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SCRANTON, DECEMBER 28, 1895.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Headquarters Republican state commit-tee, 1231 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1895. To the Republican Electors of Pennsyl

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by The Republicans of Pennsylvana, of their duly chosen representatives, will meet in state convention, Thursday, April 23, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the Opera House, city of Harrisburg, for the pur-pose of nominating two candidates for representatives at large in congress and thirty-two candidates for presidential electors, selecting eight delegates at large to the Republican national convention, and transacting such other business as may be Hy order of the state committee,

Attest: Jere B. Rex. W. R. Andrews,

Secretaries.

Representation in this convention will be the same as in the last state conven-tion.

It is high time that Grover's newlydisclosed Americanism took a step it the direction of alding the cause of Cuba. If he doesn't hugry Cuba will be free anyhow, and Uncle Sam's recognition will come too late.

An Incredible Supposition.

In marked contrast with the attempt of the Democratic minority in congress to delay the enactment of bills for the relief of the revenues and the currency is the Republican majority's promptness in insisting that there shall be no delay. The intimation in Washington dispatches that the president is behind the minority's attitude, because of the fact that he neither wishes to sign a protective tariff measure nor cares at this time, to run the political risk of refusing to approve bills which his own message proves to be necessary, is probably incorrect. Such an insinuation is equivalent to asserting that the president's whole course with reference to the Venezuelan discussion has been dictated not by patriotic but by political motives. Could such a statement be proved to be true of Mr. Cleveland. it would be sufficient to condemn him to universal obloquy as the first American executive who had utilized his country's foreign policy to further only personal and partisan ends.

Despite all Mr. Cleveland's past faults we prefer to believe him incapable of that. Those faults hitherto have been the faults of a strong-willed man led through prejudices to false but doubtless sincere conclusions. Inaccessible to the influence called public opinion, he has nevertheless permitted his judgment, at times, to be swayed by interested members of the select circle of his trusted personal friends; and in this way we account for most of his official mistakes. Had he trusted the plain people more and the scheming set of New York bankers, brokers, lawyers and promoters which has long guided his policy as president less, there would have been no such stain as the Hawalian policy of infamy on the record of his treatment of foreign affairs, and no Wilson bill, with its long train of costly disasters, to mar the retrospect of his domestic policy. That he has in this respect erred greatly cannot be denied; and the stubbornness of his persistence in discovered mistakes is

also a fact of record. But that any man occupying the position of president of the United States and possessing enough intellect to approximate to a correct realization of the powers, the responsibilities and the importance of that high office could in the knowledge of these things deliberately stoop to a policy of insincere lingoism after the fashion of the demagogue on the stump is to our mind inconceivable. Only one of all our presidents was intrinsically mean enough to descend so low, and he became president because of a fatality and, before he got through, was almost impeached. We therefore decline to believe that Grover Cleveland is at present playing simply the artful politician or that he will fall to meet the congress half way in the matter of approving emergency legislation obviously necessary for the welfare of the whole country.

Miss Canada should not get too saucy with her guns, her gunboats and her new military schools. These symptoms of giddiness might go on multiplying until Uncle Sam would really feel it a duty to society to tame the shrew.

Abuse of the Streets,

One of the things which requires a closer degree of attention from the municipal authorities than it has hitherto received is the practice of "scorching" in the streets. The majority of wheelmen we sensible and law-abiding in their use of the public thoroughfares, but this fact only throws into sharper relief the carelessness of the few who seem to think that pedestrians have no rights which a man on a bicycle is under obligation to respect.

Twice within a fortnight a certain gentlemen in this city has, to our knowledge, come almost within an inch of being run down and perhaps killed by lmen coasting at full speed down the steep grade on Madison avenue be- to the spirit of independence which is

tween Vine and Mulberry streets. His rife in Australia, especially in the Britexperience doubtless has happened to ish possessions of Tasmania and New others. The grade on this brick pave- Zealand, and also in South Africa, ment is such that no brake in the world when once going at full momentum. Nor can the unpracticed eye of the aversure his safety while attempting to only a consolidated and united America. cross over before the wheelman. The but also a united Australia and, perconsting bicycle in the hands of the "seorcher" rarely gives warning of its approach; and so silent is its progress that the most alert are often taken unawares.

It is our recollection that an ordinance, passed in this city three years or so ago. limited the speed of wheelmen in the city to ten miles an hour. The speed of the Madison avenue "scorchers" is at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty-five miles an hour, and it should not be tolerated. The same treatment should be accorded to these reckless riders that was given to a would-be scorcher in Buffalo the other day. He was chased twelve miles by a policeman on a wheel, and when captured was fined \$50.

The abuse of the streets by wheelmer and by many of the cars of the Scranton Traction company in this item of unreasonable speed stands in urgent need of correction. It is time there was a demonstration that pedestrians, oo, have rights which the law will safeguard and protect.

The fatal mistake of the Spanish army in Cuba was in ever attempting more than dress parades.

It will have to be acknowledged that the czar, after all, has his good points.

Russia vs. the Rothschilds.

There is a good deal of wisdom in the suggestion that if this government has to do any more bond-selling to foreigners, it should deal with the Russian government, which is reported to have offered to loan us \$400,000,000 in gold without interest, instead of with the Rothschilds. The disadvantages of having the financial policy of the United States controlled by money-lenders in London Frankfort and Berlin, who also domi nate the governments of England and Germany, our principal trade rivals and political enemies, and whose interest in America is solely that of the usurer when he perceives a chance to drive : sizero pargeto, are many and manifest

That the Rothsentlds are treacherous is shown in the manner in which they last week tried to discredit our securities abroad and precipitate an American panic; that they are avaricious goes without saying; and that they are relentless and utterly sordid is a fact in history. The relations of this government with the Rothschilds have in the past been sufficiently humiliating to suggest their discontinuance. A prolongation of them when the opportunity is open for a discontinuance would be almost idiotic.

On the other hand, even though it be

conceded that the offer of Russia is to this degree selffish that it is a stroke in Russia's continuous diplomatic rivality with England, yet there is every reason to expect fair treatment from Russia as a creditor, and that is all we ought to expect. The friendliness of educated Russians for America and Americans is a well established fact, different though their respective forms of government may be. It will be remembered what powerful aid Russia rendered us during the civil war at a time when Great Britain was on the verge of offering open support to the Southern Confederacy. And with the United States brought into such a relationship toward Russia that it would be to the latter's interests to espouse our side in the possible event of a conflict with Great Britain, the very possibility of such a conflict would be. in Russia's continuous diplomatic rivsibility of such a conflict would be a hundred fold more remote through the sobering influence that such a powerful alliance would exert upon English public sentiment. It is of course to be hoped that no more American bonds will be sold by this government to foreigners. Our bonds ought to be taken by our own citizens in the form of popular loans; and the revenues should be such that in time of peace bond issues would be unnecessary. Yet if at this particular time a foreign loan shall be deemed indispensable, the place in which to borrow it is St. Petersburg not London.

It is good to know that the people of Venezuela appreciate what this government has done for them. Our motive may be somewhat selfish, but they nevertheless get their bacon saved for

One Intelligent Observer.

It is a pleasure to find one eminent European who possesses the discretion to look fairly at the facts in the present controversy between this country and Great Britain, Professor Rudolf Croneau, a distinguished German geographer and historian, is in Washington representing the Cologne Gazette, and in a recent conversation with Mr. William E. Curtis of the Chicago Record, presented several interesting views. After declaring that Europeans as a rule do not understand the Monroe doctrine but instead have the erroneous idea that it demands the utter isolation of the American hemisphere, commercially as well as politically, he says:

"If the true meaning of the doctrine would go so far I would consider the document unjust, impudent and extremely selfish. But the Monroe doctrine does not go so far. It only forbids European powers to interfere in strictly American questions, and tries to make occasions of such interference less frequent. In this way I cannot find that the Monroe doctrine is unnatural. Imagine what the jealous powers of Europe would do if the United States were to meddle in European questions. What would they do if the United States were to obtain a footbold in some part of Europe with the clear understanding of taking a hand in European politics? What would they say if, for instance, Uncle Sam would buy from the porte her European possessions, Constantinople and the Bosphorous? Europe would most certainly say that such act would disturb the European balance, and would invent very quickly some sort of Monroe doctrine and enforce it in the same vigor ous way as the Americans propose."

Professor Cronegu directs attention

where there already is a strong popucould be successfully applied to a wheel | lar feeling among the colonists in favor of separation from the British empire: and he adds: "I believe that under the law of concentration and the force of necessity the next century will see not haps, Africa. You will see, therefore, that I regard the Monroe doctrine as a natural manifestation that had to come sooner or later. That the Americans try to enforce it does not astonish me more than that Europeans are unwill-

ing to acknowledge it. The end of the

struggle will be. I believe, that Europa

cannot do more than accept the situa-

As for the chances of a war between England and the United States the professor thinks there are none. "England," he says, "will be wise and back down, because she cannot risk a war with the United States. As soon as war were declared England would have its hands full everywhere. Her enemies would rise in America, in Europe, in Africa and Asia: her fleet would be engaged all over the world, and England could not bring up soldiers enough to defend herself and her colonies. If England were not powerful enough to vanquish the poorly peopled United States in the revolutionary war and in 1812 how can she expect to be victorious over a people of 70,000,000, who can raise in time of war if needed from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 soldiers all devoted to their country? Where could England find soldiers enough, since the days have passed when she could buy them from German princes? So far as I know the spirit of the American people they will defend their country to the last drop of blood and convert every yacht and every schooner into a vessel of war, as they did a hundred years ago. I think England knows too well the risk of such a fearful war, which might, perhaps,

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

result in her whole destruction. Eng-

land is too smart to commit suicide,

and, therefore, I do not believe there

will be war."

Tribune Bureau, No. 515 Fourteenth street, N. W., Washington, Dec. 27. I have it upon pretty high authority to

acceptives for specialty and possessing a capinet officer is responsible for the statement that no such offer was made to this government. Two years ago itussia offered to loan the United States something like \$60,0000 for a snort period only—payable on demand. There was a sellish motive behind the offer, and President Cleveland promptly declined it upon the ground that it would not be good policy to harrow money from a foreign power in to borrow money from a foreign power in

to borrow money from a foreign power in time of peace.

The rumor had the desired effect upon the stock market, and American securities advanced several points yesterday on the strength of it. President Cleveland would not accept any offer of this kind if it were made in good faith. His policy is to raise money by issuing bonds, to be sold in open market.

market.

It is believed that President Cleveland will veto the revenue bill which was rushed through the house in five hours yesterday. It is also believed that the senate will not agree to the measure in the form in which it passed the house.

The house broke all records yesterday. For the first time in the history of congress a revenue bill passed the lower branch in just five hours from the time it was reported from the committee on ways and means. It was railroaded through in double-quick time. The Democrats naturally set up a howi, but, with whip and spur. Speaker Reed and his rules sent the bill through a whoopin'. Crisp and McMillen predicted that all storts of things would happen if the measure was rushed through without lengthy debate, but it pussed just the same by an overwhelming vote. What the senate will do with the bill is uncertain. It will very likely amend so that its authors will not be able to recognize it or talk it to death unless the rules of the senate are changed. The latter course will hardly be taken as a change in the rules would mean cloture and neither party wants that very badly. That question was considered during the extra sesison of the last congress, and the more it was discussed the less all parties thought of the

congress, and the more it was discussed the less all parties thought of it.

Congressman Heiner, of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania district, will have a hot fight on his hands when he comes up for renomination. He already feels the rumbling throughout his district, and is getting ready to step aside. But he has had a taste of official life and he likes it so well that he hates to let go. He is already laying his pipes for Congressman-at-large Huff's shoes. He is chesk by jowl with Quay and is coddling up protty close to the old man these days. Huff it will be remembered, got on the wrong side of the fence in the late stat chair-manship fight, and therefore is persona non grata with the Quayites. Colonel Huff, however, doesn't propose to be side-tracked if he can help it. He will be a candidate for renomination for congressman-at-large, but he doesn't propose to lick any man's boots to get it. If he cannot secure the renomination without forfeiting his manhood he doesn't want it. Colonel Huff is popular in the state, and he has plenty of friends who will stand by him when the time comes. He may yet be governor before J. A. Scranton.

It is said that Senator Quay has already

him when the time comes. He may yet be governor before J. A. Scranton.

It is said that Senator Quay has already picked out his candidate for governor in 1898. His name is Colonel William Alexis Stone, member of congress from the Twenty-third (Allegheny) district. Colonel Stone is a native of Tioga county, but removed to Pittsburg during President Arthur's administration to be United States district attorney. He was then a poor, struggling lawyer, but possessed of a good deal of hard business sense. He soon became a member of the Allegheny City ring; was made attorney for the various street railways of Pittsburg's big suburb, and is now a large stockholder in the consolidated companies. Colonel Stone was first nominated for congress in 1890 under rather peculiar circumstances. The late Colonel Tom Bayne had represented the Allegheny district for many years. In that year he had a hard fight to be renominated, His opponent was George Shiras III. son of Justice Shiras, of the United States Supreme court. Bayne was nominated by a very narrow margin. The result of the final ballot had scarcely been announced when he mounted the platform in the convention, declined to accept the nomination and dramatically nominated Colonel Stone, then an unknown quantity in national politics. Bayne's action caused great consternation and nearly resulted in a stampede to Shiras. But he managed to whip his friends into line and Colonel Stone was nominated.

Colonel Tom Bayne was Quay's lieutenant in Allegheny county. Colonel Stone was nominated.

Colonel Tom Bayne was Quay's lieutenant in Allegheny county. Colonel Stone was nominated.

A year or two later Colonel Bayne, who had taken up a permanent residence in Washington, committed suicide by shooting himself.

Colonel Stone, with the exception of the extremely hot months, lives in Washington.

himself, lone, with the exception of the emely hot months, lives in Washing. He owns a handsome residence on rest, in the fashionable northwest sec-

tion of the city. It is said that he intends selling his property in Allegheny and taking up a permanent residence in Washington. If he is going to be a candidate for governor he is making a bad move. Many a good man has been put on the political shelf for foreaking his old home and neighbors and taking up a permanent residence here. But Colonel Stone knows his own business, and as it none of mine, I will drop the subject.

If the next house should by any strange movement on the part of Providence, he Democratic, Clerk of the House Mc Dowell will in all probability be Quay's clote for congressman-cit-arase in place of Huff. Galusha A. Grow will no doubt have no opposition for renon-inution.

The Democratic opnopent of Congressman Miller, of West Virginia, was Thomas H. Hervey, a brother of the author of "Coin's Financial School," which fisured so conspicuously in the last campaign.

W. R. B.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Congressman "Jack" Robinson, in his Media Ledger, explaints why he is opposed to the nomination of General Harrison. It seems that Congressman Robinson had a candidate of his own for postmaster at Media, and President Harrison had the temerity to appoint some other fellow. Consequently Renjamin Harrison will never be president again if Congressman Robinson can prevent it. The Republicans throughout the land will be rejoiced to know that the Media statesman will not fick if either Reed, McKinley or Allison receives the presidential nomination.

Silver Dollar Bland is not now in cor Silver Dollar Bland is not now in congress, but from his nural retreat in Missouri he wires to the St. Louis Chronicle that in his opinion the remedy for existing financial troubles is free silver colunge That is Mr. Bland's remedy for every evil and every trouble that afflicts the nation. The silver dollar statesman can now talk all he wants to—being no longer in congress his talking does not cost the country a cent.

The people of the United States are not disappointed in the new Republican house of representatives. That hody possesses the patriotic devotion to the public interests to remain in session through the heliday senson, for the purpose of assisting a Democratic president out of the hole into which his party has plunged him and his administration. The American people will not soon forget such devotion.

A prominent Republican politician, recently on a visit to Washington, confidently predicts that Senators Quay and Cameron will not be found championing the same man for Cameron's successor. If that prediction rhould be verified the battle for the senatorship might become decidedly interesting. That J. Hay Brown is Cameron's choice is being admitted all around, but Quay's preference is more a matter of speculation.

Secretary Hoke Smith denies that he has provided liberally for his relatives in the Indian service. One cousin by marriage covers the list of Smith's relatives in the employ of the government in the interior department, so says Hoke. If that is the case the appellation of nepotism certainly will not apply to him. The country can stand "one cousin by marriage."

istern abroad resigning because they do not agree with the president's present for eight collect is a little too absurd to do

New York seems really to want the Democratic national convention, and as that city appears to be about the only Democratic spot of any account in the north it is entitled to the honor it asks for. Let New York have the convention and also the additional honor of furnishing the candidate for president.

It was all a mistake; Senator Quay did not go to Harrisburg for the purpose of putting the United States senatorship into Governor Hastings' Christmas stock-ing.

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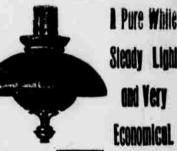
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