# the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, APRIL 28, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. Congressmen-at-Large,

GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Eric. Election Day, Nov. 10.

Brother Singerly, in addition to wanting the gold standard, demands "the gradual payment and retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes, and currency, redeemable in gold, issued under federal supervision, as shall meet the business demand for credit safety." It is unnecessary to add that Brother Singerly is a banker.

### The Turning Point.

Major Handy advises the public to tion this week. "If it sends an uninfor the nomination. If Illinois instructs | buked. for McKinley, it will mean his nomination at St. Louis on the first ballot, and perhaps by acclamation. The fight will be practically won."

This is to all appearances a correct estimate of that convention's imporley it certainly looks as if that would first ballot at St. Louis.

of uninstructed delegates to give them ing of many saloons. the organization of the convention, but the Cullom men deny this, Inasmuch are already evidences of a fluctuation as the Cullem fight was against instruc- of opinion. When Mr. J. A. Lansing, tions, it would seem upon the surface as of this city, last week made a business measured the limit of the McKinley strength, but the point at issue has assumed such importance that the Mc-Kinley managers may be holding someand nothing will be spared to make the battle a memorable one.

It is our belief that the Illinois conwarrant serious predictions,

Arbitration with England is all right; but the ability to enforce the verdict when in our favor is a desirable concomitant.

## What Next?

If we in this country are to be kept permanently on the gold standard, with no particular coinage of silver except in the remote contingency of an international agreement, save only the small present activity of the mints in colning subsidiary silver; and if, added to this, the circulation of currency among the people, now \$162,000,000 less than it was two years ago, is to be in the near future still further abridged by the retirement of the \$300,000,000 worth of present outstanding greenbacks, according to the programme of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisic and the various banking associations, the question must sooner or later be answered how the people in the sparsely settled south, southwest and west, the people where bank books are few and the check system of doing business therefore little in vogue, are to be accommodated with money sufficient to develop their resources, move their crops and pay off their farm mortgages. It does not stand to reason that a majority of the voters of this country will be content to try to fit a growing population to a stationary or, rather, a contracting currency one moment longer than is absolutely necessary. The free silver coinage scare may seem to make such an anomalous experiment necessary just at this time, but with that scare once removed there will manifestly soon need to be an energetic overhauling of our currency system with a view to securing in it greater elasticity and a safer foundation. The defeat of the silver extremists is only half the battle. It removes one danger, but in doing so it calls into renewed prominence another danger, that will demand for its removal something more practical in the way of statesmanship than a parrot-like repetition of the misnomer, "sound money." It is useless to call our present money sound so long as it takes five dollars'

worth of government debt to keep one

That during the second Cleveland adforced to incur, in principal and interest, over \$500,000,000 of indebtedness in order to sustain the \$100,000,000 gold reserve upon which the credit of the fact too well known to the American people to require reiteration. Nor can a currency be considered sound which offers no assurance that its total volume may not at any moment become, added to the unprovided for growth in chairmanship. population, entirely inadequate to the demands of business. In the year 1895 it is estimated that the total of the money sums involved in the business transactions in the United States exceeded \$29,000,000,000; in other words. that every dollar of money in circulation in that year had during the year to discharge from \$10 to \$50 worth of indebtedness, not by check means but by the actual passage from hand to hand of coin or paper money. The year 1895 was a bad business year; coilections were notoriously poor and profits enterprise. Is it unreasonable to surpose that had the money supply of the people of the United States in that year been larger than it was, collections would have been easier, profits more satisfactory and the opportunities of employment at remunerative wages nore numerous?

The tide having apparently turned against the collage of silver, even of were Italians, 50 per cent. of whom protected American silver, it will be in order for our great financiers to give there be not gold enough, let them rig up a supplementary currency of paper, o secured as to command throughout the world its face value. Let them prove that by sound money they do such provision for substitute bank not mean scarce money, but money ad- ates, 2.147; per cent, of total immigrants equate in quantity to the growing demands of the foremost producing na- male illiteracy, 66.5; percentage of fetion in the world. If they can establish money and assure convertibility and this fact, bimetallists will doubtless stand ready and anxious to welcome the single standard.

The discovery that the Newark pastor who lately raised a "Stop, thief!" watch the Illinois Republican conven- cry against Rev. Dr. Morgan, of New York, is himself a plagiarist does not structed delegation to St. Louis, it will surprise us. The stone throwers of mean that McKinley, while still in the our day are not more apt to be devoid lead, will have to fight to the bitter end of sin than were those whom Christ re-

### The Raines Law at Work.

Reports from New York state with reference to the Raines law, which has now been in operation for nearly a month, indicate that a change is taking tance. If Illinois should go for McKin- place in the public temper with reference to this much-discussed measure. settle the whole discussion. For then, Before it went into effect there were the only solid ground remaining to the | few persons in the Empirestate who did opposition would be lews, part of Penn- | not have avowed or secret misgivings sylvania, part of New York and part of that it would prove a serious disap-New England. The carrying of Illinois | pointment, while the brewers and disby McKinley would be the signal for a lillers were for a time almost frantic. general disintegration of "the field." They argued that in the whole state 60,-Delegates now listed in the "anti" col- 000 persons would be thrown out of umn would quickly seek shelter. The work by the law, to compete with other magic of success would inspire new con- labor, and predicted that \$100,000,000 a tidence and nothing short of a miracle | year would not cover the shrinkage in could prevent the Ohio man's nomina- liquor receipts, with its consequent curtion on at least the second if not the tailment of the market for corn, rice. barley and hops. They affected to Reports concerning the probabilities foresee, also, a loss to the eigar trade of at Springfield are conflicting. Both the \$39,000,000 a year, falling mostly upon McKinley and Cullom forces claim to be the labor employed in stripping tobacco able to figure out a majority. The Me- and wrapping cigars; and tried to Kinleyites, in round numbers, fall 100 frighten the furniture dealers of the instructed delegates short of having a state by holding before them the spectre pledged plurality. They insist that of lost millions of dollars in the furnithey have control of a sufficient number ture trade, by reason of the law's clos-But as we said at the beginning, there

if the number of instructed delegates tour of the leading New York interior cities, such as Utica, Albany, Troy, Syracuse and Rochester, he learned by casual inquiry that the law was working decidedly less hardship than had thing back. They are good politicians been anticipated, and found that it was winning over to its advocacy many of its bitterest early opponents. We by chance observe an interview in the vention will be captured by the Cullom | Washington Post with Judge C. W. men, but the contest is too close to Meade, of New York city, which confirms the accuracy of Mr. Lansing's observations. Says Judge Meade: "In the beginning it looked as though the Raines law was going to be so distasteful to the public that the Republican party would be made to suffer for its enactment. Since then there has been a great change of public sentiment; the people are beginning to realize the many good points of the law, and I am satisfied that the Republicans will reap benefit from it instead of disaster. It is about as good a statute as the ingenuity of man could contrive; it wipes out the little dives, where the poorer classes of the tenements loaf and squander their earnings; it puts the business of selling spirits on the best possible plane by putting it in the hands of responsible men; it does away with the corruption and blackmail of the old regime, for now no saloenkeeper feels under the necessity of 'giving up' to the police, and it treats all men with absolute impartiality. The \$800 tax once paid is all that the dealer has to pay; as it used to be while his license did not amount to that sum, by the time the owner was bled by these who could extort money, it really cost him much more than the present tax. About the only dissatisfied people left are the ones who furnished the saloons with free lunches. Their business is furt by the abolition of the free lunch counter, but the saloon men themselves are highly rleased that the institution is defunct. They not only save money, but are able to keep their places in a far cleanlier

condition." A perusal of exchanges from nearly all of the principal towns and cities of the Empire state does not reveal to us as yet any serious losses to labor by reason of the weeding out of the lowdown groggeries and dives. It is possible that throughout the state a few hundred barkeepers have been displaced, but there are no signs up to this writing that the corn, rice or barley crop will lack purchasers or that cigarmakers or workers in furniture factories will be cast adrift in sufficient numbers to disturb the equilibrium of the industrial world. On the contrary, trade lost by the closing of the barrooms seems to be pretty generally re-

foliar's worth of gold from being bailed gained by the better patronizing on the out of the United States treasury for part of former frequenters of these saspeculative export to foreign countries, loons of the grocery, clothing and furniture stores. If the Raines law has ministration this republic has been made any difference in these respects. it appears simply to have transferred business from the grog shops to the shops that sell more substantial and wholesome wares. To this extent it \$1,528,000,000 of our currency rests is a must ther fore be pronounced a success.

If it is true that Frank Willing Leach is now threatening to turn informer and wash dirty political linen in public, that simply confirms the wisdom of by reason of the hoarding of gold, not permitting him to gain the state,

Time for Action. The Immigration Restriction league, which advocates the keeping out the United States of all immigrants whose character and standards unfit them to become good chizens, and which suggests as an important means to this end the exclusion of all persons between 14 and 60 years of age who cannot both read and write the English language or come other language, has in a current publication called timely attention to the large recent indux at the port fell to a minimum in nearly all lines of of New York of Italian immigrants who represent a very large percentage of il-Hieracy.

From figures furnished to the seasue by the assistant commissioner of immigration, it appears that of the 52,565 immigrants who landed at Ellis island between Jan. 1 and April 30, 1895, 11,896 or 22.6 per cent, were Italians; while of the 66,290 immigrants landed between Jan. in favor of the gold standard and I and April 17, 1896, 19,946, or 30 per cent. were illiterates. As tending to show the percentage of illiteracy among their attention to the obvious need of | Italian immigrants as a class, the folthe times for an ampler currency. If lowing figures from manifests of 3.174 day afternoon. immigrants over 14 years of age arriving at the port of New York during April are given: Total immigrants examined, 2,174; percentage of males, 89.2; percentage of females, 10.8; total illiterwho were liliterate, 67.6; percentage of male illiteracy, 75.7; number debarred under existing laws, 197; percentage debarred of total immigrants, 6.2; number which would have been debarred by the league's bill requiring literacy, 2.147, or a percentage of 67.6.

The present congress is still considering the Lodge bill establishing the literacy test. It should soon act.

Twenty-three Republican state concentions out of twenty-eight have, thus ar this year, declared against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It is probable that less than one-fifteenth of the delegates at St. Louis will be for unrestricted free coinage.

The Philadelphia Times complains that the commonwealth's revenues were not as large in 1895 as they were under Pattison. It seems to forget that loss of revenue is a natural consequence of Democratic national admin-

It will be noticed that Senator Camron says he has retired from politics for a time." The idea that he is in retirement permanently will be dismissed by those who are shrewd. Ex-Governor Russell's reluctance to

fers to chance it some other year. If the preferences of a large majority of the Republicans of Pennsylvania are consulted, the next state chairman will be John P. Elkin,

head the Democratic national ticket this year probably means that he pre-

Will the Allentown convention indorse its party's record as a promoter of deficits and panies?

## AN UP-TO-DATE ORATOR.

Wellman, in Times-Herald.

When Dolliver, of Iowa, makes a speech the house sits back in its 35 chairs and listens for wit or elocution. Sometimes it gets both. Dolliver is now and then dogmatical—who is not with an election coming on and the country waiting to be saved?—but he is never dull, in his speech on the filled cheese bill Mr. Dolliver was once or twice interrupted by Mr. Brutam, of Pennsylvania, and presently the Iowa man returned the compilment in a very neat fashion. "Even the expert appraisers in our custom house at New York," he said, "are hardly able to tell the difference between a standard sample of woolen cloth and a bogus imitation, gently softened by glycerin and brought up to fall weight by adding a solution of raw tin. Only last year, in the state in which my friend from Pennsylvania resides, a package of oleomargarine took the first prize offered for "butter" at the Pennsylvania state fair, an award almost worthy of that early governor of Pennsylvania who used to complain of the people of Connecticut because they were selling his people nutmegs made out of bass wood instead of the genuine sassafras."

When the laughter roused by this happy Wellman, in Times-Herald.

When the laughter roused by this happy historical reference had subsided Mr. Dolliver continued. "The country cannot go on living under a system like that," he said. "It will not go on forever buying coffee grains delicately molded out of hime mud. It will not go on buying tea that has been generously emainties with the dried leaves of the forests. It will not go on drinking wine that has been manufactured in a cellar without the intervention of grapes, nor those other and more penetrating beverages that have entered into partnership with such a fatal assortment of explosive chemicals as greatly to facilitate the descent of our fellow citizens, as the old negro preacher expressed it, down the lubricarted steeps of the opaque profundity of damnation."

A little later in the same speech Mr. Dol-A little later in the same speech Mr. Dol-liver was interrupted by Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, who had something to say about the large amount of money in the trensury. "The logic by which it is shown there is plenty of money in the trensury, that the recipts and expenditures are in accord," said Dolliver, "is the very same logic that could be fairly employed to dem-onstrate the prodical son was an itinerant capitalist in search of a live stock invest-ment, and catting husks for his health under the advice of his physician. The ex-act logic that has been brought in here by my friend from Tennessee to show that the national income needs no addition could be properfy used to show that Lax-arus, luxuriating among the rich man's dopy, and in reality engaged in organizing a loan and trust company and colecting bread crumbs for his personal amuse-ment."

## A PICTURE OF ALLISON.

E. V. Smølley, in Times-Herald,
Washington, April 14.—1 know no more genial and companionable man in puone inte than Ailhon, of lowa. I have known him for thirty years, since his second term in the house, which began in 185, and have seen him grow old without losing any of that native amiability which made him generally liked among his associates in the early part of his long congressional carteer. He is now 68, but he shows no trace of the crustiness and egotism that often accompany the sixties, He is straight and alert, his eye is bright and his cheek ruddy, and he is as conscientiously and laboriously faithful to all the duties of his position as he was more than a quarter of a century ago, when ambition spurred him on. He is not worrying a particle about his presidential prospects, and those prospects do not appear to divert his mind from the serious and immediate duty of getting the appropriation bills through his committee and through the senate. Some people, who have but slight acquaintance with Allison, criticise his amiability as a weak man. Allison has outlived a great many truculent states-

men. In his smooth and gracious way he accomplishes results. He has not originated great policies or led in great controversies, but he has put a mass of beneficial legislation upon the stante books and has served a difficult, exacting and sometimes wrong-headed constituency ever since 18st. I lown used to contain more cranks than any other state in the Union, but Kansas now bears the palm in that respect. Iowa lacks the balance wheel of a great commercial city, or, to put it in another way, she has no main thought focus—no political and social brain influencing the whole body of the community. Her cities are to many separate nerve centers. The state has been peculiarly subject to sale currents in politics, running strongly for a time tail usually in wrong directions and then quickly disappearing—currents of green-backism, of other forms of currency faustietsm, of grangerism, of granderism, of farmers' alliance movements, of granderism, of timeter' alliance movements, of granderism, of its property and the property of the ever achieves such a record. The truth about Ailison is that he is exceedingly ingacious and level-headed. He has never run abend of his constituency; to his mind that would be like a general riding in advance of his arms; but he has guided the prostress of Republican opinion in lowar more than any other man. If he reaches the white house the constry will have for its president a man of pure personal character, of clear head no sound heart, who has had a very white experience in the duties of practical state-manship.

Confidential Friend-"It's unpleasant to have your manuscript returned, dear, but I wouldn't feel had because the editor said t was 'girlish.' That is rather in its fayor."
Sobbing Author-"Re-he didn't say itit w-was girlish. He said it was girly!"
Chicago Tribune.

### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajnechus, Tho Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.59 a. m., for Tuesday April 28, 1896.

(i) 148 A child born on this day will notice that a good many anti-liarrity bemoerats are still "playing out of position." The befligeroncy of the Cuban Glaats was recognized at Athletic park yester-day afternoon.

In spite of hopeful indications Mayor Balley's inclination to change his mind between meals is liable to keep the faith-ful in suspense several days hence. It is difficult to appreciate a good thing when you see it—unless it is in the pos-session of another.

Ajacchus' Advice. Hear in mind that ignorance is bliss for il save the undertaker, when tempted take an X-ray glance into the muzzle

### SPRING FASHION NOTES.

Straight Jackets continue to be worn by graduates from the school of perpetual motion inventors.

Elastic hat bands are the latest for newly-elected officers. Hemp necktie parties are no longer pop-ular in Pennsylvania.

At the most select white whiskey christ-enings it is no longer the fashion to cut throats on the bias. Skulls should be cracked with a cobblestone or chair, Aluminum is considered the best face polish for young reporters. It is harder than brass or copper, and will not tarnish. Cotton is recommended as artificial brain material for eigarette smokers.

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