

The Scranton Tribune

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NEW YORK OFFICE: TRIBUNE BUILDING, FRANK B. 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 20, 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, 29,589. Value of school property, \$600,000. 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 1890, 92,221. Population in 1870, 25,000. Population in 1880, 45,500. Population in 1890, 75,215. Population in 1894 (estimated), 103,000. And the end is not yet.

If the lunch wagons are to be driven from the streets, will Sunday newspaper vending on the streets be prohibited also?

The Ten-Foot Limit.

The suggestion of City Solicitor Torrey, that in view of the now conceded legality of the "ten-foot reservation" in this city property-owners on a given street ought for mutual protection to sign a paper agreeing to a uniform line of frontage, either inclusive or exclusive of the ten-foot limit, is an eminently sensible one. It needs nothing more than ocular demonstration to prove how unsightly a street is where one building starts flush with the outer boundary of the miscellaneous reservation, while the adjacent property is set in five or ten feet. The appearance of such a street is always marred by these irregularities; however ornate the buildings upon it.

The worst thing about this reservation—a thing which only private agreement among property-owners can now prevent—is that it will mean, in time, the narrowing of our already narrow streets by fully twenty feet. When one builder occupies the whole limit, the next one is compelled to occupy it, also, unless he be patriotic enough to remain content with a location hopelessly in the background. Thus the encroachment passes down the line, on either side, until the street's narrowing is accomplished and its sightliness gone. The man to blame is, of course, the one who initiates the innovation; and he can only be held in check by his own volition, exercised in response to the petition of his neighbors.

This slight recourse does not inspire the candid observer with much enthusiasm of hope; but it is all that is left to Scranton, under the law; and if it is to be rendered useful in preserving the streets of the central city from further irregularity the application of it cannot safely be postponed.

Mr. Cleveland will hardly be solaced by the reflection that the one creditable act of his administration was performed by Secretary Gresham while he was on a vacation.

New Corrupt Practices Act.

The Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform association announces that it is preparing for introduction at Harrisburg a bill sufficiently comprehensive in its provisions to prevent or at least curb corrupt practices at elections. As explained by Mr. Francis Wood, the bill will follow the general lines of the present Missouri act, but will include several improvements. That act defines the offense of bribery at elections and provides for the punishment of those who violate its provisions in this respect as follows: "And any person so offending shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two years and not more than five years; and for every such offense he shall forfeit the sum of \$500, with costs of suit, to any person who shall sue for the same in the name of the state." The act also forbids treating for the purpose of influencing a person's vote, and any violence or threat of injury or loss in employment or business. The Missouri act sets a close limit on the amount of money which a candidate may spend either by himself or his agents, or through committees or organizations. For 500 voters or less the sum affixed for campaign expenses is \$100; for each 100 voters over 5,000 and under 25,000, \$2 is added; for each 100 over 25,000 and up to 50,000, \$1; and for each 100 over 50,000, an additional 50 cents.

It is proposed, under the contemplated law in this state, to require all candidates, within thirty days after the election, to file with the recorder of deeds a sworn statement in writing setting forth in detail all sums contributed or expended by himself or any other person in connection with his nomination

or election. Farical election contests will be obligated by the provision authorizing the person who receives the next highest number of votes to the successful candidate to commence proceedings to punish violators of the act. Should they result in any person being found guilty, the punishment inflicted would carry with it the declaring of the office vacant. Whether these provisions, or any part of them, can be got through a legislature which steadily refuses to amend the ballot act so as to promote purity and secrecy at elections is a question to which we will not hazard an answer. But there can be no denial that the trend of reputable public opinion is away from corrupt practices in connection with elections to civic offices; and if the foregoing bill will so much as partially check these practices, it will have a strong claim upon the public's favor.

A considerable fuss is being made because of the fact that at Senator Cameron's instigation a distinguished advocate of bimetalism has been invited to address the Harrisburg general assembly, next Friday evening, upon the present phases of the currency problem. Is it criminal, we wonder, to hear both sides of an important subject?

Bimetalism Already Possible.

In an open letter John V. Farwell, the noted Chicago merchant, makes a singularly forceful plea for bimetalism. After showing that during the period from 1850 to 1890 there were coined, in all the mints of the world, \$1,000 tons of silver to 9,000 tons of gold—a quantitative ratio of only 9 to 1 as against the qualitative ratio of 15 1/2 to 1 obtaining in the United States prior to the demonetization of silver in 1873—he scolds the idea that silver, if coined on a parity with gold, would inundate any country so as to drive out its gold.

The remedy for the present insufficiency of precious metal to insure stability in the exchanges of the world is not, however, to throw the mints of this country open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Farwell declares that that course would be little less than ruinous. It would mean that "all creditors who had obligations not payable in gold would be obliged by such a law to accept silver, worth only one-half the amount that the government made it worth when the debt was contracted by keeping gold, silver and paper all on a par with each other. Such a law would put all classes by the ears, with the ugly grip of a practical repudiation, because some—perhaps the largest number—would pay their debts with one-half the amount they really agreed to pay, and the rest would have to pay 50 or 100 per cent. more than they agreed to pay, in the face of the government pledge to make all kinds of money available to pay debts, and when they agreed to pay in gold they believed in the faith of their servants, now become their masters."

The point in Mr. Farwell's argument which seems questionable is where he says: "If the United States want bimetalism, which I firmly believe they and the whole world need, the quickest way to get it is to put all our currency on a definite gold basis, in fact and not in theory, and then join a monetary conference for international bimetalism, when asked to do so, and they will not have to wait long for a request to join such a conference, because when confidence is thus established in our currency foreign capital, now increasing its unused surplus, by selling our securities at a price which we have to sell at a lower interest than ever before, and get the current of gold to America in this volume that foreign governments in their own interest will long for bimetalism as the only means of preserving their monetary supremacy in the markets of the world of borrowers."

This is the old cry of solicitude for what foreign investors may want us to do. It occurs to us that if we, as a nation, had a trifle less consideration for the money-lenders of Lombard street, who use American investments merely as a mechanism for the drainage out of this country of interest payments, and would, instead, try to get our securities in the hands of American purchasers, the result would come out to our gratified satisfaction. We are able to paddle our own canoe here in America, did we but know it, even to the extent of establishing practical bimetalism, without waiting a single day for the consent of an international conference.

After reviewing at length the various and often fantastic efforts of a number of state legislatures, now in session, to solve the intoxicating drink problem, the Philadelphia Press is moved to remark that "if those who wish to mitigate the acknowledged evils of the liquor traffic were less anxious to carry out some special idea of their own and were willing to give every practical plan suggested a full and fair trial and would admit that one plan may not be good for all people and all places and that local conditions must be taken into account, much faster progress would be made toward solving the problem." Similarly, if there were less fad-following and more direct, robust, personal temperance reform work aimed at the conscience of both liquor-user and liquor-seller, the result would probably be more satisfactory than it is.

The esteemed Philadelphia Record admits that an international agreement to bimetalism is all moonshine; but it declares that "partisan (sic) bimetalism," whatever that means, "is the halfway house between honest money and free silver coinage." If this country should be forced to choose between a single standard of gold and the free coinage of American silver alongside of gold upon a bimetallic basis, does the Record suppose that it would choose the former? Most assuredly it would not.

Richard Mansfield explicitly repudiates the interview in which he is credited with asserting that he is as great an actor as Henry Irving. Mr.

Mansfield's opinion of the sentiment of that interview is not yet declared.

The liquor question in New York city, as viewed by many practical reformers, seems to be whether the state, by ignoring Sunday illegalities, shall assume that they do not exist; or whether, recognizing that Sunday selling is, under any conditions, inevitable, it shall do its best so to restrict that selling as to occasion a minimum of law-breaking and public disturbance. Both views have been very earnestly fortified, but it is noticeable that the practical men of business incline somewhat strongly toward the second of these positions.

The Washington correspondents who are trying to figure out who shall wear Cleveland's mantle are wasting a good deal of space over a thing of exceedingly small political value.

Perhaps, after all, the largest fraction of the cruel war between David Martin and Senator Quay is being fought by the torchlight colonels of the newspapers.

The spilling of ink over the Bourget-Mark-Twain incident has paused sufficiently to enable the public to whisper that it is extremely tired.

No honest Republican need regret the divorce of this government's foreign policy from the Lilliputian bickerings of partisan politics.

Free discussion will do no harm, whatever may be said of the merits of free silver.

LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

Harrisburg, March 19.—The bill to create a state charities department has passed second reading in the house. The bill provides for a board of charities, and also three inspectors—one of charities, one of correction, and one of lunacy. The superintendent shall see that the laws of the state relating to charities, especially as to the examination of the institutions relative to the expenditure of the appropriations, the care of the inmates, etc. He shall also visit the city and county jails, prisons and almshouses. The bill in its entirety is very comprehensive. Under the bill all books, papers, records, etc., of the board of charities are to be turned over to the new department when created. The governor first made public mention of this subject in his inaugural, and he has long seen the want of a more direct control of this matter of charities, especially as so much money has been expended without anybody practically assuming the responsibility. Even members of the board of charities speak highly of it and say the state is now getting down to business methods, and it will not be necessary to send investigating committees scouring the state every session. It is unfortunate that the creating of these new departments which arises from reorganizing the business systems of the state, should occur at this time and especially on the verge of General Hastings' administration, but the fact is, these methods have been drifting for so long with two Democratic administrations intervening, that it comes all at once, and the present governor not only sees where he can save money and give the people better government of their affairs, but he has got the courage to make suggestions.

Believe Publicity Pays.

A number of members who believe that publicity pays are advocating the enactment of a bill to the following effect: That the county commissioners, county treasurer, clerk, probate judge, clerk of courts, registers, recorders and clerks of the orphans' court of the respective counties are hereby authorized and required to publish in the public newspapers and in the official journals, notices of the board of revision, commissioners' sales of land, notices of appeal, notices of sale of sealed lands, notices to taxpayers, election proclamations, sheriff's sales, trustees' sales, applications for liquor licenses, notices of filing of affidavits and trustees' accounts, notices of filing of accounts of administrators' and executors' of decedents' estates, and all other legal notices or advertising connected with the business of the various county offices requiring publication, in two papers of general circulation representing the two leading parties in said counties having a population of 25,000 or over, and in three papers in counties having a population between 3,000 and 25,000; and in four papers in all counties having a population of 20,000 or over, which papers shall represent the minority party of the two principal parties of the county. The said county officers are hereby authorized and directed to pay the respective newspapers aforesaid for the publication of said legal advertising the usual rates charged by the same to private customers for similar advertising, and not exceeding 30 cents per line for four insertions. The object of this bill is to enable the public to keep a closer watch upon its official servants.

Congressional Apportionment.

The house committee on congressional apportionment has resolved some questions regarding two new districts to be formed in the eastern part of the state. It is proposed to take the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fourth and Twenty-fourth wards from Congressman Beuhm's district in Philadelphia, and add them to Delaware county, making a new district. It is also suggested that the lower end of Berks county could be added to Chester, and constitute a district. It is claimed that Congressman Beuhm looks with favor upon the proposition to amputate a large slice of his territory.

Opposed to Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Nickell's proposition to amend the constitution in order to abolish spring elections does not meet with favor in the house. He has just failed to secure a special order for its consideration.

Custodianship Bill Reopening.

The McCrell bill, creating the office of state custodian, was made a special order for final passage on Wednesday. It was expected there would be some opposition, but it failed to materialize.

Is Sure to Pass.

There will be some opposition to the superior or intermediate court bill in the house, but it seems to be scheduled for final passage.

Sensible Libel Law.

Reading, March 18.—Judge Endlich this morning handed down his important opinion on the law of libel, and the liability of newspapers for mistakes made in the course of publication. The defendant was John B. Dampman, proprietor of the Morning Herald, and the case arose out of a publication of the details of an arrest made some two years ago. A man and a woman were arrested in a house of questionable character, and by a misunderstanding it was stated that the arrest was made at the house of Mrs. Deborah Shelley, the plaintiff, who was a respectable woman. At the trial it was shown that the reporters and editors of the newspaper had made due inquiry as to the locality of the arrest, and that they were honestly mistaken, and no actual malice on the part of the publisher was shown. The legal questions were reserved by the court and a verdict for \$100 damages was rendered for the plaintiff. In setting aside this verdict and in entering judgment for the appellant, the court held that the publication concerned a criminal proceeding, and as such was privileged, and no actual malice having been shown, and the presumption of malice being rebutted by evidence of the exercise of ordinary and reasonable care and caution in the

preparation and publication of the article, there could be no recovery. This is the first decision in this state that squarely rules this point, and it applies to a large class of cases that have been lately arising.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaceths, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 1:16 a. m. for Wednesday, March 20, 1895.

Beginning your life in seasons of strife is oftentimes lucky they say. But as to this morn. One were better born At the dawning of some other day. Many enterprises born on this day will, like Wakeman's electrical dice experiments, be misconstrued and perhaps end in disaster. A silver lining to the threatening clouds of this day, however, will be given in the smile of genial Mr. Burns as he discards the red apple for his usual springtime diet of new maple sugar.

Ajaceths' Advice. Never allow the political bluster of a flip-flop newspaper to disturb your slumbers. Do not attempt to buck the tiger on the long distance race track blackboards unless you are a good runner yourself. The man who wants to be consistent should not become implicated in the necessarily evasive conduct of a so-called independent newspaper.

DO not be deceived.

The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. They are standard, and always

Strictly Pure White Lead

The recommendation of "Atlantic," "Beymer-Bauman," "Jewett," "Davis-Chambers," "Fahnestock," "Armstrong & McKelvey," to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you cheap ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

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 it 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. 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.

SPALDING BICYCLES.

Complete Repair Shop. MARCH 14, 1895. Business Manager Scranton Tribune, City. Dear Sir:—I had intended to change my advertisement ere this, but have been so busy selling Spalding Bicycles that it has been impossible to do so. Keep my space open for a few days, and I will send a change to your office. Very truly yours, C. M. FLOREY, Y. M. C. A. Building.

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. BRITAINIA, for extracting teeth without pain. No ether. No gas. OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

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

GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR.

Oh, How Beautiful! Are the Silks for Spring

Is the remark made by everybody that sees our stock, and so cheap, too. Formerly Silks were considered a luxury but today, it takes no more money to buy a yard of Silk than it does to buy a good Wool or Cotton Fabric, therefore Silks have sprung into such popularity.

- Rich Kai-Kais and Yamatos that are glossy, soft, durable and washable, from 31 cents upwards. Elegant Satin Stripes with White Grounds, so nice for Waists and Children's Dresses, at 49 cents. Triple, Quadruple and Quintuple Printed Habituaux for Costumes, Waists and Tea Gowns, from 55 cents upwards. Gorgeous Figured Taffetas, Blacks and Colors, from 69 cents upwards. Heavy Two Toned Satin Brocades and Stripes, worth \$1.75, at only \$1.25.

Ask at Dress Trimming Counter for a Free Copy of "Our Home Magazine." It contains highly illuminated fashion cuts and fine reading matter by the best writers.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS & COMPANY

Blank Books

- Raymond Trial Balance Books Graves' Indexes Document Boxes Inks of All Kinds Edisor's Mimeographs and Supplies Crawford Pens Leon Isaac Pens

REYNOLDS BROS., Stationers and Engravers, 317 LACKAWANNA AVE.

SPORTING GOODS.

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HULL & CO.

Will open their new store, No. 121 Washington avenue, on Monday, March 18th, and will be pleased to welcome all who are interested in furniture.

OUR NEW STORE Is next to the First Presbyterian church. There are a few bargains at our old stand today.

HULL & CO., 205 AND 207 WYOMING AVE.

WE HAVE REMOVED

AROUND THE CORNER, to the new Carter & Kennedy building, 119 WASHINGTON AVE. Next to the First Presbyterian church. We shall have an opening day soon.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO.

DURING LENT Fresh Fish and Oysters Received Every Morning. Pierce's Market WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



DR. E. GREWER, The Philadelphia Specialist, and his associated staff of English and German physicians, are 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 Medico-Chirurgical college of Philadelphia. His specialties are Chronic Nervous, Skin, Heart, Women and Blood diseases. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM The symptoms of which are dizziness, lack of confidence, sexual weakness in men and women, hair falling 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 dull distressed mind, which unites them for performing the actual duties of life, making business impossible, distressing the action of the heart, causing flush of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dream, melancholy, fire easy of company, feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, lack of energy, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thought, depression, constipation, indigestion, 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, Scrofula, Old Sores, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Affections of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Asthma, Deafness, Tumors, Cancers 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 12. Enclose five 2-cent 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. DR. E. GREWER, Old Post Office Building, corner Penn Avenue and Spruce Street. SCRANTON, PA.

GET IN THE SWIM.

A STRAIGHTING is what will do it. Built like a watch and is a beauty. None but the finest of the different grades of wheels in my line at \$5. Prices from \$50 to \$125. If you can appreciate a good thing examine my line. A. W. JURISCH, 435 Spruce St.

AYLESWORTH'S MEAT MARKET

The Finest in the City. The latest improved furnishings and apparatus for keeping meat, butter and eggs. 223 Wyoming Ave.

DEXTER \$1.50 DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS. Special terms to Dealers.