the Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition.

lished at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Pub-lishing Company. York Office: Tribune Building, Frank S. Gray, Manager.

& P. KINGSBURY, PRES. AND GEN'L MOR. W. W. DAVIS, Business Manages. W. W. DAVIS, Business Manages. W. W. YOUNGS, Aby. Mana's.

TRE WEERLY TRIBUNE, ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY, CONTAINS TWEIVE HANDSONE Pages, with an Abundance of News, Firthon, and Well-Edited Miscellany. For Thosa Who Cannot Take The Daily, For Bully, the Weekly Is Recommended as the Best Bargain Going. Only \$1 a Year, in Advance.

THE TRIBUNE Is for Sale Daily at the D., L. and W.



SCRANTON, APRIL 20, 1895.

THE SCRANTON OF TODAY.

Come and inspect our city. Elevation above the tide, 740 feet. Extremely healthy.
Estimated population, 1895, 163,000.
Registered voters, 20,599.
Value of school property, \$900,000.
Number of school children, 12,000. Average amount of bank deposits, \$10,-

000,000. It's the metropolis of northeastern Penn-Can produce electric power cheaper than

Niagara. No better point in the United States at which to establish new industries.

Population in 1879. 35,000
Population in 1880. 46,850
Population in 1890. 75,215
Population in 1894 (estimated). 103,000 And the end is not yet.

A state tax of 24 cents per barrel on beer is now suggested as a school-fund revenue-raiser. If revenue can be raised in no other way sufficient to meet the expense of free schools, let us have a beer tax. It would probably not materially affect the consumer,

More Income Tax Kinks.

The decision that royalties from coal leases are not taxable while profits from the mining and sale of coal are. newly illustrates the haphazard character of the Populistic Income tax. Thus, the owner of land who contributes nothing but perhaps the accident of ownership to the coal industry, escapes scot free, whereas the operator, who risks his time, his money and his energies, besides giving employment to hundreds of workmen and adding materially to the general welfare, is made to pay a direct tax upon his enterprise coal; but in the main it is probably true little else than to draw his rentals, and gives back to the community little in way of reciprocated benefits beyond his household expenditures.

The difference between this type of lease-holder and the active coal operator is precisely the difference between the drone and the busy bee. The drone does little or nothing to quicken enterprise or multiply opportunities for the employment of labor; yet under the beautiful adjustment of Mr. Cleveland's pet income tax, the drone is encouraged in his inactivity and the busy bee is "held up" and made to deliver a percentage of his lately meager profits. To be sure, in almost any other business than the coal business, the operator could get back the amount of his income tax by marking up the retail price of his commodity and thus putting the tax directly on the shoulder of the consumer. And even in the coal business, should it soon reach a normal condition. this is probably what would occur, to the infinite confounding of those who have argued that the income tax was a direct tax on wealth.

As a matter of fact, the income tax would have been a final tax on wealth only in the case of the very persons whom the Supreme court has liberated -that is, the owners of tenements and the holders of leases. For obvious reasons, these could with difficulty charge back the amount of their tax upon their tenants. Nearly all other persons falling within the tax's scope can, and no doubt will, charge their tax back in this way. Thus the income tax, so far as it has any vitality remaining in it, will become in practical effect a direct tax utterly contrary to the spirit of democratic institutions, and explicable only on the basis of gross ignorance or malice on the part of those who enacted it.

Having mulcted them with the income tax, Mr. Cleveland is shrewd in trying to compensate the so-called "gold bugs" by means of a single gold standard.

editorials, says that both the ex-presi-They both believe that the commercial

be coined in this country, but the \$565 .-000,000 of gold now in the United States would either go abroad or cease to be money because of the premium it would command-a change which the best informed believe would paralyze the business and industry of the country." There is considerable difference between this position and Mr. Cleveland's stand for gold monometallism.

The Philadelphia Record thinks that "honest bimetallists of the sort who helieve in putting a dollar's worth of silver into a silver dollar are as scarce as hen's teeth." If the Record will wait until one year from next November, we hope to be able to show it a clear mafority of such himetallists in the United States.

Colonel Hitchcock's Letter.

We present, on another page, an ineresting defense of gold monometallism by Colonel F. L. Hitchcock, of this city. It is well worthy of perusal by all who wish to gain information upon a monetary problem is before the house. The people, we believe, are eager to be instructed. We shall gladly give space to any reasonable expression of opinion

swer them by asking other questions. ve shall ask if he thinks there is sufficlent gold in all the world to perform the money function of the world? That, really, it seems to us, is the fundamental question. Is it desirable to have, as a single standard, a money minds in advance of hearing the eviwhich the few men in our great mone. dence, which is not quite fair to the tary centers can "corner," and thus give to it, from time to time, an artificial value? Under the policies perpetrated by our gold standard president, exports have fallen, imports have grown, and where we used to have gold flowing into our country, we now have it flowing out again; or held here by the payment of fat subsidies to foreign syndicates. Is that desirable?

If not, then one of three possible policies will have to be adopted in hope of bettering our present condition. The first is to go to a gold standard en tirely, thus doing away with our present silver money except in subsidiary coinage. This is the Cleveland policy. The second is to wait for an international agreement which shall fix a ratio between gold and silver and thus render expedient the coinage of both metals, to be used interchangeably. This is the policy of many Republicans. The third plan is to shut foreign silver out by a tariff and coin our own silver at an established ratio toward gold. This is the much-abused Cameron plan. We do not believe the fourth alternative of silver monometallism to be either de- ed. This appeal ought to receive a sirable or likely.

Mr. Cleveland's notion is that all who dissent from his single standard idea that so far as this city is concerned, it are enemies of the public welfare. Yet it was Mr. Cleveland and his party who created nine-tenths of the mischief from | CLEVELAND A FALSE PROPHET and thrift. There are many owners of which our country is now suffering. It From the Irish World, coal lands who are also producers of was he and his party who started the recent hue and cry against silver until a silver standard dollar, once good the ing into the dim vista of the future, world over, is now more or less distrade; who, by their reckless handling of the government revenues, scared business and caused money to become "tight;" and who, with gold flowing out of the country in consequence of their the efflux by subsidizing foreign bankers not to draw more gold out. The Republican party, having once frankly declared for bimetallism, will now, we should fancy, hardly go to Grover Cleveland for instruction in finance.

> Neat and natty as a new Easter bonnet, our clever pictorial contemporary, Scranton Life, this morning makes its initial bow, in an issue full of brightness from the dainty illuminated front cover to the last word on the final page. Life announces that it will not give way to personal innuendoes nor malicious debt-paying power of the nation is shown by the following comparison between the gossip, but will instead simply aim to amount of cotton and wheat it would have entertain and please. Upon such a taken to discharge the national debt in 1866 and the amount it would take to do basis, and under its present skilful it now. The national debt in 1866 was \$2,management Life ought to live long and

Opening Foreign Markets.

Democracy, it will be remembered, promised that it would give to Americans "the markets of the world" in exchange for its scheme of lowered tariff duties. Mr. E. J. Gibson, in the Philadelphia Press, shows how rapidly we are at present capturing the "markets of the world." Our exports for March, he says, aggregated \$64,875,007. For the corresponding month last year the aggregate was \$70,607,500, showing a loss of \$5,732,493 in exports for that one month under the Wilson bill as compared with the conditions that existed a year ago. For the nine months of the fiscal year the exports were \$86,567,160 less than for the corresponding period in the last fiscal year. That is the way the Wilson bill is "opening foreign markets."

The imports tell a still worse story. For the month of March there was an increase in imports over the same month a year ago of \$3,739,182, and for The Indianapolis Journal, to which the nine months of the fiscal year the General Harrison often contributes imports have increased \$54,655,443. Thus the Wilson bill has opened our markets dent and Governor McKinley "are in- to foreigners to the extent of \$54,655,443, telligent and consistent bimetallists, and has at the same time closed foreign markets to our products to the exworld should make both metals full tent of \$86,567,166, making a total loss money at a fixed coinage ratio which to the United States in its foreign trade they believe will make the coin unit of of \$141,222,609 in less than nine months. one metal as valuable as that of the The excess of exports for the month of other. It is probable that both are op- March a year ago was \$5,151,875, while posed to the free and unlimited coin- this year there is an excess of imports age of silver by the United States alone, of \$4,419,800. In February the excess of because they are convinced that, upon a ratio of 16 to 1, the American silver increased to \$4,419,800, showing an increased to \$4,419,800, dollar will not have the purchasing crease in the excess of imports over ex-

steady increase in the adverse balance of trade, such as took place under the Walker tariff bill, must be expected under the Wilson act. And sooner or later he suspects that this must be met with an exportation of gold, or else by the further sale abroad of bonds.

And yet it is the same president who forced this condition upon the country that now assumes to declare, in direct violation of his party's platform, that a single gold standard constitutes the only "honest" money. Have the American people not yet paid sufficiently for the pleasure of having Mr. Stephen Grover Cleveland pilot them into economic bogs?

The point is opportunely made by ex-Congressman Flood in the May Chautauquan that no important legislation affecting money or tariff can be exnected of the Fifty-fourth congress. The house will be Republican, the control of the senate Populistic and the president, so far as classified, will subject of growing public interest. The probably still be a Democrat. Therefore little partisan legislation need be feared, and business will have three interval, therefore, we perceive a good concerning this question.

So far as the colonel's questions are concerned, if he will permit us to ancongress assembles to move intelligently toward some definite legislation. Let them study it, however, before passing judgment upon it. The great trouble, at any rate with some eastern people, is that they have made up their other side.

> The Philadelphia Record, after saying that the hope of an international bimetallic agreement is all moonshine, proceeds to remark: "There is no question that this country has a strong interest in the appreciation of silver, which is so important a product of its mines; but it is certain that this country alone cannot change the existing relations between the two metals." If this country "alone cannot change the existing relations between the two forms a permanent base for repaintmetals" and the other nations will not, does the Record mean that they will not be changed at all?

Mrs. J. Hewitt Broaddus, of Ewing, Neb., who is indorsed by the best citizens of her home community, has caused to be circulated in the east another earnest appeal for assistance in behalf of the starving families of Ewing and its vicinity. They literally lack, she says, the barest necessaries of life and see no hope of improvement until next summer's crops are harvestsubstantial answer; and we believe, from what we know of Scrantonians,

Whether dealing with the tariff or the financial question, Cleveland always assume the role of the prophet, and, look us what dire calamities will result if his credited; who sacrificed our balance of ing friends, Morgan, Rothschild, etc., have told him that the best possible thing for the country would be the demonetization of silver. With the white metal out of the way, every gold dollar would have its pur-chasing power increased, and as a consequence, every producer of wealth, whether of the country in consequence of their he is a farmer on his farm or wage worker legislative blundering, now try to dam in workshop, mill or factory, will have to give more of the results of his labor for the dollar, which would be enhanced in value by the adoption of the financial system advocated by Grover Cleveland. The loss entailed by the producers would be the exact measure of the gains made by the class who live on interest and the cleve manipulating of money.

How far the country has already traveled toward financial ruin, through the adoption of the financial policy Cleveland champions, will be shown by a little lig-uring. Two of the greatest staples by which our foreign obligations are dis-charged are cotton and wheat. The prices of both have steadily gone down eve since silver was practically demonstized in 1873. How this fact has affected the 000,000,000; paid principal, interest and premium, \$4,350,000,000; 1894, balance due in dollars, about \$900,000,000; 1866, could have been paid in cotton, 14,184,000 bales; paid principal, interest, etc., in cotton, 94,-690,000 bales, 1894, balance due in cotton, at been paid in wheat, 1,007,000,000 bushels: paid principal, interest, etc., in wheat, 2,054,000,000 bushels.

Thus, after paying in cotton nearly seven times the original amount of the national debt, the American people still owe in cot-ton, nearly four times the original debt. It would take twice as much wheat to pay off the national debt today as it would have taken the year after the war closed, although in the intervening twenty-nine years we have paid in principal and interest four times the amount of wheat which would have been sufficient to liquidate the national debt twelve months after Lee surrendered to Grant. As in the last analysis, it is the great staples like cotton, wheat and other farm products which pay our foreign debts, we can readily see how this country has been robbed by failing prices, due to the demonetization of silver. Our loss has been Europe's gain. England, for instance, obtained her raw materials and food supplies at much cheaper rates than she would have to pay if the purchasing power of gold had not been increased through the financial policy which Grover Cleveland would like to see

We Need a Stable Dollar. From the Rochester Post-Express. An example will illustrate the difference between monometallism and our system as it stands. The treasury of the United States is run on a monometallic basis gold on \$162,000,000 in bonds, in order to keep from bankruptcy. The business of the country is run or our composite sys-tem of gold, silver and legal tender paper, tem of gold, silver and legal tender paper, and there is no difficulty beyond the gen-eral business depression from which we are rapidly recovering. If the business of the country had been put on a monometallic basis, a thing for which certain people were scheming, gold would have been simply unattainable except at a ruinous premium, and there would have been a general smash. There is danger in every dollar will not have the purchasing crease in the excess of imports over expower in the necessaries of life which ports of over \$1,500,000 for March as the gold dollar has, and that as a result compared with February. This, in Mr. dark as a per phrase that "no dollar has, and that as a result compared with February. This, in Mr. dark as a per phrase that "no dollar can be too good for the working man;" but any dollar is altogether too "good"

for him that costs more labor than he can

Protect the Witness.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A court is the sanctuary of justice, and next to the sanctuary of God it should be the most sacred of all places in any com munky. It should be a place where every honest man and woman can appear as a witness with perfect assurance of respect and of absolute freedom from affront; and every lawyer, as a sworn officer of the court, should aid, or be compelled to aid, in making the court room a place where justice is judicially administered. There should be no cause for hesitation on the part of any self-respecting man or woman to enter the court as a witness.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.47 a. m. for Saturday, April 20, 1895.

3

Moon rises 3.37 a. m. A child born this day will observe that the most successful minister often has difficulty in keeping the devil out of his choir. the words there would be no sacred music A new spring bonnet will often neutralize many glaring vocal defects in an of-

The first straw hat to appear upon our streets this season reclined upon the brow of a man from Minooka. What's the matter with the fashion leaders of Green Ridge?

time day, waste your time mourning for lost "Schedule A." Just imagine, ye hopeful, how sad you would feel To find yourself "queered" by the hay-

DAINT cracks.—It

often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil.

Strictly Pure White Lead

ing and never has to be burned or scraped off on account of scaling or cracking. It is always smooth and clean. To be sure of getting strictly pure white lead, purchase any of the following brands:

"Beymer-Bauman." "Davis-Chambers, 'Pahnestock," 'Armstrong & McKelvy."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a consent Send us a postal card and get our book on saints und color-card, free; it will probably save ou a good many dollars. NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York,

Parlor Furniture

Our Stock of Fine, Up-to-Dat

Parlor Furniture

Is simply immense and prices at which a parlor can now be furnished by us are remarka-

Think of it-A fine, highly polished Suit, covered in good Silk Tapestry, at

De Our entire stock of this spring's Baby Carriages at cost.

Hill & Connell,

We Have Just Opened Our First Import Order of

HAVILAND & CO.

If you want a nice Dinner or Tea Set we have it. If you expect to buy a

BABY CARRIAGE

See our line before you purchase. We can save you money.

THE

CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., [LIMITED.]

422 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

THE WEBER PIANO

not to tell.



BAZAAR.

WHY THEY FAIL

On reading the statistics on business, the fact is learned that 98 per cent. of merchants fail. WHY?

"One cause of many fallures, (You need not look for more), is the LOW price in the windows. And the HIGH price in the store."

Just to show that the moral of the above does not apply to us, we will say-and our language is plain—that whenever you find anything outside our place that we cannot duplicate inside, just take the store, we will have no further use for it. Special for

ONE WEEK

UNLESS SOONER SOLD OUT.

AT SILK COUNTER.

LOT 1. Best quality Washable Kai-Kai Silks, not the kind that you can sift peas through. 29 CENTS.

LOT 2. Single Warp Surah Silks, all shades, regular 50c quality, only 35 CENTS. LOT 3. Best Double Warp Yarn Dyed Twilled Silks, over 25 shades, regular 75-

cent quality, only 50 CENTS. LOT 4. Satin Glace Stripes in the White Ground, a lovely fabric for Waists and Children's Dresses, washable, 49 CENTS.

LOT 5. Special Designs of Printed 24-inch Habitues Silks, of extra weight and quality, made expressly for us; every design a work of art; only

LOT 6. 23 pieces of 24-inch Fancy Figured Taffeta Silks from the E. S. Jaffray Receiver's Sale; usual 85c. quality; while they last 65 CENTS.

TO LOOK HIS BEST?

Then you should visit our Children's Department, now on ground floor, that has all the outfits that the word implies for Juvenile wear. Ask for anystyle and price. Careful attention to any special orders.

THE SAMTERS." SQUARE DEALING CLOTHIERS,



Consequently they must run easier than any other wheel. Call and examine them.

C. M. FLOREY 222 WYOMING AVENUE,

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

AYLESWORTH'S The Finest in the City.

The latest improved furnishings and apparatus for keeping meat, butter and eggs.

223 Wyoming Ave. *******

MT. PLEASANT

Coal of the best quality for domestic ase, and of all sizes, delivered in any part of the city at lowest price.

Orders left at my Office
NO. 118 WYOMING AVENUE,
Rear room, first floor, Third National Bank, or sent by mail or telephone to the nine, will receive prompt attention.

Special contracts will be made for the tale and delivery of Buckwheat Coal.

WM. T. SMITH. -The secret is out. Not only do they say we do wahsing for a living, but that we do it well. So keep it going. Tell everybody you see, but tell them

EUREKA .. LAUNDRY 322 Washington Ave.

HATTERS AND FURNISHERS,

GUARDIN' HOSE

A fact. You have to guard some hose so carefully that the task becomes a burden. It rots and falls to pieces after a little use. Not so ours. The best that's made is the kind we sell. Stands any pressure your water can put on it. Will last for years. Ferhaps your lawn needs fertilizer. We have it, and seed and rake and mower.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO., Washington Ave

Boston Hot House Cucum-

bers, Ripe Tomatoes, Asparagus, Mushrooms, Rhubarb, Cauliflower, Water Cress, Brussels Sprouts.

Blue Point Oysters, Large, Medium and Little Neck Clams. Mussels, Scallops, Prawn, Large Assortment of Fresh Fish.

SON

PIERCE'S .. MARKET.

Penn Avenue.

ALBANY

DENTISTS.

OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

ROOF TINNING AND SOLDERING

DR. HILL &

Fine Stationery Blank Books, Office Supplies.

EDISON'S MIMEOGRAPH

TYPE WRITERS' SUPPLIES

STEEL AND COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

REYNOLDS BROS.,

Stationers and Engravers,

April 19, 1895.

317 LACKAWANNA AVE.

We Have Moved to No. 121 North Washington Avenue, Next First Presbyterian Church

> New Store, New Styles, New Prices, and We Want You for a New Customer.

FURNITURE DEALERS.



Set teeth, \$5.50; best set, \$3; for gold caps and teeth without plates, called crown and bridge work, call for prices and refer-ences. TONALGIA, for extracting teeth without pain. No ether. No gas. done away with by the use of HARTof ingredients well-known to all. It can be applied to tin, galvanized tin, sheet iron roofs, also to brick dwellings, which will prevent absolutely any crumbling, cracking or breaking of the brick. It will outlast tinning of any kind by many years, and it's cost does not exceed one-lifth that of the cost of tinning, is sold by the job or pound. Contracts taken by