## the Scranton Tribune

R. KINGSBURY, Pres, and Gen E. M. RIPPLE, See's and Tesse LIVY E. RICMARD, Extres. W. W. DAVIS, Seemess W. W. YOUNGS, A



SCHANTON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1895.

#### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Judges of the Superior Court: CHARLES E. RICE, of Luzerne.

E. N. WILLARD, of Luckawanna.
HOWARD J. REEDER, of Northamptor
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.

Mr. Magee, of Pittsburg, is being driven out of politics every other day now-in the Quay newspapers.

#### Harrison and Quay.

Walter Wellman, in his ever-interesting Washington correspondence to the Chicago Times-Herald, tells, from "unexcelled sources of information,,' what he calls the "true story" of the quarrel between Harrison and Quay. The narration occupies a column in its original form, but the salient fact in it is that immediately after the convention in 1888, General Harrison, who had always distrusted Quay, refused point man, and was won over only by the persistent and irresistible eloquence of his then favorite advisor, Colonel Clarkson, of Iowa.

During the campaign, when Senator Quay nearly broke down his health trying to accomplish Harrison's election, the Indiana candidate, so the story goes, never once communicated with the national chairman, but sent all his letters and telegrams to Clarkson, who imparted their substance to Quay. After election, when Clarkson urged Harrison to fulfill an agreement entered into by the national committee, by appointing John Wanamaker postmaster general, the president-elect flatly refused; and would not give in until the Saturday before his inauguration. General Harrison was no sooner inaugurated than his dislike for Quay began to manifest itself. The Pennsyl vania senator found it difficult to get at the white house even the favors which are ordinarily granted senators through courtesy. Instead of having the "swing" which every one predicted he would have, and as the hero of the successful campaign he seemed entitled to, he was treated with a coldness which soon spurred his pride to resentment. In a few months the president began scheming to have Quay deposed as chairman of the national committee. He asked various members of the national committee if they would not help him get Quay out. Mr. Wellman

continues:

Among those who were summoned to the white house one day, about a year after the inauguration, was Vice Chairman Clarkson, of the committee, and Secretary Fassett. With a cold and caim brutality, the president plumped this question at his visitors: "On a motion to depose Quay as chairman how many members of the committee do you think will vote yea?" To Fassett this sort of thing was new and he nearly fainted with astonishment. Clarkson, on the other hand, knew Harrison pretty well by this time and was not afraid to talk to him. His reply deserves to be embalmed in the sannals of friendship. "Mr. President," said he, "Senator Quay has for a long time wished to resign the chairmanship, and if such a motion were put in the committe he might cast his vote in favor of it. He is the only man that would. Between you, the president of the nation and the official head of our party, and Senator Quay, the committee to a man will stand by Quay. Moreover, I confess my inability to understand the character of a man who has won a great office through the efforts of another, and then turns against that other and seeks to humiliate him."

This talk of course terminated Col-

This talk of course terminated Colonel Clarkson's welcome at the white house, and the fight on Quay was kept up until the very last; but Quay was not deposed, although in time he resigned; and apparently now has a good chance to get back again. Such, in brief, is the substance of the story, which is reproduced for what it is worth. If true, it apparently justifies Mr. Quay's repugnance to General Harrison's renomination; if false, it ought to be authoritatively denied.

The Social Evil. A sub-committee of Chicago's big reform organization, the Civic Federation, was lately appointed to investigate the social evil, with an eye to devising a cure. This sub-committee the other day held a meeting and some of the remarks made in that meeting are very interesting.

Rev. Pather Cox denounced the habit of living in flats as subversive of a clean home life; and Mrs. Brown charged that the police generally defended women and men in evil resorts, while justices helped police arrange occasional raids to secure fees on ball bonds. On the other hand, Justice Underwood assured the women of the co-operation of the municipal authorities. He said the work of the police, however, was limited. When the evil approached the public gaze it became a misdemeanor. The city could grapple with that phase of it alone. Beyond that it was a moral question that would have to be met by moral that would have to be met by moral served three years his sister-in-law influence. Mrs. Holmes, of the Young confesed that she had committed per-Women's Christian association, told of jury in giving her testimony against having a representative at three rail-

esults achieved. After further talk the meeting adjourned.

Without desiring to reflect upon the cerity of the committee's quest, we feel like saying that its search for a cure for the social evil will be a long ne if it is continued until a remedy s reached. After a score of centurie f more or less earnest evangelistic and umanitarian effort in this direction the evil remains, undeterred and undininished. Some day it may perchance e realized by our good friends who reform mankind through executive ommittees that apart from the individual precept and example of pure fathers and mothers, the most that can se done for the social evil is to confine t to certain locations and be ready then necessary, to nab the gross ofenders. For the evil itself is here to

Worse and worse. Now the plug tobacco makers talk of giving cigarettes with their plugs, as premiums!

### Patriotism in the Schools.

In line with the growing demand for increased effort on the part of the public schools toward the fitting of upils to be good, strong and dutiful citizens, the timely suggestion is made by the Altoona Tribune that there might be a larger recourse to civic oblect lessons in the school room. "There might," it says, "be not only thorough and systematic study of the state and national constitutions, but likewise frequent practical illustrations of the manner in which our government is carried on. It would be perfectly practicable to have the pupils imitate the work of each department of the national, state and municipal governments, thus obtaining on education in citizenship that will bring them into constant and sympathetic connection with the living problems of the day. We would think no harm done if in every public school in the country on presidental election day an election and with precisely the same forms, as are observed at the polls. In state and municipal elections the same rule might be observed. It might be that such methods would create in the youthful mind a sense of familiarity with the duties and responsibilities of citizenship in a free land that would cause a fuller attendance at the regular elections a generation hence."

This suggestion, of course, does not ignore the excellent work already done in the schools upon holiday occasions blank to appoint him national chair- such as Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays and Memorial Day. The commorative exercises then conducted are in the main fine incentives to patriotism. But, after all, it is a sentimental, dress-parade kind of patriotism, which however noble and ennobling has not as yet had the practical effect to impel the educated cltizen to attend his party caucus or primary and do, there, some of those unpoetical and perchance often rough duties of American citizenship which are essential to the proper upbuilding of free government. It is even possible that the restriction of school exercises to the purely sentimental aspects of the civic relationship inculcates in the pupil a theoretical conception of politics which, when once shattered by contact with the hard verities as they pop up at ward caucuses and polling booths, end by prejudicing him against political activities and fairly frightening him away from the ballot box.

There is another circumstance constituted in the politics. That means, in some way or other, a sacrifice of public nonsideration in discussing plutocracy in the menu particular time of a public trust. It is the man himself that should be regarded. What the self that should be regarded. What the self that should be regarded. What the self that should be regarded what the self that should be regarded. What the self that should be regarded. What the self that should be regarded what the self that should be regarded. Wha are in the main fine incentives to pa-

There is another circumstance connected with this phase of the school question which perhaps operates adversely on the male pupil after he has secome a voter. It is the fact that while in school, he receives instruction almost entirely from women teachers. who, though they may endeavor to expound the intricacies of political duty, are not permitted under our laws to speak from personal experience, as derived through the voters' opportunities. It is possible that the woman teacher who never voted would not be able satsfactorily to instruct the male pupil who expects to vote, in the functions of which she is herself deprived. At all events, the teaching of citizenship is an anomalous task to set before disfranchised womankind; and we connot much blame the bright boy in the school room for wondering at the inconsistency and finally conceiving a distaste for the politicians who perpe-

tuate It. But to the extent within their power the schools unquestionably should teach patriotism-not sentimental but practical patriotism-the kind that works and votes with as much zeal and devotion at it would march and shoot if called into war. And in time, the franchise discrimination of sex will be removed, as it ought to be.

Ex-Senator Ingalls believes there is one sovereign remedy for the unsatisfactory character of the United States senate. That is to "abolish the present antiquated, clumsy, superfluous, and detrimental method of choosing senators by legislatures and let them be elected by a direct vote of the people of the state as they ought to be elected." He also favors the election of president and vice-president by a direct vote; but fails to specify wherein this would embody an improvement over the present plan. The one explanation of Mr. Ingalls' radical opinions is that he is a candidate for re-election to the senate.

### A Case of British Justice.

Tenacity of purpose at times is a virtue and at other times becomes wellnigh a vice. The rigidity of the English law and the heroic determination with which its administrators adhere to the letter of precedent and tradition have long since passed among the proverbs; but seldom has this characteristic been so strikingly exemplified as in a case lately debated in the house of commons and reported in our Lon-

don exchanges. The facts in this case are as follows: In 1892 one John Kelsall was convicted of killing his wife by throwing a paraffin lamp at her, and was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. He was convicted upon the testimony of his wife's sister, the only eye-witness of the alleged crime. After Kelsall had road stations to protect the young wo-men coming to Chicago, and the good ment. But instead of liberating Kel-

sall unconditionally and compensating him for his false imprisonment, the English law proudly protects itself by granting a kind of furlough, upon which Kelsall can regain his liberty but under which he is debarred from

bringing an action in damages. The matter was brought up in the ouse of commons by the member from West Salford, who said that, in the atempts to secure his freedom, Kelsall, his relatives, and his friends had spent all their money, and it was now asked if he could not be granted a "compassionate allowance" in respect of his three years' imprisonment. It was the home secretary, responding to the member from Salford, who said that though he was aware of the local feeling about a compensation or compassionate allowance to be given Kelsall, he held the opinion of his predecessor in office, who had refused to apply to the treasury for any compensation to Kelsall. And "as there was other evidence against Kelsall, which at least rendered it possible that he might have been found guilty even without Mrs. fled in recommending a free pardon."

Curran's evidence, the late home secretary decided that he should not be justi-In other words, although fully acquitted upon direct testimony, Kelsall, in order to preserve the time-riddled fiction of the law's infallibility, must yet be deemed guilty, since any other conclusion would be equal to the confession that the courts, in the original trial, had erred. Is it much wonder that, with such exhibitions of legal asininity before them, many people learn to distrust the law and to lack confidence in its fair administration?

In view of the fact that the Carnegie company has contracts for more than a million tons of structural iron, while the big Illinois Steel company cannot keep pace in its structural department with the overwhelming demand, it is suggested anew by laymen that the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company might profitably equip itself were held in precisely the same way, to compete in this line of the trade. At all events, the day of the iron house is at hand.

In 1920, according to Elmer L. Corthell, the distinguished engineer, London will have \$.344,000 inhabitants; Chicago, 7.797,600; New York, 6,337,500; Paris, 3,808,586; Berlin, 3,422,221; Philadelphia, 1.838,160, and St. Petersburg, 1.470.833. Mr. Corthell doesn't mention Scranton, but we do not mind saying that Scranton will try to jog along with a modest three-quarters of a mil-

### COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

Wealth and Polities. lived. That sort of poverty is not dan-gerous in politics."

Laymen Had Better Keep Still. Washington Post: "The domain of the possible undoubtedly includes aerial navi-gation; for, although the natural obstacles in the way of such a consummation are gation; for, although the natural obstacles in the way of such a consummation are serious, they are not insurmountable, for their surmounting does not call for a suspension or repeal of any law of nature. As to the extent and value of the advantages to be derived from navigating the sir, there are various opigions. Many practical scientists hold that the difficulties and danger inevitably encident to such travel will not give it preference over the rapidly improving means and methods of land and water transportation. Other scientists hold decidedly optimistic views, and think that the time is not far distant when the railways and steamboats will be left to handle heavy freights, while passengers and express packages will go to and from all parts of the world by aerial routes. In view of what has been accomplished in this century is the utilization of steam and electricity, lay brothers will keep quiet; if they have doubts, and let the scientists do the talking."

Senator Quay's Attitude.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette: "The attitude of Senator Quay toward Governor Hastings and his administration is a question of no small concern to the Republican party. That it will be entirely friendly there can be no doubt, provided the governor cares to have it so. The senator has certainly extended the olive branch in many ways. He has always disclaimed any personal hostifity toward the governor, and when he had gained his victory and was in a position to wreak revenge if he sought any, he was very conciliatory and generous. He has a distinct purpose in view, but it does not comprehend warfare upon Republicans or injury to the party or its chosen agents. He seeks to eliminate some bad methods and some very rotten material, through the destruction of which the party will receive new strength and vigor." Senator Quay's Attitude.

As Viewed From Outside.

Wilkes-Barre News-Deale:r "Wilkam Connell and Congressman Scranton have locked horns for another tussie. Both are desirous of representing the district in the national convention of next year. Mr. Connell has the advantage of being first in the field, and as he is a fighter of the sturdy and dogged kind we believe that his chances are decidedly the best, Mr. Scranton is also a plucky fighter and an antagonist to be feared. In all fairness and courtesy, though, we think Mr. Scranton should not oppose Mr. Connell in this mitter. He was gracious enough tast year to retire from the congressional fight, the nomination of which he could have undoubtedly had, in favor of Mr. Scranton, and courtesy would dictate that the compliment should now be returned." As Viewed From Outside

One Lesson From Europe. One Lesson From Europe.

Chicago Times-Herald: "Paris and Berlin save their seware and have immense sewage farms, and their methods seem to be successful. Indeed. Paris is so satisfied with this plan that the present sewage farm of 2,000 acres is to be doubled, the sewer system being extended so that with in four years every house in the city will be connected with the sewers, and no sewage whatever will be suffered to reach the Seine. It will all be carried to the farms and made into the best of fertilizers. We have not reached that degree of progress in the United States, and the best we can do is send our sewage oceanward if possible."

Wind and Water.

Wind and Weter.

Chicago News: "It has been objected to the bicycle that it injures morals by taking young men out on the country roads and teaching them to stop at tayerns and drink huriful beverages. Any gentleman who has attempted to ride his bicycle home after drinking at a few tayerns can appreciate the absurdity of this suggestion. The bicycle is the foe of rum. Wind for the bike, water for the rider; that's the rule."

A Pointer sa to Next Year.

York Sun: "There are 44 vo electoral college. In the president of 188 the Democrata secuciors. At the elections held air

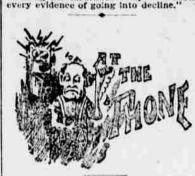
Their Faith is Firm.

Syracuse Post: "While Senator Quay has for many years been a person of great public enterest, his personality attracts more attention now than ever before. His great victory a few days ago does not seem to have changed him, and his friends believe that he will use wisely the great power intrusted in him."

The Hope of a Friend.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette: 'While Senator Quay is off on that fishing trip, it is to be hoped for his own sake that he will catch some of the suckers who are doing their best to make life a burden for him since the victory, and give them the grand political and social shake."

Not as Popular as It Once Was. Washington Post: "The business of de-frauding life insurance companies shows every evidence of going into decline."



Exchange, connect me with Mr. Robin

The ex-sheriff? Hello! Is that Charles?

No. So you are out of politics?
You bet!
What do you propose to do in future

Charles?
Well, for the present I shall put my leg lin a plaster cast and see if it cannot be restored to its normal condition.
Z-z-z-kng!

Hello! Hello! It that The Tribune? Yes. Who's talking?
An anxious citizen, Can you tell me
now Pennsylvania's affairs are to be con-

Is that so! Who? Danie! H. Hastings,
You don't say so! Why, I have been reading E.Hy Beil's Times lately and was of the impress on that Governor Hastings had been forced to vacate.

Z-z-z-Eng!

Say! Hello! I want to talk to some body!
Well, what is it?
I am dissatisfied with your political What's the matter? Isn't the city govent all right?

Have you any objection to the character of city or county officials?

No.

Don't you think the men in office are

Oh, yes! Honest and faithful. And good Republicans? Yes,
Anyone ever injure you?
No. I like 'em all,
Well, what's the trouble?
Oh! It's your methods! your methods!Z-z-z-Fng!

Hello! Is this The Tribune? Well, who's talking naw? This is ex-solicitor-Burns. Oh, yes. Didn't recognize your voice at irst. What can we do for you, Mr.

On, yes. Ban't recognize your voice at first. What can we do for you, Mr. Burns?

I have a conundrum for your paper.
Let 'er go.
What is the nearest approach to the horseless wagon, hereabouts?

Give it up.
Lackawanna Democracy.
Why, how do you make that out?
Isn't it being pulled by mules just now!
Z-z-z-kng!

ARORIGINAL PON MOT.

It being a warm evening, the Chief Pow-hatan removed his collar before proceed-ing to the execution of Mr. John Smith. "Now will you be good?" he thundered waving his meat cleaver aloft. "Papa," observed Pocahontas, leaving Tapa, observed Focusional, each of the royal box and stepping to the front of the stage, "please don't ax him."

At that the doomed man broke into a loud laugh, in which the gallery, occupied by persons who never read the newspapers, heartly joined.—Detroit Tribune.

They Were Missing. "Where are the brains?" asked the king

of Mbwpka.

"Please your majesty," explained the chef, "he ddn't have any. This is the man who could not talk about anything but is to 1, your Highness may be pleased to remember. I think his brains had all run to whiskers."

The explanation seemed plausible.—Indianapolis Journal. of Mbwpka.

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There never was any happiness obtained by the aid of gains ill-gotten. Every dollar earned of honest toil buys a hundred cents' worth of happiness in every market on earth. A hundred thousand dollars wrongfully possessed can't buy a cen't worth of heartfelt pleasure anywhere.

SECOND--Spend your money carefully.

While you are earning it by making something which you probably don't want somebody else is equally busy making something you do want. Don't be worsted in the trade. Until you find the best place to spend it hold the dollar so tightly that the eagle screams and the Goddess of Liberty expostulates.

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White and gray Blankets, 10-4 size, 58c. White and gray Blankets, better quality, 98c. White and gray Blankets, half wool, \$1.98. White Blankets, guaranteed all wool, \$3.49. Wayne County Wool Blankets, 11-4 size, \$4.98. Genuine California Blankets, 12-4 size, \$9.98.

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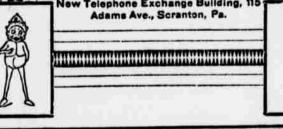


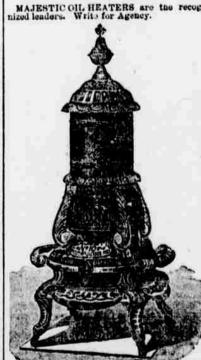
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