The Scranton Fribune

Daily and Weekly.

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ers' Ink," the recognized journal for adver-a, rates THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE as the best "Itsing medium in Northeastern Fennsylva "Printers' Ink" knows.

THE WFERLY TRINKING, Issued Every Saturday, Contains Twelvy Handscome Fuges, with an Abun-dance of News, Fiction, and Well-Folined Missein Jany, For Those Who Cannot Take Tax Darky TRIPUSE, the Weskly Is Recommended as the

THE TRIBUNE Is for Sale Daily at the D., L. and W.



SCRANTON, APRIL 20, 1896

The Tribuno is the only Republica daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Republican electors of Pennsylva-

To the Republican electors of Pennsylvania, The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in state convention Thursday, April 23, 1856, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the opera-house, city of Harrisburg, for the pur-pose of aominating two candidates for representative-at-large in congress and thirty-two candidates for presidential 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. M. S. Quay, Attest:-Large B Rey

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

The last ticket was Harrison and Reid and it got an unmerciful whaling, but the change, next June, of just one letter in that ticket would sweep the country next November.

Not Plausible.

It is asserted in the Philadelphia Press and other journals not in the habit of making groundless charges that the House Committee on Territories, of which Representative J. A. Scranton is chairman, has gone into the business of making states out of rotten boroughs in obedience to commands from the leaders of the anti-McKinley element at Washington. These leaders it is said, wish to control the Republican national committee which has the making up of the roll to the St. Louis convention and consequently the determination, practically in advance, of the contests before that convention; and in order to achieve this purpose find it necessary to get the votes of New Mexico and Arizona territories in the committee. Two members of the House Committee on Territories, it is added, have assured the Press' Washington correspondent that the vote in the house committee early in the se sion against the admission of Arizona would not have been reversed, except at the express request of the anti-Mc-Kinley leaders, who stated that it was necessary to do so, in order to get the votes in the national committee of the members represeo. those territories. The Tribune, from state pride, supports Senator Quay for president and is to that extent against McKinley; but it would regret to believe that the exigencies of the opposition to the Ohio candidate are such as to call for the foregoing kind of hog politics in the effort to encompass his defeat. We do not believe that Senator Quay has been a party to any such deal, or that he would care to profit by that type of manipulation. If the chairman of the House Committee on Territories has been influenced to ignore the interests of decent government, it is hardly likely that the consideration would be so unimportant as a mere request on the part of men anxious to defeat McKinley at St. Louis. Nor would the anti-Me-Kinley forces be likely to be so foolish as to imagine that tactics of the kind just indicated could suffice to stifle an honest majority demand for the Canton statesman's nomination. They are old enough to know that dark lantern methods of political activity at this stage of public intelligence would be apt to do more harm to their purposes

avenue would be a sufficiently important benefit to the public to justify the grant by the municipality of a special privilege to the builder of it, then such a grant would clearly be justified, and the privilege thus extended for public considerations need not necessarily be

repeated except for equal reasons. If on the other hand the decision b that a band-stand at the Frothingevident vitality. ham areade would not be of enough consequence to the public to warrant a semblance of municipal favoritism, then

that structure should come down, and every other obstruction in the city, including The Tribune's bulletin board, should me with it. But are the authorities ready to do their whole duty in ress, we should think still more of this matter and is public sentiment

ready to sustain them in doing it? We have our doubts. Ten years ago Spain promised to

grant certain reforms to Cuba, and the rebels had no sooner laid down their arms than those promises were ruthlessly ignored. It is not likely that Cuba will take the risk of being a second time buncoed by the some old trick.

Protection to Ship-Owners.

The Massachusetts Republican convention adopted, March 27, the following plank which has since been readopted by the Republicans of Oregon and New Jersey: "We have always given protection to our shipbuilders. In late years we have neglected to protect our ship-owners. We believe the time has come to return to the policy of Washington and Hamilton, which, by discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms, secured 90 per cent. of our carrying trade to American ships, and which, if now restored, would again revive our shipping and cause American freights to be paid to Americans." An effort will be made at Har-

risburg on Thursday to secure a similar expression from the Republicans of Pennsylvania and It will deserve to succeed.

An instructive brief of the benefits which the re-adoption of this policy by congress would confer upon the Amerian people has been prepared by the American Merchant Marine association. "It is," says the association, 'sound Republican protective doctrine, It puts money into the national treasury, instead of taking money out, as bounties and subsidies do. It creates preference for American ships in the carrying of American commerce. It

was in force for nearly forty yearsfrom the beginning of our government down to 1828, during all of which time an average of 90 per cent. of American foreign commerce was carried in American ships, Ship protection was abandoned, because it was no longer thought necessary, and from that time the proportion of carriage of American commerce in American ships has declined, until today but 11.70 per cent. of American commerce is carried foreign in American ships. Five million tons of ships are employed in carrying American foreign commerce, less than three-quarters of a million tons of which are American. Four houndred million dollars would be spent in American shipyards building the ships necessary to carry American commerce if the policy advocated in the Massachusetts plank were adopted by the United States. Three hundred million dollars now annually sent abroad to pay for the carriage of American commerce, passengers and mails, would be retained in the United States if American ships did the work. Four billion, five hundred million dollars, it has been estimated by competent experts, have been sent abroad during the past thirty years to pay for the carriage of American commerce, passengers, mails, etc. The weakness of the United States is only apparent upon the seas of the world; the adoption of this policy would strengthen the nation where its one weakness at present exists. It is a polley that provides for the same protection for American ships that is now provided for American manufactures, to wit: discrimination against foreign ships, just as we discriminate against foreign manufactures, by a higher duty upon the foreign articles, be they ships or products of foreign nations. The United States navy is weak, because Americans are not to be had to man our warships. The adoption of this policy would provide a resource for the manning of the navy, sufficient to promanning of the navy, sufficient to pro-vide the men for the nation's protec-tion, if ever assalled by a foreign power." To this succinct presentation of the subject little need be added save that Pennsylvania, with its large ship-building interests, is specially interest-Pennsylvania, with its large ship-building interests, is specially interest-ed. No Republican disputes the sound-ness of the foregoing conclusions. It only remains for Republican initiative to give them practical effect.
The Volunteers' Gazette, the official organ of the Volunteers of America, has made its appearance with Balling-ton Booth as printel and publisher. It is a handsomely printed journal of six-teen well-edited pages. While the in-itial number is very naturally filled f with a discussion of the purposes and pass of the new organization, no harsh word is anywhere expressed for the present body, and every reference to the Salvation army is friendly and filled with solicitude for its welfare. The first page contains a representation of the American principles.'
The position of state chairman in a patriotic lines and be dominated by American principles.'
The position of state chairman in a presidential year is one of genuine dim-portance. The chairman this year not conserve the work to the most important formation of the automation of the consister the sound patriotic lines and be dominated by American principles.'
The position of state chairman in a presidential year is one of genuine dim-portance. The chairman this year not the sound when the decaler dimander the most important formation of the reason frame the work to the most important formation of the company the consister the sound allow for the consider the state sum to the simple reason that every ounce of gold produced in the work to the most important formation of state chairman in a presidential year is one of genuine dim-portance. The chairman the year of the most important formation or the consider the fast one automatic standrip or fast most important formation or the consider the fast one automatic standrip or my play, which I define by as building interests, is specially interest-

lecturing them, and trying to balk them." He will if the people know it,

On Friday last, in recognition of its wenty-first birthday, the Pottsville Chronicle treated itself, its advertisers and its readers, to twenty-four pages chock full of thrift and enterprise. We compliment the Chronicle on its very Had Holmes begun the confession

ousiness a few years earlier, the public would not now be puzzling its head to locate the whereabouts of the great American novelist. Much as we admire the Philadelphia

and they think they do.

t if it would either openly support or lse boldly oppose Senator Quay for prezident.

If Secretary Carlisle were as apt at cting as he is at talking, things fiscal vould be in better shape at Washing-

The Republican party in Pennsylania should inform Brother Leach. cently but firmly, that there are others.

Up to the present, the Pattison boom has not felt called upon to complain of over crowding.

The asphalt pavement needs a good it of repairing, but after all, it is worth it.

FOR AMERICAN BIMETALLISM.

[In order to outline what seemed to be In order to outline what seemed to be a safe way to bimetallism in this coun-try even in advance of an agreement among the nations, the following letter was recently addressed by the editor of The Tribune to the Wilkes-Barre Record, which had asked for enlightenment as to The Tribune's position on the question of sound money. It is presented herewith, with minor alterations, for such criticism as it may seem to ineite.] I take it that it is to the advantage of

I take it that it is to the advantage of the American people to make silver more valuable than it now is, if they can do so without greater loss than gain, for the simple reason that they have more silver ore, more potential wealth expressed in silver metal, than any other people on the globe. For the past ten years the coin-ing value of our total silver product has been to the coining value of our total gold output in round numbers as 2 is to 1. In 1830, before the repeal of the Sherman law and at the period of maximum prosperity, the American silver product was 53,300,000 ounces, worth \$75,416,555, while the Ameri-can gold product was only 1,604,840 ounces, worth only \$33,175,000. Last year the American gold product was 2,225,612 ounces, worth \$6,826,230, while the Ameri-can silver product had fallen, under ad-verse legislation, to 44,331,235 ounces, worth forly \$33,254,258, if, therefore, we com-pare 1835, the year of maximum anti-silver feeling, with 1831, we find that we have lost \$31,407,059 in preclous mineral output by reason of the crusade against silver, not to mention anything about the difficulties which our distinguished "sound money" president and his no less dis-tinguished "sound money" secretary of the treasury have had to keep the country on a gold basis. But with every American gold mine working at its fuilest capacity, we would produce, for an indefinite period, sz worth of silver for every dollar's worth of gold. The conclusion which 1 draw from this fact is that if for any unavoid-able reason we should ever be forced to choose between gold and silver as a

able reason we should ever be forced to choose between gold and silver as a single standard, we might better choose silver than gold, because we have more

proximately \$200,000,000, which might seem to wipe out this cash balance in our favor, that debt is paid in the fruits of productize capacity in this country, which needs only the quickening impulse of an elastic cur-rency to be started upon a period of un-campied development. We have the soil; we have the natural wealth; we have the workmen. All that we lack is the money to set the machinery of new production in-to motion. I think it not unsafe nor dar-ing to assume that the growth in our ex-ports within a year after the admission of American silver to free, protected coln-ace would wipe out our annual interest debt and leave the cash trade balance still 100,000,000 a year in our favor. If it did not, we should be none the worse pf. If it did, see how we would gain!

In the whole world today there is only

In the whole world today there is only about \$2,000,000 in gold coin(some au-thorities say \$3,600,000,000 and some \$4,500.-000,000, but these estimates are believed by other and equally trustworthy authority to include much gold not coined, but made up into jewelry, etc.) of which almost one-fourth -ar, to be more precise, from \$200,000,000 to \$325,000,000-is already in the United States. Suppose Europe lost \$100,000,000 of her gold every year, through the squar-ing of her trade accounts with the United States. How many years would it take for Europe to discover that it could no longer rest content on a gold basis with her limited gold stock being constantly drained to America.² How soon would it be before Europe, in self defense, would have to come back again to bimetallism? Does it not seem as if the United States under the plan outlined above, would lit-erally hold the trump hand? And If in addition, we should adopt Tom Reed's surgestion of ricaliatory duties on gold standard nations, would it not be, with determined effort, a comparatively easy thing to force an international bimetallic articement, and to preserve that agree-ment when once formed? Let it be borne agreement, and to preserve that agree-ment when once formed? Let it be borne in mind that these suggestions are offered in the belief that unless the American peo-

In this belief that unless the American peo-ple soon take steps to add to the volume of sound money in circulation among them, consequences will happen more seri-ous to the masses than can possibly be in-volved in the experimental adoption of the remedy just proposed. With silver cut off from the minus in any connection save that of representative or token coinage; with a secretary of the treasury daily conceling greenbacks by the hundred thon-sands and issuing nothing in their stead; and with the very paltry sum of goid nec-essary for the preservation at par of the goid token currency subject at any mo-ment to withdrawal from the treasury for speculative export, (it having cost the gov-ernment \$252,000,000 of debt in a single year to keep its gold reserve intact, not to

to keep its gold reserve intact, not it speak of the accruing interst) we take it that something will soon have to be done in the direction of relief. The question is "What?"

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

strolabe cast, 3.11 a. m., for Monday, April 20, 1896.

4 Int 9

A child born on this day will probably be truthful. He will never tell a lie-in case he happens to be a deaf mute. The air at Wilkes-Barre will not agree with him. The state chairmanship crown should be blaced on a stretching block at once, if it s to adorn the head of Frank Willing seach.

It takes an honest dairyman to keep milk sweet without the aid of boraccic acid this weather.

Considering the recent temperature, the make editor has been very modest indeed this season. Ajacchus' Advice.

HILL & CONNELL,

AND

To the ward statesmen in councils-Don't enforce the ordinances! You'll lose your jobs if you get too active.

Builders

GOLDSMI1H'S 🖘 BAZAAR. Glance at A

Our Show Window Will tell you what we are doing in SHIRT WAISTS.

THE STANLEY, of which we control over 100 styles,

is known to be the most perfect fitting and best Waist in the market. THE FLORETTE ADJUSTER in the back is a new

invention that no other Waist has, and will be found to be a very desirable improvement. Every Waist, from the lowest priced one, is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every respect.

They all have laundried Collars and Cuffs, and are of almost every conceivable shape, design and combination.

Please Look Them Over When You Are in the Store,



C. S. BRODHEAD and G. S. HANKS Will Treat You JUST RIGHT.

THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 185

than good. Upon the whole, therefore, we dismiss this conjecture as ill-founded.

Cleveland's letter of declination is

evidently modeled after the letter that never came.

Open to Doubt.

There can be no just objection to a uniform enforcement in this city of the ordinance against obstructions of the sidewalks. If it is proposed to administer the law on this point fearlessly and without favor the Finn substitute bringing the old ordinance up to date is deserving of affirmative consideration by councils. But if the only intention is to make a show of reform and then let the whole question slide back into the limbo of things forgotten, we cannot see that the pending instrument is worth the paper it is printed

It ought not to be inferred from anything which we have said with reference to the now celebrated Frothingham portico that we would advocate a policy of favoritism in the granting of building privileges. If, however, a special grant will benefit the general public without seriously harming any individual, then it is proper to weigh that benefit in the scales against the apparent favoritism of such a grant, and to decide in accordance with the preponderance of advisability. This principle is well established in law, a good illustration of it being found in the privilege of eminent domain, whereby a public improvement, although operating to

the profit of individuals, may be carried over the antagonism of private property-owners upon payment of legally established damages. In other words, if a band stand on Wyoming | the people; and not in hectoring them,

silver than gold, because we have more of it. This is, however, somewhat aside from my purpose. It is my bellef that the American people can as well establish a financial system of their own as they could establish a form of government of their own. In doing this I would consider American interests first, just as we aim to do in our protective tariff system. The objection generally raised to free and unlimited silver coinage is that if we should adopt that at a ratio of 16 to 1, the silver of the whole world would be poured in upon us and we should be deluged with be-cent dollars. Senator Sherman, in Octo-ber, 1893, estimated this possible influx at 33,800,000,600. Such an inundation, very ob-viously, would be most undestrable. There-fore I would solve that part of the prob-lem by putting such a tariff on all forms of imported silver that by the time it had once got through the custom house it would be worth as much as our gold. There would then be no object to any for-eigner in sending silver to the United states, for he could make nothing out of it. That done, I would enact a law giving the holder of American silver bullion the right to have that bullion coined free into standard dollars, at a ratio to gold of 16 to 1, said holder to take the dollars away when coined, or to receive in lieu thereof silver certificates redeemable in silver alone. I justify this proposition by as-serting that the amount of money thus coined would no more than supply the owntry with a circulation keeping pace with its steady growth, and that It would be only fair compensation to the Ameri-an silver producing interests for the un-justloss which has been inflicted upon them by the demonetization of silver. And, al-though the temporary effect might be to origin that the enrichment which a prident expansion of our currency along this line would bring to the great mass of our people. Better an artificially en-rided silver producing fitters. In Colorado, which is in the United States, than an ar-tindicially enriched morigage

The position of state chairman in a position of the chairman this year not only will have to conduct to a successiful issue the battle for the election of presidential electors and congressment at-large but he will also be in a position to exert a very great influence upon the composition of the next legislature, before which will come the duby of selecting a United States senator to succeed.J. Donald Cameron. Cart the Republicans of Pennsylvania cort duty of selecting a United States senator to succeed.J. Donald Cameron. Cart the Republicans of Pennsylvania cort duty of selecting powers and responsibilities?

