the Scranton Tribune

E. H. RIPPLE, SECT AND TREAS. LIVY S. RICHARD, EDITOR. W. W. DAVIS, Susinces Managen. W. W. YOUNGS, Apr. Mana

THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRAFTON, PA.



SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Indges of the Superior Court: CHARLES E. RICE, of Luzerne.
E. N. WILLARD, of Lackawanna.
HOWARD J. REEDER, of Northampton.
JAMES A. BEAVER, of Center.
JOHN J. WICKHAM, of BEAVER.
GEORGE B. ORLADY, of Huntingdon.

For State Treasurer: BENJAMIN J. HAYWOOD, of Mercer.

Election day, Nov. 5.

Senator Quay's selection of ex-Lieu tenant Governor Watres as northeast ern Pennsylvania's representative on the state executive committee is at once a deserved compliment and an indication of the senator's preference among the half-dozen local lieutenants who were striving to catch his eye. The able gentlemen who were thus passed by can probably yet get recognition, if they will first obtain Colonel Watres' indorsement.

Russia and Japan.

No student of current events can fall to take interest in the nearing probability of a war between Japan and Russia for the control of the neutral seaports of Asia; and, eventually, for the mastery in Eastern politics. The assertion of Chester Holcomb, our experienced secretary of the Pekin legation, that actual hostilities may be expected at any time confirms the interview lately had at Tokio by Colonel John A. Cockerill, of the New York Herald, with an eminent Japanese diplomatist who, for prudential reasons, insisted upon the concealment of his name. In this interview, the cause of the trouble was asigned as an inevitable conflict of expanding interests and ambitions, greatly heightened, so far as Japan is concerned, by Russia's treatment of that empire during its war with China.

In the outset of our war with China," said the aforementioned Japar ese dip'smatlst, "the sympathies of England were so markedly on the side of China that we had good reason to believe that at some stage of the war she would interfere on behalf of China. It was but natural to suppose that in such event Russia would be found on our side. We regarded her as our friend in this quarrel, and officially announced her to be such. When she began reinforcing her squadron in these waters we supposed that she was preparing to circumvent Englane To our astonishment, it turned out that she had secretly been intriguing against us. Her conduct was treacherous, not to say cowardly. Our minister in St. Petersburg should have known something of the Tartar game. but not advising us, we went ahead at Shimonoseki and in the end were robbed and humiliated." And very naturally a nation that has been "robbed and humiliated" does not exhibit marked love for the power that did the robbing and the humiliating.

As to results, the Japanese speaker doubted his country's ability to cope with Russia on Russian or neutral soil; but on home ground, he assured Colonel Cockerill that the Japanese are confident of victory. The Japanese standing army is to be increased to 200,000 men, all armed with repeating rifles; and the Japanese navy trebled in size. The great desire of the Japanese, it appears, is to retain the sympathy of foreign nations. Said the official before quoted:

pathy of foreign nations. Said the official before quoted:

When I was in St. Petersburg two years ago I was told by a Russian diplomat that Japan could not expand because the Christian nations of the earth could not afford to see a heathen power arise to force and prominence and become an influence in the world's affairs. I presume that Russia, in helping to keep Japan out of her war-won territory in Liao-Tong, consoles herself with the idea that she is aiding Christianity. The Christianity which Russia maintains is that which makes her absolute caar a pope, and which scourges and stamps out all other Christian sects and organizations. There is no place on earth where there is so little religious tolerance as in Russia today. In 1877, when Russia made her cruel raid upon the Turk, after intriguing to have Christians butchered in Bulgaria to afford pretext for the war, she won a great deal of sympathy by her war cry of "The cross against the crescent." She is doubtless prepared to set up the cross against the toril of Japan in her future aggression, but it strikes me that the paganism of Japan is as good for the world at large as is the so-called Christianity of the impeccable czar. The theory of the czar that he has apostolic power is no less heathenish than our faith that an emperor is divinely appointed to rule us. If we of Japan are demonstrating that pagans can have good laws, constitutional government, newspapers, fine educational systems, steamships, railways, telegraphs, factories, armies, navies and all that pertains to modern science, what is Russia doing to demonstrate the advantages of Christianity?

This point is cleverly taken; and we

This point is cleverly taken; and we dare say that as between the two powers, American sympathy will favor Japan, which is at once the smaller and the younger, but by no means the

The Carbondale Herald does not concur in the opinion that as compared with a true American like Lin-coln, General Washington diminishes into a minor character. The subject is purely one of personal judgment. There are no set rules by which hiswros may be measured. Yet we with the profoundest respect

dent, that the name of all names that will live longest and command of the future the greatest homage in connection with free government is that of the first martyr president, the homely, philosophical, undaunted Lincoln.

The proposition to have the next legislature abolish the Superior court omes, naturally enough, from the Democrats, who fancy they see in it a chance to re-open the recent war of Republican factions. In the meantime, sensible Republicans will not lend aid to this transparent Democratic trick.

The Condition of Labor.

It is announced that one of the pieces of proposed national legislation which will come before congress at its next session is the bill authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan commission of twenty-one persons to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital. This bill was introduced by Representative Phillips, of Pennsylvania, last session and was unanimously reported from the committee, but did not come up for action in the house on account of pressure of other matters. Mr. Phillips will offer it again next session, it is understood, and urge its passage. The bill is strongly endorsed by the labor leaders. and is exceedingly careful and comprehensive in its details.

In this connection, as illustrative of the recent progress of the cause of abor in this country, it is opportune to study the course of wages from 1840 to 1892, as shown by Labor Commissiones Wright's investigation of wages and prices. The commissioner takes 1860 as his point of departure, calling the wages and prices of that year 100, and then goes back twenty years, year by year, to 1840, and forward thirty-two years to 1892-reducing the wages and prices each year to a gold basis. His results by periods are as follows:

•		Wages.	Prices.
	1840	87%	11616
	1846	891/4	96%
ч	1851	92%	\$100
t I	1835		113
	1890	100	100
	1806		191
. 1	1873	14814	1371/2
٠,	1879	140	9636
	1885		93
1	1891		9214
331	1892	161	900

In order to fully understand and appreciate this tabulated statement, it is, as the esteemed Washington Post remarks, "important to bear in mind that the hours of labor were reduced from an average of eleven and one-half hours a day in 1840, to ten hours in 1892, and that, notwithstanding this very material reduction, the standard of wages, estimated on the gold basis, steadily increased, and there was a still greater increase in purchasing power."

Furthermore, we are reminded by the same authority that there "is scarcely a state in the Union whose legislation has not been materially changed at the demand and in the interest of labor. In the manufacturing and mining states, especially, labor through legislation. The lives and ago. Other laws in the same general struggling for liberty." contemplated, and some of them will be enacted. States that are behind the most progressive in this matter will be pushed forward, for there is no legitimate demand of the workingmen of the United States that. if properly presented, will be slightingly treated."

Upon the whole, labor faces the future with hope delineated in every feature of its countenance.

Senator Quay will have, in the next legislature, an opportunity for ornamental penmanship on the scroll of fame such as comes to few men. We sincerely trust that he will measure up

Wherefore This Delay.

It is a circumstance fraught with not little humiliation that our state department, in the Waller case, has permitted a foreign power to keep an American citizen in jail for months without submitting for its consideration a transcript of the evidence upon which the imprisonment was based. If report be true, our demand for such a transcript has been studiously evaded by France, which has acted in the premises as if it regarded the arbitrary seizure of American citizens as a thing of absolutely no consequence. The conclusion to all this long-drawn pottering and tinkering will, of course, be Mr. Waller's release. Public sentiment in this country would never consent to a different result. But in the meantime, the subject of negotiation lies helpless in prison, a viotim at once of French impudence and American cowardice. What ought to be done is to insist upon his immediate release. leaving the determination of damages to future negotiations. And if there were at the head of the state department a man of resolution like the late Mr. Blaine, this outcome would be achieved in less than forty-eight hours, and France would think all the more

The promised "movement" of the Washington state department in the Waller case appears to advance faster than the eye can follow. At all events, it is invisible.

Will Soothe Ruffled Nerves.

An early consequence of the advent of the horseless wagon will doubtless be a marked decrease in the number of nervous diseases in large cities. We reason out this conclusion as follows: Much of the present nervousness in cities is occasioned by the noise of heavy drays rattling over cobble stone or block pavements, and by the yelling of profane drivers. The horseless wagon has pneumatic tires, and runs with as little noise as a bicycle. The lack of a horse to swear at will close the driver's mouth and materially promote the tranquility of the neighborhood. Consequently one of the prime causes of neurotic affections will be eliminated, and the public health will

be correspondingly improved. In this connection it is interesting to note that a highly successful exhibi-tion of a horseless wagon was made less than a fortnight ago in New York pity. The vehicle in question was imrted from Paris, where it had been in

use as an omnibus, and will now be used by a large Gotham dry goods store as a delivery wagon. It moved noiselessly, speedily and gracefully, and all who witnessed the test speak with enthusiasm as to its entire success. Costing from 35 to 50 cents per day, it is already cheaper than the twohorse plan of propulsion. But when Yankee ingenuity gets through with this vehicle, its cost will be reduced and its power very largely augmented; and the public will be under the sad necessity of bidding a final farewell to its faithful servant, the horse.

In the course of a beautiful tribute, the Washington Post says of the late Major Richard H. Sylvester, long-time its associate editor: "He was thoroughly skilled in all the branches of his chosen profession, and was one of those to whom it was a profession and not merely a business. His heart was in his work." The young man who wishes to know how success may be won in the newspaper business is recommended to digest the significance of this pregnant observation. It crystallizes whole volumes of advice.

Uncle Sam and Cuba.

The strong case made by a Cuban-American contributor to the Philadelphia Press in the matter of the international aspects of this government's attitude toward Spain will deservedly attract widespread attention. After quoting from the Century dictionary its definition of the word neutrality-to wit: "The state of being neutral, or of being unengaged in a dispute or contest between others; the taking of no part on either side; in international law the attitude or con- in the past. dition of a nation or state which does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other states, but maintains relations of amity with all the contending parties"-this correspondent pertinently adds:

ent pertinently adds:

As the Cuban patriots now fighting for self-government have not been recognized as a state, or even as beligerents, by the government of the United States, the Spanish government refusing to acknowledge that there is a war in Cuba, the international law of neutrality could not have any application to their case. Yet, this is the law invoked to justify the action of the present administration in using its full power to prevent the shipping of arms and ammunition for the real or alleged use of the republican Cubans, whereas the monarchical Spaniards are permitted openly to buy and fit up war vessels in this republic to fight the former! Is this, in a moral and higher sense, strict, impartial neutrality?

"The Spanish government," he tell-

"The Spanish government," he tellingly adds, "sends its war vessels to our own ports to keep a watch on alleged fillbusters, has filled our principal cities and seaports with spies and detectives to shadow every Cuban and even every American citizen who is suspected of giving any assistance to the Cuban cause, which is the cause of freedom and republicanism. The sympathles of the great American people are all with Cuba, as is voiced by the American press throughout this glorious nation; but the present administration seems to have embraced the cause has secured many and great reforms of Spain, to the point of straining the provisions of an unapplicable internahealth of workingmen in mines and tional law, even to the sending of its factories and on railways have been men of war to Cuban waters to help in protected by national and state laws upholding a tyrannical European govthat were not dreamed of fifty years ernment against a people of America

It is, indeed, enough to make

Those who advocate an appointive 'udiciary doubtless blindfold their eyes when in sight of Cleveland's Supreme court.

ARE CRIMINALS SANE?

Dr. Forbes Winslow, of London, the dis-tinguished specialist in mental disorders, arrived in New York Saturday on the St. Louis, and was promptly interviewed by the Sun. Said he: "In my opinion a very small proportion of men second of critical Louis, and was promptly interviewed by the Sun. Said he: "In my opinion a very small proportion of men accused of crime are sane. An instance of this, and the way the law treats it, occurred in a murder known in England as the Old Kent road murder. A wretched old man killed his wife and almost succeeded in cutting his throat. If the point of the knife had reached an inch further it would have cut his jugular vein and the verdict of a coroner's jury would have been that he had killed his wife and committed suicide when temporarily insane. But it happened that the knife did not penetrate far enough to kill him. So as soon as he was well enough to come out of the hospital he was dragged to the Old Bailey and tried for murder. He was wretchedly wounded, with a great hole in the side of his throat, but the jury decided that he was not insane, and he was hanged. I talked to him in his cell at recess on the day of his trial, and was convinced that he was a lunatic. It turned out to be true, for after his death a lot of letters written by him were found, and they were perfectly irresponsible, indicating undoubtedly that their writer was insane.

"Not only are most murderers homicidal lunaties, but homicidal lunates, but homicidal lunacy in London

found, and they were perfectly irresponsible, indicating undoubtedly that their writer was insane.

"Not only are most murderers homicidal lunaties, but homicidal lunacy in London is increasing very rapidly, particularly among young men between is and 25 years old. I think the increase comes chiefly from the force of imitation. These hoys read about men who have committed murders; their minds become filled with the stories of them; the pulpit does all that it can to make the situation worse by preaching about these men, and this combination has its effect on their youthful minds. They want to do something of the same kind themselves to attract the same attention to them, and I am certain it is this motive which is the strongest now in the increase of the number of young men in London who are tried for murder. But they are homicidal lunatics just the same, even if it be only this force of imitation which inspires them. They are not responsible; their brains are affected. Homicidal lunacy, unlike suicidal lunacy, is curable. A homicidal lunatic may recover entirely from the attack which led him to commit a certain crime, but at the same time he will never be safe at large, of all the men that are saved from the gallows in England by establishing their lunacy not one has ever been set free. They are all sent to Broadmoor prison, the prison for the criminal insune. From suicidal lunacy a patient rarely recovers, even for a brief period. It takes the form of melancholy, and for that reason it is rarely ever shaken off. When I so into a room and find a man raving, with three men holding him down, I feel very much more encouraged than if he walks into my presence quictly and soberly, with a look of melancholy.

"My theory of the Jack the Ripper murders was that they were the work of a religious maniac who fancied that he had some grudge to pay against these women. When I groposed the theory first in London I got letters from every quarter. After the third murder I got one signed Jack the Ripper, saying: This week you

appeared and no trace could be found of him. I went to Scotland Yard and asked them to assist me in the matter and put an officer at my disposal, so that we could look for the man, but they refused to do that, and I was unwilling to undertake the whole thing myself. Later I wrote to one of the newspapers an account of this young man and my theory of the way in which the murders were committed. From that time there was not another murder, and that strengthened me more than ever in the belief that I could hit upon the right man. Somewhat later the body of this medical studeent was found in the Thames. He had drowned himself.

"I have had a great deal of experience

Thames. He had drowned himself.

"Il have had a great deal of experience in kleptomania, particularly of late, and it seems to me the cases are growing very much more frequent. I attribute that also to the force of imitation, just as in the cases of murder. Moral lunacy, which is the general description under which cases of this kind would come, takes many forms, and it is impossible to tell in what way it will manifest itself. Kleptomania is one of them. Oscar Wilde has had a remarkable career, and I have no doubt of his insanity. I could not be persuaded that he was responsible for what he did. I am radically opposed to capital punishment. In Helgium, where it has been abolished, murder has decreased. I believe the same result would follow in any country."

CONVENTION ECHOES.

W. H. Reiff, in Norristown Herald.

The people of Pennsylvania will only be too eager to see the legislature reformed. Let competent men be put in place on their merits and there will not be that bungling legislation of old. Allow bills to pass on their merits and not wait for orders from a "boss." Prevent corporations from intimidating senators and representatives by "easy facilities." Stop this "squeezing" in legislation and the absolute purchase of legal enactments by worming them through the legislature. If the constitution is obeyed and the right kind of representatives are sent here, there will be much needed reform. All of which Senator Quay has pledged himself to and he will be ably assisted and receive the good wishes of the people all over the state. Give us a "Model" legislature. We had one in 1888, but that was a fake. Keep all the lobbyists and leaders away and give the people a chance. They certainly can't do any worse and make any more mistakes than have been made in the past. W. H. Reiff, in Norristown Herald.

Possibly the people will get some benefit after all out of this fight as it's frequently said. It is true that it's only when the politicians get to fighting that the public good is looked after. We all know that reform movements as a general thing die out after the eruptions. It's the politician to fear when he becomes a reformer, as he knows all the tricks and trades and while he may be instigated by revenge yet the results are far more beneficial even if he is driven to it by force of circumatances. No one knows better how to reform political methods and enforce reform legislaton than he who has been through all of it and up to the present time has been opposed to reform.

The strongest and best feature about the convention was the platform. If there has been no other public benefit acquired over this struggle a strict obedience to every letter laid down in the adoption of the report of the committee on resolutions and a sincere effort to carry it out in every particular will be of vastly more importance to the people than the fact that some particular individual or individuals representing this or that faction were nominated and elected. A stronger platform, honestly carried out, could not have been desired by the good Republicans of this commonwealth.

In summing up the results of the convention there is one source of congratulation out of the whole business, and that is, the Democrats are the biggest fooled lot of allies in the whole set. They shouted, even worked and prayed some of them, for Quay, expecting it would result in a division of the party or two conventions. It will be amusing to see what their tax-It will be amusing to see what their tac

QUAY IS NOT NECESSARY. From the Globe-Democrat.

The papers are generally saying that Quay's triumph means that Pennsylvania will not be for Harrison in 1896. But the fact is worth remembering that Harrison was nominated in 1892 with 45 of the 64 votes of Pennsylvania against him.

TOLD BY THE STARS. scope Drawn by Ajacchus, T

Tribune Astrologer Astrolabe cast: 3.01 a. m., for Thursday, Sept. 5, 1895.

A child born on this day will be possessed of keen perceptive faculties. He will live in the present and will never be begulied by the song and dance of "next year" either in politics or base ball.

The Republican's discovery that the Lackawanna agriculturist has been slighted by Governor Hastings as a campaign document comes with the freshness of a cold storage egg of the vintage of '89.

From present indications it will take From present indications it will take several months for the smoke of the re-cent battle to clear out of the editorial columns of our Democratic contempo-

Aincehns' Advice. Bear in mind that the man who talks peace with a knife in his boot is seldom sincere.

Keep an eye upon the picule grounds of local Democracy. Fireworks excelling Pain's Pompeli are liable to go off at any

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is the uppermost thought of every parent just at the present time. What shall they wear and where shall we look for it? The natural answer to this query will be, let us go to Goldsmith's Bazaar and see if they have been thinking of the little ones, too. As self praise is no praise, we will say to the reader please come and see for

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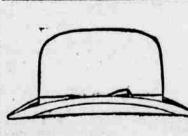
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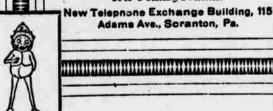
Autumn in sight, and now the wind takes straws and all Summer hats far, far away. Fall stock is here, and we are offering the biggest exhibit of new shapes and styles ever seen in this town. We're more than "second to none "-we're "first of all." It's time you were looking for your hat, and you'll find it at "hat headquarters," which is at No. 305 Lackawanna Avenue.

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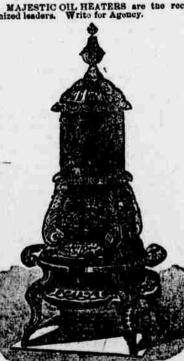


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