

SCRANTON TRIBUNE  
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General Manager.

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THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 18, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE  
GALUSHA A. GROW,  
OF SUSQUEHANNA.  
ELECTION FEBRUARY 20.

A TRIUMPH OF ART.

Everybody who yesterday examined the sample numbers of THE TRIBUNE'S magnificent World's Fair Portfolio, containing, as it does, more than two hundred fine artistic reproductions of the most noteworthy scenes of the great exposition, agreed that it was the most liberal opportunity yet offered in this section to a newspaper constituency. It should not be forgotten that every TRIBUNE reader is entitled to share in this distribution, in accordance with the conditions set forth on another page. Being or send to THE TRIBUNE Portfolio Department ten cents in silver to cover cost of postage, wrapping, mailing and distribution, together with three coupons cut from page 7 of THE TRIBUNE of different dates (see page 7) and you will receive one of the parts of the portfolio, containing over fifty photographic reproductions. For forty cents and twelve coupons TRIBUNE readers will receive the whole four parts, which are ready for delivery, thus avoiding all delay. The previous art offers are still open to our readers.

ROGER HARTLEY, a Pittsburg bituminous operator, is quoted as saying that "if coal is placed on the free list, as the Wilson bill provides every river and rail pit in the Pittsburg district will resume operations." Mr. Hartley's statement would be a good deal more perspicacious if accompanied by a diagram.

The Representative "Ridley" who was yesterday given credit for a unique scheme of paying pensions in legal tender, interest bearing bonds of course, should have been Pennsylvania's own and only J. C. Sibley. It would be entirely too cruel to permit a typographical inadvertence to rob Franklin's Demo-Populist statesman of his desperately earned glory.

FERRER'S CRIME.

The crime with which Anthony Ferrer stands charged is one of a class that are becoming very frequent in this country. We say becoming, because, while the American people have always been possessed of the underlying impulse of human nature, they have in recent years exhibited a decidedly increasing prevalence of that mild mania or mental disease which, ordinarily spoken of as harmless, is liable at any time, under the impulse of the moment, to culminate in tragedy that excites universal condemnation. Penologists and philosophers differ as to the causes of this growing percentage, and the present crime throws little new light on the subject.

It is enough for present purposes to know that Ferrer is safe in the custody of a law which will mete out to him, in the ordinary processes of our courts, impartial and comprehensive justice. Society has a right to manifest and to expect no leniency in the treatment of criminals subject to ebullitions of murderous hate and bloodthirsty frenzy. It has a supreme right to self protection from this class, whether it be by immediate personal retaliation, by a long sentence of imprisonment or by such philanthropic measures as will be admittedly efficacious. It has only one thing to guard, further than the immediate protection of life and property; it has to prevent the instinct of preservation from taking lawless and chaotic form, instead of obeying the orderly processes upon which society's own ultimate maintenance is inevitably conditioned.

It is to the credit of the citizens of Scranton, that even under a temptation which was extraordinary, they did not yield to the mob impulse and, as to Ferrer's crime another which, however natural in moments of strongly aroused passion, would still have been a second and a greater crime. It is to the credit of the authorities that, within a few moments following the sensational shooting, our citizens had resumed their normal appearance and conduct, and the law, through its properly constituted agents, had moved without fault or friction toward its duty in the premises. There is reason to give that law and those agents further confidence. They must fail us seriously and often before we shall be justified in making tempestuous condemnation.

YEAR'S CALAMITY OF FIRE.

The New York Commercial Bulletin finds that the fire losses in the United States and Canada the past year aggregate one hundred and fifty-six million, four hundred and forty-five thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five, against one hundred and thirty-two million, seven hundred and four thousand, seven hundred and thirty-seven million, one hundred and sixteen thousand, one hundred and fifty in 1893. The figures of 1891 were of almost unprecedented proportions. They stirred the insurance companies to activity in the way of advancing rates, and they even asked President Harrison to call public attention, in his message to congress, to the enormous waste which was thus being inflicted on the country. But the next year saw only a small reduction in the total, and this year the figures mount up to much higher terms. It has been at once estimated that the panic and business depression are responsible for the large gain in losses in 1892-increasing what the underwriters call the moral hazard of the

business from causes which everybody understands. But the Bulletin's comparison by months shows that such is not materially the case. The panic and depression were confined mainly to the last six months of the year; and during this time the fire losses aggregated only seventy million dollars against some eighty-six million dollars in the first six months. Moreover, the losses of the last half of 1893 exceeded the record for the same period of 1891 and of 1892 by only two or three millions.

While this is of course very gratifying, we have yet to face the more serious fact that losses from fires in the United States are increasing at a much more rapid rate than population or property growth would justify, even on the basis of no particular improvement in building, construction and fire fighting appliances. It is such an increase, in fact, that any continued depreciation of values which may attend trade depressions and which must to some extent increase the moral hazard of insurance, has little perceptible effect. The failure to arrest in greater measure this annual sweep of the flames through the costly works of human skill and labor and self-denial is not only a national calamity, but is becoming a national disgrace.

CARLISLE TO SELL BONDS.

Within two months there will inevitably be a crisis for the present administration and so also for the government under the control of the administration which will dwarf every other matter before congress or before the people and which will make the Wilson bill or any similar bill the most absurd bill possible. The administration is living along in the hope that matters will become better and it is making no provision for the probability of their becoming worse. But if things go on without the application of any measure to prevent the inevitable future there will speedily come a time when will be too late to avert a catastrophe which will simply make smithereens out of the Democratic policy. The present indications are plain enough.

The balance in the treasury is now about eighty-eight million dollars. The last statement shows that about eleven million dollars of this consists of unavailable silver coin. The real working balance is then only about seventy-seven million dollars, which is gold, and this is what remains of the one hundred million dollar gold reserve held since 1879 for the redemption of the legal tender notes. In other words, for all expenses which exceed the current revenues the government must pay out of this already dangerously diminished gold reserve, for it has not another available dollar.

Even to make so good a statement as this the payment of every possible debt of the government is being deferred. Some persons who have claims against the government cannot get their money and so a small floating debt is accumulating in this way. New York banks which have deposited mutilated notes for redemption have been induced to accept due bills instead of withdrawing new notes. Disbursing officers' balances have been reduced to the lowest possible point.

That gold in the treasury is at this moment the only thing that stands behind our entire currency and guarantees its payment. How long can a dwindling reserve guarantee? There might not be danger if the administration showed either the disposition or the ability to apply wise and efficient remedies. But those who are watching their money and so a small floating debt is accumulating in this way. New York banks which have deposited mutilated notes for redemption have been induced to accept due bills instead of withdrawing new notes. Disbursing officers' balances have been reduced to the lowest possible point.

Since the repeal of the Sherman law all the currency except, of course, the gold coin of the national bank notes, which are based on government bonds, has fallen upon the gold reserve for its redemption on a gold standard. Besides the \$300,000,000 legal tender notes there are \$725,000,000 of other currency or altogether over \$1,000,000,000 of currency depending for its integrity upon that \$77,000,000 now left in the treasury and sure of further depletion. Now, instead of meeting the question pressed on it by these facts, what is the administration doing? To be sure, Secretary Carlisle has with a forced show of complacency agreed to a bond issue of \$30,000,000, to make good the depleted reserves, running ten years on a practically three per cent. basis. Congress has not yet taken cognizance of the danger.

Instead of meeting the question before the government is brought with a sharp turn the leaders are endeavoring to force upon its consideration a bill which, upon the confession of its sponsor, reduces revenue seventy-five million dollars on the present basis of importation. Here is the treasury already behind thirty million dollars, to say nothing of deferred payments already due, with not a cent of available money except what is left of the gold reserve to meet monthly deficits. And the ways and means committee is forcing through a bill to decrease the revenue seventy-five million dollars, and endeavoring to make up for a part of the loss by taxing incomes, cigarettes and playing cards.

It is a spectacle which is absurd enough to make the nation laugh the Democratic leaders out of congress were it not such a terribly serious matter for the nation's financial integrity and material prosperity. How long need such operations as this go on at Washington to convince an indulgent people that a party wholly at sea over its policy, its members struggling themselves over the incidents while they are indifferent or oblivious to the storm that is getting ready to burst over the treasury, is unfit for such a trust? How much shall we have to pay for confiding ourselves to the tender mercies of the pretentious reformers of the campaign of 1892? How many millions?

A BOSTON WOMAN has offered to Trinity church, of which she is a member, a costly altar redens, in memory of her mother, who also was a member there. There is opposition from many members on the ground that a redens is a departure from the low church position of Trinity. Just why this thing should signify high church tendencies it would be hard to show. It is nothing but an ornamental screen, in wood or stone, placed behind the altar or communion table, where it sits close to the wall, and whose carvings are sometimes purely architectural, but often highly wrought

with symbolical designs. There is no superstition attached to it. It is a mere piece of adornment.

MAYOR HOPKINS, of Chicago, has done the right thing in deciding that able-bodied men who seek public relief but refuse to do a reasonable amount of work when it is offered to them, shall not be permitted to remain in the city. Their presence there would simply take from deserving unfortunate aid which is sorely needed. The healthy man who, when work is offered him, rejects it with scorn will find no spot in this country where his room will not be more welcome than his presence.

It WILL gratify Scrantonians to know that the contemplated semi-centennial fund for Wyoming seminary lacks only \$10,000 of completion. Professor Haze, who has its collection in charge, has not yet visited Scranton, but will doubtless do so in time to permit our generous citizens to lay on the cap sheet.

MINOR FACTS AND FANCIES.

It will perhaps interest Colonel James A. Swetzel, of the Hazleton "Plain-Speaker," to know that while his missionary effort at Harrisburg, last session, in behalf of Hazleton county, was being warmly outgreeted, the Wilkes-Barre Record contained an editorial concluding with the words: "We cheerfully wish the projectors of the scheme success and hope they never will be sorry for leaving us." This was the final sentence of a strong endorsement of the proposed new county of Hazle, and was not the only favorable remark uttered during that fight by our esteemed Wilkes-Barre contemporary. This explanation is rendered necessary by the Hazleton Plain-Speaker's present editorial ignorance on a subject concerning which it seemingly pretends to have a monopoly of information.

The Philadelphia Press administers a wholesome rebuke to the Democratic organs when it brands as "ridiculous" their attempt to make it appear that Galusha A. Grow is a sympathizer with the Populist cause. Continuing, it says that "the only cause they offer for their allegation is an incident which occurred in Scranton some months ago, and which when correctly told acquiesces Mr. Grow of the remotest suspicion of having anything to do with the Populist cause. Mr. Grow was written to by somebody or other in Scranton, who signed himself chairman, asking him to make a speech in that city. Mr. Grow, having no personal experience with the writer, presumed very naturally that it was a Republican meeting to which he had been invited and he accepted. He was so well known and his position so well understood that the suspicion never entered his mind that he would be expected to address any but a Republican meeting. It happened, however, but entirely unknown to Mr. Grow—that the man who had signed himself as chairman represented a Populist organization, and a Populist meeting was wisely advertised with Mr. Grow as the speaker."

"When Mr. Grow reached Scranton on the day of the proposed meeting and discovered the fact he was profoundly indignant, and in that blunt and unmistakable language which he knows how to use, he expressed his resentment of what he felt was a trick, and which there is now exceedingly good reason to believe certain Democrats were concerned in. Mr. Grow did not speak at the meeting, of course. There was never the slightest hesitation about his course from the moment he became acquainted with the facts. The whole political career of Mr. Grow is a sufficient denial of the assertion of the Democratic organs, and their indecent attempt of the Democratic newspapers to discredit him defies itself. He has always in his speeches and in his official acts manifested the strongest sympathy with the cause of the farmers and with labor, but it has been in a practical and rational way, and not by accepting and approving the various and sometimes dangerous aims that have now been advanced. Although it is more than thirty years since Mr. Grow retired from congress he has since been before the public enough to make it impossible that his views on the subject should be distorted, and they cannot be misrepresented by any Democratic paper in Pennsylvania save by the grossest ignorance or a wilful purpose to deceive and cheat its readers."

Of a piece with this effort at misrepresentation is the "free coal" lie which Democratic newspapers are carrying on with incessant just now. Mr. Grow's championship of a readjustment of the bituminous schedules before the Republican ways and means committee, which framed the law that Mr. Grow had in view the expediency of a reciprocity arrangement with Canada. His belief that the commercial interests of the United States and Canada are by nature one and inseparable is shared by many eminent fellow-protectionists. Whether or no the arrangement he desired was then practicable, without political union also is an open question. The Republican members of the ways and means committee evidently thought not; and their decision was cheerfully acquiesced in by Mr. Grow, so far, at least as existing relations were then concerned.

All Together, for Grow and Victory.

Wilkes-Barre Record.  
We want 350,000 Republican majority next month. We want it as a protest against the policy of the present administration, and as a warning to our representatives in congress which they will be compelled to heed. Such a majority by the second state in the Union will inspire Republicans all over the country with renewed hope, so that when the presidential campaign opens they will be prepared to rescue the government from the hands of the men who now seem bent upon its destruction. "For Grow and Victory," is the cry.

Make It Significant and Impressive.

Philadelphia Press.  
Let us call a rally along the line. The Republican candidate for congressman-at-large is one to inspire confidence and deserving the enthusiastic support of every Republican not only, but of every man who believes in Pennsylvania, her resources, her industries and her people. Let us no matter what may have been his partisan ship in the past, join in making a victory significant for its patriotism and impressive in its results. Let Pennsylvania speak with a voice that must be heard and must be heeded.

Lillicoak's Dinner Party.

Lebanon Record.  
Grover Cleveland still withholds dispatch "No. 70." Perhaps that is the one in which Queen Lil invited him to dine with her on the provisional government, stuffed and roasted.

THE BEST OF MEDICINES.

A laugh grows stout,  
A frown grows thin,  
When laugh goes out,  
Old frown goes in.

I'm told that even the wisest men,  
Enjoy a good laugh now and then;  
There's one I know—the hypocrite—  
Who deems it wrong to laugh outright;  
Which is, think you, the greater sin—  
A hearty laugh or heartless grin?  
The true—deny it if you can—  
A laugh was given alone to man,  
Ten thousands ply on that wight  
Who won't enjoy his honest right?  
Come, raise your heart with laughing,  
—Gle—

A laugh won't spoil your piety,  
We read of his disciples—  
At times were merry—laughed most gay—  
It needs be so—with care and strife—  
A hearty laugh gives zest to life;  
When I can burst aloud—Ha! Ha!  
Old wrinkled care bids me—"Ta! Ta!"  
Grant us, Oh! love—those goddess fair—  
More laughs and joy—less frowns and care—  
—George Coraway, in the Wilkes-Barre Record.

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Alaska Seal Capes, .....	50.00
Mink Capes, .....	50.00
Brown Marten Capes, .....	35.00

CAPES 22 INCHES DEEP.

Astrakhan Capes, 22 inches deep.....	\$10.00
Baltic Sea Capes, .....	13.00
Electric Seal Capes, .....	15.00
French Conny Capes, .....	15.00
Mink Capes, .....	50.00
Brown Marten Capes, .....	35.00
Monkey Capes, .....	25.00

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Boys' Fine Cloth and Jersey Suits, worth \$5; now \$3.49.

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