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SCRANTON, JANUARY 9, 1897.

Senator Penrose is in a position to appreciate the observation that nothing succeeds like success.

Highly Improbable. One of the assumptions that is frequently encountered these days, in fact, one which was lately put in circulation for a particular purpose, is to the effect that when President McKinley begins to give out the federal patronage in Pennsylvania he will ignore the regular Republican organization, with its representation of two votes in the United States senate, and place the executive favors mainly in the hands of those who are arrayed in arms against the existing party leadership.

Although as a rule it is well never to cross a bridge until the bridge is reached, it may be proper in way of reassurance to the objects of this singular threat to say that nothing in Major McKinley's own past record as a dispenser of political recognition and very certainly nothing in the history of other presidents who have undertaken to ignore the senatorial prerogative offers a color of invitation to such a preposterous belief.

Auditor General Mylin is said to have gubernatorial aspirations. The commonwealth could search further and fare worse.

The One Way Out.

There is reported to be a disposition in the senate to throttle the Loud postal reform bill in committee. As showing the enormous loss sustained by the government each year on the transportation of second-class mail matter, some interesting figures have been made public. In 1896 there were carried 348,888,648 pounds of this matter, resulting in a revenue of \$2,966,403. Although but little more than 45,000,000 pounds of first-class mail matter were transported during the same period, they yielded a revenue of \$90,624,464. The increase in the weight of second-class matter for the year was 37,000,000 pounds, as against 13,000,000 pounds the year before. The mere cost of transportation of this matter was estimated at 8 cents a pound. The postage received from it was only 8 1/2 mills per pound. Thus 349,000,000 pounds, in round numbers, at 8 cents per pound for transportation, cost \$27,920,000; the government received for the same 8 1/2 mills per pound, or \$2,966,403, a loss on transportation alone of nearly \$25,000,000.

The question to impartial observation presents itself in this light: Does the public gain sufficient advantage from the carriage, by the government, at a loss, of books and advertising matter bound as bonus periodical publications, to warrant it in reaching into its pocket every year for money to bridge over the deficiency? This is the whole question in a nutshell. It would seem that a way might be found to draw the line so as not to injure either the postal service or the reading public. The Loud bill's greatest error in our judgment is in allowing so large a discretion to the postmaster general. Postmasters general are very likely to be susceptible to what is commonly known as "pull." Let the law define in plain words what kind of printed matter may receive the cent-a-pound rate and what kind may not; and then let the law be enforced.

The Philadelphia Ledger thinks that should the Coyle mining bill become a law, "it will be in order for somebody to introduce a similar bill relating to iron and steel works, and this will open the way for commissioners to enforce the laws relating to every department of industry, from clam digging to department stores. There are plenty of laws to regulate the mining industry; the pending bill looks very much like a proposition to make snug berths for a few more politicians." That's just what it is.

An Economizer of Human Life. Some interesting statistics appear in this week's Medical Record with reference to the efficiency of the antitoxin treatment for diphtheria. In 1890, out of 71 cases at the New York Foundling asylum, there were 36 deaths; in 1891, there were 67 cases and 35 deaths; in 1892, 69 cases, 23 deaths; 1893, 123 cases, 34 deaths; 1894, 123 cases, 32 deaths; 1895, 94 cases, 43 deaths; 1896 to December, 147 cases, 18 deaths. During five months of 1896, under antitoxin treatment, there have been: July, 10 cases, 9 recoveries; August, 6 cases, 6 recoveries; September, 5 cases, 5 recoveries; October, 19 cases, 15 recoveries; November, 25 cases, 24 recoveries. Of 169 severe cases treated by Dr. Rosenthal of Philadelphia only 4 have died; before the introduction of antitoxin he had lost as many as 68 out of 109 cases. Dr. Biggs of New York offers in evidence tables showing the total number of deaths from diphtheria for the successive years since 1859 in Paris, Berlin and New York. In Berlin the total average death rate from diphtheria for six months for these years up to 1895 was 668. For 1895, after antitoxin had been partially introduced, it was 429; and in 1896, after more general introduction, it was only 294, or less than one-half the absolute number of deaths which had occurred on the average for the preceding six years. In Paris there had been a similar reduction: from 1859 to 1885 it had averaged 923, while for 1895 it had averaged 225, and for 1896, 229. There are not percentages of mortality in the total number of cases diagnosed as diphtheria, but the average of deaths from the disease. New York city also shows a great fall in the absolute number of deaths from diphtheria in 1895 and 1896 compared with the previous years. Upon the whole, no other conclusion can be sustained after a study of these and similar figures than that the antitoxin treatment has established itself as prominent among the considerable number of medical discoveries during

the past few years which have revolutionized the practice of medicine, notwithstanding the one-headed diseases of most of their terrors and rendered it possible for the ensuing generation, if it will manifest ordinary prudence, to surpass all prior generations of mankind in its low mortality rate from causes other than accident and old age.

It is announced that Senator Magee has perfected a permanent treaty with Mr. Wanamaker to fight Quay. This will be reassuring news to Quay.

A Picture with Two Sides.

The Chicago Tribune each year on New Year's day prints a record by states of the bright and sunny sides of the year just ended. Its table of the sums represented by the embezzlements, defalcations, forgeries and bank looting of 1896 foots up to \$9,468,921, or an average of about \$78,826 per month. We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger, which has made a careful analysis of these returns, that the "losses" inflicted in this year upon the confidence of the public were not as great as they were in 1895, and fall far below the figures of 1894—\$25,234,112—when those forms of rascality wrought most destructively in the history of the country. The nearest approach to the record of 1894 was that of 1884, when the public were victimized to the extent of \$22,154,000. The figures relating to the operations of embezzlers, forgers, etc., vary, of course, greatly from year to year, so that it is difficult to determine from a record of this character whether the world is growing better or worse. The record by states shows that New York occupies first place, with New Hampshire second and Pennsylvania a close third. The losses are distributed as follows: Stolen from banks, \$3,996,570; by city and county officials, \$1,293,975; by agents, \$1,045,000; for forgeries, \$341,500; from loan associations, \$379,587; miscellaneous stealings, \$2,200,000.

The suicide record of the country since 1890 indicates, according to the Ledger, "a steady progression in the number of those unfortunate who find life unbearable. The list of suicides seems to grow with the increase of population, but the business depression of the past few years may account for the growing figures to some extent." The suicide record since 1890 stands as follows: 1890, 2040; 1891, 2531; 1892, 2860; 1893, 4436; 1894, 4912; 1895, 5750; 1896, 6520. Of this last number 5078 were men and 1442 women, and this proportion of about 4 to 1 has been almost uniformly maintained from year to year. "From this unpleasant, repellent exhibit it is refreshing," adds our Philadelphia contemporary, "to turn to a brighter page of humanity. During the past year the magnificent sum of \$33,670,120 was given to charities, churches, colleges, scientific and art museums, libraries, &c., by will, or donated during the life of the donors. The amount named includes only gifts exceeding \$1000, so that it is by no means the measure of the country's philanthropy for a year." In 1894 the charity record reached \$19,957,116; in 1895, \$23,343,549. It ought during 1897, under the stimulus of returning prosperity, to go beyond the highest previous mark, for though the evil forces of humanity are indefatigable, the forces which make for good are ever the stronger.

Since Editor Flick, of the Wilkes-Barre Times, set up as the new boss of Luzerne county Republican politics, there has been consternation in the office of the Record. But Flick at least knows where he is at.

An Educational Service.

The Tribune today prints the final installment in the series of letters in which Mr. J. E. Richmond, of Honesdale, has recorded facts and impressions acquired during a journey of nearly 12,000 miles along North America's Wonderland—namely, Yellowstone park; the fabulously fertile and thriving Pacific coast; snow-capped and ice-crowned Alaska, and the substantial Canadian Northwest. It is his hope to add at some future time a series of letters descriptive of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, which are the only parts of the English-speaking portion of North America as yet little known to the average citizen.

Before dismissing this subject it is not unfair to offer a few words in recognition of the service which Mr. Richmond has so conscientiously performed in the preparation of these readable and informing letters. Our readers will readily testify that his contributions have possessed many of the fascinations of romance; and we in turn can say that the statements of fact in the letters have invariably been accurate, uncolored and authoritative. A more fanciful pen than his might have surpassed in rhetoric, but we question if in equal measure has ever been compacted by any prior writer a more instructive mass of trustworthy information concerning the great empire that lie practically unexplored at our very doors.

The writer of this, before whose eyes the letters, in manuscript and proof, have come, deems it not an exaggeration to pronounce the Richmond letters an educational service to North-eastern Pennsylvania, teaching the beauty and the diversification of American scenery, the richness and variety of America's natural resources and, above all, the majesty of America's manifest destiny as the imperial motherland of future civilization.

A bill is before the Illinois legislature to remodel the municipal government of Chicago. It provides for the election of a mayor who shall hold office for five years and receive a salary of \$20,000 a year. The aldermen are to be chosen for three years' terms, one-third of them to be elected each year, and are to receive a salary of \$5,000 a year apiece. In addition the mayor were to be given absolute power of appointment and removal over every department save the city treasury and auditing department, it would form an experiment worth trying. One-man power in city government is bound to come.

An injustice has been done to Representative Coray of West Pittston, in the representation that his vote for Judge Rice for senator in the joint caucus at Harrisburg last Tuesday

was an attempt to dodge. There is no more courageous or conscientious member of the Pennsylvania legislature than E. A. Coray. He objected to Penrose on "grounds" that seemed to him good and out of self respect he refused to be herded with the fruits of the Hon. Sol Bacharach's activity for Wanamaker in Luzerne. Consequently the only thing left to be done, except not to vote at all, was to vote for a third man. We think that his objections to Penrose were unfounded; but at any rate he was true to his convictions, and it is a shame that proper credit should be denied him in his home place.

The latest cabinet speculation up to going-to-press time adjusted Senator Sherman in the state secretaryship, made Judge Goff of West Virginia attorney general, gave Cornelius N. Illies the navy portfolio and awarded to Judge McKenna of California the secretaryship of the interior. The treasury department is open, both Mr. Dingley and Senator Allison having declined, and is likely to go, therefore, to ex-Governor Merriam of Minnesota. We predict that John Sherman will not accept a cabinet position, in which event look out for ex-Secretary Tracy for the next secretaryship of state.

The Scranton Sonnabend Journal has issued a calendar in German for 1897 which is full of bright anecdotes, comical stories and humorous illustrations after the vogue of the annuals of the fatherland. It is an enjoyable publication for those who are familiar with the German language.

The discussion as to whether Hon. Boies Penrose will or will not take his seat in the United States senate as soon as his duty there will begin is entirely unnecessary. Of course he will.

THE SENATORSHIP.

A Brilliant Victory.

Syracuse, N. Y., Post: When the senatorial campaign began Mr. Penrose appeared to be the leading candidate. He was early in the field with powerful influences and resources behind him. There was no candidate of striking personality opposed to him. But when Senator Quay, through loyalty to personal friendship, took up the candidacy of Boies Penrose, the fight was at once transferred against Senator Quay himself. Under those circumstances the victory was a brilliant one and showed again the masterful resources of Senator Quay. Perhaps the secret of Senator Quay's strength is his reliance upon the "common people," as they are called. In more than one hot contest in Pennsylvania politics he has been opposed by the powerful corporations and organizations of capital, and has had to rely upon the rank and file of the party. But they have always been true to him, as he has been to them. It can be said for Senator Quay that he is a friend who never goes back upon a friend. He does not try to suppress individuality or to make his associates mere dummies to register his will. The Republicans of his state believe in him, and they have shown on many occasions their confidence in his leadership by helping him win just such victories as this, his latest, and in some respects his greatest.

An Admirable Opportunity.

Reading Herald: As public attention is attracted to Mr. Penrose by his unique triumph, even his enemies must appreciate what a remarkable career and personality is his. He is a very young man and has had scarcely a dozen years of public life. The majority of senators have passed the half century mark. Many of them are but the shadows of their former selves, and their leadership is vigorless. Mr. Penrose is an unusually vigorous young man at that. He is decidedly brilliant, is endowed with good judgment, sober sense, wide information and a judicial temperament. He is now confronted with an opportunity to carve out a splendid name and a fine future for himself.

Will Measure Up.

Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin: In the person of Boies Penrose the state is assured of wise, capable and intelligent public service in the senate of the United States. Mr. Penrose is a Republican around whose Republicanism there hangs no doubt. His distinguished service to the state is an indication that he will measure up to the standard required in the higher office, and we feel satisfied that time will prove that the representatives of the people of the state have made no mistake in calling him from their ranks to take a seat in the highest legislative body in the land.

A Satirical View.

Washington Post: Brother Wanamaker, all in his best suit of clothes, goes to the bottom of the sea—of course we mean the sea upon which once floated the radiant galleon of his political aspirations. The silent, but efficacious, Quaker lifted out one hand, while with the other his scrutable arts, and Wanamaker walked the plank. Good men have striven against Quay before. The guileless Martin, the impeccable Glick and the unflinching Whelan and purity, have borne down upon the serried Quay, and all have wailed in the dust. But never before has so truly sainted a being as John Wanamaker run so stark a tilt and made so deep an imprint on the cold, remorseless earth. It is sad.

Is Well Qualified.

Chicago Times-Herald: The triumph of Boies Penrose in Pennsylvania was a victory for Senator Quay after one of the most phenomenal contests in the history of Quaker politics. The championship of his candidacy by the brilliant Pennsylvania leader, however, will not obscure the fact in the popular mind that in the person of Mr. Penrose Pennsylvania will have a representative in the United States senate who is certain to make a record that will be honorable to the commonwealth. He has had wide legislative experience, has occupied a conspicuous position in party councils, and will be a strong man in debate. There is little doubt of his ability to enhance the prestige and dignity of Pennsylvania in national affairs.

Fully Qualified.

Reading Times: Senator Penrose, the news of whose great victory is ringing up down the state, will be the youngest United States senator from his state in a generation. His educational advantages, his long legislative experience, his influential social connections and wide personal acquaintances, his modest equipment, and his undoubted capability to meet the requirements of the high position for which he has been selected, will bring to the discharge of his great duties qualifications of a high order.

Able, Bright and Brilliant.

Pawtucket, R. I., Post: Boies Penrose is a young man and must be considered as the best representative of modern day machine politics, although those who class him among men with only machine made brains will make a mistake. He is an able, bright and signally brilliant man, one of the old families, and originates rather than follows.

Will Make a Record.

Rochester Post-Express: All that can be learned of Mr. Penrose seems to be entirely to his credit. He is a young man just 35 years old, who has rapidly risen in public life and given evidence of con-

spicuous ability. The assurance is given by his friends that he will make a distinguished record for himself in the senate.

To Cure Bossism.

Springfield, Mass., Union: If the boss is to be put down, the people must fight continually, and not intermittently; must unite and be ever watchful. That is the only way to overcome bossism, to prevent corruption. Meanwhile the country may console itself with the thought that the boss is not quite so bad as he is painted.

Beats Cameron's Record.

Washington Star: Pennsylvania, it is true, has for years been the theater of boss rule, but General Simon Cameron in his palmy days never scored anything more notable than this performance of Mr. Quay.

They Have Changed.

Philadelphia Bulletin: It is surprising to find the large number of persons who are now eagerly pushing forward with their testimonials that Senator Penrose is a great statesman, and who not long ago were describing him as a peanut politician.

A Prophecy.

Washington Post: Mr. Wanamaker's talk of keeping up the fight sounds all right, but he will soon ascertain that the defeated rag has a very small following on the return trip to the barn.

REPLETE WITH INFORMATION.

Towanda Reporter-Journal. The handbook and annual issued by the Scranton Tribune for the current year is among the very best of such publications. Its pages are replete with valuable information on many subjects, not only of a local but general character, giving in a condensed yet perfectly comprehensive form answers to questions that frequently present themselves and are not easy of solution without reference to some reliable authority, and such are not at all times easy to obtain. Typographically the book is a beauty, and a credit to the establishment from which it is issued.

NO RIGHT TO GROWL.

From the Lancaster Examiner. The citizen who goes home to put on comfortable gown and slippers and sits down to read the evening paper, while others do the voting at the spring polls, has no right to growl at the drift of things.



Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week.

Sunday, Jan. 10.—First Sunday after Epiphany. Weather fair. A child born on this day will be unfortunate and of a restless disposition. Ask no favors on this day.

Monday, Jan. 11.—Mercury parallel to Saturn. Weather unsettled. A child born this day will have a quiet career. An uncertain day for business.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.—Saturn a morning star. A child born on this day will be fortunate. Negotiate business before noon.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.—Jupiter a morning star. Weather fair. A child born on this day will be careless and unfortunate and a detriment to its family. Sell; evil for other business.

Thursday, Jan. 14.—Jupiter in opposition to Jupiter. Weather changeable. A child born on this day will be rash and headstrong and often in trouble. An uncertain day.

Friday, Jan. 15.—Venus in opposition to Mars. Weather changeable. A child born on this day will be fond of women and spend his money foolishly. Do not buy on this day.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacechus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrological cast: 3:28 a. m., for Saturday, Jan. 9, 1897.

A child born on this day will notice that in politics, as well as in theatricals, many aspirants who start out to do Shakespeare finish as the hind legs of the stage elephant.

It is to be hoped that the anxiety of our Democratic and mugwump friends over the success of Senator Penrose will not have the effect of resurrounding the Times "Forum of the People."

Billy Bryan's present talk would seem to indicate that he has not heard of the election of November last.

Wilkes-Barre has no "yellow kid," but it is the home of several very yellow editors.

Ajacechus' Advice.

Do not look for good men in politics. The good men are just over the fence and will be recognized by the earnestness of their criticism.



There is Something Lacking

In the fast that provide for the inner man—the eye should be pleased, too. Dainty Glasses and Beautiful China are half the dinner, a cracked plate or chipped or mended glass has a depressing effect. Our stock of China and Glassware give unlimited scope for the exercise of good taste. The quality is of the most superior order and the cost is very low.

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