STATE AID FOR DRUNKARDS

The Economical Method of Handling the Drink Problem.

MERITS OF THE KEELEY CURE

Statistics Show That 93 Per Cent. o Those Who Take It Remain Cured. Wby Not Assist Poor Insbriates 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. Keeley of the inadequate power of thousands of men to extricate themselves out of the terri-ble maelstrom of drink in which they unfortunately had been caught. Dr. Keeley's cure as a scientific discovery s 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 continous debauch

ery, to a life of hope, health and strengthin the happy restoration of manly confidence and self respect. Many eminent sociologists admit that inebriety is more prevalent today than at any preceding time. To suppress this mighty evil that spreads dishonor, dismay and destruction everywhere the Christian philanthropic thought and endeavor of the century have been in-adequate. Hence the old methods up to date demonstrate their inadequacy. 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 pro-nounce it an evil. Magistrates and custodians of law and order look upon inebriety as a flagitious violation of law, punishable by fines and imprison-ment. Penal treatment does not reach the seat of evil at all; it does not miti-gate 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 degeneration, morally and physically, when liberated, is added the stigma of being cut off from the asso-

ciations of respectable men.

In the dark ages gross ignorance considered insanity a vice and thrust into prison or banished into exile victims who suffered from what we call today a disease of the nervous system. But as light of civilization dawned more science pronounced insanity a disease, and today it is treated as such by the

This mode of treatment which was in vogue in the dark ages in connection with insanity is analogous to the prosent indiscriminate method of the day in trying to cure or reform an inebriate by imprisonment and its adjuncts, iron bars, bolts, stocks and manacles. Does not the increasing yearly death roll of the drunkard demonstrate that such a system is utterly impotent for good and tremendously potent for evil, in perpet-uating social evil in the victim's proeny, such as insanity, mental imbecility and criminality, besides tilling peniten-tiaries, jails, workhouses and millions of unknown, uncared for, dishonored

MISGUIDED ZEAL.

Penologists, criminoligists and sociolegists of the present day, in their ef-forts 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 inof 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 conse-quences he goes on, his reasoning powers overbalanced by his impulses and passions. Drink is the most prolific source 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 be-lieve that three-fourths of the crime committed in Scranton comes originally

from the drink habit. We know that from a physiological standpoint dissipation from drink af-fects the vital organs of the body, the brain tissue, the stomach, the liver, the kidneys. By autopsies that have been performed on men who have died drunkards it has been demonstrated that certain changes have taken place in their organisms by the action of alcohol in their stomachs. It has been proven that the drink appetite is a disease. It is true that great good has been done on moral grounds for the up-lifting of men to better lives. But however mush can be done for men by mor new set of vital organs can never be talked into a man, however much he may desire to reform morally. The only proper thing that can be done for such a man is to reform him physically. We know that can be done in the case of

a drunkard. WHAT OF THE POOR?

Since such a great discovery has been made and such a cure established, ought it not to receive welcome in all lands? "For it has on it the mark of the approval of the Lord God Almighty." We know that it will emandered the such that it will emande the such that it will emand cipate the slave of the drink habit. But this new method of treatment, the Keeley cure, based on scientific prin-ciples, is only within the reach of the fairly well 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 curse, but are helpless to free hemselves from it, could, by signifying their willingness to be treated, be made physically as if they had never been drunkards.

It would be their own responsibility if they again forged the chains to enslave themselves by a diseased appe-tite. We have proof that of the thou-sands that have been treated by Dr. Keeley's cure 93 per cent, of them have not again bartered away their regained freedom and manhood for whisky. Men are cast into prison for months for crimes arising directly or indirectly from the drink habit, and they go out into the world again no better morally than when they went in, but worse for their experience in some respects. Since this is the condition of things, that penal treatment does not reform the drunkard, for it will be only a question of time before he owing to the condition. of time before he, owing to the diseased condition of his body, again becomes a menace to the peace and order of the community he lives in, suppose the state or city should take the matter in hand and say, "For our own well being this is our opportunity. We have men who are diseased inebriates; we have men who are diseased inebriates; we have medical facilities and proof that the diseased criminal can be cured. The criminal is to be guarded and protected. He is a ward of the state. He is both as a question of moral responsibility and social economy, therefore we will try and cure the criminal."

A NEW ERA.

A NEW ERA.

This would be the dawning of a new era of prison reform. This is a new field for the press of our city to enter with its mighty influence for good in society. It remains with you to tell it out with power and truthfulness of the thousands and thousands of people who have been cured by Dr. Keeley's double chloride of gold from the disease of incheries. His achievement is unparalleled; its efficacy is wonderful in renewing the physical man from a diseased, enslaved drunkard to be once

more a sound man if he wants to be one. It is the only safe path of deliver-ance for men in bondage to alcohol. Edwin Thomas.

Hyde Park, March 10. NOT HIS KIND.

The Occasion Was One When He Migh Not Be Congenial. From the Detroit Free Press.

I was sitting in a cobbler's shop in one of the little towns on the side of the Cum-berland mountains, when a native got off a mule at the door and came in, and said:
"Now, Joe, I h'ar that you folks is gwin to hev a dance some night next week?"

week?"
"Yes, Tom." was the reply.
"Gwan to be a crowd?"
"Right smart, I reckon."
"Axin' most everybody to come?"
"Yes; most everybody to come?"
"But yo' hain't done axed me."
"No, Tom, I hain't, "slowly replied the old man. "I jest reckon I'm gwine to leave yo' out."
"Hu! What yo' got agin me, Joe?"
"Nuthin', 'cept one thing, Tom, If yo' git to that dance yo' is bound to get excited and bekin to shute and hurt some-body."

body."
"Yaas, I allus git excited and shute," rupiled Tom.
"If i was a shutin' dance yo'd be counted in, of co'se, but, you' see, it hain't. It's
jest fur a few ole folks who don't want
any shutin'."

without shutin."
"Because," said the cobbler, as he threw down the boot he had finished patching—"because, if thar was gwine to be any hard feelin's yo' might cum up to the bend of the road and hev a pop at some of 'he folks as they was gwine home arter the dance."

dance."
Tom reflected for a moment, and then said it would be all right if—
I saw the point and invited the two out to have a drink with me.

SOME POPULAR EXPRESSIONS.

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

From the New York Sun. From the New York Sun.

Is a paneake fried or baked, or simply cooked? Is it, after all, really a paneake and not rather a griddle cake, a flannel cake, a buckwheat or a flapjack? What is a doughnut? When you tear your trousers on a sharp point what is the first word you instinctively apply to the rectangular rent; trap patch, barn door, or weewary, as says the New Englander, or is it winklehawk or nicklehawk, as New Yorkers say? What do you mean by ding-Yorkers say? What do you mean by ding-bats? How widespread is the use of the shimmy? Such are the problems set by the American Dialect society in part eight of its notes, which will be published in a

the American Dialect society in part eight of its notes, which will be published in a few days.

Three distinct recipes for the preparation of doughnuts are promulgated by the society. Dough, raised with yeast, sweetered and spiced, cut into cubes, which, when fried in a deep vessel with hot fat, become round lumps, forms the doughnut of Connecticut. By substituing soda or saleratus for yeast, and cutting the paste into circles or twists, you have the doughnut of Connecticut, while the native of Connecticut distinguishes between the twisted biled cake and the round jumble. If merely unseasoned dough, be used, you have the frieibread of Massachusetts, called on Cape Cod seventy-fours, and elsewhere, it seems, doughnuts. The dingbat has had an adventurous career. Starting as a ball of dirt on the legs of sheep in Vermont, it becomes a smart spank to the northern New Englander, a squable, a flying missile and money to the Maine lumberman, the biscuit of the New England boarding school, while in Georgia it has turned to a mother's kiss, and you may say of the girl you admire: "She is a regular dingbat."

TENNESSEE IDIOMS.

It must not be inferred that culinary and domestic matters alone engross the society's attention, though it is at home that the careless words and phrases are most likely to be used which deviate from mouth to mouth since man first spoke. This part of dialect notes contains no less than 500 new words and usages, collected throughout the land, some postical, many throughout the land, some poetical, many picturesque, and all curious and interest-

in the Tennessee mountains, streams flowing from the east are surrise waters, a mule that you can trust is a confidential mule, a railroad trains is a smoke wagon.

There is a very charming viste to be a mule that you can trust is a confidential mule, a railroad trains is a smoke wagon, a kiss is a smouch, cheese is plural, with a singular chee, sugar is sweetening, but molasses is long sweetening, a man subject to fits is fitfied, and very much is a heap sight, or a good few, or some several, or way yander. A man points to a hillside and tells you that he "lives on yon coast" and has a "good scope of land;" he greets you with "How do you come on?" and asks you to "come in and rest your hat." A toothbrush to him means a snuff stick, ill means cross, juberous timid, fisty mean, popular stylish, his past tenses are fotch and holp and seed and squez and swole; he tells you that "sickness is mighty interruption;" that it is "a gash wet spell," and "hit's too-my-goodness cold," that he has "the beatenest boy and talkenest old woman ever you see," and that that young flirt is "tryin' to git a chaw on a feller."

The sty-baked or stay-at-home Jersey

The sty-baked or stay-at-home Jersey matron coosters or potters around the house, calls her preserves do-ups, pork spack, her husband, if need be, a lob-scouse or loper, meaning a worthless fellow. She sides up or cleans up or goes strulling, wasting time about the village, but she cares not a Dutch cuss about going down country, that is, to New York city.

OTHER VERBAL ODDITIES. Coof is the name for an off-islander in Nantucket, on Mt. Desert the summer visitor is a rusticrata, a stupid Vermonter visitor is a rusticrata, a stupid Vermonter is a dodunk, a goober gruber digs peannts in Tennessee. When a man is confused he is mommixed in Kentucky, he is muxed up in Otsego county, galleyled in New Bedford, stodged in Indiana, and wuzzled in New York, "I don't hurt fer it," means "I don't care" in Mississippi, while "I don't mind it a bit" implies terror in North Carolina, where a great calamity is scandalous. The sunset is day down on the Virginia coast. A man has large money in Cincinnati, he has scuds of it in Missouri, and a session of it in Georgia.

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 insom-

Lettuce for those suffering from insomnia.

Watercress is a remedy for scurvy.

Peanuts for indigestion. They are especially recommended for corpulent diabetes. Peanuts are made into a wholesome and nutritious soup, are browned and used as coffee, are eaten as a relish simply baked, or are prepared and served as saited almonds.

Onions are almost the best nervine known. No medicine is so useful in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing else that will so quickly relieve and tone up a worn-out system. Onions are useful in all cases of coughs, colds and influenza; in consumption, insomnia, hydrophobia, scurvy, gravel, and kindred liver complaints. Eaten every other day they soon have a clearing and whitening effect on the complexion.

Spinach is useful to those with gravel.

Asparagus is used to induce perspiration.

Carrots for suffering from asthma.

ion. Carrots for suffering from asthma. Turnips for nervous disorders and for Turnips for nervous disorders and for scurvy.

With sugar and lemon juice the beaten white of egg is to relieve hourseness.

Raw beef proves of great benefit to persons of frail constitution, and to those suffering from consumption. It is chopped fine, seasoned with sait, and heated by placing it in a dish of hot water. It assimilates rapidly and affords the best nourishment.

Eggs contain a large amount of nutriment in a compact quickly available form. Beaten up raw with sugar they are used to clear and strengthen the voice. Tomatoes are a powerful aperient for the liver, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion. Tomatoes are invaluable in all conditions of the system in which the use of calomel is indicated.

Figs are aperient and wholesome. They are said to be valuable as food for those suffering from cameer; they are used externally as well as internally.

Apples are useful in nervous dyspepsin; they are nutritious, medicinal, and vitalizing; they aid digestion, clear the voice, correct the acidity of the stomach, and are valuable in rheumatism, insomnia and liver troubles. An apple contains as much nutriment as a potato in a pleasanter and more wholesome form.

Grapes dissolved and dislodge gravel and calculi, and bring the stomach and bowels to a healthy condition.

Ple plant is wholesome and aperient; is excellent for rheumatic sufferers and inseful for purifying the blood,—Housekeeper,

VIEWS IN RARE OLD GENO

Sights Which Reveal the Italy Mediaeval Times.

MANY FAMOUS OLD BUILDINGS

Art Galleries That While Not Famou 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 towns which, while exceedingly interesting in which, while exceedingly interest a visit themselves and well worthy of a visit themselves are wishing to see something from anyone wishing to see something of the old Italian life, still have no great galleries of pictures to attract the average tourist. There are so many more of these galleries in Rome. Florence and Venice that Genoa, his-torically one of the most interesting of Italian cities, is usually passed through

hurriedly.
But there is perhaps no place in Italy "I see."

"And that's why we hain't dun axed yo' to cum up. Hope that' won't be no hard feelin's. Tom?"

"Of co'se not. I doan' keer for dances without shutin'."

"Because "said" the streets and of the people, can see it better than in the old, narrow, winding streets of Genome. the wharfs, remains as it was in the days when Genoa warred with Venice for the possession of the trade of the Mediterranean sea and was usually suc-

NARROW STREETS.

These streets are probably the nar-rowest 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 older streets that can boast of this 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 left by an earthquake.

Through these narrow paths, for that is all we would think of calling them in America, flow steady streams of peo-ple, all walking, for Genoa, in the matter of cabs 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 large, triangular blocks of stone and is practically only a sidewalk all

the way across.

There are many old historic buildings scattered through these winding streets, palaces and churches, all reminiscent of the families of traders and warriors who made Genoa a great na-val power. The Via Garibaldi and the Via Baibi are flanked with perhaps the finest palaces, architeturally, in Italy. Walking up these streets, between the painted and frescoed walls of the palaces, looking into the magnificent courts and up the grand staircases, one gets a good idea of what the Italy of the middle ages was.

RARE OLD HOUSES.

Many of the palaces are occupied by the same families which built them. Most of them contain galleries of pic tures, with no great masterpieces, per-haps, but still galleries such as one could never hope to see in America. The all-powerful half franc will open the door of any of them, and you can wander around through the super apartments, hung with tapestries and pictures. Genoa has a great many of the works of Rubens and of Van Dyck who both resided here several years. and who painted many portraits of the Genoese nobility. The Van Dycks are especially good. One of his equestrian portraits of a member of the Balbi fam-ily has a rther curious bit of history connected with it. After the portrait was finished the family was banished by the republic, something that quite often happened to Genoese families, and Velasquez was employed to alter picture, painting in the head of Philip IV of Spain over the original. This

seen through the door of one of the pal-aces of the interior court, with a beauti ful sculptured renaissance fountain, covered with moss, the green of which is in beautiful contrast to the old browns and soft yellows of the marbie Many of the courts are planted wit orange trees and the views from the interior windows down into these courts are very pleasing .

GENOA'S CHURCHES. The churches of Genoa are none o

them of any great architectural quality, but they are all very richly decorated, and 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 èves, has a certain impressiveness Down near the wharfs stands the old building of the Bank of St. George, one of the first, if not the first, banks of Euthe republic of Genoa and at one time s powerful as to threaten the overthrow of the popular government. Over the windows of the building the old colors of the cross of St. George are still visi-ble, the cross which is in the armoria

bearings of so many royal families.

IN MODERN GENOA. Modern Genoa is a prosperous, busy town, for, unlike its ancient rivals. Pisa and Venice, its commerce has nev-er deserted it, and its harbor presents a busy scene. Through the munificence of the duke of Galliera, who left twenty million francs in his will for that pur-pose, the harbor has been greatly im-proved and is now the best in Italy. Fifteen thousand vessels pass in and out of the port every year, and the imports are nearly four hundred millions of francs. The most modern streets of the town are straight and well paved and lined with fine new buildings, not as fine, of course, as the old palaces, 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 come direct to Italy by that line in preference to the English lines via Liverpool and Southampton.

An excursion to the Villa Pallavicini is one of the great attractions of Gen-oa. It is made by way of the tram lines to Pegll, seven miles distant, and on the trip the traveler will become very well acquainted with the thoroughly European custom of town duties on food. The line passes through a number of small towns, and at the entrance of each town an officer boards the car to see that no one is carrying anything eatable into the town without paying duty on it. The town revenue is col-lected in this way, but from the number of men it takes to guard the gates i looks as if the expense of collecting it must be as much as the revenue itself. At the other side of the town the same thing happens and it is all an illustra-tion of how the people of Europe are taxed at every oportunity. Here in taxed at every opertunity. Here in Italy every price mark that a merchant displays in his show window bears a stamp, every hotel bill and a great many other things too numerous to mention. Truly Italy is paying for its

position in the triple alliance. ONE'S TROUBLE REPAID. But if it is a bother to get to the Villa Pallavicini, the beauty of the place re-Pallavicini, the beauty of the place repays one. It is on the sloping mountain side, and there, with the snow-covered Alps rising back of it and the blue Mediterranean at its foot, is the finest garden in Italy. Winding walks, bordered with tropical plants, lead up to the summit, which commands a magnificent view. A grotto and a beautiful miniature lake around and through which you are rowed in a boat are other attractions of the place, on which twenty gardeners are continuously at work.

It is certainly one of the sights of It is certainly one of the sights of

Italy.

Then there is the famed Campo Santo, or cemetery, where there are tiers upon pened on tiers of burial caskets, each with its ing in the

inscription, and hundreds of very claborate marble monuments. The senti-ment which prompts a living widow to have a very life-like modern statue of herself made, representing her as weep-ing over the grave of her husband, is very strange to us, but it is one of the Italian customs, and you can sometimes see the living original standing before her own

Take it all in all, the impression left by Genoa is that of a busy trading city, always active and money making, and of a city which well represents what the Italy of the middle ages was. Winford J. Northup.

THE INFLUENCE OF COMETS

Evidence Which Tends to Show to Superstitions 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 15, naturally raises the question to what extent, if any, this earth of ours is influenced by these strange den-izens of heaven. That they have some influence has been stoutly maintained by astrologers of all ages.

Albumazar tells us that comets, be-coming first visible in Aries, signify evil to the countries ruled by that sign.

and that drought will be especially prevalent. Now, the comet of 1870 appeared in Aries, the sign of Germany, and in that year the Franco-German war was begun and several districts in Europe suffered severely from drought. Donatic comet appeared in 1850 and Donati's comet appeared in 1858, and was followed by the Italian war of 1859. The appearance of the great comet of 1861 coincided with a most destructive conflagration in London, and was im-mediately followed by the outbreak of the civil war in this country. The as-sassination of President Lincom be-longs to the same epoch. This comet appeared in Gemini, the sign of the United States and London. The great comet (comet B) was first seen in Ge mini on May 22, 1881, and on July 2 of the same year President Garfield was shot. The same period was noted for its violent storms and hurricanes. Now, he ancient astrologers taught that the appearance of a comet in Gemini ways signifies severe tempests and the death of some illustrious man.

NAPOLEON'S COMET.

Evidences of a like nature abound in distory. A comet tenanted the heavens history. A comet tenanted the heavens for several months before the birth of the great Napolean and an-other one of vast splendor became vis-ible at the beginning of September, 1811, when he was at the height of his glory. More curious still, it attained its great-est luster in the legiting of Paris and est luster in the latitude of Paris, and est fuster in the latitude of Paris, and it vanished over the latitude of Cor-sica. When Napoleon was dying a comet appeared again—for the third time in his notable life.

In 1606 a comet appeared in England in the watery sign Scorpio, and soon afterward there was a terrible inunda-tion in Bristol. Somersetshire, Nor-folk and the eastern countles. Nostradamus, by the way, predicted this flood in 1555, fifty, years before it took

Oriental potentates have for centuries been swayed greatly by comets. Timour, when one appeared, consulted Abduliah Lissan, a famous astrologer, and was informed that it presaged the utmost disasters to his enemies and especially to the Ottoman empire. Abduliah predicted thus, seeing that the comet was in the west of Timour's dominions and in the sign Aries. Timour prepared for war, entered the enemies' territory and utterly overthrew them. In the reign of Selim II. (1572) there appeared a comet, which had the bright-Oriental potentates have for centurpeared a comet, which had the bright-ness and magnitude of Venus. This excited the monarch's apprehensions, which were augmented by the predic-tions of his astrologers, who foretold this phenomenon announced the calamities which excessive rain would inflict upon the empire. "Forty days after-ward," says the historian, "they imagined themselves threatened with a uniined themselves threatened with a universal deluge; incessant rains overflowed the monarch's dominions in Europe and Asia, laid waste three of his chief cities, swept away men, cattle and houses, and rendered the bridges and public roads impassable for several weeks." Whiston has conjectured that the deluge mentioned in the Bible, was produced by the near approach of a comet to the earth, and he further surmises that the end of the world may be mises that the end of the world may be produced by the approach of a comet prodigiously heated in its perihelion. It is interesting to compare his views on the subject with those expressed by M. Flammarion, in his book entitled "La Fin du Monde."

VIEWS OF THE ANCIENTS. Even the great Charlemagne regarded comets as portents. Seeing one appear a few weeks before his death, he cona few weeks before his death, he consulted his astronomers, and in reply to his secretary, Eginhard, who urged him not to grow uneasy, he said that he was not dismayed at such signs, but feared the divine framer of them, who, being incensed with anger against a people or a prince, is wont in this way to admonstrate them of His worth and to call them. ish them of His wrath and to call them to repentance. Other famous men held similar opinions. Cicero writes that "In the civil war between Octavius Augus-tus and Mark Antony it was observed that comets were the harbingers of the miseries that then befell them," and expresses the opinion that "such ap-pearances foretell great events." Pinly writes: "A fearful star, this comet is and not easily expiated, as it appeared by the late civil troubles when Octavius was consul, as also a second time by the intestine war of Pompey and Caesar, and in our days about the time that Claudius Caesar was poisoned and left the empire to Domitius Nero, in the time of whose reign and government there was a blazing comet continually seen." Seneca exclaims: "Some com-ets are very cruel and threaten us with the worst of mischlefs; they bring with them and leave behind them the seeds

of blood and slaughter." Socrates, writing of the slege of Constantinople, says: "So great was the danger that hung over the city that it was foretold by a huge blazing comet, that reached from heaven to earth, the like of which we wan atter say before." Ama Comno man ever saw before." Anna Com-nena, the daughter of Emperor Alex-ius, speaking of a comet that appeared before the invasion of the Gauls, says: This happened by the usual adminis-tration of providence in such cases, for it is not fit that so great and strange an alteration of things as was brought to pass by that coming of theirs should be without some previous denunciation Harrison's position on that subject was authoritatively stated in these words: "He is in favor of such judicious tariff

and admonishment from heaven." FEARED IN ALL AGES. Machiavelli, writing on the same sub-ect, says: "Experience shows that ject, says: some great commotions are the consequence of such signs as these." Millichius, a noted mathematician, says: "Much experience and observation shows that comets announce great slaughter to the world, such as sacking of cities, subversion of kingdoms and other public disasters." The learn-ed Grotius observes that "Comets and flery swords and such 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.
"A comet appeared just at the time our unfortunate Charles of England was defeated by Cromwell, and in 1812 a count appeared in the summer pre-vious to the death of the excellent Duke of Kent and of his majesty, George

Many other examples could be given of the popular belief that comets are harbingers of tremendous changes in mundane affairs. This belief is doubt-less not as widespread as it was a cen-tury ago, but there are still some who cling to the old so-called superstitions, and even the post sceptical must admit that we pened on the community of the commun

POLITICS IN DAYS OF OLD

It Didn't Differ Much from the Politics of Today.

HOW HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Boodle and Fraud Charged Just as Vociferously in the Campaign of 1840 as in Any More Recent Presidential Contest.

From the New York Sun. The presidential campaign of 1840 was the longest in the history of the count-try, and, excepting that of 1860, altogether the most exciting. It began eleven months before the election with the nomination of General W. H. Harthe nomination of General W. H. Har-rison at Harrisburg in December, 1839, a nomination effected by the most ex-traordinary of sharp political contriv-ances, ingenious and complicated be-yond anything ever since attempted in a national convention; that was intended to defeat and that did defeat Mr. Clay, whose nomination, except for this contrivance, was almost certain to have

been made. The operation of the contrivance re ferred to was as follows: Each of the delegations in the convention selected committee of three of its own mem bers, to which committee the members of the delegation delivered their several of the delegation delivered their several
"views and opinions" as to the nominations for president and vice president
most desirable to be made. The committees, thus selected and instructed,
met together in one body, and after receiving and comparing the "views and
ceipinions" of the delegrates proceeded to ceiving and comparing the "views and opinions" of the delegates proceeded to formulate their own. These were reported back to the delegations. The delegations, enlightened in this way, then proceeded separately to ballot for candidates. The results of these ballots were laid before the committees again, aggregated into one body, who, after comparing and deliberating upon them, formulated further views and opinions for the information of the delegations. egations

The delegations assembled for the third time, and, further informed, again considered and balloted, and again sent their ballots to the aggregated com-mittees, who again compared, considered and formulated. This general ered and formulated. This general process was repeated until a majority of the votes was found to have been cast for a particular candidate. Upon discovery of a majority the fact was communicated to the delegations in general convention assembled "for their consideration," the majority of the delegates from each state casting the vote of the state. It was by means of the foregoing singularly elaborate and remarkable system of procedure that Mr. Clay was defeated and General Harrison nominated by a majority of 42 over the united votes of General Scott and Mr. Clay, Scott receiving 16 votes, Mr. Clay 90 and General Harri-AN EXCITING CAMPAIGN.

bottom of the whole Harrison scheme of electioneering." "We have seen vast assemblages collected together." he said, "at great labor and cost, not to re-

reason in the shouts of revelry and to ead captive the feelings of the people in

a senseless excitement aroused by the

of banners with unmeaning mottoes the singing of doggerel rhymes, and th

exhibition of vulgar pictures; riot and

drunkenness, joined with mummery and mockery-all alike disgraceful and

insulting." Above everything else, however, according to the same author-

ity, was the "use of money without stint, the abuse of official station, and

stiff, the abuse of official station, and privilege without restraint, and the vio-lation of law without reserve;" alto-gether forming "a flood of demoraliza-tion," in "some of the states resting in stagmant pools, contaminating the at-

mosphere of liberty, and threatening death to everthing virtuous, noble and

free"-even to the republic itself. This was putting the case very strongly, but no doubt Mr. Kendall devoutly believed

all that he alleged.

The Harrison men—otherwise the Whigs—were not in the least moved by

the complaints and charges of the Democrats, otherwise the "Locofocos," but

continued to hold their big meetings, to exhibit their vulgar pictures, to sing their doggerel rhymes, to drink their

hard cider and to drag their cances and log cabins on wheels through the streets and along the country roads. They "got back" at the Locofocos with

against which they were called upon to

COUNTER CHARGES.

They declared that Mr. Van Burenwhose father had kept a country tavern
—was an aristocrat; a monarchist, in

inferred. He had wasted the public

was immensely removed from what is now called "McKinleyism." General

regulations as shall provide for the ac-tual wants of the government and pro-tect the national industry, vithout af-

fording the means of extravagance, or a surplus beyond what may be neces-sary to discharge its current and ex-isting obligations," holding it "to be the duty of the government to keep its expenses within its ordinary revenues."

It was, however, the opinion of Gen-eral Harrison and his supporters

eral Harrison and his supporters that even upon this moderate view of tariff legislation a sufficient protection might be had to give to farmers profitable prices for their products, and to the artisans and laborers of the country constant employment fair wares and prompt pay-

ployment, fair wages and prompt pay-

in short, "\$2 a day and roast beef." The industrial state of the country was one

of great depression; and as Mr. Van

Buren was held responsible for it, it is not surprising that he was beaten—badly—both before the people and in the electoral colleges. Out of a total of 2,411,700 votes, of which 7,059 were for

an anti-slavery candidate, General Harrison had a majority of 146,315, and in the electoral colleges 234 votes against 60 for Mr. Van Buren.

Brazil is the largest of the southern re-publics. It is said to have more navigable rivers than any other country in the world. Rio de Janeiro is the principal city, and it has nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants.

quite as serious as those

The campaign that succeeded was one of extraordinary excitement and inci-dent. According to Mr. Benton it was conducted on the Harrison side by banks and their agents, who "used money in fabulous amounts and in ways not dreamed of." In an address to the country Amos Kendall declared that "contempt of the people lay at the

spond to any principles, or to listen to any argment, but to drown the voice of

Orange Gun Powder hauling of log cabins, canoes and cider barrels through the streets; the display

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