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SCRANTON, APRIL 7, 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  
 22, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the opera  
 house, city of Harrisburg, for the purpose  
 of nominating a candidate for presi-  
 dential electors, the selection of eight delegates  
 at-large to the Republican national con-  
 vention, and for the transaction of such  
 other business as may be presented.  
 By order of the state committee.

**The Mayor's Message.**  
 In his first communication to council the  
 Mayor Bailey, after paying a graceful  
 compliment to his predecessors in office,  
 touches upon several subjects that  
 merit public attention. His sugges-  
 tions, although modest and brief, are to  
 the point. His advocacy of a viaduct  
 at or near West Lackawanna avenue,  
 his plea for a paid fire department, his  
 recommendation of amplifications in  
 the park system, his proposal of free  
 public baths and his suggestion of a  
 registry bureau for the bringing to-  
 gether of those who want employ-  
 ment and those who seek employment  
 are all well stated and timely.

But the most important portion of his  
 message is undoubtedly that wherein  
 he calls attention to the fact that  
 adequately to govern this rapidly grow-  
 ing city will soon require a consider-  
 able increase in the municipal revenues,  
 which it is suggested may be effected  
 without burden to the mass of taxpay-  
 ers by an equitable equalization of as-  
 sessments. This is important at this  
 time not because of its novelty—for  
 the recommendation, as a matter of  
 fact, is time-worn—as by reason of its  
 reminder that the city of Scranton has  
 literally outgrown the provisions which  
 have recently been made for its gov-  
 ernment. With more than 100,000 pop-  
 ulation we are in many ways held  
 down in appropriations to the stand-  
 ards prevalent in cities with only half  
 our number of inhabitants. In the  
 departments of street cleaning and re-  
 pair, police, parks and fire this is no-  
 toriously true; and in several other  
 departments economy has been forced  
 to the point of extravagance.

From a partisan standpoint we might  
 argue against any considerable aug-  
 mentation of the municipal revenues  
 while a Democratic administration is  
 in power; but from a broader stand-  
 point we cordially agree with Mayor  
 Bailey that it is the fittest kind of  
 economy to cripple the government of  
 our city in vital places out of deference  
 to the pinch penny notion that  
 what served a decade or half a decade  
 ago can serve equally well now. The  
 city that grows like Scranton is grow-  
 ing needs an elastic revenue; and the  
 best appliances of government that  
 money can buy are generally the cheap-  
 est.

Now that the house has again done  
 the right thing towards Cuba, let the  
 senate make haste to redeem its record  
 of honesty, cowardice and self-stul-  
 tification.  
**Why Not Pattison?**  
 The formal withdrawal of the Car-  
 lisle presidential boom, followed by the  
 appointment of three Pennsylvania  
 postmasters—Rodarmel at Harris-  
 burg, Hogart at Wilkes-Barre and Miss  
 Gerrity at Honesdale—upon the recom-  
 mendation of National Chairman Wil-  
 liam F. Harry is a coincidence of note.  
 It may be that it does not necessarily  
 indicate a purpose on Mr. Cleveland's  
 part to repay Mr. Harry and his  
 friend Pattison for their loyalty to him  
 at Chicago in 1892, when but for these  
 two men Hill would have controlled  
 the Democratic nomination; but it is  
 noteworthy that there are some Demo-  
 crats of consequence who believe that  
 if Pattison wants Cleveland's help next  
 July he can have it.

There is little doubt in our mind that  
 those who are reported to be irreconcil-  
 ably averse to receiving the nomination—  
 ex-Governor Pattison would be the most  
 available presidential nominee  
 whom the Democrats could this year  
 select. He has prestige as a favorite  
 of destiny; his personal life is clean  
 and attractive; his church relations  
 would prove a source of material  
 strength; in personal appearance and  
 manner he is well calculated to inspire  
 enthusiasm; he has a natural knack of  
 giving timely utterance by voice and  
 pen to sweet-sounding generalities that  
 tickle the ears of the professional re-  
 formers without scaring the profes-  
 sional party workers; and most desir-  
 able of all, he has no conceivable kind  
 of a dangerous record. The delphic oracle  
 was not more inscrutable than is his

position on the dominant issues of the  
 day; and that is just the kind of a man  
 that the faction-rirent and prejudiced  
 Democracy wants if it has any wish  
 to pull together and present an un-  
 broken party front.  
 Another very desirable thing in the  
 Hon. Robert Emory Pattison's behal-  
 f is that although he was much given  
 to scolding the keynote of virtuous  
 independence, it nowhere appears  
 that he ever failed in an issue of  
 purely partisan significance to do as  
 the bosses of his party wanted him to  
 do. A more incongruous alliance than  
 that of Pattison, the Goo Goo, and Har-  
 rity, the Hunter, could not well be  
 imagined in cold blood; yet Pattison  
 not only had the hardihood to form it  
 publicly and in the open, but he also  
 had the finesse to make it inoffensive  
 to the career and avowed contingent  
 to whom he specially catered. The  
 man who can do that, we submit, is no  
 slouch. It is more than Cleveland can  
 do; and it might be the making of  
 Democracy's chances if, at this stage  
 of the fight, he can be said to have  
 any chances left.

**Before Tom Reed can break away from public life he will first have to re-  
 fuse the vice-presidency and a cabinet job.**  
**Quay and McKinley.**  
 A dispatch from Washington to the  
 Philadelphia Press, written soon after  
 the departure of Senator Quay for  
 Florida, makes the conjectural asser-  
 tion that the senator has practically de-  
 cided to abandon his presidential candi-  
 dacy in behalf of Major McKinley. The  
 authority for this assertion is not given;  
 and there is in our mind consid-  
 erable doubt both as to the truth of the  
 story and also as to the propriety of  
 putting it forth at a time when the  
 person whom it most concerns is several  
 hundred miles beyond the reach of in-  
 quiry. If the story be true, there would  
 seem to be a good deal of propriety  
 in waiting for the senator to take his  
 own time and means of announcing its  
 purport; and if it be false, the only  
 conceivable effect of its publication will  
 be to augment the already increasing  
 feeling of bitterness—most of it entirely  
 unnecessary—which the present cam-  
 paign has developed. Thus, in either  
 contingency, we consider that the Press,  
 as a now active McKinley advocate,  
 has acted injudiciously in the premises.

The article, however, supplies an op-  
 portune text for some observations con-  
 cerning the relative attitude of the two  
 men of whom it treats. The impression  
 has generally gone forth that Senator  
 Quay is losing sleep in efforts to de-  
 vise ways and means to humiliate Mc-  
 Kinley; that, in other words, there is a  
 big account of personal hatred and  
 political ill-will between them. We re-  
 gret to say that some of Major McKin-  
 ley's indiscreet friends have at times  
 tried to diffuse this notion, doubtless  
 hoping to profit thereby from what is  
 known as the anti-bossism feeling, a  
 feeling which is especially marked in  
 certain quarters against Senator Quay.  
 We do not intend to speak by Senator  
 Quay's authority, but from knowledge  
 which is rather more direct than most  
 of the idle gossip in the newspapers, we  
 do not hesitate to pronounce this entire  
 idea fallacious. We believe it does both  
 the gentlemen in point an injustice.  
 Senator Quay is a politician, who has  
 friends to reward and enemies to punish.  
 He does not pretend to be above  
 his level; he is unusually frank and  
 honest in this matter. He worked hard  
 in 1888 to elect General Harrison and  
 as a reward for his brilliant service in  
 that campaign, he was boycotted by  
 the beneficiary of his energy. In 1892  
 he supported Blaine and, later, Mc-  
 Kinley in an attempt to prevent the  
 re-nomination of the man who had mis-  
 treated him. Senator Quay naturally  
 wants to see a man nominated next  
 June who will remember his friends  
 and not go out of his way to punish  
 personal service. If he cannot win  
 the nomination himself, he will be likely  
 to be for the candidate who will, in his  
 judgment, best typify, within reason,  
 the reasonable principle of reciprocity.

That man may be Reed. It may be  
 Allison. As likely as either, it may be  
 McKinley. The feeling between Quay  
 and McKinley six months ago, was to  
 our knowledge, one of cordiality. If it  
 has been ruffled in the interval, inter-  
 mediaries are to blame. From what we  
 know of Major McKinley, and it is a  
 knowledge which goes into some detail  
 in a political sense, the public is mis-  
 taken if it considers that he is desir-  
 ous of discouraging active party ser-  
 vice or inclined to underestimate the  
 claims of those who, to use one of his  
 own favorite phrases, "bear the heat  
 and burden of the day." Major Mc-  
 Kinley is not a deity; not an abstraction.  
 He is a very practical and human  
 being, who has gone through the mill  
 from the ground up and is not at all  
 conceited because of his successful  
 ascent. That he could appreciate the  
 abilities of a political general like Sen-  
 ator Quay and that he would feel  
 thankful, practically thankful, for their  
 exertion in his behalf is no stretch  
 of one's credulity and certainly no pro-  
 vision to disrespect. Since it has been  
 shown by popular vote in this state  
 that Major McKinley divides with Sen-  
 ator Quay the favor of the people, we  
 do not doubt in the least that when  
 the proper time comes, the former will  
 acquiesce in the latter's candidacy, and  
 that, too, without any lingering after-  
 taste of bitterness. But that time  
 will not come until the senator's own  
 candidacy is by him relinquished; and  
 in the meantime this state owes to him,  
 as its recognized Republican leader,  
 cordial and unammurring support; such  
 support as will not only compliment  
 him but also redound to the honor and  
 good faith of the commonwealth itself.

Senator Chandler is evidently slowly  
 fitting himself for a dull political thud.  
 The interest which has been taken  
 by the public in the marriage of Gen-  
 eral Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick is not  
 intentionally intrusive nor impertinent;  
 it arises from a sincere feeling of  
 respect for the groom and a graceful  
 sense of courtesy for the bride. Be-  
 sides, it is quite within the limits of  
 possibility that this quiet union may  
 yet have a bearing upon the selection  
 of the next president. At all events,  
 there is no American so mean as to

hesitate to offer to the happy prin-  
 cipals in yesterday's ceremony most cor-  
 dial felicitations.  
 The selection by Mayor Bailey of  
 Richard J. Dimmick for the difficult  
 and responsible duties of private secre-  
 tary is an admirable one, exhibiting  
 both discrimination and good judge-  
 ment. It has been said that public men  
 are what their private secretaries make  
 them. This may be an exaggerated  
 view of the case, but it will not be de-  
 nied that in the present instance the  
 new municipal executive has called to  
 his aid a gentleman of ability, versa-  
 tility and wide acquaintance with pub-  
 lic affairs, whose assistance will soon  
 prove itself invaluable.

**Raising a False Issue.**  
 The Rochester Democrat and Chroni-  
 cle recently received directly from the  
 treasury department at Washington an  
 official statement showing the amount  
 of gold paid out in redemption of gov-  
 ernment paper currency from Jan. 1,  
 1879, when specie payments were re-  
 sumed, until March 1, 1896. Following  
 are the figures:

UNITED STATES NOTES.	
Jan. 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880.	\$28,198,883
July 1, 1880, to March 1, 1881.	27,282,822
March 1, 1881, to March 1, 1882.	37,867,791
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$93,349,496</b>
TREASURY NOTES.	
Jan. 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880.	\$8,198,583
July 1, 1880, to March 1, 1881.	84,128,472
March 1, 1881, to March 1, 1896.	41,473,492
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$133,799,547</b>

The time covered in the table is  
 divided by our Rochester contemporary  
 as follows: First, the surplus period,  
 from January 1, 1879, to March 1, 1882;  
 during which the revenue of the gov-  
 ernment exceeded its expenses. This  
 period, it will be noticed, is sub-divided,  
 to mark the time when the treasury or  
 "coin" notes came into existence by  
 the act of July 14, 1890, known as the  
 Sherman law. Second—the deficiency  
 period, from March 1, 1882, to March 1,  
 1896, when the expenditures of the gov-  
 ernment exceeded its receipts. This  
 period began, practically, with the ad-  
 vention of the present administration on  
 March 4, 1893. Separate figures are  
 given for United States notes (green-  
 backs) and treasury notes (issued un-  
 der the silver-purchase act of 1890) in  
 order to show the amount of each kind  
 of currency redeemed in gold.  
 Our contemporary adds: "An analy-  
 sis of the table discloses a number of  
 facts which have a direct bearing on  
 gold withdrawals, bond issues, the use  
 of the gold reserve to pay current ex-  
 penses, and the question of maintain-  
 ing government currency at par, as an-  
 ticipated with a revenue which has been  
 insufficient for public expenditures. Here  
 are some items of the bill of particu-  
 lars: In the deficiency period of three  
 years (March 1, 1893, to March 1,  
 1896) the total gold redemptions were  
 \$262,341,169, or more than three and two-  
 thirds times as great as those of the  
 surplus period of fourteen years and two  
 months (January 1, 1879, to March 1,  
 1892) when they amounted to only  
 \$99,634,378. In the surplus period the  
 redemptions of United States notes aver-  
 aged \$385,270 per month; in the def-  
 icency period they averaged more  
 than twenty-two times as much, or  
 \$8,829,658 per month.  
 "In the surplus period the redemp-  
 tions of both kinds of currency (United  
 States notes and treasury notes) aver-  
 aged \$586,085 per month; in the def-  
 icency period they averaged more  
 than seventeen times as much, or \$10,-  
 061,884 per month. In the surplus  
 period the average annual amount of  
 gold paid out in redemptions was about  
 seven million dollars; in the deficiency  
 period the annual average was over  
 one hundred and twenty millions.  
 We agree with the Rochester paper  
 that these differences are too striking  
 to indicate that a currency system  
 which gave no trouble during the four-  
 teen years of its operation coincident  
 with surplus-breeding Republican pro-  
 tection should, of itself and alone, sud-  
 denly break down. The trouble is not  
 with that system, but with the Demo-  
 cratic deficit-makers who have criminally  
 mismanaged it. The president's  
 attempt to throw upon the present cur-  
 rency system a blame which belongs  
 properly on his own shoulders is a  
 barefaced attempt to evade responsi-  
 bility by raising a false issue.

**INSTRUCTIVE FIGURES.**  
 From the Rochester Post-Express.  
 During the administration of President  
 Harrison the interest bearing debt re-  
 duction of the country was reduced as follows:

1891	Nothing
1892	Nothing
1893	Nothing
1894	Nothing
1895	Nothing
1896	Nothing
<b>Total</b>	<b>Nothing</b>

The Harrison administration borrowed  
 as follows:

1891	Nothing
1892	Nothing
1893	Nothing
1894	Nothing
1895	Nothing
1896	Nothing
<b>Total</b>	<b>Nothing</b>

Up to date the Cleveland administration  
 has borrowed as follows:

\$50,000,000	4 1/2 per cent.	\$20,000,000
20,000,000	5 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	5 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	6 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	6 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	7 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	7 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	8 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	8 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	9 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	9 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	10 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	10 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	11 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	11 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	12 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	12 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	13 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	13 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	14 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	14 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	15 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	15 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	16 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	16 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	17 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	17 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	18 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	18 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	19 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	19 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	20 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	20 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	21 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	21 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	22 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	22 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	23 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	23 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	24 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	24 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	25 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	25 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	26 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	26 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	27 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	27 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	28 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	28 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	29 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	29 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	30 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	30 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	31 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	31 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	32 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	32 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	33 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	33 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	34 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	34 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	35 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	35 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	36 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	36 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	37 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	37 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	38 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	38 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	39 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	39 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	40 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	40 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	41 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	41 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	42 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	42 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	43 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	43 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	44 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	44 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	45 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	45 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	46 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	46 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	47 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	47 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	48 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	48 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	49 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	49 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	50 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	50 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	51 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	51 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	52 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	52 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	53 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	53 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	54 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	54 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	55 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	55 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	56 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	56 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	57 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	57 1/2 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000	58 per cent.	10,000,000
20,000,000		