

## The Scranton Tribune

PUBLISHED DAILY IN SCRANTON, PA., BY THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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NEW YORK OFFICE: TRIBUNE BUILDING, FRANK S. GRAY, MANAGER.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

"Printers' Ink," the recognized journal for advertisers, rates THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE as the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylvania. "Printers' Ink" knows.

The Tribune is for Sale Daily at the D. L. & W. Station at Hoboken.



SCRANTON, MARCH 13, 1895.

## THE SCRANTON OF TODAY.

Come and inspect our city.  
 Elevation above the tide, 740 feet.  
 Extremely healthy.  
 Estimated population, 1885, 103,000.  
 Registered voters, 20,500.  
 Value of school property, \$90,000.  
 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..... 9,221  
 Population in 1890..... 35,000  
 Population in 1895..... 45,250  
 Population in 1900..... 75,215  
 Population in 1904 (estimated)..... 103,000  
 And the end is not yet.

Disappointed office-seekers who try to make every political organization an ambulance for soreheads have blasted the hopes of many a promising new party by crowding the good men out at the start.

## Board of Control Committees.

It would be interesting to know upon what principle of justice or equity President George B. Carson, of the board of control, has parceled out the committee chairmanships for the current year. It would be interesting to know why comparatively new members of that influential body have been assigned to two and even three chairmanships apiece, while experienced men who were serving upon the board in responsible positions when some of these new favorites were little boys in knickerbockers have been relegated to obscure assignments.

It may seem to President Carson that it is a shrewd adjustment of these positions to confer lavish rewards upon the members who secured his election, and at the same time to exhaust the list of available punishments for those members, mostly seasoned veterans in educational work, who supported the candidacy of Mr. Schrieffer. From the standpoint of a novice in politics, this conclusion may appear wise. But it will be a costly affair for the people of Scranton if this shall become the precedent for turning the board of control into a political institution for the rewarding of friends and the punishment of enemies.

Two of the gentlemen at whom President Carson's bolt was aimed, Messrs. Langstaff and Wormser, were doing yeoman service for the educational interests of this city before the meteor of Mr. Carson's ascension shot athwart the political firmament; and we trust that they will be engaged in similar service long after that eccentric orb shall have fulfilled its brief period of sputter and coruscation, and, together with its Jennings tail have disappeared, to be seen no more.

This community could do nothing more timely, it appears to us, than to inoculate itself against a spread of the pugilistic contagion.

## Shall Mayors Be Eligible to Re-Election?

The bill of Representative Collins to render mayors of third-class cities eligible to re-election has many points in its favor. Two-thirds of a municipal executive's first term in office is generally devoted to getting acquainted with what he has to do. Just about the time he begins to feel qualified to do good service for the city the present law bows him out of office, and bows a new man in. This kind of thing, if exercised in private business concerns, would nearly ruin profits, because it would keep the employer almost always at the mercy of inexperienced subordinates.

It may be charged concerning mayors, as it is with some degree of justice charged concerning presidents of the United States, that eligibility to two or more consecutive terms would cause them to use the considerable powers of their office to build up their own political chances and to tear down the chances of possible competitors. In the case of an efficient mayor, this is an evil which would be more than counterbalanced by the public benefits accruing from his continuance in office; while, in the case of an inefficient and unpopular municipal executive, it may be doubted if the powers of his office, though they were multiplied ten-fold, would be sufficient to force his re-election. The point of difference between mayors and presidents, however, consists in the fact that while the latter are usually political chieftains, in control of immense party patronage, the former occupy toward the municipality more of the relation which exists between the president of a large corporation and the various shareholders. It would, under the

proposed law, be possible for the mayor of a third-class city to promote his political fortunes by giving an honest, faithful and business-like administration of the duties of his office where it would not be possible, as with a president backed by partisan machinery and the influence of immense patronage, to foist himself again on the people, regardless of their preferences.

The higher up we go in the scale of governments, the greater becomes both the amount of patronage at the disposal of that executive and the tendency of that executive to use it in his political battles. We therefore think that the Collins bill is wise in its limitation of the proposed change to third-class cities. The city of Scranton, for example, is the largest third-class city in the state. The patronage in connection with its mayoralty is large, as compared with many smaller cities, but it is by no means large enough to invest the wielder of it with a mischievous sense of independence. Back of all that patronage is the knowledge that the public is close at his elbow, scrutinizing what he does and conjecturing why he does it. Such a nearness of public examination, which is not found and not possible in the very large cities, would operate as a constant check upon the third-class city mayor who, should the Collins bill pass, should seek to angle for a re-election.

We believe the proposed change is a good one, and in the interest of good government. Mayors of Wilkes-Barre, under that city's special charter, have been several times re-elected with excellent public results.

If Luzerne county desires to shelter Lackawanna's prize fighters, she can of course do so; but it is a kind of hospitality that we could not well reciprocate.

## For a Superior Court.

The bill to create a Superior court of appeals for the purpose of relieving the overcrowded Supreme court, which has passed the senate, provides that the court shall consist of five judges, to be appointed by the governor before July 1, next, and to hold office until the first Monday of January, 1896. At the general election in November next five judges are to be selected whose terms of office are fixed at ten years. No electors can vote for more than four candidates, thus ensuring the minority party one representative on the bench. At any subsequent elections when two or more judges are to be chosen the minority party will be assured of one representative. The salaries of the judges are to be \$7,500, the same as those of Philadelphia judges of the common pleas courts. The court is required to meet at least once a year in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Harrisburg, but may meet elsewhere as the members may deem necessary. The bill also prescribes the cases of which the court shall have jurisdiction, those remaining the same as previously explained; and provides for the printing of its decisions, the Supreme court reporter being allowed to employ an assistant at a salary not to exceed \$2,000 per annum.

There is very little doubt that the measure, in its present form, is generally satisfactory to the people. Although the establishment of the proposed court would carry with it some new expense, the benefits derived from that outlay would, it is believed, be cheap at twice their promised cost. If this bill should not pass, the legislature would have, sooner or later, to make an equivalent outlay for an increase in the working capacity of the Supreme court. But it is far from desirable that the latter tribunal should be asked to fritter away a large percentage of its time in the hearing of petty cases on appeal. Its mission should be higher and broader than this adjudication of what may not inaptly be called the "small beer" litigation carried up to it from the various county tribunals. Pennsylvania is the only large state which, to our knowledge, employs no intermediate court of appeals. It is high time that our commonwealth fitted its courts to the increased pressure upon them; for of all things on this earth prompt justice should be the most precious.

An interesting circumstance it is that until Colonel Samuel Hardin Church, of Pittsburg, in his "Life of Cromwell," pointed out the fact, the English government had made no effort to commemorate the fame of its greatest chieftain. Whether this omission was an oversight, or a deliberate distinction to officially recognize a famous rebel is not clear; but since Colonel Church has called attention to the omission, a bill has been introduced in parliament to appropriate 500 pounds sterling for a Cromwellian statue. But even this modest measure encounters violent opposition from Tory sticklers for the old monarchical traditions. The point, however, is of consequence only by reason of its novelty. Cromwell's fame can neither be made nor marred by act of a modern parliament.

A quarrel of Republican members over legislative patronage at Indianapolis has supplied the Democratic newspapers with an excellent pretext to cast imaginary stumbling blocks in the pathway of ex-President Harrison's supposititious renominating boom. The probabilities are that General Harrison is worrying less about 1896 than any other prominent Republican in the country.

The Lancaster Intelligencer celebrated its one hundredth anniversary on Saturday by the issue of a 40-page paper containing a wealth of interesting matter. In addition to the usual local write-ups and historical sketches were facsimile copies of pages of the first numbers of the Intelligencer printed in 1795, then the Lancaster Journal.

The remarkable contrast between the quaint journal of 1795 and the splendid publication of today is the best evidence of the spirit of progress that has presided over the destinies of the Intelligencer during the past hundred years.

We have received, from an anonymous correspondent who signs himself "Ex-A. P. A.," a copy of the so-called "principles" of the American Protective association. For this courtesy we acknowledge our thanks, and promise that the enclosure shall have our early attention. "Ex-A. P. A." will pardon us, however, for reminding him that the manly way to address a newspaper is to sign one's full name, and be prepared, if necessary, to take the consequences. The man who skulks behind anonymity may have no other motive than modesty; but in that case his motive is liable to misinterpretation. Say your say, when you have anything to say, but say it man-fashion, in the open.

## LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

Harrisburg, March 12.—A bill introduced by Senator Stiles, of Lehigh, is intended to meet the much-voiced question of chartering for-fee license for members. It provides for a license fee of \$100 for the first hundred members, and no additional fee of \$50 for each hundred or fraction thereof. No club shall, however, be required to pay a fee of more than \$1,000. All the members must be adults and with the application for license must be filed full information with rules of the club on the subject. Any club which will also be unlawful to sell in quantities greater than a quart to be taken off the premises and any violation of the act is to be punishable by a fine of \$50.

Superior Court Judgeships. A "gentleman in a position to know" tells the *Examiner* that there was no doubt that Judge Archibald, of Lackawanna, would be a candidate for selection as one of the new superior court judges. E. N. Willard, of Scranton, is also a candidate, with strong indications. The bill is practically the one drawn by him and introduced by Senator Vaughan, though it has been substituted for the original bill and will probably be known by the name of the Franklin county senator. The introduction by Senator Brewer of his bill for the establishment of a circuit court gives color to the story that Judge John Stewart, of Franklin, will also be a candidate for one of the five positions. It is known that Judge Stewart's ambition is to become a member of the supreme court and he probably considers the new court a stepping stone by which to reach that high throne of Pennsylvania lawyers. Among others mentioned for the places are Judges Michael Arnold, of Philadelphia, and McPherson, of Dauphin, and Attorney General McCormick, of Lycoming. Should the latter be elevated to the bench the old fight over the attorney generalship would be reopened with a fair prospect that Lyman D. Gilbert, of this city, would carry off the prize.

Looks Like a Wholesale Raid. There is very decided opposition here to the bill of Senator Osborn, of Philadelphia, which would add a new branch to those required to be taught in the public schools—a system of pictorial illustrations consisting of 250 photographic illustrations printed on cardboard, classified into nature, engineering, architecture, panorama, art, race types and antiquity, and the description is so minute that it looks as though only one certain set of pictures already prepared would fill the bill. Every school board is compelled, under penalty of forfeiting its state appropriation if it does not, to place these pictures in every school room in the district, and is to pay for each set not less than \$10 nor more than \$15. At the lowest price the cost of the pictures would be \$250,000. This bill looks very much like a nice little scheme to foist a certain book upon every school, at a price fixed by law, under the penalty, if the directors fail to buy it, of losing the state appropriation. It has been figured out that this measure, if passed, would cost Lackawanna county \$5,000, Luzerne \$7,500, Wayne \$2,500, Wyoming \$1,300, and Susquehanna \$2,300. But there is one redeeming feature about the bill. It will never pass.

Its Trolley Is Off. Senator Grady's famous bill regulating electric and gas companies has been postponed indefinitely. The bill was introduced early in the session. It fixed the unit for measuring electricity, stipulated the candle power that both gas and electricity must produce, arranged for a board, one of whom would be the director of public safety, to whom all applications for charters would be referred and its decision would be final, etc. Both the consumer and the companies were afraid of the measure. Electricians admit some legal regulations should be adopted to control electric companies more in the interest of the consumers. But the opposition to the Grady bill was too violent to be overcome, and it had to sleep the final sleep.

The School Garb Bill. From the *Commercial-Gazette*. The bill prohibiting the wearing of any religious garb or insignia by teachers in the public schools, was offered, as our readers are generally aware, in response to suggestions made by the supreme court in its decision of the controversial points in the Gallatin case. In that case it was held that the law as it stood there was nothing to prevent the members of any religious order from wearing the garb and displaying the insignia of the society to which they belonged while teaching in the schools of the state. The Gallatin schools had been taught by sisters of a certain order in the Roman Catholic church, and the objection was raised that their appearance in that capacity dressed in their churchly garb was in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution and laws of the state. Representative Smith, of Philadelphia, offered a bill prohibiting the wearing of any religious garb by teachers in the public schools, the plain purpose of which is to put an end to what has grown to be a source of irritation among Catholics and Protestants, and is likely to lead to more serious trouble if not abated. The chief object is to keep the schools of the state entirely free from all sectarian influences, and even from the appearance of churchly domination. The proposed law leaves wholly untouched the schools of the churches, whether Catholic, Lutheran, Amish, or Menonite. Teachers in parochial schools can wear any garb they choose, and in this respect the bill is not even questioned. It is when they enter the portals of the public schools, which have been instituted separate and apart from all sectarianism, that they are required to appear as servants of the state and not as propagandists of religion. There was no real occasion for the savage attacks made upon the bill by some of the members. Fairly understood it is a wise, just, peaceable and patriotic measure—one in strict harmony with the progress of the age and the spirit of our free institutions.

An Anomaly in Journalism. From the *Philadelphia Press*. It is a queer instance of human perversity that a newspaper editor should desire that the law should punish him for the error of his subordinates after he has himself done all in his power to correct the error and has paid for all the damages caused. There is such an editor, however, and he presides over the Evening Telegraph of this city. He opposes the bill now pending in the legislature to make the libel law of the state a measure of jus-

tice and equity instead of a means of extortion and blackmail. Should the proposed amendment be defeated and should the editor of the *Telegraph* through a libel suit become the victim of the present law and his own over-zeal, his esteemed contemporaries will no doubt condole with him.

## TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrological cast: 2:13 a. m. for Wednesday, March 13, 1895.

A child born on this day may not have a silver spoon in its mouth, but its yell at 2 a. m. will undoubtedly be marked by sterling qualities. The gentle tinkling of a bell falls upon the ears of honest John Demuth. "Prop" McNulty's Scranton-for-senator boomlet, like the Florida orange crop, appears to have been chilled on the tree. Democratic politicians still display a desire to encroach upon each other's penumbras.

Ajacchus' Advice. Ask no favors before noon. Do not sign legal papers unless for a consideration. Avoid new political parties until after their second summer. Do not walk on the ice without rubbers.

THE best investment in real estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to sell—many a good house has remained unsold for want of paint. The rule should be, though, "the best paint or none." That means

## Strictly Pure

## White Lead

You cannot afford to use cheap paints. To be sure of getting Strictly Pure White Lead, look at the brand; any of these are safe:

"Atlantic," "Reynolds-Bauman," "Jewett," "Davis-Chambers," "Fahnestock," "Armstrong & McKelvey."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of strictly Pure White Lead. The desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

A good many thousands of dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

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,  
 131 AND 133 WASHINGTON AVE.

## 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.  
 EUREKA LAUNDRY,  
 322 Washington Ave.

THAT WONDERFUL  
 WEBER  
 TONE IS FOUND ONLY IN THE  
 WEBER PIANO  
 GUERNSEY BROTHERS, 224 WYOMING AVE.

## GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR.

## Silk Waists, Separate Skirts—AND—TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

OUR preparations in previous years in Silk Waists and Tailor-Made Costumes have been on a very large scale, but the remarkable and increasing success which has attended each season's sales has encouraged us to even greater efforts in this direction for the present season. Our unsurpassed facilities, the use of only the very best and most reliable materials and the maintenance of the highest possible standard of workmanship, place the garments we offer beyond competition.

The Silk Waists, Separate Skirts and Tailor-Made Costumes are all products of the best manufacturers.

Our Carpet and Wall Paper Departments are sure to interest all housekeepers at this season of the year.

## GOLDSMITH BROTHERS &amp; COMPANY

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Raymond Trial  
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 Graves' Indexes  
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 Inks of All Kinds

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JUST RECEIVED, A BIG INVOICE OF

BABY CARRIAGES AND BICYCLES.

Our stock of Baby Carriages is unsurpassed.

## DR. HILL &amp; SON

ALBANY  
 DENTISTS.

Set teeth, \$5.00; best set, \$8; for gold caps and teeth without plates, called crowns and bridge work, call for prices and references. TONALGIA, for extracting teeth without pain. No ether. No gas.

OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

VENISON, PRAIRIE CHICKEN, Partridges, Quail, Rabbits, All Kinds of Poultry, Ripe Tomatoes, Mushrooms, Green Beans, Cucumbers, Head Lettuce, Salsify Radishes, Etc.

March 12, 1895.

## THE REMOVAL SALE OF

Furniture at Hull & Co.'s is still going on.

It will last but a few days longer.

We expect to open in our new store, No. 121 Washington avenue, about March 15.

## HULL &amp; CO.,

205 AND 207 WYOMING AVE.

## WE HAVE

## REMOVED

Our office to our New Store, No. 119 N. Washington Avenue, next to the First Presbyterian Church.

It will be a few days, however, before we shall be fully established in our new quarters.

## FOOTE &amp; SHEAR CO.

VENISON, PRAIRIE CHICKEN, Partridges, Quail, Rabbits, All Kinds of Poultry, Ripe Tomatoes, Mushrooms, Green Beans, Cucumbers, Head Lettuce, Salsify Radishes, Etc.

## Pierce's Market



## DR. E. GREWER,

The Philadelphia Specialist, and his associated staff of English and German physicians, are now permanently located at

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, sexual weakness in men and women, ball rising in throat, spots floating before the eyes, loss of memory, unable to concentrate the mind on one subject, easily startled when suddenly spoken to, and all distressing mind which unites them for performing the actual duties of life, making happiness impossible, depressing the action of the heart, causing flush of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, melancholy, tire easy of company, feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, lack of energy, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thought, depression, constipation, weakness of the limbs, etc. These are effects which should be immediately attended and 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, Affectations of the Genito-Urinary System, Asthma, Deafness, Tumors, Cancer and Cripples of every description.

Consultations free, and strictly sacred and confidential. Office hours daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 2.

Send 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.

Old Post Office Building, corner Penn Avenue and Spruce Street.

SCRANTON, PA.

## GET IN THE SWIM.

A STERLING is what will do it. Built like a watch and is a beauty. None but the finest of the different grades of sterling are sold here. Prices from \$50 to \$125. If you can appreciate a good thing examine my line.

A. W. JURISCH, 435 Spruce St.

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The latest improved furnishings and apparatus for keeping meat, butter and eggs.

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