THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1895.

The Scranton Tribune

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THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRAFTON, FA.

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 20, 1895.

Uncle Sam, it is estimated, has spent \$1,000,000,000 in fighting his copper-hued wards and less than a hundredth of that sum in educating them. Fewer bullets and more text books are needed in the solution of the Indian problem.

The Growth of Our Cities.

Some ado has lately been made in the newspapers because a state census now being taken in Minnesota seems to init." dicate a recession in urban growth and a corresponding accieration in the development of rural population. It has been claimed by a number of the writers that this single "straw" betokens a coming gale that will presently reverse the contemporary rush of the country lad to the crowded city and thereby solve the hard problem of what afford to allow another panic," does not to do to cleanse the accumulating impurities arising from the massing of population in unwholesome centers.

Before considering whether there is yet apparent justification for this bedief, it will be prudent to ascertain the exact dimensions of the past and present urban growth. For this purpose we consult the eleventh census compendium, and discover that in 1790, when the United States had 3,929,214 population, only 131,472 or 3.35 per cent, lived in cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants. A decade later, the percentage had grown to 3.97; in 1810 and also in 1820, it was 4.93; by 1830 it had jumped to 6.72; in 1840 it was 8.52 and in the decade from 1840 to 1850 it grew from 8.52 to 12.49. In 1860, out of 31,443,321 inhabitants, 5,072.256, or 16.13 per cent. lived in cities; in 1870, the percentage had become 20.93; in 1880 it grew to 22.57 and in 1890, of the 62.622.250 persons computed as forming the population of our country, 18,284,385, or 29.20 per cent. were massed inside urban limits, and consequently exposed to the heavy drains inseparable from such ag gregation. We are tempted, at this point, notwithstanding its apparent irrevelancy, to quote a remark lately made by Dr. Frank Reilly, of the Chicago Board of Health, who, in a paper relating to the exceedingly rapid multiplication of nervous diseases in that city, said: "The bloycle is getting in its work in this respect, and scorching is bound to increase the death rate to a remarkable extent. There is not the least doubt that nervous diseases are already being influenced by speedy work on the wheels. Scorching on a bicycle is about the same as the strain upon oarsmen in a boat race." Then there is a tremendous nervous strain on the riders who go through the crowded district. They are compelled to dodge wagons, pedestrians and cable cars. Their eyes and ears must be alert, and they are subjected to a constant nervous tension which they little realize. As compared with the decade from 1851 to 1860 the Cecade from 1885 to 1894 shows an increase in the death rate from nervous diseases of nine per cent. a year." All things considered, there is abundant provocation for a change in the buman tide that now annually sweeps hundreds and thousands of well-to-do fa:mers' sons and daughters from healthful homes in the country into polluted city life and nerve-wracking battles for existence. But we fear that States. the phenomenon noted in Minnesota is merely temporary. It probably is only a consequence of Democratic hard times which, having left hundreds of urban workmen penniless amid overtaxed charities and exhausted relief agencies, perforce sends them; for a time, back into the country, where at least, there is food and pure air. A time will come when the cities will not accommodate the thousands who rush into them. and then the recession will be steady and continuous; but that period in the swing of the pendulum of human destiny has obviously not yet been reached in the United States of America.

serve as the slot through which the electrical current is communicated. In Washington, the condult occupies the center of the road and the slot is simthar to that used on cable lines. The experiment in Washington is new, as yet, and its success cannot be regarded as beyond question until a practical test shall have demonstrated its effectiveness in winter as well as summer; but the sustained efficiency of the Buda Pesth method, in all conditions of weather, justifies the hope that the day of the trolley in our fair capital city has permanently receded into history. The latest development in the crusade against the trolley consists of a New York project to do away not only with overhead wires but also with conduits. The current, if this enterprise succeeds, is to be brought to the surface at points a few feets apart and is to be taken up only by prohibitory laws and fines by a long strip of copper beneath the which are generally a dead letter, but car. The length of the strip is such by giving them mental amusement

that wherever the car may be the strip which will satisfy that cerebral excitewill always be in contact with two ment that is gratified by alcohol. Above "live" points and thus will receive a all, the tendency to crime which apcontinuous current. Upon the whole, therefore, it cannot be truthfully claimed that the overhead habitual."

trolley is any longer a necessity in any city; and when we consider the obvious disadvantages of its multiplication in the busy streets of growing citics, the loaf of bread, inspired by hunger, unpropriety of urging its gradual aboli- der our laws ranks by the side of a detion becomes at once apparent. Should liberate betrayal of trust on the part the councils of Scranton hereafter be of some pampered employe with every called upon to grant new franchises to electric street railways, it would be a wise move to exact as one of the conditions of an affirmative vote that the deadly overhead wire should go.

Just how a convention comprising only 289 delegates can simultaneously contribute from 75 to 80 majority for both Quay and Gilkeson is one of the questions for mathematicians to wrestle with. Yet there is "good authority" for saying it will "surely do

Government by Syndicates.

The assertion of a treasury official that no mater how much gold shall be shipped out of the country between this day and next winter, the government's gold reserve will not suffer, for the reason that "the syndicate cannot expand the bosom of the Pittsburg Times with patriotic pride. On the contrary, it moves our contemporary to this outburst of satire:

One of the first nations of the world, with unsurpassed resources, material, moral, intellectual, may rest in confidence woral, intellectual, may resources, material, moral, intellectual, may rest in confidence because the syndicate cannot afford to allow another panic. Suppose it could; that its interests would be thankful that its welfare coincides with that of the syndi-cate. Therein is its safety. What do those who think about public affairs at all, thick of that? The possibilities of pros-perity in this country are without parallel, but the millions are confossedly at the mercy of the few, American and foreign, who compose the syndicate, a syndicate such as never existed in any land before under circumstances comparably similar. A few years ago such a fact as this would have occasioned amazement and indigna-tion universal. But a few years ago the government had revenues, it had indus-tries, it had gold in abundance because these industries commanded it, and did not dream of the necessity of having to go on its marrow bones to a few men for it.

Our esteemed contemporary should not lose courage. It doubtless recollects that the people have already substituted a Republican for a Democratic congress because of actions by the lat- guished in history as the one in which ter equal in stupidity to the bond syna large proportion of the arguments on dicate deal. And just as soon as they shall get the chance, they will elect a Republican president, who will choose as his Republican secretary of the treasury a man having practical comprehension of the national finances, and qualified to promote the nation's monetary welfare without purchasing the dear favor of the Morgans, the Bel-

of the law must fall heavily upon the recidivists, putting aside all sentimentallty, especially if they have accom plices. A man who is not contented to steal himself, but enlists others, is more dangerous, and must be treated without pity. Justice should undertake to compensate the victims of crime at the expense of the criminal, making him work in order to pay the indemnity if he is not rich. It is a blunder also, when society has lost through the crime, to compel it to lose still more for the support of the criminal. All efforts at reform should be concentrated upon occasional criminals. They are the only ones for whom much can be done. They should be removed from all opportunity by procuring them employment and protecting them from the mischlevous influence of alcohol, not

pears in infancy must not be allowed to continue in youth and become

This reads like a common sense mes sage; yet how differently are criminals treated in this country! The theft of a comfort that might tend to banish temptation. And if the betraval amount to the hundred thousands, the

peculator becomes a respected Napolean of finance, while the crazed thief of a bite to eat is "sent up," under our humane system, for from thirty days to a half-dozen years. Our overcrowded jails, far from being hives of wholesome industry or schools of reform, are centers of Idleness and Institutions for the swift propagation of vice. Society is taxed, first, for the apprehension and arrest of the criminal; next, for his

trial and conviction, and lastly for the putting of him into an atmosphere where he not only remains an expense. but learns to become an increased peril to the community. Nothing is more certain, as most jalls are today conducted, than that the surest way to increase crime is to multiply imprisonments

Maybe the American people will one day perceive the error of their course in this direction. But we are not san-

When Senator Porter "stood in" with Quay, he had no warmer eulogist than Quay's organ, the Philadelphia Inquirer. Now he has to sue it for libel, in order to protect himself from its abuse. But then, of course, things are different now.

The Pittsburg Dispatch's allusion to the Quay following as the "better element in politics" captures the medal as the most comical joke of the season. Fancy Joe Scranton, et. al., in a procession of political "saints"!

The Philadelphia Times figures out a majority for Quay by giving him eight votes in Luzerne and Lackawanna countles. On such a basis, it might as well predict Quay's unanimous election.

The present contest will be distin-

publication of facts would confound it. Ever since the first state delegate had been choiced for Hustings and Gilkeson, Quay's hand-organ has bounded every man who declined to put on the collar of Quay as a bries-taker. Every county that has de-chared for the straight Republican admin-stration has been denounced by this sheet and senseless partianship it refuses to ford the will of its master, and charac-terizes every Republican who has the man-hand to express a preference for straight and to heast Republican who has the fact in the straight is only raised when all the arriven its only raised when all the rarguments fail. It is one of the stration the side by the friends of Quay as the straight bought outright. In the blind is the base to publican who has the man-hand to express a preference for straight and a knave. Fraud is the last cry of a being the boss has reached a hopeless the time is a pretty good sign that the states the boss has reached a hopeless is time is a pretty good sign that the states the boss has reached a hopeless is the states the boss has reached a hopeless is the states the states of the states to publican the states to the states the boss has reached a hopeless is the states the states to publican the states to the states the states to publican the states to the states the states to publican the states to the states the states to publican the states to the states the states to publican the states to the states the states to publican the states to the states the states to publican the states to the states the states to publican the states to the states the states to publican the states to the states the states to publican the states to the states the states to publican the states to the states the states to publican the states to the states to publican the states to publican the states to the states to publican the states to publican the states to publicant to the states to publicant to publicant to the states to publicant to publicant to publication of facts would co GOLDSMITH'S <>> BAZAAR.

Vant an Alt-Round American. National Tribune: "The Scranton Trib-me says, and truly, that when James buchanan was nominated for the presi-dency in 1856 his success was due to the chaim that he was 'a northern man with southern principles." Now some of the Dem-ocratic leaders are demanding as their party's candidate for president next year a western man with the interest of the south at heart." The Republicans will next year be content, as usual, with a can-didate who is a thorough-soing American with the interest of the entire republic at heart. That is the difference between the two partles—the Democratic party is sec-publican party is mational in everything."

Pennsylvania's New St. Matthew. Pittsburg Dispatch: "Senator Quay has placed himself on the side of the people by declaiming against the waste of the public funds, the favoritism in legislation which enriches the political cliques, and the subjection of officeholders to the dic-tates and tribute of political managers."

A LESSON TO THE BAR.

From the Philadelphia Times. One of the grievous evids that has al-most insensibly crept into the methods of the bar in our state, is the violent and insulting abuse of witnesses in the trial of cases and the licentious abuse of both witnesses and itigants in arguments be-fore the jury. True, this criticism does not apply to the bar generally, but the shyster are adopted by lawyers make them more conspicuous and attract pub-lic attention while ordinary trials do not. This abuse has been steadily growing in some of the courts of our state, and ex-pecially in the city of Philadelphia, where self-respecting lawyers have at times con-sidered the question of halting it by for-mal condemnation from the prominent members of the profession. It will gratify the great majority of the lawyers of both city and state, who sin-cerely desire to maintain the dignity of witnesses by counsel, or the abuse of witnesses by counsel, or the abuse of witnesses by counsel, or the abuse of witnesses or Hiterants, in arguments to the jury, furnish legal ground for an ex-ception on the record to be reviewed by the Supreme court. In this case the Supreme court not only sustained the ex-ception as based on good legal grounds but reversed the judgment of the court stated. This unanimous decision of the Supreme From the Philadelphia Times.

stated. This unanimous decision of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania has evidently been made thus emphatic by the growing ten-dency to licentious abuse of the powers of counsel in the trial of cases, and in the reckless abuse of the prerogatives of iur-ors in trials where personal prejudice often inzensibly plays its part. In all the rec-ords of our fudicial tribunal of last resort these evils have never before been grap-pled with heroic purpose.

THE MINUET DANCER.

So, my enchantress in the flowered bro cade, You call an elder fashion to your aid, Step forth from Gainsborough's canvas

A powdered Galatea, to the dance, About you clings a faded, old-world air, As though the link-boys crowded round your chair, As though the Macaronis thronged the

CLEMONS, And the French horns were sounding a Vauxhall. They tread the stately measure to its close,



Advance Styles

At a time when many manufacturers and dealers are making

the most astounding statements

against the merits and durability

The selection of William S. Tompkins, of West Pittston, as chairman of the Luzerne county Republican committee is a clear case of the right man being put in the right place. More than that, it is a politic recognition of the young Republicanism which is fast bringing visibity and courage to the party's battlefields.

The Doom of the Trolley.

Recent visitors to Washington have doubtless noticed with pleasure the absence of the disagreeable, dangerous and unnecessary overhead trolley wise, and the presence, upon all electric or cable cars, of neat and sightly fenders that fend. The result is that Washington has today one of the finest systems of street transit in existence, and oftable one, as well.

The Washington method of putting the trolley wires underground differs title from the method adopted entire' eu by callingys of Builds gary. In the latter adult in which the wires to plattet noir the of the spending in that call may

monts and the Rothschilds. Our Republican friends in Wilkes-Barre should not be too sure that their delegation to Harrisburg, a week from today, will "surpass the Willard cohorts." We haven't yet met a Republican in Scranton who doesn't intend to be a spectator of the expected fun.

Crime and its Punishment.

One of the most noteworthy articles lately added to the discussion of the complex problem of crime and its prevention is that which Professor Caesar Lombroso, the eminent Italian criminologist and mentor of Max Nordau, contributes to the September number of the Forum magazine. It not only narrates the history of the comparatively new science which treats crime as a disease, to be cured, if possible, rather than to be avenged, but it also presente thoughts concerning the rational punishment of criminals that are radically at variance from the customary punitive methods practiced in the United

"The criminal code," Professor Lom broso contends, "has been conceived through the study of crime as an abstraction. It must be modified by knowledge of the criminal. There should be in it no dream of theological explations, which man has no right to impose, but it should aim solely at the defense of society. The greatest criminal anomaly-even insanity-should not he considered as an extenuating circumstance. Even lunatics should be arrested in order to protect society, especially the morally insane, who are a great peril, and the masked epileptics. In the punishment of crime the tendency of its authors should be considered. If the author is born criminal, he must be confined for life, though the orime itself is not great. On the other hand, a crime, committed by an honest man impelled by some strong motive, should be punished with much indulgence, especially political and religious crimes, which often only anticipate by some centuries the thought of the people. In our time, when hours are years and years are centuries, a political idea which appears to be dangerous and even criminal through its excessive novelty, after some time may appear practical and just. Such for instance were the ideas of Christ and of Luther, and at the present time the ideas of the equality of all classes and of the panticipation of workmen in profits. There was a time when it would have been a crime to maintain these ideas. Now they pertain to a pos-

alble reform. "Then it must be understood that for these orimes there should be no irrevocable penalty like death. The penalty should be revocable when the novelty has passed away and the idea is no longer oriminal. Vice versa, the hand

the anti-administration side consisted of abuse and misrepresentation.

Success is always best attested by calumny. The minority organs in this county which are abusing Judge Willard's friends unconsciously pay tribute to them.

If Serator Quay shall demonstrate his ability to verify one of Colonel Mc-Clure's political predictions there will

be renewed confidence in an early mil-Lonlum. The report that a man had been discovered who had never devised a plan for the reorganization of the anthra-

cite coal trade is probably a hoax. Senator Quay and his friends, with

check books in hand, will today try to reform Philadelphia, though it takes \$100,000.

There isn't much doubt that the man who succeeds in politics is invariably a gentleman and a scholar.

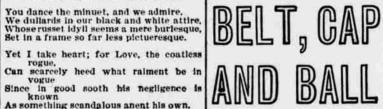
In the gospel of politics according to Pennsylvania's St. Matthew, whotever Quay wants is right.

Prediction: Hastings, 62; Quay, 8.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS. <section-header><text><text> Connell's. ISI AND ISS The Milk in the Cocosnut. Hill & Connell,



Ladies and exquisites that bend and sway Brilliant as popples on an August day.



And so he whispers, Eyes were bright and brown, Long ere the powder-tax dismayed the And faithful shepherds still shall babb Although the rapiers and the frills be gone. -The Spectator.

MAKING A RAISE.

Now landlords of the big hotels For summer boarders wish, And strew the ground with oyster shell And stock the ponds with fish.

In flaming "ads" they make their bow, Swing wide their painted gates; And, having raised a lively row, Whirl in and raise the rates!

Hill &

The Best of Them

All Is the

Three Sizes.

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Fine Reed Chairs and Rockers,

A Few Baby Carriages Left at Cest.

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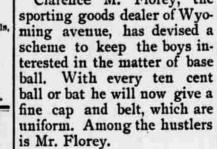
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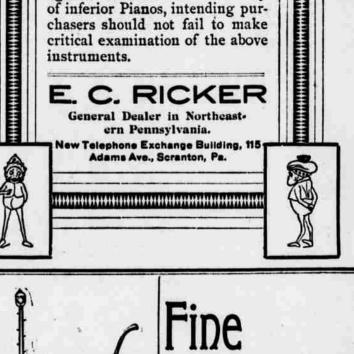


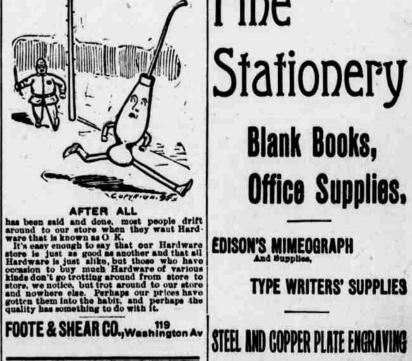
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