the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, APRIL 22, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackswanna County.

Wouldn't it be a coincidence if Pattison should be nominated by the Democrats, Quay by the Republicans and Cameron by the Silverites? And yet they say Pennsylvania has no presidential timber.

The Truth's Twelf h Anniversary.

The Scranton Truth yesterday celebrated its twelfth anniversary by means of a special issue comprising twentyfour pages of original reading matter and a fine colored cover, all of home production. When the Truth started, it had twenty-four columns. For every column then it now offers a page, and each page today represents an investment of brains, care and money equal to that of the whole paper at its begin-

The growth of the Truth in size, quality and influence is symbolic of the growth of the city in which it is published, and prophetic of a larger development sure to come. The Truth has stood from the first for progress. It has co-operated generously with other uplifting influences for the upbuilding of business, for the diffusion of culture and for the stimulation of thrift, energy and self-reliance. Its success is the people's victory. The profits of its enterprise have been returned with compound interest to the community whence they were derived. This is true to a large degree of all live newspapers; it is especially true of a journal conducted on the broad and liberal lines underlying the management of the Truth.

We have had and expect again to our amiable neighbor. But these honlarge factor in the development of proprietors, Editor Barrett and Business Manager Jordan, have to the respect, primarily of the newspaper fraternity, for the high standard to which Northeastern Pennsylvania, and, beyond that, of the general public, whose interests they have so judiciously and faithfully safeguarded.

There is a fine vein of sarcasm in the proposition of Representative Willis that the United States call another in- ly succeed? There is encouragement ternational monetary conference with a view to securing international bimetallism. The last thing that the United States seems to want, if we may judge by the eastern press, is bimetallism.

The Salvation Army's Future.

An unusually intelligent and appreclative view of the recent division in the Salvation army is taken in the cur- Religious wars, for example, are a rent number of the New Unity, the organ of western Universalism. "The ambitions or revenge of sovereigns are American people," it says, "show their breeding by their sensitiveness concerning anything that looks like despotism. They would naturally protest against any new form of church centralization. however benevolent the purpose held barbarities of war have been modified. in view by the actors and organizers. Our fundamental constitution is not discountenanced since the murder of only a state without a king, but a church without a bishop. The growth foreign minister, learned of a plot to of the Salvation army as a family affair, the inspiration of a single brain, formed him of his peril. So weapons was a tolerable idea during the life of the builder. But now that there seems to be a dynastic feature fixed on the movement, Americans will be slow to

indorse or tolerate. "It may have been wise to give a re ligious movement the name and epaulettes and accoutrements of war; although that is very improbable. The real glory and power of this organization has been, however, that It has gone to the poor and low down in a simple way and lived Christ without preaching him. The secret discovery of General Booth was that the world had been preached at a great deal too much. What was wanted was not more talk about Jesus, but more Jesus. The work done by the army has been noisy, but great care has been used not to exhaust moral power in sermons. But the disruption in New York and positive revolt of one of his sons warrants us in asking what is to come of this central- ers of war have now largely given

pect to endure long in America, after its true character is once generally known. It will have either to amend

The New York Evening Post wonders why the college professors do not remodel their text-books on constitutional government so as to expound the fact that in New York state the sovereign authority is vested not in the people, in the legislature nor in the gubernatorial office, but in one Thomas C. Platt. It occurs to us that a number of college professors have from time to time animadverted upon this circumstance.

Mineral Production in 1895.

Our acknowledgements are due to R. P. Rothwell, editor of the Mining and Engineering Journal, of New York, for advance proofs of an interesting table of mineral and metal statistics of the United States for 1895. Each year Mr. Rothwell tabulates the mineral and metal production of the preceding year. and incorporates it into an annual entitled "The Mineral Industry, Its Statistics, Technology and Trade," which has become an international authority. The table is reproduced in full on another page and will merit attentive scrutiny.

From it one learns that the total value of the mineral and metal production of the United States in 1895 amounted to the enormous sum of \$673,881,505,' which compares with a similar total of \$578,470,058 for 1894, showing an increase of \$95,411,447 for the year. Of the whole amount last year, \$249,615.120 represented the value of the metals, and \$433,266,385 that of the non-metallic products, including \$5,660,000 worth of various unspecified products. From these totals, however, it is necessary to make some deductions for articles which have been necessarily duplicated in the table. A careful estimate of the proper amount of these deductions would give, in Mr. Rothwell's judgment, about \$45,000,000 in 1895, against \$34,000,000 in 1894. Making these deductions we have a total net value for 1895 of \$628,881,505, as against \$544,470,058 for 1894, the increase amounting to \$84,226,503, or 15.5 per cent.

The figures given show that the United States last year took first rank as a producer, not only of the precious metals, but also of the most important of the useful metals, iron and copper, while in coal it is still second only to Great Britain, with the certainty that in a few years it will take the first place. This showing is the more remarkable when we consider that the year 1895 was one of widespread depression. Had the silver output been up to former standards the aggregate showing of last year would have been something phenomenal, even for this nation of natural wonders.

The world should prepare for great developments. It is announced that George W. Smalley of the London Times has gone to Washington.

War versus Arbitration.

This afternoon there will assemble in the city of Washington more than 400 prominent citizens representing by have many a crossing of lances with congressional districts thirty-eight states, their object being to consider est differences of opinion do not blind means of promoting a permanent sysus to the excellence of its work as a tem of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. Ex-Sena-Scranton nor to the strong claims its tor Edmunds, of Vermont, will preside; ex-Secretary of State Foster will make the address of welcome, and in the audience will be many men equally eminent and distinguished. The gathering they have brought the journalism of will represent the cream of God-fearing, law-abiding American citizenship, and its voice, invested with all the solemnity of an edict of sovereigns, will be against war in future and for peace. What are the indications that this

movement to substitute the judicial for the militant arbitrament will eventualin the opinion expressed by Rev. Dr. Tennis S. Hamlin, of Washington. "We believe," says he, "that the time of such a substitution is drawing near. because we can trace through the centuries a steady, if very gradual, mitigation of the horrors of war. There is a large class of causes for armed conflict that have practically disappeared. thing of the past. Wars to gratify the now hardly possible; are not possible unless skillfully disguised by pleas of public policy. Chronic international hatreds are also yielding to the spirit of brotherhood. Moreover, some of the Assassination, for instance, has been William of Orange, Mr. Fox, when assassinate Napoleon, and instantly inthought to be especially cruel have been one by one disused, as the cross-bow, poisoned arrows, and small explosives designed to tear to pieces the human body in which they might lodge. The poisoning of water and of food is no longer practiced. At the capture of Magdeburg, by Tilly, in 1631, 30,000 of its 36,000 inhabitants were slaughtered; such wholesale butchery has never since occurred. Thucydides, 500 B. C., describes the custom of his day as to non-combatants to be the killing of the men and reducing the women and children to slavery. At the battle of Agincourt, where from 80,000 to 100,000 men were engaged, and some 12,000 killed. there was not one man present that had any knowledge of medicine or surgery; now physicians and trained nurses,

with all possible hospital supplies,

throng every army in the field. The

barbarities long practiced upon prison-

his retreat from Moscow, Napoleon armed all France; but he had almost exactly the same number of men in his ranks that the French republic has in her army today amid profound peace." It cannot cost Europe less than \$5,000,-600,000 a year to maintain her present armament, land and naval. This drain upon the resources of a continent already sapped somuch of its vitality has proved a grievous, almost a fatal burden, to the masses whose labor must wring from the impoverished soil enough wealth to sustain it. There are many contributary causes to the prevalence in almost every European country of a rampant spirit of anarchy among the working classes; but the one preponderating cause is undoubtedly the intolerable exactions of the milltary spirit with its weight of crushing burdens upon their productive energies. If arbitration would gradually enable Europe's 4,000,000 superfluous soldiers who are now kept in idleness at public expense to get back into the channels of self-sustaining and peaceful industry, it would lift from the future of that continent an ominous menace. But while all the arguments are on the

side of peace, there remains to be noted the discouraging if not the irremediable fact that human nature is strongly predisposed to war. Mankind may be shamed out of going to war for undeniably immoral reasons, such as a thirst for dominion or a bully's delight to exhibit brute strength. But it is vain as yet to pretend that war can be prevented when there exists or seems o exist a serious provocation. A blow to the national honor cannot be submitted to arbitration. The clamminess of such a recourse renders it preposterous and impossible. A blow to the national honor will be resented by a sensitive nation, not by soft words or lawvers' briefs but by arms, and no amount of glorification of the civilizing influences of arbitration will ever alter this undamental truth. However, if all other wars are averted by arbitration, the few which are just in origin may well be left to the tribunal of the tented field and to the verdict of the cannons and the guns,

The original Reed man has been located and labeled. He lives in Maine, his name is Fogg and he launched the Reed boom in the fall of 1874. He must have a fine penumbra of patience.

The esteemed Washington Post wants larger showing of brain on the ball field. The same would not, by the way, be a bad thing in congress.

The gratifying thing about it is that t will make little difference this presidential election whether New York goes Republican or not.

We shall miss our guess if the house of representatives at Washington does not make short work of the New Mexco statehood job.

It will not be Governor Hastings' fault if Pennsylvania Republicans are not soon chromoed as "The Happy



THE HYPNOTIZED REPORTER.

In all ages the necromancer has played an important part in the healing of discase, and seems liable to hold his own for time to come. Notwithstanding the fact that the wizard who charms away sickness has been forced to endure a large amount of ridicule, whether in the guise of the medicine man, spiritualist or magnetic healer, or Christian scientist, he must have given some evidence of power in order to make converts in any field of labor. If the witch doctor, faith healer or scientist did nothing but talk he would soon be without followers in his profession. It is the explanation of marvelous results that puzzles the individual who wishes to observe the cause in every remarkable result given in this field of medical practice. It is useless to claim that no results are shown. They are brought to notice almost daily.

Only a few days since a woman em-

Only a few days since a woman employed in the central city fell down a flight of stairs carrying in her arms a tub of hot water. In addition to receiving several bad cuts, she was painfully scalded by the hot water that ran over her body. A regular physician was summoned who made an examination and stated that no bones had been broken. A request was then made for a charmer to come and drive away the pain occasioned by the burns on the woman's body. To the surprise of several present the doctor made no objection to the witchcraft business. The wisard was sent for and in a short time arrived and began his incantuitions. In a few minutes the woman declared that the pain left her. The bystanders smiled but the doctor looked serious. "You may laugh," he said, 'but I must confess that in my practice I have seen more wonderful results than this. I do not pretend to explain it, but the voudoo doctors at times produce results that are marvelous."

Nearly all thus admit that there is something in the witch-doptoring business, but none can explain the cause. Ever, the voudoos themselves can generally offer no reason for their mysterious power. Thus far the only reasonable explanation offered by science seems to be in hypnotism. It has been demonstrated in many instances that unseen forces may be brought to bear upon certain persons under favorable conditions that will produce powerful results. It is probable that in every case where a cure is effected by means of incantations the operator is a mesmerist and the subject possesses powers to a greater or less extent as a trance medium. The remarkable cures made are simply cases of hypnotism. Where the subject is not susceptible to psychic influence, the efforts of the voudoo, the faith healer, the scientist or any other person who claims to cure disease without medicine are in vain. This is my theory. If a better one can be advanced it will be cheerfully published.

JURY SERVICE.

barbarities long practiced upon prisonasking what is to come of this centralized power. That it will be used with devotion and wisdom during General Booth's life is probable; but what after his death?

"The collision was apparently the natural consequence of having a too powerful subordinate. When the Roman emperors raised a favorite so high as to make him unmanageable they were compelled to have him strangiled."

And it was to avert an experience of metaphorical strangiling, if we may credit the published evidence, that caused Ballington Booth to surrender his American lieutenancy and take up the work of the American Volunteers.

The New Unity might put the same general thought into one-fiftieth as many words by simply remarking that no un-American institution need ex-

to me. And so on my first appearance in court I had to enquire the name of nearly every individual connected with it. I had to ask the name of the trial judge, whom I thought dignified, learned and courtous—Judge Clunster; also the name of that good looking, hard working, well dressed, bouquet-loving, gentleman, the district atterney, John R. Jones—a man who impressed me all week as being splendidly equipped for his work and especially in keeping the too inquisitive lawyers in order. And who is that spry looking gentleman sitting right below the judge, with his fingers busy with his pen and his mouth busy with his chewing gum? That is the court stenographer. And the stout man on the other side? The one who to all appearances is a good old Pennsylvania Dutchman, and who, if he earns his living, appears to do so in a very easy manner. He is, I am told a "messenger," It was remarked by many a juryman that he was the most important man in court. The crier with is stentorian voice, the hard working young man who swears in the witnesses and jury, the worthy old gentlement who act as tipstaves, all came in for a good share of my attention and study.

But what shall I say of the lawyers?

temen who act as tipstaves, all came in for a good share of my attention and study.

But what shall I say of the lawyers? Oh, what a lot of them! Just like a lot of bees buzzing about, lighting on many flowers, but resting on none, but unlike the bees in one respect that many of them apparently gather no honey. There was Warson with dishevelled hair: Powderly with his studious, serious face; Harris, who would add to his dignity if he kept his hands out of his pockets; Judgo Ward and many others. The greatest fun of the week the jurymen had was when this last-named gentleman had a case on hand. The manner in which he rattied a witness and addressed the jury was very entertaining, but certainly not, in my oninion, always productive of good to his clients. Colonel Flizsimmons I knew before by reputation, but his quietness all week in court surprised me. I had been given to understand he was a fighting man. But what shall I say of the gentlemen of the jury? Of course they were intelligent in the estimation of every lawyer—at least before the verdicts were given. These jurymen comprised all sorts and conditions of men. There were stubborn jurors who would sooner part with life than let their opinions go. There were accomodating jurors who kindly and quickly agreed with their colleagues. But, altogether, they were a pretty good lot of fellows.

altogether, they were a pretty good lot of fellows.

Such are some of my impressions during the five days I have served on the jury. The experience I value, inasmuch as it has given me a knowledge of how justice is dispensed, and confirmed me more and more in the opinion that the saloons, which are scattered so plentifully all over the country, are the chief scource of nearly all the trouble in this world.

That Son-in-Law "Papa, George says he is very much worried about his income." "I shouldn't think he would worry about a little thing like that."-Life.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacobus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.47 a. m., for Wednesday, April 22, 1896.

It will be apparent to a child born on this day that the attempt to harvest the municipal plum crop while it was yet too green will cause some of the reapers to go hungry. In order to become a reformer one must always first be known as a crank.

Up to the hour of going to press no new compromise candidate for chief of police of Scranton had been offered yesterday. If Scranton is to return to the good old days in the matter of municipal affairs and improvements, it seems unwise to sell the Center street station house. It might be utilized again. Ajacchus' Advice.

Do not depend too much upon imagina-tion. Your head may contain a wheel. Boast not of thine own iniquity. It is invariably stale news to the neighbors.

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The New Carpets

Every worthy weave from rag to velvet. Dray loads of them have been received during the past few weeks. We've laid our lines to do the Carpet business of the town, and with the equipment we've got we ought to do it.

Ingrain Carpets

All wool and a yard wide. The best extra supers, not an antiquated or side-tracked pattern among them. All clean, quiet, neutral tints that won't show dust, and they turn well; a pick of these at 49c. the yard.

New Tapestry Brussels

The best 10-wire kind, of course. No better medium-priced Carpet made. Got a number of hall and stair patterns among them. They've got the looks and wear in them; you all know the quality, now come in and get the

Standard Body Brussels

All reputable makes, and a stock to pick from that would grace a city of twice the size of ours. Want you to feel that we have your Carpet interests at heart. Come in and let us figure with you; small order or large, it's all one to us. What we want is that you should look upon this store as the depot for your Carpet supplies; they begin at 75c. the yard.

Moquette Carpets

Always beautiful, more so this season than ever before: soft as a mossy bank, bright as a meadow in June. Many of them have borders to match. Pay you to give them careful inspection.

The New Mattings

Some jointless, some cordwarp, some plain, some fancy, and all good. They're made of good live straw; they're flexible and don't scuff out like the poorer, dried out sorts. What a cool. cleanly, comfortable floor covering they make, to be sure; and so cheap, too, as we sell them beginning at 10c. the yard.

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