

The Scranton Tribune

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E. P. KINGSBURY, Pres. and Gen'l. Man. E. W. RIPLEY, Sec'y and Treas. L. V. RICHARDS, Editor. W. W. DAVIS, Business Manager. W. W. YOUNG, Adv. Mgr.

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SCRANTON, MARCH 27, 1895.

THE SCRANTON OF TODAY.

Come and inspect our city. Elevation above the tide, 740 feet. Extremely healthy. Estimated population, 1885, 107,000. Registered voters, 28,526. Value of school property, \$500,000. 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, 92,223. Population in 1870, 25,000. Population in 1860, 45,520. Population in 1850, 75,212. Population in 1843 (estimated), 103,000. And the end is not yet.

We are glad that somebody hereabouts has at last begun to awaken to the fact that the present councils of Scranton are not the quintessence of wisdom, honor and discretion. Maybe when another election comes 'round, there will be steps toward a general improvement.

Let It Be Fairly Tested.

Because the Farr compulsory education "does not go far enough," certain patriotic orders in Allegheny announce that they will prepare a more drastic substitute. In addition to compelling school authorities to furnish accommodations for all children between the ages of 8 and 14 years, which is unnecessary since many children will receive their education in private or parochial schools, the proposed substitute bill contemplates the appointment of a deputy superintendent of public instruction, whose chief duty presumably will be to draw a salary of \$1,500 a year and look wise. No doubt the intentions of these Allegheny amenders are excellent; but we take this occasion to remind them that Rome was not built in a day; and that Pennsylvania will be very fortunate if after a decade of experiment along the line of compulsory education all the children within her borders shall receive the education which is their rightful heritage. The Farr bill, to be sure, is only a "first step," but it is to be remembered that first steps, as well as last steps, are necessary to the completed journey. The main point now is to get an experimental law on the statute books. Time and study and practical test will provide the guides to its necessary modification. The waging, by its friends, of a war upon the Farr bill in the senate would at this time probably result in the temporary defeat of the whole subject, which would be a general misfortune. The proper course for these Allegheny enthusiasts to pursue is to let the bill become law, let the law receive a fair practical test, and then let it be amended, if necessary, to cover demonstrated defects. That would be a sensible policy as well as a popular and a just one.

The complaint is again heard that rents in Scranton are exorbitantly high; but if those who do the complaining could trade places with those who do the tax-paying, we fancy their ardor would soon moderate.

Are We Experiencing a New Instalment of La Grippe?

The number of persons just now suffering from an ailment similar in its symptoms to the original disease known as la grippe is sufficient to warrant the belief that we are in the midst of a mild infection, in some respects unlike any hitherto encountered. The disease manifests its coming by means of a violent headache, followed by rising bodily temperature, a stinging sensation in the epidermis of the back and stomach, with that in turn followed by copious perspiration and severe chills. From that stage onward, the symptoms are that of a common cold, intensified by a tenacious fever fitful in its habits; often by dizziness, and sometimes by slight and fleeting touches of mental "flightiness." Altogether, the disease is one of those most annoying kinds which cause the patient to tremble exasperatingly on the balance between positive illness and positive wellness. As to its prevalence, there can be no question. Every third Scrantonian has it. From almost every store or office some employes are missed, and the easy explanation is that they "have got the grip"—meaning, of course, that the grip has them. But "the grip" this time is a decidedly different grip from that fell Russian intruder which first devastated these United States six years ago this spring. Its progress is attended with comparatively little fatality, such deaths as are hastened by it owing chiefly to pneumonic com-

plications. La grippe, in its real self, was a graveyard-filler. The disease now epidemic is not necessarily dangerous. It is merely exasperating, annoying, oath-provoking. It catches one, like the hand, at unexpected times and after holding him up for a day or two, lets him go, feeling angry, vexed and generally out of sorts.

Next to sending at once for a physician, the best treatment for this annoying ailment is to wear warm woollens, avoid draughts, keep the pores of the body free and open, and cling steadfastly to one's own comfortable fire-side until the trouble is over. Quinine and foot-baths will be likely to do more good than harm; and even brandy can be recommended, for strictly medicinal purposes, to patients who have no scruples against its use. The disease will soon yield to this course of treatment, and leave one comparatively little worse for the wear. But if risks are run with draughts, sudden changes in temperature, immoderate eating or venturously exposure of the throat, the consequences are quite likely to be both serious and unpleasant.

An opinion by some observant physician as to the periodicity and probable duration of this epidemic would be interesting.

John Russell Young makes a good point on Charles Emory Smith when he informs the latter that it is little short of nonsense to talk about silver being "dishonest" money, as if the American people would establish any currency which is not honest. If silver shall be restored to its proper rank as a money metal, as we believe it will be, and that soon, the restoration will be conducted upon better than bandit principles; and there will be no repudiation of debts.

"Opening Headquarters."

Word comes from Harrisburg that the Junior Order of American Mechanics are about to open permanent legislative headquarters in that city. We interpret this to mean that this excellent order intends to establish an ambassador at the state capital, clothed with authority to threaten recalcitrant members of the legislature with the displeasure of the order's voters resident in his district. This may not be the avowed purpose and intention of the action; but it is the inevitable outcome of it. A permanent "representative," deriving his influence not openly from the people, but secretly, from an oath-protected society, will need to be a much better man than most men are if he can refrain from cracking the whip which is in his hand over the heads of legislators who displease him.

So far as we are familiar with the principles and purposes of the order in question, they are most excellent. We do not wish to criticize it on any ground other than the impropriety of opening "headquarters" at a place where the people, by their ballots, have already opened headquarters. Many societies and corporations and associations long ago set the precedent of "opening" such "headquarters" apart from the official and representative headquarters ordained by the voters; hence the Junior Order of American Mechanics is now merely following a bad example. And it is the badness of that example alone to which we wish to call attention, in the hope that it may some day cause the public to take measures for its correction.

The right of petition; the right of individual protest, by voice or letter; and the right to send delegations before committees of the legislature in behalf of or in opposition to pending measures are not to be lightly surrendered. But it is a long jump from these constitutional and wholesome rights to the maintenance at state capitals, by secret organizations, of expert manipulators of legislation invested with the formidable and secret power of emphasizing their advice by the swaying of many votes. This latter custom, by whomsoever observed, is not defensible. A law abolishing it should be passed, and then rigidly enforced. Legislators should have no masters but the people, and no bosses save their own constituents.

The decision of the supreme court that the law under which trolley companies are organized in this state does not confer the right of eminent domain would be more pertinent in these parts if it included a voiding of the rights of trolley companies to buy up councils, defy public opinion and seize the public streets without making visible returns.

A Plein from Old Luzerne.

There is perhaps more truth than poetry in the assertion of the esteemed Wilkes-Barre Times that Luzerne county Republicans are themselves to blame for their lack of recognition at Harrisburg. They have presented no claims for recognition, worthy of the name; and, as our contemporary itself somewhat bitterly says, "the third county of this great commonwealth occupies" by its own choice, "a position in the state government about on a par with such counties as Pike, Sullivan and Forest."

"In remarkable and striking contrast," the Times continues, "stand the Republicans of Lackawanna county. They 'go for' anything and everything in sight. Frequently they present two or more candidates for the same office, enter into a vigorous fight, and in nearly every instance they win." For Luzerne's apparent ignoring "the appointing power is not to blame; the state leaders of the Republican party are not at fault; the responsibility lies at the door of the Republicans of Luzerne county. The truth of the matter is that the Luzerne Republicans are sadly lacking in that keen, shrewd party leadership that makes their suc-

cessfully felt in national and state politics."

We do not like to say these things on our own responsibility; but a plain word or two along this line, spoken by a Luzerne authority, may do good. The material exists in the mother county for a magnificent political organization among the Republicans—such an organization as could not only win home battles but carry weight and prestige into state contests. The development of this possibility has not, however, been seriously attempted. The reason why is obvious. No one has appeared with the necessary qualifications. There have been kid-glove leaderships and ward wire-puller leaderships, and neither has been un-terminately successful. What is needed now is, as our contemporary suggests, an aggressive leadership of brains. That would ought not to be long felt.

Governor O'Ferrall of Virginia, in complaining because a colored member of the Massachusetts legislative committee, which recently visited Richmond, called on him along with the white members, displays the instinct of an idiot, combined with the discretion of a fool. A sensible man, if offended at no slight a thing, would have drawn on his philosophy and passed the occurrence over in silence.

We trust it is true that President Cleveland has decided to resist, with all the influence at his command, any attempt on the part of Great Britain to seize additional territory in the western hemisphere. Such a course is the only one consistent with clear-cut patriotism and common sense.

Overanxiety has cost several prominent men the presidential nomination. Is Governor William McKinley suffering from overanxiety?

It will do no harm to keep a weather eye upon the newly-launched presidential boom of Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota.

We are not sure that public opinion would not sustain the Washington government in taking active steps to secure the liberation of the Cuban people.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

From the New York Tribune. During the twenty-eight months since the election in November, 1892, of a Democratic congress and president, the receipts of the treasury have been, in round numbers, \$725,000,000 and expenditures \$500,000,000, leaving a deficiency of \$225,000,000. During the twenty-eight months prior to that election, with the McKinley law in force most of the time, the receipts were \$685,000,000 and expenditures \$600,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$85,000,000. This makes a surplus of over \$2,000,000 a month before the voters decided to plunge the country into the Democratic tariff experiment, and a deficiency of over \$4,000,000 a month since that time.

But in order to satisfy those who prefer to consider the period in which the Democracy has actually been in power, it is well enough to make another comparison or two. During the first two years of President Cleveland's term the receipts of the treasury were in round numbers \$690,000,000, and expenditures \$270,000,000, making a deficiency of \$420,000,000. It is quite fair to compare this with the two years of President Harrison's term just preceding it, or even with the first two years of his term. That the reader may take his choice, they are both given. The two years of President Harrison's term just preceding Cleveland's inauguration showed receipts of \$720,000,000 and expenditures of \$575,000,000, surplus, \$145,000,000. The first two years of Harrison showed receipts of \$690,000,000 and expenditures of \$535,000,000, surplus, \$155,000,000. There is also another interesting way of looking at it. During President Cleveland's two years he has had in addition to the sinking fund provided for the extinguishment of the public debt, but on the contrary he has added \$225,000,000 to the public debt by his own hand. During President Harrison's term he borrowed nothing, but on the other hand reduced the public debt in the comfortable sum of \$225,000,000. Coming down to the actual operations of Democratic tariff laws, while there are only six months in which to study and make comparisons, even those six months are instructive. The Wilson law has been in operation six months, and the receipts of the treasury in that time have been \$345,000,000, or an average of \$57,500,000 a month. During the forgotten months in which the McKinley law was in operation the receipts were \$1,365,000,000, or an average of \$227,500,000 a month. For the convenience of those who want to compare Democratic with Republican laws and influences, the above statements are recapitulated, showing the condition "before" and "after" after taking: Twenty-eight months since Democratic success—deficiency, \$225,000,000. Twenty-eight months before Democratic success—surplus, \$225,000,000. Twenty-four months since Cleveland's inauguration—deficiency \$225,000,000. Twenty-four months before Cleveland's inauguration—surplus, \$145,000,000. Cleveland's addition to public debt—annual average, \$1,000,000. Harrison's reduction public debt—annual average, \$2,000,000. Average monthly receipts under Wilson law, \$57,500,000. Average monthly receipts under McKinley law, \$227,500,000.

STATE COLLEGE'S CLAIMS.

The measure pending in the legislature to provide for the free establishment in the Pennsylvania State college for the young men and young women of the commonwealth has called attention to the reaction of the college to the state, and the assistance already given to it. From 1857 to 1875 it before it became a state college, the legislature assisted the founders with appropriations aggregating \$9,500. The number of students averaged 125 yearly. During the next twenty years, after the state had accepted its quota of land given by the United States for establishing state colleges and had pledged itself to the United States government to provide and maintain buildings for the school, it gave for this purpose \$250,000, about \$1,250 yearly. The average number of students each year was 112. Since 1875, when the college began to develop and to establish industrial education firmly, the state has given \$180,000, a yearly average of \$6,000 for buildings, repairs, equipment and insurance. As a result, the college has five commodious administration buildings and laboratories, well equipped for the industrial and technical instruction it is imparting to its students. During the last period mentioned above, the attendance has averaged 219 per year, the present number being 372, representing fifty counties of the state. Each state in the Union has one of these "land grant" colleges, the best known being the Cornell College of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the east and the Universities of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and California in the west. Their current expenses are paid jointly by the United States and the several states. Pennsylvania has given less to her state college than has Illinois, Iowa, California, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Texas, Wisconsin or Ohio, yet in wealth and industrial interests she surpasses each of these states.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaclus, The Tribune Astrologer. Attributable east for 2:10 a. m. for Wednesday, March 27, 1895.

The conjunction of the signs and planets indicates that trouble is exceedingly likely to overtake the short-sighted individual of mental novelties who thinks he can successfully edit that great organ of freedom, the newspaper press, by kicking reporters' shins and hosing the public. The stars at this hour clearly admonish the wayfarer citizen who prefers dress to a "soaking" to carry an umbrella and avoid the "soak" suit. Money borrowed on this day will be repaid by the alabaster stars and the marble heart.

Ajaclus' Advice. When a person angrily invites you to "go to the devil," stand on your rights as an American citizen. Consult a police-court lawyer!

The surest way to let people know that you are human is to abuse your best friend. When a noted woman is in trouble, don't let your affection go back to the good that she has done, the great things that she has said and written, or the noble thoughts that owed precedence to her active brain; dig deep for flaws, faults and foibles, and thus prove that she was no more than human.

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," "Boyer-Bauman," "Jovett," "Davis-Chambers," "Fahnestock," "Armstrong & McKelvy," "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 and the desired shade. They are in some ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead. A good many thousand dollars have been saved by painting with our best on painting, and color-card. Send us a postal card and get our free.

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GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR. A LITTLE WALL PAPER TALK

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- 10c. Wall Paper, per double roll, 6 1/4 c.
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- 20c. Wall Paper, per double roll, 10c.
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March 23, 1895. 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., 317 LACKAWANNA AVE.

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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.

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Pierce's Market

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



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 striking in throat, spots floating before the eyes, loss of memory, unable to concentrate the mind on one subject, easily started when suddenly spoken to, and dull distressed mind, which unfit them for performing the actual duties of life, making happiness impossible, distressing 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, confusion of thought, depression, constipation, weakness of the limbs, etc. Those so affected should consult us immediately, and be restored to perfect health.

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