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SCRANTON, APRIL 3, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Republican electors of Pennsylvania.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in state convention Thursday, April 23, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the city hall, city of Harrisburg.

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

One is forced to admire the management of the McKinley press bureau.

Intervene for Cuba. On Tuesday Mr. Call offered in the United States senate a joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the continued violations of the usages and rules of war between civilized people, the inhuman and brutal outrages on men, women and children, constantly reported on reasonable evidence, either authorized or permitted only on the Cuban revolutionists, but also on citizens of the United States, in the war now carried between the government of Spain and the revolutionary forces organized as the republic of Cuba, demand immediate action by the United States, not only for the protection of the citizens of the United States who have become residents and acquired interests in Cuba under treaties with Spain for their protection, but also under the higher considerations of a common humanity and civilization, and the imperative duty to protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of civilization if there shall be a further occurrence of murder and outrage or the shooting or putting to death of prisoners of war in the conflict between Spain and the revolutionary forces of Cuba.

Resolved, That the president of the United States communicate to the government of Spain these resolutions and inform that government that the United States will forthwith take steps to protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of civilization if there shall be a further occurrence of murder and outrage or the shooting or putting to death of prisoners of war in the conflict between Spain and the revolutionary forces of Cuba.

On the same day a dispatch from Havana gave details of the garroting of five Cubans who had been arrested in that city and sentenced to death as "murderers, violators and incendiaries." The garrote is a chair with a post behind it and an iron collar and screw. The turning of the latter breaks the neck of the victim or strangles him to death. The account says:

One man confessed himself to be guilty of the crimes charged against him and asserted that his companions were innocent. The latter stoutly maintained their innocence to the last, prayed that their deaths might be hastened upon those who had falsely sent them to the scaffold, and then the whole party was escorted inside the square fortress by the soldiers. One man selected to be the first victim of the strangling machine quietly and coolly mounted the steps leading to the death chair. He took his seat in an unconcerned manner. The man acting as executioner then intoned the lever of screw handle controlling the garrote. There were agonizing, smothering, choking cries from the scaffold, and it was only a long period of agony for the condemned man, and almost torture for the spectators, that the Cuban was pronounced dead. The executioners, priests, soldiers and prison officials present turned their heads away in horror and horror, and pale as the stiffened sounds came from the sufferer. This, however, was only a beginning of the terrible performance. The second victim was brought to the front and led up the steps to the scaffold by the priests and assistant. Upon reaching the platform, the unfortunate man made an effort to say something to the people around him, but the executioner's hand was placed over his mouth. He was hastily bundled into the death chair, and the lever of screw handle controlling the garrote was turned. The cap was over his face, and the first turns of the lever had been given. The executioner was nervous upon the actual performance of the first killing, he was ten times more so on this occasion. He trembled and trembled, alternately turning to the death-like whiteness and flushing crimson with excitement. The death was more slow, fearful strangulation and another horrible experience for the spectators.

We hesitate to go on with this chapter of horrors. "By this time," the dispatch continues--

the prison officials, the priests and officers in command of the troops had endured so much that they openly denounced the acting executioner and called upon him to get down from the scaffold and let another man take his place. Thereupon he feverishly called upon the executioner in chief, Valiente Ruiz, who, from long experience, is looked upon as being an expert in this line. Ruiz was almost as nervous and excited as his assistant, and fumbled badly as he handled the fifth Cuban. He succeeded in accomplishing the execution in shorter time and with less horror than his assistant. The fourth victim was then turned over to Ruiz for strangulation. By this time Ruiz was shaking all over, and he was much slower and considerably clumsier in sending the unhappy man out of the world, so much so that there was renewed murmuring from the official incapacity. After his dread duty had been performed Ruiz stumbled away from the death post, insinuating choking threats that his assistant must finish the day's work. Consequently, the assistant executioner again tried his hand at the terrible screw. He was as unlucky as before, for there was another scene of horror which nearly caused strong men to faint before the fifth Cuban's life was pronounced extinct.

When shown the foregoing dispatch Benor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, admitted that the men had been killed, but declared that the form of punishment was the one prescribed by Spanish law. It is "Spanish law,"

thus maladministered by ferocious or incompetent Spanish officials which has driven the natives of Cuba to repeated revolt. If the present revolution is crushed, it will be followed, in due season, by another. Peace cannot be hoped for on the basis of Spanish control. The American people might as well do their duty in the premises at one time as at another. The Call joint resolution ought to pass. Then let President Cleveland take if he dare the responsibility of vetoing it.

Mr. Andrews says he is not a candidate for state chairman. Mr. Andrews is wise.

Safeguards of Banking.

By an error The Tribune yesterday spoke of the Meadowcroft banking case as having been passed upon by the United States supreme court. We should have said the supreme court of Illinois. The law in Illinois, as we learn from the Chicago Times-Herald, reads that any person or company receiving money or other transferable valuable things when, at the time of the receipt, the receiver is insolvent, the insolvency causing loss to the depositor of the thing received, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement; and it makes failure, suspension or involuntary liquidation of the receiving party within thirty days after receipt of the deposit prima facie evidence of intent to defraud.

In the argument of that case and in the subsequent public discussion it has been urged that a bank might be forced to suspend by causes over which it had no control; that the failure of a large borrower, for example, of whose solvency there could not possibly be the least doubt up to the moment of announcement of his failure, would precipitate a run or breed a panic, and that banking institutions, absolutely safe, and actually solvent, would be obliged to suspend pending recovery of public composure.

The supreme court of Illinois, however, did not fail to make discrimination between general and special liability. Its decision says that "if one is a banker or a person doing a banking business and receives on deposit the money of his customer, it is to be presumed that he knows at the time of receiving such deposit whether or not he is solvent; at all events, as he holds himself out to the public and to his customers as being possessed of money and capital, and therefore to be safely trusted, it is his duty to know, and he is, under all ordinary circumstances, bound to know that he is solvent; and it is criminal negligence for him not to know of his solvency."

As the Chicago paper points out, the clause "under all ordinary circumstances" implies that "each case of apparent liability under the statute would have to be considered on its own merits. No jury would find a banker a criminal whose suspension was due to causes beyond his control. A banker who manages his business honestly, honestly in spirit as well as on his book, has nothing to fear from the law. Where a banker maintains a spurious solvency by writing up real estate and other values to suit his ballooning in speculation; where directors and other favorites of banks loot vaults without giving the same securities that common borrowers have to furnish; where loans are made on imaginary collateral, solvency cannot be claimed without overturning all the safeguards of banking."

The True Remedy for the Withdrawal of Reserve Gold.

In his article in the April Forum, entitled "Deficiency of Revenue the Cause of Our Financial Ills," Senator Sherman indisputably our greatest living financier, has embodied a noteworthy contribution to contemporary political literature. Some of the facts cited by him in support of his contention that lack of revenue and not structural inadequacy of our currency system is the cause of the present mischief are given herewith. We think they are superior to comment in their eloquence and effectiveness:

To the proposition by President Cleveland of the conversion of the United States notes and treasury notes into interest-bearing bonds, the senator interposes the objection that this plan would add \$500,000,000 to our interest-bearing debt, besides seriously contracting the volume of outstanding currency. Already the Democracy has increased the national debt, since March 1, 1893, counting principal and interest, \$501,843,880, whereas under Republican rule, from August 31, 1862 to March 1, 1893, that debt was decreased \$1,793,496,624. Senator Sherman doesn't believe in such a rapid augmentation of Uncle Sam's indebtedness.

He points out that the McKinley law did not reduce revenues below expenditures, but provided a surplus of \$37,236,762.57 on June 30, 1891, of \$9,914,433.69 on June 30, 1892, and of \$2,341,674.39 on June 30, 1893; whereas, the secretary of the treasury reports a deficiency of \$69,802,260.58 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894; one of \$42,895,222.18 for the year ended June 30, 1895, and one of \$17,613,539.24 for the six months prior to December 1, 1895; in all, \$130,222,022, during the sway of the Wilson deficit law. Or, stated in another way, during the twenty-five months of the McKinley law (October, 1890-2) the average monthly surplus was \$1,129,821, whereas, during the existence of the Wilson law (September, 1894, to December, 1895) the average monthly deficiency was \$4,099,602. Under the first year of the Wilson law the importations of agricultural products (the like of which are produced in the United States) were of the value of \$107,312,522, or more than twice those under the last year of the McKinley law, when the amount was \$51,414,844. Comparing the same periods, the importations of wool increased from \$6,299,934 to \$22,589,791, and of hides from \$10,480,563 to \$34,623,239. Other importations of articles which we can readily produce in this country increased from \$172,743,601 to \$263,684,518. Our exports of agricultural articles during the same time decreased from \$371,125,399 to \$301,578,885. Senator Sherman argues that these increasing im-

ports and decreasing exports injure home industries and create debts that must be paid by sending gold out of the country.

Coming more closely to the question of gold exports, the senator calls attention to the fact that prior to 1881 the demand for coin for United States notes during a period of thirteen years, beginning July 1, 1873, was only \$43,310,896, while the receipts of gold for United States notes during the same period amounted to \$169,000,000. Gold was deposited and any kind of paper money was demanded. The withdrawals of gold from the treasury from July 1, 1882, to December 1, 1895, amounted to \$369,236,512. Gold in the treasury steadily and almost continuously increased from \$140,660,699 on January 1, 1874, to \$200,000,000 on January 1, 1891. It then decreased to \$125,000,000 on July 1, 1894, and, although replenished by the large sale of bonds, was reduced December 31, 1895, to the sum of \$62,294,651. During the first term of Mr. Cleveland, when he was powerless to affect our tariff and currency policy (the cause being Republican), the gold increased from \$240,660,000 on April 1, 1885, to \$320,000,000 on April 1, 1889. The gold came into the treasury without cost in exchange for United States notes or gold certificates. It did not begin to go out in dangerous quantity until the free trade sacrifice of federal revenues compelled the utilization of the gold reserve in the payment of current expenditures, thus weakening public confidence and setting into play the machinery of automatic gold replenishment and withdrawal concerning which the president so lustily complains.

The senator's conclusion is that the "true line of public policy is to supply the government with ample means to meet current expenditures and to pay each year a portion of the public debt. The gold reserve provided for the redemption of United States notes can then be easily maintained not only without cost, except the loss of interest on the gold in the treasury, but with a saving of interest on United States notes and treasury notes of five times the interest lost by the gold held in the reserve." Is this conclusion not justified by the facts which he presents?

Ex-Minister Phelps has succeeded in arresting the attention of the country by an address on the "Monroe Doctrine," delivered last Monday night before the Brooklyn Academy of Arts and Sciences. In this address he declared his belief that the United States had no business to meddle with the Venezuelan boundary dispute; and he also called the revolution in Cuba a rebellion of "pillage, anarchy and murder."

His conclusion was that the United States ought to do nothing to offend England or Spain, and especially ought not to let out to the world that it has such a thing as a foreign policy. Mr. Phelps belongs to the class of men who can see no good in quarrelling, even in quarrelling to protect a right or to prevent a wrong. This world is a very rough place for men of this stamp. They ought to have a little paradise all by themselves.

While it doubtless is not the business of the public to say to which organization the local branch of the Salvation Army shall attach itself, there can be no doubt that many sympathizers with the army's aims would sincerely regret to see the Scranton soldiers take a stand not in sympathy with American institutions.

POLITICAL POINTS.

A few more scattering delegates have been elected, bringing the total up to 422. It is believed by the Philadelphia Press, which yesterday practically came out for McKinley, that they will vote on the first ballot as follows:

Table with columns: State, Total Delegates, McKinley, Callahan, Althoff, DeWitt, Doubtful.

The friends of Senator Cullom, who have been being the county and district conventions in Illinois, contest the statement of the McKinley managers that the state convention which was held in Springfield on April 29, will have 290 McKinley majority. According to the Callahan figures given in the Washington Post, there have been elected 396 delegates from sixty-four counties to the state convention. Thirty-five counties, with 271 delegates, have declared for McKinley; twenty-nine counties, with 225 delegates, have either declared against him or are undecided. The undivided delegates number 556, of which 373 are from Cook county alone. The total number of delegates will be 1,225, of which number 85 will be a majority. Out of the 229 delegates yet to be chosen, McKinley will have to secure 127 to obtain a majority of the convention. It is said that the fight has been so closely drawn that where delegates have not been instructed for McKinley they may be counted against him. Senator Cullom's friends on the contrary, have fought against instructions. There have been nine district conventions held and eighteen delegates elected to the state convention. Fourteen of the delegates are avowed Cullom men, four have been instructed for McKinley, and two of these four are personal friends and strong supporters of Mr. Cullom. They were elected in Cullom's home district, defeating two strong McKinley men.

Says Jo Howard: "I don't see how Governor Morton can hope to succeed as against the marvelous popularity of McKinley in the west and south and the unquestioned idolatry which attends Reid in the east. It seems to me that if in the heat of the contest a third party is to slip in between these chief gladiators the west is much more likely to get it than the east, in which event what's the matter with Brother Ben, or Indiana?" Nothing at all in the matter with Harrison, and his prospects will bear watching.

Senator Andrews has summarily disposed of the state chairmanship question so far as he is concerned by saying: "I am not a candidate for the position of state chairman. The mental confusion in this connection was entirely without my knowledge or consent." This is well. If the Harrisburg Patriot is telling the truth there is a general belief among the friends of Senator Cameron that he will be chosen his successor by the next legislature.

They believe the scramble will be so spirited that the "old man" will turn in for Cameron and re-elect him. The anti-Cameron people are afraid of this and are quietly helping along the movement to prevent the election of Don as a delegate-at-large to the St. Louis convention by the coming state convention.

The following table shows the ages at which the presidents, now dead, were inaugurated and the terms of their survival in and out of office:

Table with columns: Name, Age at Inauguration, Years in and out of office.

It is believed that this table would eliminate Governor Morton, who is 72 years old, from the presidential race if he were in it seriously.

"Without any question," says the Washington correspondent of the Times-Herald, "the cards are running toward Whitney. Shared Democrats say the Republicans have committed harakiri in New York. The Haines bill will make the state Democratic if the party has the right sort of a leader. That Whitney is just the man for the emergency all the politicians agree. The men who look to the present rule of things say Whitney can carry not only New York, but New Jersey and Connecticut, and that he can put such credit and honor into the Democracy as to hold the south away from the nominal results of the free silver popular and the protection Republicans. For this reason, the Democrats say, Mr. Whitney should forego his determination not to be a candidate and come out and serve his party."

All the Pennsylvania delegates, except Chris Maceo and Senator Flinn, have engaged quarters at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, for the national convention.

IN A NUTSHELL.

From the News-Dealer. The great papers of the country are the morning papers. For instance what evening paper in New York comes out with the Herald, Sun, Tribune and World? What evening paper in Philadelphia can compare with the Ledger, Press, Times, Inquirer and Record? There are none. The truth of the matter is the evening paper is only a tender of a supplement to the morning paper.

Herds--We are told that silence is golden. Saldo--Then why don't the free exchange people talk up the Exchange.

"THERE ARE OTHERS." For The Tribune. I want to be a copper and with the copper stand.

Way down on Lackawanna avenue, with a big club in my hand; I do not care for glory, nor anything as such. But the 75 that's in it would please me very much.

I want to wear brass buttons, and stroll along the street. Like all the other coppers while they are on a beat. The extra tips that's in it don't cut no ice with me; The 75 I'm after; all else is presents.

—Jasper Jinks.

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