The Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition.

Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company.
New York Office: Tribune Building, Frank S. Gray, Manager.

E. P. KINGSBURY, Pres. and Gen'l Man.
E. H. RIPPLE, Sec'y and Treas.
LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor.
W. W. DAVIS, Business Manager.
W. W. YOUNGS, Adv. Mang'r.

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

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

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Issued Every Saturday, Contains Twelve Handsome Pages, with an Abundance of News, Fiction, and Well-Edited Miscellany. For Those Who Cannot Take THE DAILY TRIBUNE, 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. Station at Hoboken.

UNION LABEL

SCRANTON, JANUARY 9, 1896.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor—E. H. RIPPLE.
For Treasurer—DANIEL WILLIAMS.
For Controller—F. J. WIDMAYER.
For Assessors—CHARLES FOWLER,
CHRIST FICKUS,
WILLIAM DAWSON.
Election Day, Feb. 18.

The Tribune is a Republican paper every day in the year. It supports Republican candidates and does not allow personal disappointment to swerve it from the path of duty. The Tribune is the only Republican daily published in Lackawanna county.

The Logical Sequence.

The action of a large majority of those delegates to the city convention elected in the interest of Captain Moir and his colleagues, in bolting from that convention when they found themselves in a minority, was the natural and logical outcome of the teachings of the Scranton Republican. Weeks ago that paper, at the direction of Congressman Scranton, its proprietor, placed at the head of its editorial column the names of Captain Moir and Messrs. Westpfahl and Davies, under the caption of "Independent Republican Ticket." From the day that ticket appeared the belief prevailed that it was the purpose of Joseph A. Scranton and his adherents to refuse to submit to the decision of the city convention unless that decision was favorable to their candidates. On the eve of the delegate election the editor of the Republican explained, in his own characteristically inconclusive and insincere way, what he meant by the term "independent," but very few Republicans then believed him. It is now clearly enough apparent that Scranton and Fellows, and those whom they saw fit to admit to their confidence, had their plan of campaign laid out weeks ago.

The appearance of the names of Moir, Westpfahl and Davies in the columns of the Republican, as "Independent Republican candidates," was the first move in the game. The next was to go before the Republican people at the primary elections and endeavor to capture a majority of the delegates. If they succeeded they would claim to be straight party men and as such demand the support of all Republicans. If they failed to secure control of the convention they would create a pretext for a bolt, meet separately and nominate their "Independent Republican ticket," as indicated and foreshadowed by the Scranton Republican. The pretext for the bolt, of which the Scranton Republican apparently approves, was that Democrats had voted for Ripple delegates at the primaries. This answered the purpose as well, probably, as any other would. The scheme for springing contests by wholesale upon the convention was hatched at the secret meeting Monday night, and savors more of a dark lantern conspiracy than honest Republican methods to right a real or fancied grievance. No one possessed of even the most ordinary sagacity now doubts that the entire proceeding was in conformity with a deliberately laid plot of Scranton, Fellows and a few others to disrupt the city convention and demoralize the Republican party if they failed in their plan to capture the convention.

It is not believed that either Captain Moir, Mr. Davies or Mr. Westpfahl was cognizant of the general details of the Scranton-Fellows conspiracy. The manifest reluctance of these gentlemen to go to the extremes mapped out by Scranton and Fellows leads inevitably to the conclusion that they had not been fully consulted, and had not in advance assented to this wretched attempt to ruin their party if they failed to rule it. These would-be leaders of Republicanism in this city and county have more than once before this misapprehended and misunderstood the temper of the Republican masses. Once more they are over-estimating their own importance and permitting vaulting ambition to o'erleap itself. They will not be permitted to rule the Republican party and they do not possess the power to ruin it. They have tried this before and wretchedly failed. Joseph A. Scranton and John H. Fellows may be able to delude a small number of unthinking Republicans and lead them into wrong ways, but more than nine-tenths of the men who consitute the Republicanism of this city and county are true to themselves and loyal to their party, and cannot be led astray by self-constituted leaders whose only predominant characteristic is selfishness, and whose political acts are more frequently dictated by petty jealousy and personal hatred than by political principle or by considerations of loyalty to the party to which they profess adherence.

Whether the gentlemen who are the first choice of the bolters' convention, or others, shall in the ensuing campaign constitute an Independent Republican ticket, is of comparatively little consequence. No matter how such a ticket shall be constituted it cannot command enough votes to encompass the defeat of the regular Republican ticket nominated by the regular Republican convention at Music hall.

If there are abuses within the Republican party in Philadelphia, the party itself can no doubt right them without aid from the Democracy. Democratic anxiety for municipal reform in that city is too palpably self-interested.

The Chicago Manner.

"We have been looking with horror at the deliberate attempt to exterminate a peaceful and historic people, the Armenians. The policy and traditions of our people are against our interference by force of arms. We, citizens of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, as fellow Christians with a common ancestry, appeal to you to stop this continued wholesale slaughter. If circumstances which your government cannot control render this impossible at this time in Turkey, we respectfully suggest that you, with or without the co-operation of other powers, endeavor to arrange for the bringing of the Armenians to the coast and thence to some country where their lives will be spared. We pledge you the co-operation of our people in this undertaking in every possible way. We are sure such hardy, industrious and frugal tillers of the soil, if cared for until they become accustomed to their new environment, would be gladly welcomed by the people of the United States or other countries."

This was the message sent simultaneously on last Sunday night to Queen Victoria and the czar of Russia, by a committee acting in behalf of one of the largest mass meetings of citizens ever assembled in Chicago. It was a meeting representing all races, creeds and classes and attended by some of the most representative men in the city. Mayor Swift presided, and among the speakers were ex-Congressman George E. Adams, General O. O. Howard, Rev. P. S. Henson and Clara Barton, of the Red Cross society. Complete reports of the speeches printed by the Times-Herald show that not one voice was sparing in its denunciation of the jealous apathy with which Christian Europe has permitted the awful atrocities in Armenia to proceed without interruption, and of the almost equal apathy evinced by the government of the United States, which, so far as is known, has not even protested against the hellish work of the Turk, except in so far as it has jeaporded American property.

Commenting upon this fact, the Times-Herald remarks:

The time for diplomacy has passed; the mailed hand must strike. What power shall level the blow? Not Great Britain. The English conscience is dulled by the jingle of the guinea. Moreover, with the recollection of Egypt in mind, England would not be permitted to exact summary redress from the porte. Not Russia, nor Germany, nor France. The distrustful powers must look to America to bring "the shadow of God upon earth" to book for the sins of his subjects. We want no part of European or Asiatic soil. We have no dreams of territorial agrandizement. We do not measure justice to our people with the yard stick. It is enough that American citizens have been wronged, and the time is at hand to demonstrate that no sovereign is so powerful or reigns over a land so remote that he can unjustly deprive an American of his life or his goods and not pay hard for it. Civilization will hail the appearance of America as a stern mediator in behalf of the Armenians and foreign residents of Asia Minor. Here is a cause in which not alone this country, but all the Christian world, will follow the president.

This will fulfil requirements so far as relates to Americans in Asia Minor, but it will not help the Armenians. They are bereft, deserted and starving. Their only hope is in private American generosity as shown in quick cash contributions. If that fails, they are lost.

The Wilkes-Barre Leader has added a special supplement to the Philadelphia Record's very complete almanac for 1896 and the consolidated product is an eye-opener in the way of first-class calendars.

The Sober Second Thought.

Next to the dispatches of Mr. Henry Norman to the London Chronicle, which have been models of accuracy, enterprise and sound judgment, and which represent a type of journalism which might well be more widely imitated in America, the most intelligent individual expression yet made from an English source concerning the Venezuelan affair is that of Rev. W. Hudson Shaw, when interviewed in Philadelphia. Mr. Shaw is well known to many Scrantonians by reason of his recent University extension lectures in this city, and his remarks upon this present subject will therefore have additional interest. After explaining that his mission as a lecturer brought him into touch with all classes of his countrymen, among whom he found only the friendliest feelings for Americans, he continued:

"There is no single Englishman that does not accept the Monroe doctrine as laid down by President Monroe, and what might be called the extension to it which holds that no European power should encroach an inch on this continent. The people say they do not want to encroach. This is, of course, what the Englishmen as a people think, it is not what the politicians say. The Venezuelan affair is entirely a government matter. Until a few weeks ago but one out of every 10,000 Englishmen scarcely knew there was such a country as Venezuela. The universal opinion at first was that President Cleveland's message was sent out for political purposes. Now we believe that the British government was wrong and drew down President Cleveland's anger justly. We also think that perhaps his letter could have been couched in more diplomatic language. But we accept the justice of Mr. Cleveland's claim. Lord Salisbury's action in refusing arbitration is regarded as a political blunder and I may say crime, by many right-thinking Englishmen. In a matter that has been under dispute for seventy years, as this has been, there must be something wrong, and the difference should be settled by arbitration. I believe a great deal of good will come out of this trouble. I think it will be the cause of the formation of a permanent arbitration court, that can settle all such disputes between nations. Let England and America keep the peace for thirty years longer and they can dominate the whole civilized world, forcing them to remain peaceful. A war would be ruinous to both and only result in benefit to other nations."

That Mr. Shaw voices the sentiment of the Christian masses of England is proved to our mind very conclusively by the recent editorial of the London Times conceding that Lord Salisbury's refusal to refer the boundary dispute to arbitration was a mistake; and that this should yet be his disposition of the whole matter. When this remarkable concession of the stiffest and most truculent of Tory organs is contrasted with its warlike tone immediately following the first reading of President Cleveland's message, it becomes apparent that there has been a noteworthy reaction in British popular opinion. The air of flippancy and sarcasm is gone; the subject is being considered seriously and under a sense of its tremendous possible significance not only to England and to the United States, but also to civilization. That this presages an early and an honorable termination of the difference is practically certain. The Christian intelligence of this age and day would permit no other outcome.

Senator Quay has gone to the trouble of denying that he and Dave Martin have become reconciled. The senator evidently thinks that even the virtue of magnanimity has its limits.

If Germany's Kaiser were America's president, Cuba would be recognized in short order. There is nothing the matter with Emperor William's nerve.

Senator Vest as an apologist for Grover Cleveland is interesting, but not necessarily convincing.

POLITICAL POINTS.

On one former occasion the Scranton Republican refused to hoist a Republican ticket to the head of its columns and remained contumacious until the late Hon. Russell Errett, of Pittsburg, then chairman of the Republican state committee, made his appearance with a plethoric grip-stack. When he left the grip-sack no longer plethoric the Republican ticket was hoisted. Russell Errett is dead and he has no successor in this locality—with a plethoric grip-sack.

The terms of postmasters appointed during the last year of President Harrison's administration and who have been permitted to remain in office, will soon expire, and hordes of hungry and long-waiting Democrats are getting ready for the feast. They imagine that they will, if appointed, be permitted to serve during the greater part of the next administration. Perhaps some of them will, if they toe the mark.

The conservative Philadelphia Ledger is disgusted with the United States senate, but it is unjust and unfair when it lays the responsibility for the "cussedness" of the senate on the Republicans. That august body is dominated by a majority of silver extremists, but that majority is composed principally of Democrats and Populists, with only a sprinkling of Republicans from the new states.

The indications all point to a solid Reed delegation from the New England states. The sentiment is not only solid but apparently sincere. With Platt, of New York, and Quay, of Pennsylvania, backing New England, Reed ought to feel pretty hopeful, but there is a good deal of territory outside of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, and the presidential nomination is not yet settled.

The next political contests in Pennsylvania will be for delegates to the state and national conventions. This will be a great year for politics and politicians will have their hands full from now on until next November. The fact is that all public officers from president down to ward constable ought to be elected for the term of four years, and all elected at the same time.

The Republicans of Nebraska have a candidate for vice-president in Senator Manderson. He has not made his mark very high in the senate, but high enough apparently to satisfy Nebraska. The next Republican national convention should nominate for second place in the ticket a man big enough for the presidency. This has not been the custom, but it ought to be.

According to latest advices from Indianapolis General Harrison will not be a candidate for the presidential nomination. This will probably be denied within the next few days. Those who are sticking right along are Reed, McKinley and Allison—they are candidates every day in the week.

New York merchants are raising a fund which they propose making large enough to tempt the national committee to select New York as the place for holding the next national Democratic convention. How this fund is to be used is not stated and those who subscribe the money will probably never know.

The Republican party has been growing very rapidly in Scranton and Lackawanna county of late years, but it is not yet too large to be contained in one party. A few Scranton Republicans seem to think there ought to be two Republican parties here, but there will not be—not this year.

The Kentucky legislature is divided, the Republicans controlling the house and the Democrats the senate. On joint ballot the two Populists hold the balance of power, which is a trifle awkward for both Democrats and Republicans. The two Populists are fully aware of their importance.

Ex-Congressman Hines is said to be a candidate for the postmastership at Wilkes-Barre, to succeed that model postmaster, Lewis B. Landmesser. A good many congressmen, when their constituents are through with them, are willing to become postmasters.

President Cleveland knew what he was about when he concluded that it was useless to wait for the senate to pass needed financial legislation. The senate is not yet Republican.

CANNOT BE BEATEN.

From the Scranton Truth.

In accordance with this well-established usage Colonel Ripple comes before his fellow-citizens with an unclouded title as the Republican candidate for mayor of Scranton, the lawfully chosen delegates of his party having, by the voice of the majority, made him their choice with a degree of heartiness and sincerity that could not be mistaken. That a minority of the delegates elected, and who were pledged to the support of Captain Moir, saw fit to withdraw from the regular party convention and nominate a ticket of their own, which had been previously agreed upon, does not alter this fact. The minority withdrew because it was a minority, and in doing so it unconsciously paid the majority the tribute of possessing the power to dominate the lawful action of the convention.

This movement, evidently, was not in accordance with the views expressed by Captain Moir at the meeting of his friends in Fuller's hall, on the evening before the convention, where he put the stamp of his disapproval on bolters, independents and kickers, for whom he avowed a pronounced dislike. This declaration discounted in advance the action of his zealous supporters, and virtually left them without recognized leadership in their revolt, because if he who had made the fight showed no disposition to carry it forward on independent lines, those less concerned in the outcome could hardly be expected to march forward with his grievance, leaving himself behind. Captain Moir is a man of undoubted courage as well as common sense, and, before the convention which his in nomination yesterday, he defined his position with manifest candor. It is evident from his remarks that he will not be an independent candidate for mayor, and the contest will eventually settle down between Colonel Ripple and the nominee of the Democratic party, whoever that gentleman may be.

Of Colonel Ripple as a candidate it would be superfluous to speak in detail. No man in Scranton is better known or more highly esteemed by men of all parties. He has already had an honorable experience in the mayor's chair, and his integrity, public spirit and broadmindedness are so thoroughly understood and approved by all the people that no amount of factional or partisan detraction can prevail against him or diminish the high regard in which he is held.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The present loan will be the fourth one brought out while Mr. Carlisle has been secretary of the treasury. The first one in January, 1894, was $50,000,000, 5 per cent., ten year bonds, which were at 117.223, or on a 3 per cent. basis. The second loan of $50,000,000, 5 per cent., ten year bonds of the same issue, which were sold in November, 1894, went for 117,077, or on a 2⅞ per cent. basis. The third loan, which was made last February, was of $62,315,400, 4 per cent., thirty year bonds at 104.496, or on a 3¾ per cent. basis.

On the first issue the interest to maturity will aggregate $25,000,000. On the second, deducting one coupon, the interest will be $22,500,000. On the third the interest for thirty years will be about $74,500,000, while on the present issue of $100,000,000 the interest for twenty-nine years will amount to $116,000,000, making a total of about $228,000,000 in interst alone, which the obligations created during Secretary Carlisle's term of office will cost the country. Added to the principal of these four issues, which amount to $262,000,000, the total obligations amount to $497,000,000.

The present interest-bearing debt of the United States is $747,290,650. The aggregate debt, including all kinds of notes certificates, is $1,695,347,175. Against this there is a cash offset of $787,578,847. The annual charge is something over $30,000,000 on the interest-bearing debt.

IS MAGNANIMOUS.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.

It is pleasing to note that The Tribune, which fought the Scranton ticket so energetically before the primaries were held, is disposed to be magnanimous in the hour of victory. It pays a high tribute to the personal worth of the defeated candidates, and lays the blame for their failure rather upon their political associations than upon themselves.

THE TRIBUNE ANNUAL.

Ought to Be in Every Home.

Rochester Post-Express.

The Scranton Tribune's "Political Handbook and Annual" is handsomely illustrated and is so replete with useful political information, carefully indexed, that it ought to be in every house in Scranton.

A SOLID TRUTH.

From the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer.

There is only one course for an honorable man to pursue in politics. If he goes into a convention, and is beaten, he must accept the result. Not to do so brands him as a traitor to the party and the party rules.

VERY LITTLE DOUBT.

From the Carbondale Herald.

The man nominated against Colonel Ripple commands personal respect, but the bolt was led by John H. Fellows, and when it comes to a choice between Colonel Ripple and Mr. Fellows there seems to be little doubt as to what the people of Scranton will do.

A Desirable Calendar.

One of the prettiest calendars of the year is that issued by N. W. Ayer & Son, the enterprising advertising agents of Philadelphia. The date figures are so large that they can easily be seen across the room. The reading matter on the flaps will also possess interest to the progressive. Those who have used this calendar in other years will not be surprised to learn that the demand for it is constantly increasing. Once introduced it becomes a welcome friend. Its price (25 cents), includes delivery, in perfect condition, postage paid, to any address.