

The Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition. Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company, 111 Broadway, New York City.

E. P. KINGSBURY, Pres. and Gen'l. Man. H. H. RIPPLE, Sec'y and Treas. L. V. S. RICHARD, Editor. W. W. DAVIS, Business Manager. W. W. YOUNG, Adv. Manager.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

"Printers' Ink," the recognized journal for advertising rates, rates THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE as the best advertising medium in the Northeastern Pennsylvania. "Printers' Ink" knows.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Issued Every Saturday, contains Twelve Illustrations, with an abundance of news, fiction, and a full editorial. For those who cannot take THE DAILY TRIBUNE, the Weekly is recommended as the best bargain being. Only 15 c. a year, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE is for Sale Daily at the D. L. and W. Station at Hoboken.



SCRANTON, APRIL 22, 1895.

THE SCRANTON OF TODAY.

Come and inspect our city. Elevation above the tide, 740 feet. Extremely healthy. Estimated population, 1895, 100,000. Registered voters, 25,000. Value of school property, \$800,000. Number of school children, 12,000. Average amount of bank deposits, \$10,000,000. It's the metropolis of northeastern Pennsylvania. Can produce electric power cheaper than Niagara. No better point in the United States at which to establish new industries. See how we grow: Population in 1860, 9,233. Population in 1870, 25,000. Population in 1880, 45,529. Population in 1890, 75,215. Population in 1900, estimated, 100,000. And the end is not yet.

Life imprisonment at hard labor, as a penalty for murder, would probably reduce the present large percentage of homicides in this county where evidently death sentences do not.

Scranton's Debt of Honor.

Entirely apart from the merits and the deserving of the Thirteenth regiment, there is an important reason why Scrantonians should do all in their power to insure the success of the new armory project, by according a liberal patronage to the benefit presentations, this week, of the thrilling war drama, "Allatona." It is a well-known fact that the popularity of Scranton as a convention city has been seriously hampered by the lack of a hall suitable for the accommodation of large gatherings of persons. Although our city possesses in abundance every other requisite for the successful entertainment of great bodies of visitors, it has long felt the need of a large auditorium. A new armory, such as it is intended to construct if funds are forthcoming, would correct this omission, and be in this sense an important addition to the city's resources.

It is not necessary to go further from home than to Wilkes-Barre to find an instructive example of the many advantages of a handsome and commodious building of this kind. The armory of the Ninth regiment in that city serves not only as a place of drilling and maneuvering, but also as the site of many and various delightful social concourses of people; one time brought together in staid-doffed competitions or in the pleasant rivalries of the saengerfest; another time collected in political mass meeting; and perchance a third time drawn together to hear the entrancing music of a Sousa or a Thomas. If the citizens of Wilkes-Barre had lacked this fine auditorium during the past few years, they would have been deprived of very many pleasurable occasions that have added materially to their welfare and happiness. From this point of view alone, the new armory project in this city is deserving of the cordial and substantial support of every public-spirited Scrantonian; and though judged by this standard only, the project would be a profitable investment.

But this is only a portion of the case for a new armory in our city. No thoughtful citizen of Scranton can fail to appreciate that a large debt is owed by him to the Thirteenth regiment as a military organization. It not only promises protection to his life and property should trouble fall upon the community; but, in times of peace, it carries the fame of Scranton enterprise and alertness to thousands of ears which would otherwise lack that valuable information. Mention the best regiment in the National Guard of the United States, and without question you will suggest Scranton. Speak of the best team of sharpshooters in the country, and once more you advertise Scranton. Allude, finally, to the most progressive chief and staff of regimental officers to be found in any military organization in the world, and if you do not openly name Scranton, you will at least strongly hint at it.

This city, we repeat, owes it to the Thirteenth regiment to make the new armory an overwhelming success, and now is the time for the debt to be paid.

Another first degree murder verdict and another first degree murder, both occurring in the same day, form a coincidence which we shall let the philosophers explain.

We learn from the Philadelphia Press that prominent administration Democrats at Washington are preparing to circulate Hon. Charles Emory Smith's recent speech on the financial question. We suppose, of course, that this refers

to the first three-quarters of that speech, wherein Mr. Smith, contrary to the last national Republican platform, upheld gold monometallism. The last quarter, being devoted to a lukewarm defense of bimetalism, would no doubt prove unacceptable to single standard Democrats, although it might well be circulated by bimetalists as an anti-dote.

The Wilkes-Barre Leader thinks that John M. Garman did a wise thing when he introduced at the Democratic state committee meeting the other day the resolution cordially endorsing the financial policy of President Cleveland and approving his efforts to maintain a safe, sound and stable currency. The "financial" policy of President Cleveland, whereby bonds worth 120 were sold to a British syndicate at 104 1/2, in order to bribe that syndicate not to drain more gold out of this country, certainly needs endorsing by some one. It will never get an endorsement by the people.

Fair Play for the Coal Baron.

We do not remember ever to have seen in the Philadelphia Inquirer a less creditable expression than this, in its issue of last Saturday:

The wall of the individual coal producers over the demoralization in the anthracite trade and their talk of doing something to remedy matters add a picturesque touch to the anthracite situation. These individuals find things are vastly changed from the glories of the McLeod regime, when they lived like princes of the blood and rolled up ten years' normal profits in one. But now they get but \$1.89 for stove coal and \$2.70 for other sizes, and they cannot pay expenses and royalties on this basis. They are losing money. The Colorado colliery has already shut down because it cannot pay expenses and others will follow if the situation does not mend very soon, and the proprietors naturally protest very vigorously against being forced out of business. Their wrath is directed against the Reading because its managers decline to allow it to be bid any longer for their benefit. But what can the individuals do? They can't hurt anybody very much and their threat of turning over the business to the railroad that will haul it cheapest is rank nonsense. They will do a great deal of talking, but that is all their demonstration will amount to. Meanwhile efforts to adjust the percentages seem to have been abandoned and a disposition is growing to ignore the whole question.

If the common carriers would so adjust their charges for carrying newspapers that the Philadelphia Inquirer could not sell copies of its daily editions outside Philadelphia except at a direct loss, would it not "protest very vigorously" against being forced out of business? Would it not try its level best to secure a return of the newspaper business to normal and equitable conditions? This illustration only partly covers the present situation in the anthracite trade. The Inquirer has a large market near its own office. Even though the railroads should practically prevent it from selling papers outside Philadelphia except at a loss, it could yet reach many thousand subscribers within its city, railroads or no railroads. But the producers of anthracite coal sell only the merest fraction of their output to persons living near the mines. The element of haulage is practically indispensable to the conduct of a trade in hard coal. Hence the coal trade, even more than the newspaper trade, is at the mercy of the railroads.

What is the result? The railroads which own coal mines, finding that they must have ready money, proceed to sell their coal at a loss, in the belief that they can more than compensate themselves for that loss by the profit of haulage. Thus rates are cut, competing sales agents have to meet the cut, and the brunt of the damage falls on the individual operator, who has no railroad to return a freight profit greater than the loss which he suffers through the unjustly lowered price of coal. Another aggravating feature of the situation is that while railroads will, in all probability, have business to do a century hence, the life of the anthracite coal business is necessarily confined within narrow limits. Thirty, fifty, seventy-five years hence there may be no coal to mine. Yet the men whose commodity is this steadily approaching exhaustion must meekly sustain unjust losses now, or else be lampooned by pet paragraphs on the city press and treated with disdain by figure-head presidents of mismanaged railroads.

Fair play for even the much-derided "coal baron!" Sacrifice him, and you sacrifice one of Pennsylvania's three greatest industries, besides throwing into idleness one-tenth of all the wage-earners employed in this commonwealth.

Unquestionably the largest cash offer ever made to writers of English fiction has been made by the Chicago Record, which will, under certain conditions, pay \$30,000 for original stories of mystery. The best story submitted in this novel competition will win for its author \$10,000, or about 7 1/2 cents a word, which ought to be a sufficient inducement to solicit a large offering of creditable manuscripts. The Chicago Record, under Victor F. Lawson's progressive management, has formed a habit of doing the right thing at the right time; and the present offer is obviously merely another manifestation of that habit.

Secretary Morton's Interview.

Secretary Morton, fresh from a conference with the president and therefore presumably voicing Mr. Cleveland's ideas, airily dismisses as impractical the hope of an international bimetallic agreement; and adds: "My own judgment is that we must sooner or later declare that the United States of America recognizes gold as the best and least fluctuating measure of value and medium of exchange which the commerce of civilization has thus far utilized." In other words, Mr. Morton would have the United States go unhesitatingly to a single gold standard; and since silver in his opinion is not a fit companion money for gold, it must, naturally, be eliminated from our currency. "The time for straddlers has

passed," Mr. Morton added. "Those who are for a sound currency on a gold basis ought to have the courage to say so and abide by the results of their declaration. It makes no difference to me whether a declaration of truth, either upon the tariff or the money question, temporarily drives votes from or allures them to us."

This is candid, firm and therefore to some extent praiseworthy. It clarifies the situation, removes doubt and enables the voter to see the exact difference between the Republican position and that of the Cleveland portion of the Democratic party. The latter, we take it, are now explicitly committed to gold monometallism. If gold is the best money, it cannot be corrupted by a dilution with worse money, hence it will have to be the only metallic money—save, perhaps, the coppers, nickels and dimes. The Cleveland policy, finding a dollar of silver in use in this country for every dollar of gold, would, according to Secretary Morton, strike down the silver, melt it, turn it into souvenirs or any other article, and do business with gold alone, or gold's paper representative. Thus at one clip, our currency would be contracted from \$1,200,000,000 to \$650,000,000 in round numbers; and every man who today owns the price of a day's work would, tomorrow, have to pay the price of two days' labor in order to cancel his debt; while every man who has a dollar out at interest would get back, in value, double his principal and interest. That is what the displacement of silver by gold would mean, at first. But it would mean even more, later on. The Morgan syndicate, which, for a consideration, recently agreed not to "corner" our gold and export it, would then soon renew the "cornering" process; those who had debts to pay—and every American is in some degree a debtor—would have to pay them in gold; and to get that gold he would have to pay the syndicate's own price for it.

The Republican party subscribes to no such vicious contract as this. It has pronounced for honest bimetalism; for more money per capita, rather than less; for legislation in the interest of the American masses rather than for the benefit of the London bankers; and it will next year, we doubt not, repeat that declaration in even more emphatic terms. Then the people will have to choose. Does any one doubt what that choice will be?

The most prosperous country in Europe today is France, notwithstanding its terrible ravagement in 1870. And France, it is instructive to note, has a bimetallic currency of \$40 per capita, to less than \$25 in the United States.

AN AMERICAN POLICY.

From James Dodson's recent speech. During the time that the McKinley law was in the hands of the committee of their way and means, the Hon. James G. Blaine, then secretary of state, was in one of the committee rooms at Washington and the effects of the bill were being discussed by the various officers of the government. He called attention to the many features of the bill that "would give more to many of the foreign countries than we could possibly get from them." He said: "Why give this without return to us? It is time we had an American policy; our foreign trade with foreign nations must be reciprocal." And his idea was so placed in the act of 1890 that it extended our commerce both at home and abroad.

In discussing the bimetallic question Mr. Blaine said: "On the much-veiled and long-mooted question as to a bimetallic or monometallic standard, I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly \$7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world, very equally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands."

Again he said: "I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the constitution; indeed, the money of the American people anterior to the constitution, which the great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no power to do so. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of having it enlarged."

Here is a Conservative Opinion.

Interview with Hon. W. R. Morrison. "If Germany invites a monetary conference, and that conference should reach an agreement for the restoration of silver, even in a limited way, it would doubtless satisfy the advocates in this country of unlimited silver, and they might no longer agitate the question. I think the country should do everything possible to bring about an international agreement looking to the rehabilitation of silver. If the issue finally comes, as it may come, between the gold monometallists on the one hand and the silver monometallists on the other hand, it will be time enough for the United States to consider the question of taking independent action looking to the free coinage of silver."

Hurray for Senator Call!

From the Wash. Star. When Senator Call, of Florida, who has taken an active interest in the Cuban cause, was asked if he considered it probable that the United States would take any steps looking to the recognition of Cuban independence he replied: "I thought this country should not only recognize the independence of the island, but

that it should guarantee the bonds of an independent government. He said that he had given Secretary Gresham his views on this point, but had not received any assurance from the secretary that such a course would be pursued.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1:40 a. m. for Monday, April 22, 1895.

Moon rises at 3:56 a. m.

A child born on this day should, under favorable conditions, be of cheerful disposition, and rejoice at being numbered among the offspring of the nineteenth century. If Grover Cleveland's "honest money," bond-creating, gold standard financial ideas, however, are carried out, the chances are ten to one that the son of this day will regret that he has been born at all.

Recent decisions of the intelligent jury are liable to create an impression that it is getting dangerous to commit murder in Lackawanna county.

The manner in which the festive local grocer keeps up with the procession as the prices of all go skyward would indicate that the wheels of petroleum trade are well lubricated. "The ancient talk about beauty being only 'skin deep' should be discarded altogether. Much of the beauty seen on our streets today is only kalsomine deep. The dear Scranton creature no bloomers will wear."

When out on her wheel for a spin; For although she hath features bewitching and fair, She doesn't want old folks to grin.

Ajacchus' Advice. Do not be discouraged at the dearth of good fish stories this season. Wait until the smoke editor begins operations! Keep on the shady side of the street, and use soft drinks to drown grief. Speculate not in wheat today. If you have money to burn start a paper.

REMEMBER there

are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other cheap materials. But the number of brands of genuine

Strictly Pure

White Lead

is limited. The following brands are standard "Old Dutch" process, and just as good as they were when you or your father were boys:

"Atlantic," "Beymer-Bauman," "Jewett," "Davis-Gladders," "Fahnestock," "Armstrong & McKelvey."

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 postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

Parlor Furniture

Our Stock of Fine, Up-to-Date Parlor Furniture

Is simply immense and prices at which a parlor can now be furnished by us are remarkably low.

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

\$25

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

Hill & Connell,

131 and 133 WASHINGTON AVE.

We have Just Opened Our First Import Order of

HAVILAND & CO.

FRENCH CHINA

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 GLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.,

[LIMITED.] 422 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

THE WEBER PIANO

GUERNSEY BROS.

224 WYOMING AVE.

GOLDSMITH'S 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 failures, (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 63 CENTS.
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.

DO YOU WANT A BOY 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 anything that a boy should wear, and we will be able to please you in fit, make, style and price. Careful attention to any special orders.

"THE SAMTERS," SQUARE DEALING CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND FURNISHERS,

SPALDING'S BICYCLES

ARE THE BEST COASTERS.



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 in the kind we sell. Stands any pressure your water can put on it. Will last for years. Perhaps your lawn needs fertilizer. We have it, and seed and rake and mower.

C. M. FLOREY,

222 WYOMING AVENUE, Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

AYLESWORTH'S MEAT MARKET

The Finest in the City.

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

223 Wyoming Ave.

MT. PLEASANT COAL

AT RETAIL. Coal of the best quality for domestic use, 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 mine, will receive prompt attention.

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

WM. T. SMITH.

The secret is out. Not only do they say we do washing for a living, but that we do it well. So keep it going. Tell everybody you see, but tell them not to tell.

EUREKA LAUNDRY,

322 Washington Ave.

Fine Stationery

Blank Books, Office Supplies.

EDISON'S MIMEOGRAPH

And Supplies. TYPE WRITERS' SUPPLIES

STEEL AND COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

REYNOLDS BROS.,

Stationers and Engravers, 317 LACKAWANNA AVE.

April 22, 1895.

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.

HULL & CO.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

DR. HILL & SON

ALBANY DENTISTS.

Set teeth, \$5.50; bent set, \$8; for gold caps and teeth without plates, called crown and bridge work, call for prices and references. TONALIA, for extracting teeth without pain. No ether. No gas.

PIERCE'S MARKET,

Penn Avenue.

ROOF THING AND SOLDERING

All done away with by the use of HARTMAN'S PATENT PAINT, which consists of ingredients well-known to all. It can be applied to tin, galvanized tin, sheet iron roofs, and 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 its cost does not exceed one-fifth that of the cost of tinning. It is sold by the job or pound. Contracts taken by

ANTON HARTMAN, 57 Birch St.

DEXTER SHOE CO.

150 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Special terms to Dealers.