsmonger in the local journalistic field. It looks bright enough to be a go.

Evidently moral suasion hasn't been sufficient as yet to get illiterates to school, for statistics show that one-seventh of them are "on the outside."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Other Opinions Concerning the Bill Now Pending in the Senate.

The Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette thinks "the fact that the Farr compulsory education bill passed the house on third reading by a vote of 136 to 15 is a fair indication that, whatever may be said of the practical utility of the measure, a decided majority of the people of the state would like to see the experiment tried. There is a very considerable class of citizens throughout the state who would be very materially benefited by such legislation as might compel them to give their children the benefit of the public schools during the only time that an education is possible for them. To the great mass of children, all hope of obtaining an education ceases when they are compelled to go to work. During the debate it was asserted that even in Pennsylvania illiteracy, was on the increase; that one-seventh of the children of school age were not attending school, and that in the capital of the state, a city of 25,000 population, there were 1,500 children of school age absent from the schools. That ratio held good for the whole state, and no better argument could have been submitted in support of the bill. Surely some effort should be made to compel the parents of the absentees to save them from illiteracy and its consequences. The law will not prove a dead letter. Similar laws have worked well in other states, and there is no reason why the same means should not be equally efficacious here."

The Erie Dispatch.

"Some very interesting facts were brought out in the discussion, among them that one-seventh of the number of children of the school age in Pennsylvania were not attending school. Now over thirty states have compulsory educational laws. Massachusetts had last year such a law only one child out of school where Pennsylvania had eighteen. This compulsory educational law will do for Pennsylvania what the same law has done in many other states; make it measure an education of its children, and we can never expect to make good patriotic citizens of these boys and girls, until they are educated in schools either public or private. The passage of this bill marks a new era in the educational history of the state of Pennsylvania, and means a great deal for future advancement."

The Altoona Tribune.

"The Tribune is not the owner of a copy of the Farr compulsory educational act as it passed the house, but it believes the bill is all right and hopes it will become a law at the present session. Compulsory education means nothing more drastic or paternal than that the state will undertake to protect the helpless children who are soon to be its citizens in the right to so much of an education as will give them an opportunity to make their way in the world."

Was a Just Recognition.

From the Hawley Times. "The magnificent present tendered ex-Lieutenant Governor Vail by the army officers in the senate, in testimony of the high regard in which he was held and the able and impartial manner in which he performed the exacting duties of presiding officer of that dignified body, is a just recognition and appreciation of a career that is singularly free from corruption or taint of anything dishonorable."

SPRINGTIME REFLECTIONS.

When the air more balmy seems / Ve faces of speckled trout / Will seek ye limpid streams / And yank ye beauties out.

Arbitration is budding.

The bicycle microbe is in full blast. The building boom is in full blast. The wise man now sprinkles lime in his vegetable garden.

Thirty citizens can take medicine for that tired feeling.

The orator now begins the composition of his Memorial Day address.

Curstone loafers may now more thoroughly enjoy the passing show.

Melting snow banks are giving the suburban city lots another show.

Local dealers claim that muskets will monopolize the shoe trade this season.

The coal merchant is liable to linger in the lap of the lee man for many a day hence.

The cackle of the great American hen sounds the doom of high prices in the egg market.

Corporations, builders and others prepare to take entire possession of the city streets, as usual.

Thinks it will be a Big Success. From the Olyphant Record.

Active preparations are made by the Thirteenth regiment to hold an entertainment in the Frothingham next April. The object is the erection of a monument which will be in line with the progress of

the Electric City, and meet the demand of this patriotic band of citizens. One of the leading spirits of this project is Colonel Ripple, who devotes much of his time to the advancement of the affairs of the Thirteenth regiment. It goes without saying, that the affair will be a success, but we have an idea that it will be the greatest success of its kind in the history of the city of Scranton. The leaders in the movement are men of influence, in whom the people confide and their appeal to the public will meet with hearty response.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 1.24 a. m., for March 9, 1895.

A child born on this day will be of even temper and may be trained to become a good citizen by proper application of the birch.

Appearing under the sign of cancer his heart will be in the right place.

Lawsuits begun on this day will result in triumph for the one who properly looks to the selection of the jury.

Perseverance will bring success when coupled with a "pull."

Ajaxchus' Advice. Always ask favors of politicians before election day. Do not be bashful unless you wish to starve to death.

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 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," "Fahnestock," "Armstrong & McKelvey."

For Colors.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a compound 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-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

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Immense Stock of Kiotos, Yamatos, Kordavans, Carsava, Myotto. All Sizes. Best Quality.

Yamato Rugs, 30 feet by 60 feet, \$ 1.73. Yamato Rugs, 6 feet by 6 feet, 3.49. Carsava Rugs, 6 feet by 9 feet, 7.98. Myotto Rugs, 9 feet by 12 feet, 14.98. All new designs, just landed, per steamer "City of Peking."

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DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

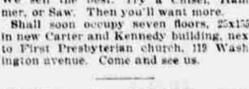
The symptoms of which are dizziness, of confidence, sexual weakness in men and women, hair falling in throat, floating before the eyes, loss of memory, inability to concentrate the mind, subject, easily startled when such spoken to, and dull distressed mind, unite them for performing the actualities of life, making happiness impossible, distressing the action of the heart, dizziness, nervousness, depression of spirits, forebodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, anxiety, tire easy of company, feeling tired in the morning as when retiring, lack of energy, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thought, depression, constipation, weakness of the limbs, etc. Those 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 Exhaustion, Scrofula, Old Sores, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Affections of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Asthma, Deafness, Tumors, Cancers and Crampies of every description. Consultations free and strictly sacred and confidential. Office hours daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 3 to 5. Enclose five recent stamps for symptom blanks and my book called "New Life." I will pay one thousand dollars in gold to anyone whom I cannot cure of EPILEPTIC CONVULSIONS or FITS.

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