

STATE AID FOR DRUNKARDS

The Economical Method of Handling the Drunk Problem.

MERITS OF THE KEELY CURE

Statistics Show That 93 Per Cent. of Those Who Take It Remain Cured.

Why Not Assist Poor Inebriates to Recover Freedom?

Written for The Tribune.

The evidence of oft repeated failures in the old method of establishing total abstinence in the lives of men who were victims of the drink habit impressed the famous Dr. Leslie E. Keely of the inadequate power of thousands of men to extirpate themselves out of the to-day's maelstrom of drink in which they unfortunately had been caught. Dr. Keely's cure as a scientific discovery is conceded to be by prominent physicians and teachers in medical colleges a handmaid for the amelioration and restoration of the drunkard from a career of shame, whether it be brought on by intermittent or constant debauchery, to a life of hope, health and strength the happy restoration of many confidence and self respect.

DRUNKENNESS A DISEASE.

The cause of inebriety is disease. The medical profession asserts that from a physiological standpoint it is a disease. Moralists who look at it from a moral and social standpoint pronounce it an evil. Magistrates and custodians of law in medical colleges and in the courts pronounce it a crime, punishable by fines and imprisonment. Penal treatment does not reach the seat of evil at all; it does not eradicate the evil in the drunkard, but rather intensifies it, because the evil, the appetite, the disease is as deep-seated as ever. To this unhappy consciousness of the drunkard, the day physically, when liberated, is added the stigma of being cut off from the associations of respectable men.

SOME POPULAR EXPRESSIONS.

Curiosities of American Speech According to a Dialect Society--Illustrations Showing How the Vernacular is Perverted.

From the New York Sun.

Is a pancake fried or baked, or simply cooked? Is it, after all, really a pancake? And what is a pancake? Is it a flat cake, a buckwheat or a flapjack? What is a doughnut? When you tear your eyes from the street to what is the first word you instinctively apply to the rectangular rind; trap patch, barn door, or rectangle, or as the New Englander, or is it winklebaw or nicklehawk, as New Yorkers say? What do you mean by dinging a man? Is it to dangle him, or to dangle him? Such are the problems set by the American Dialect Society in part eight of its "Dialects," which will be published in a few days.

MISGUIDED ZEAL.

Penologists, criminologists and sociologists of the present day, in their eagerness to arrest this terrible evil in the land, lay hold of the effect and not the cause, a task as hopeless in this case as an attempt to arrest the course of a river at its mouth instead of at its source. When a man is under the influence of liquor he cares not what he does; he is as a wild beast, his passions are beyond control, he knows not what he does; wholly oblivious of consequences he goes on, his reasoning powers overbalanced by his impulses and passions. Drink is the driving force of crime. Then the associations of the drinking man are of a degrading tendency, and many evils that lead to crime spring from this source. I believe that three-fourths of the drunkards committed in Scranton come originally from the drink habit.

WHAT OF THE POOR?

Since such a great discovery has been made and such a cure established, ought it not to be extended to the poor lands? For it has on it the mark of the approval of the Lord God Almighty. We know that it will emancipate the slave of the drink habit. But this new method of treatment, the Keely cure, based on scientific principles, is only within the reach of the wealthy to do, those who can pay. There is no opportunity for the poor to receive this new treatment; there is not a place in Scranton where the drunkard without money can be treated with this great discovery of the age and sent out into the world a man again. What a grand good thing it would be if the poor people who suffer most from the drink cure, were enabled to free themselves from it could by signifying their willingness to be treated, be made physically as if they had never been drunkards.

REMEDIAL EDIBLES.

Celery is invaluable as a food for those suffering from any form of rheumatism, for diseases of the nerves, and nervous dyspepsia. Lettuce for those suffering from insomnia. Watercress is a remedy for scurvy. Peanuts for indigestion. They are especially recommended for corpulent diabetics. Raw beef proves a great benefit to persons of frail constitution, and to those suffering from consumption. It is chopped fine, seasoned with salt, and heated by placing it in a dish of hot water. It assimilates rapidly and affords the best nourishment.

ONE'S TROUBLE REPAID.

But if it is a bother to get to the Villa Pallavicini, the beauty of the place repays it. It is on the sloping mountain side, and there, with the snow-covered Alps rising back of it and the blue Mediterranean at its feet, is the finest garden in Italy. Windling walks, bordered with tropical plants, lead up to the summit, which commands a magnificent view. A grove and a beautiful miniature lake are among the charms which you are rewarded in a boat are other attractions of the place, on which twenty gardeners are continually at work.

THE SCANTON TRIBUNE--WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1896.

VIEWS OF THE RARE AND GENOA

Sights Which Reveal the Italy of Medieval Times.

MANY FAMOUS OLD BUILDINGS

Art Galleries That Wield Not Famous, Are Still Worth Seeing--A Bright Letter of Travel from a Land of Historic Interest.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Genoa, Italy, Feb. 22--The city of Genoa is one of the many Italian cities which, while retaining their interest in themselves and well worthy of a visit from anyone wishing to see something of the old Italian life, still have no great attractions for the tourist. There are so many more of these galleries in Rome, Florence and Venice that Genoa, historically one of the most interesting Italian cities, is usually passed through hurriedly.

NARROW STREETS.

These streets are probably the narrowest in proportion to the height of the buildings in all Europe. They run in width from three feet to perhaps thirty, but it is only a few of the latter width. The buildings run up a hundred feet into the air, seven and eight stories, and the effect of a street is somewhat like a crack of ice through a wall of stone. Through these narrow paths, for that is all we would think of calling them in America, flow steady streams of people, all walking in the same direction, of cars and horses, is almost as badly off as Venice. As is the usual custom in Italy, everyone walks in the middle of the street, which is paved with mosaic, and the sidewalks are, and is practically only a sidewalk all the way across.

RARE OLD HOUSES.

Many of the palaces are occupied by the same families which built them. Most of them contain galleries of pictures, and some are of great interest. The palace of the families of traders and warriors who made Genoa a great naval power. Via Garibaldi and the Via Balbi are flanked by the magnificent, finest palaces, architecturally, in Italy. Walking up these streets, between the painted and frescoed walls of the palaces, looking at the blocks of colored coats and up the grand staircases, one gets a good idea of what the Italy of the middle ages was.

GENOA'S CHURCHES.

The churches of Genoa are none of them of any great architectural quality, but they are very interesting. The cathedral, though a mixture of many styles and built of black and white marble, a method of building rather unpleasant at first to northern eyes, has a certain impressiveness. Down near the wharfs stands the old building of the Bank of St. George, one of the earliest banks of Europe, established in the early days of the republic of Genoa and at one time so powerful as to threaten the overthrow of the papal government. Over the windows of the building the colors of the cross of St. George are still visible, the cross which is in the armorial bearings of so many royal families.

IN MODERN GENOA.

Modern Genoa is a prosperous, busy town, for, unlike its ancient rivals, Pisa and Venice, it has never been deserted, it and its harbor presents a busy scene. Through the multitude of the duke of Galliera, who left twenty million francs in his will for that purpose, the harbor is richly equipped, and improved and is now the best in Italy. Fifteen thousand vessels pass in and out of the port every year, and the line of the coast is the most modern of France. The most modern streets of the town are straight and well paved and lined with the new buildings, not as fine as those of the old times, but still very creditable buildings. The steamers of the German lines sailing from Genoa to New York have been a great help to the town, and many travelers now direct to Italy by the line in preference to the English lines via Liverpool and Southampton.

FEARED IN ALL AGES.

Machiavelli, writing on the same subject, says: "Experience shows that some great calamities result from the consequence of such signs as these." MILLICENT, a noted mathematician, says: "Much experience and observation shows that comets are a great source of trouble to the world, such as the sinking of cities, subversion of kingdoms and other public disasters." The learned Crotius observes that comets and fiery swords and like signs are wont to be the forerunners of great changes in the world. Raphael tells us that "The great comet in 1680, followed by a lesser in 1682, was evidently the forerunner of all those remarkable and disastrous events that ended in the revolution of 1688."

THE INFLUENCE OF COMETS.

Evidence Which Tends to Show that Superstitious Minds That Their Coming Portends Good or Evil.

From the Times-Herald.

The approach of Perrine's comet, which is speeding toward the earth at the rate of 1,600,000 miles a day, and which is due to strike this sphere on March 12, naturally raises the question whether any of the superstitions of our forefathers are influenced by these strange denizens of heaven. That they have some influence has been stoutly maintained by astrologers and other persons of a superstitious mind.

HOW HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

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From the New York Sun.

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