

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MARCH 22, 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, 23,592. Value of school property, \$900,000. 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, 45,550. Population in 1890, 75,215. Population in 1894 (estimated), 102,000. And the end is not yet.

It becomes good Americans to do their best toward strengthening the hands of Secretary Gresham in the Alliance and Venezuelan affairs. But this man's fatal facility for doing the wrong thing by habit and the right one only by accident makes it a difficult job.

What of the Monroe Doctrine? The difficulties besetting this government because of its part in attempting to arbitrate the territorial differences between Venezuela and Nicaragua, just now the subject of cabinet discussion at Washington, with England, Germany, France and Belgium disposed to take a hand in the game, lend peculiar interest to a bold suggestion recently made by Francis Wayland Glen in a letter to the New York Sun. It is nothing less than that the destiny of the United States is toward a United North America.

The first to come into this federation will, he thinks, be Canada. The cheapness of such a government as contrasted with the excessive cost of the present government of the dominion, is an important consideration urging to this end. Other points of evidence or persuasion are enumerated as follows: The abolition of the state church, the secret ballot, one day's polling, the holding of elections on the same day in all ridings, representation according to population, the creation of township, town, city, and county councils, the reduction of the financial qualification for the exercise of the franchise to a nominal amount, universal education at the cost of and under the direction and control of the state, the adoption of the federal principle in creating the dominion, a decimal currency, the net ton as the legal ton, and last, but not least, the adoption by the courts of Canada of legal decisions given or confirmed by the higher courts of this republic in preference to those of the courts of Great Britain, unless they were binding upon the courts of Canada from the nature of the issues involved. With Canada's entrance into the union will naturally, of course, come the whole of British North America. The absorption of Mexico is not foretold by Mr. Glen, but it would probably come, in due time.

Meanwhile, turning from this delightful fancy picture to the immediate realities, what is to be done to enforce the Monroe doctrine? Shall any European power be permitted to extend its sphere of influence on this hemisphere? Do we, as a nation, possess the spunk to stand boldly up to the mark laid down by James Monroe? If we accept Mr. Glen's picture as possible of eventual realization, it seems to us that a sturdy insistence upon the scrupulous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is essential to the welfare of this republic and to its future development unhampered by meddlesome outside interferences. The stiffening of the backbone of our diplomacy in this direction is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

It is a noticeable fact that it is the fellow who has no yellow vest that is generally most anxious to reform politics.

The Case of Noyes vs. Dana. At the time of the bringing, by Mr. F. B. Noyes, of an action in libel against Mr. Charles A. Dana, The Tribune deplored the tone of the article, in Mr. Dana's paper, at which Mr. Noyes took offense. It does so yet. The conditions of honorable business competition do not include any necessity for the personal trading of honest competitors; and until proved otherwise, Mr. Noyes must be regarded an honest man.

Unfortunately for Mr. Noyes, he has permitted himself to be misguidedly making an effort to haul Mr. Dana, for trial, not before a "jury of the vicinage," which is his natural right, but before a remote court situated many miles from New York, in the district of Columbia. This effort is based upon the deposition that 300 copies of the

Sun, containing the alleged libel, were circulated in that district. Upon this principle, Mr. Dana could be taken for trial to Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, in fact, to any or all of the states and territories of the United States; to Canada, Mexico, the South American states, and to nine-tenths of the civilized countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australasia, in all of which the Sun is circulated. Independent of the merit of the original issue, this principle of attempted kidnapping under cover of the law stands forth as utterly intolerable. To concede it would be to sacrifice not simply the freedom of the press, but, indeed, the very existence of the press along lines of public spirit and public usefulness.

We guess that Mr. Dana would have been sorry for the remark originally made concerning Mr. Noyes—for may it not, after all, have been merely an ebullition of temper?—had it not been for the circuitous method employed by the latter to obtain redress. As it is, Mr. Noyes has roused the lion, not only in the Sun office, but in newspaper sanctuaries everywhere. His personal hurt is trivial by comparison with the injury which he would inflict upon the business of journalism; and if he accordingly sustains a loss of sympathy, it will be owing to his own lack of foresight and judgment.

No "decrees" of party leaders can make it right for any sect or denomination to turn the public schools into a recruiting station. And if the people get down to hard pan on this subject, the right can be depended upon to win.

Baby Play Gone Mad. The gravamen of the offense with which Lorain A. Thurston, minister from Hawaii to the United States, is charged by the American secretary of state, and the basis for the latter's recently preferred request for Minister Thurston's recall, is that he communicated certain official information to the newspapers in advance of its formal presentation at the state department. For this breach of diplomatic etiquette Mr. Thurston verbally apologized, but when asked to make a humiliating apology in writing, to be filed among the archives, he promptly replied that he would see Mr. Gresham in Halifax first—a bold sentiment which Mr. Gresham is said to have strongly disapproved.

This is the formal charge against Thurston, obviously a mere pretext, which shames the official who masks behind it. But the real reason why Minister Thurston is persona non grata at the state department is thus outlined in the Washington Post, a journal friendly to the administration:

While Secretary Gresham has thus suddenly ruptured our relations with Hawaii on the ground that Minister Thurston gave out some news prematurely, there is no doubt that the incident is the culmination of the lack of cordiality entertained by the administration toward the minister. Mr. Thurston first fell under the ban by presuming to reply to the bitter attacks made by Special Commissioner Houghton upon the Hawaiian government, and he has been aggravating this dislike by his intimate relations with those who did not sympathize with the administration's Hawaiian policy. He was a constant visitor at the capital during the debates in the senate upon Hawaiian affairs, and it was suspected that much of the information used against the administration in the House came from him. He has also been very American-like in his talks with newspaper correspondents, sparing no words in defending his country, and in politics, was secretary of state his political opponents upheld and applauded his uniform assertion of American principles and aspirations. We ought to stand together when we face the outside world, and we will do so if those who advise our foreign affairs will give us a fair chance. We rejoice that the present administration, after compelling much criticism, has given us an opportunity of presenting a solid American front.

Great work, this, for American statesmanship!

Editor Bell's attention is respectfully called to the fact that a bill requiring legal notices to be published in German papers has passed one branch of the legislature.

Was It, or Was It Not? The question once raised as to the identity of the whilom assailant of the esteemed William Patterson promises to be entirely overshadowed by the question: "Was it cow's butter or was it oleomargarine that Editor A. J. Palm won prizes with, at the Meadville State dairymen's pure butter show?" The latter discussion arose during the first half of last February and is still in progress—in animated progress. The five weeks of its history to date are weeks bursting out with contradictory claims, urged upon either side with a zeal that has flinched from no exertion. What the end will be no man can conjecture, not even the controversialists themselves. The latest contribution to the bibliography of this much-mooted theme reaches us in the form of a spirituelle eight-page folder, of vest pocket size, bearing upon its anterior side the positive assertion, in bold, black type: "It Was Butter." Five of these eight pages relate the thrilling narrative which serves as a kind of prelude to the chief, the absorbing climax. Then, on the sixth page, in extraordinary loud characters, appear these words: "It is evident from the foregoing facts that the manufacturers of butterine from whom the packages were obtained by Mr. Palm for exhibition, furnished butter instead of butterine as charged," to which important conclusion are affixed the names of John C. McClintock, A. L. Wales and H. J. Waters, not to speak of their respective affidavits.

of Brother Palm. To be sure, he has already made them public informally, in the shape of affidavits from the Chicago manufacturers to whom he wrote for samples, setting forth that the goods forwarded to him were bona-fide packages of real butterine, as claimed, and not the vulgar substance which is derived from the milk-cow's faithful udder. But we feel that in a matter of so much importance, our esteemed Meadville confrere should not entrust the gravamen of his case to the fugitive columns of the daily press. He should on the contrary have it embalmed for all time in the annals of the human race; he should print it in durable ink on superfine parchment and distribute it, copy by copy, as a souvenir of a most memorable battle of science.

We await, with impatience, the next round in this duel of the affidavit-makers.

Scranton's dust nuisance is only a year older this March than last; but judging by its size, one would think a decade had intervened.

The talking diplomatist apparently must go. The new woman will therefore never make a success of diplomacy.

We do not wish to be unkind, but the disappearance of the late Mr. Pattison is something cyclonic.

It is unfortunate that Secretary Gresham could not stand prosperity longer than one day.

At times like these, a new navy becomes really a handy thing to have.

LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

Harrisburg, March 21.—A Washington special says: The boom inaugurated here favoring the nomination of Governor Hastings, of Kentucky, for president next year, seems to be spreading. Not only are the politicians discussing his chances, but all the daily papers are devoting some space to him. The New York Herald, an evening paper, virtually predicts his nomination in a manner similar to that of Governor Hayes, of Ohio, at the Cincinnati convention in 1876. It says: "Senator Quay is in earnest about pushing Hastings to the front. He believes that the convention of 1896 will be a repetition of that of 1876. In that memorable contest there were seven candidates. There were James G. Blaine, of Maine; Roscoe Conkling, of New York; Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana; Joseph H. Hawley, of Connecticut; Benjamin H. Burton, of Kentucky; John F. Harrington, of Pennsylvania; and Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio. It was the field against Blaine. Seven ballots were taken and the weakest man in the bunch, Hayes, landed a winner. In the convention next year there will again most likely be seven candidates, perhaps eight. These will be Reed, of Ohio; Quay, of New York; Harrison, of Indiana; McKinley, of Ohio; Allison, of Iowa; Burrows, of Michigan; Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hastings, of Pennsylvania. Reed will be the leading candidate, as was Blaine twenty years ago. Senator Quay is firmly of the opinion that Governor Hastings will occupy the same relative position that Governor Hayes held in 1876. That of the candidate upon whom the field could unite upon to defeat the favorite."

Social Club Sideboards. A bill has been reported to the senate from committees which proposes to regulate the sale of liquors in social clubs by requiring the taking out of a license through the county clerk, and that clubs having 100 members or any fraction thereof are to pay a license fee of \$100, and for every additional 100 members or fraction thereof, an additional fee of \$50. It is provided that no club shall be allowed to sell liquors to other persons than its members, nor to minors, and a club not licensed which shall sell or dispense liquors to any person shall be subject to a fine of \$5 for each offense.

To Protect Grocers. Mr. Nickel, of Philadelphia, has introduced in the house a bill to protect grocers from that class of persons who contract debts for food supplies and then refuse to pay. Debts for food are expected under this bill from the \$70 exemption clause in actions for debt.

The Right Doctrine. From the Philadelphia Press. We do not hesitate to say that we should be gratified to support the administration in all matters touching foreign affairs. All parties feeling ought to end at our own shores. We have sufficient ground for partisan contention in our domestic differences. We ought to be able to present a single and united front upon all questions which concern our relations with other lands. A vigorous, patriotic American administration would permit this. When such a true American as William L. Marcy, Democrat though he was in politics, was secretary of state his political opponents upheld and applauded his uniform assertion of American principles and aspirations. We ought to stand together when we face the outside world, and we will do so if those who advise our foreign affairs will give us a fair chance. We rejoice that the present administration, after compelling much criticism, has given us an opportunity of presenting a solid American front.

The Worst Bill of the Year. The Snyder bill now before the senate providing for the inspection of meats offered for sale is a good bill to be in its present form. The provisions of the bill confer on the president of the state board of health the power to appoint inspectors in every city, borough and township, whose duties are to act as supervisors over slaughtered or shipped meats into their districts. The receiver of the consent must notify the inspector and cannot sell a pound until he passes upon it, and for every certificate he receives two dollars for each whole carcass of beef and one dollar for sheep, veal and swine. State farmers are exempted from this tax. The Snyder bill is a part of the demands of the State Grange voted into law and it is not more than protection to farmers run will. The thing is ridiculous. A tax of that character is always paid by the consumer and the farmers cannot meet the demand of the market and as many of them are purchasers, they simply become taxpayers under a law for their social benefit.

What Might Have Been. From the New York Sun. It is interesting to remember that the Hon. William C. Whitney might have been secretary of state at the present time, had he consented to occupy that post. His reasons for refusing to take any office under Mr. Cleveland were undoubtedly sound, and creditable to himself. Nevertheless, thousands of Americans who have read with pride and satisfaction Mr. Whitney's patriotic message to the editor of the New York Times, cannot help looking back now, with unmeasureable regret, to the unfortunate combination of events which put Walter Q. Gresham where William C. Whitney might have been.

Rob's of Significance. From the Washington Star. If our government is to permit personal prejudice to cause it to embarrass the young and troubled republic, and no forbearance or sympathetic consideration is to be shown in dealing with it and its

representative, there is of course no reason to expect Hawaii to pursue a more magnanimous course. It would be reasonable for Mr. Willis to expect the handing to him of his own passport, for the American minister in carrying out the policy of Mr. Cleveland and his secretary of state when they endeavored to restore Mrs. Doan's to the throne, and when they interfered with the recent treason trials, has inevitably made himself obnoxious to the Hawaiian authorities. It is well understood of course, that in any controversy over Hawaiian affairs the administration does not represent the nation, and this fact robs anything that it may do in respect to Hawaii of much of its significance.

The Dismissal of Thurston. From the New York Sun.

The Hawaiian government will undoubtedly be constrained, in conformity with diplomatic usage, to comply with Mr. Gresham's request, although, seeing that reasons have been stated, it will be at liberty to answer them. But Mr. Thurston, on his part, may accept his dismissal with equanimity. He has seen Mr. Cleveland meet with desirous discomfiture in his attempt to overthrow the Hawaiian government, and sharply disciplined by the senate as to his prospective course. He has seen the fifty-third congress rebuff Mr. Cleveland's request that a British submarine cable might be offered to land on one of the Hawaiian Islands, and he will see the fifty-fourth congress order the construction of an American submarine cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. And, although Mr. Thurston may now desire for a while, he can count on being welcomed back to Washington in the day, happily not distant, when Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet officers shall have been relegated to obscurity.

Our Sentiments Precisely. From the Post-Express.

Both Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands are well understood to be a part of the United States of America.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrological cast: 1:17 a. m. for Friday, March 22, 1895.

A child born this day will never sing "Oh, Promise Me" about the executive mansion at Harrisburg. He will be of delicate constitution and should avoid cucumbers grown from Representative Scranton's free seeds until after the third year.

A great many people up this way think it very unmodest in Ambrose Higgins to "expose" the Hawaiian. The fanatical critics who have been writing "numerous letters" to Colonel J. D. Lactor had better keep quiet henceforth, or a prize poem may be hurled at them. The city government seems to have it in for the playwright, just now. Ajaxchus' Advice. Remember that it is unlucky to lean against a buzz saw on Friday. Banish all thought that you can win a fortune by betting on another man's game this day.

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.

BABY CARRIAGES! If you intend getting the baby a Carriage see our line before you buy. We have the largest assortment ever brought to the city. Also a full line of handsome goods suitable for presents in CHINA, CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE, BRIG-A-BRAC DINNER, TEA and TOILET SETS.

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

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It is a pleasure for us to show you the new styles whether you desire to purchase or not.

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All of the new materials suitable for that eventful occasion now in stock, such as Dotted Swisses, White Silks and Laces.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, Special sale of Ladies' Night Gowns at 45c., 55c., 68c., 79c. and 98c. The best values ever offered. These prices for one day only.

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REYNOLDS BROS., Stationers and Engravers, 87 LACKAWANNA AVE.

SPORTING GOODS. 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. TUNALIGA, for extracting teeth without pain. No ether. No gas. OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

WE HAVE MOVED

To our new store, NO. 121 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Next to the First Presbyterian Church, and have today opened up a fine line of Mahogany Bedroom Sets and Sideboards. Our assortment of Parlor Furniture is very complete. HULL & CO., 87 LACKAWANNA 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, 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 any subject, easily startled when suddenly spoken to, and dull distressed 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, loss of company, feeling as if languid in the morning as when retiring, lack of energy, nervousness, trembling, confusion 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, Affecting the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Asthma, Deafness, Tumors, Cancer and Cramp of every description. Consultations free and strictly secret and confidential. Office hours daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 9 to 2. Enclose five 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 FISHING 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 for \$5. Prices from \$30 to \$100. If you can appreciate a good thing examine my line. A. W. JURISCH, 435 Spruce St.

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