## The Scranton Tribune

ARTERED AT THE POSTOPPING AT SCRANTOR PA. AS ESCOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

### TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 2, 1897.

The remarks directed by the Philadelphia Press to Senator William H. Andrews, and elsewhere reprinted, are characterized by such frankness that it seems reasonable to assume the Press knows what it is talking about. Perhaps it will yet doem it fair to let its readers into the secret. Intimations have reached Scranton that one plan of campaign favored by the senator from Crawford county to advance his favored candidate is to pull all the othor candidates down, so far, however, this has come in the form of intimation rather than proof. Is Mr. Andrews lied about or does he deserve the drubbing which the Press administers to him? The public ought to know.

#### Don't Be Hasty.

In some matters it is undoubtedly wise to make haste slowly. Currency reform is an instance in point.

It is perfectly true that our present currency, considered theoretically, 9 not entitled to a grade of 100 per cent. That there should be in concurrent and interchangeable circulation three kinds of government paper money in addition to bank note currency seems to theorists an unnecessary confusion and practically it makes the United States treasury department exert a larger influence upon the business of the country than it should be permitt d to wield, however wisely. In a government like our own it clearly is not desirable that the daily adjustment of credits and the hourly status of the intangible thing known as business confidence should depend to a marked degree upon the amount of stored gold in the federal vanits at Washington or upon the success or lack of success with which the federal officials are making both ends meet At the same time, our present cur-

rency is not so had as alarmists assert. It can be cudured, and no man needs to lose a penny by reason of it, until there is substantial agreement among experts concerning the exact changes necessary to put it into better form. If the gov rament will trim its expenses and increase its income until the two items are equal, the soundness of its currency will not be called in question so long as there is in office at Washington an administration solemnly pledged to keep dollar equal with dolfar in all its vacious forms. The disadvantage to be feared in a hasty change is that it may not prove to be a change for the better but rather for the worse. I'ntil the currency reformers have made sure that they are right they had better not be permitted to go

Meanwhile, the purposed recommend ation of the president that congress empower the secretary of the treasury not to reissue canceled greenbacks except in exchange for their face value in gold will cut asunder the much discussed "endless chain" and rest the whole subject on a basis of unassails able safety pending a better understanding of additional propositions for currency reform.

If Europe wants to rival the United States in the arts of peace she might try the experiment of wasting less money and energy on fruitless preparations for war.

#### Raise the Standard of Admission.

We have received from Prescott F. Hall, secretary of the Immigration Restriction League, of Boston, the following communication, which we Indorse unreservedly;

"The immigration restriction bill, passed by both houses of congress at its last regular session, but vetoed by President Cleveland, contained two fundamental provisions: First, exclusion of illiterates; second, a 'Corliss amendment,' making it unlawful for aliens, not intending to become citizens, to work in the United States and to return home from time to time. The two provisions are clearly not necessarily parts of the same bill. The one seeks by a simple educational test to raise the standards of immigrants, again from his letter in the Sun: making them more generally fit for citizenship in this republic. The other is aimed at certain Canadian workmen, who have worked by day in this counmy, netably at Detroit, and returned into Canada at night, and also at Italians and other birds of passage,' as the workingmen who enter this country one or more times for temporary residence, are called.

There are special reasons why the two provisions rhould be taken up separately by the next congress. The exodus of our own citizens to the Kioudike, and serose the Northwestern border line, intending to solourn temporarily, makes legislation calculated to prevent the temporary sojourn of Canadiens in this country an unwise and unnecessary complication. There are also other questions arising between the United States and Canada at the present time, such as fisheries, seals, reciprocity and others, which may make it expedient to postpone considcration of the Corliss amendment, or at least to embody it in a separate bill. If this is done, each measure can be considered, voted on, and signed, without baying its fate accessarily determined by the fate of the other.

The educational test stands out now as an urgent necessity; for good government in this country rests upon intelligence: and the prosperity of working people here depends upon the standards of living among the newcomers, with whom they are brought into competition. It is inappropriate to measure this question in terms of production. It is a question of human self-government undertaken by the people of this country, it is altogether unfortunate that foreigners should be derstand our institutions and who are applicants for work at wages satisfactory perhans to employers but which deconcies of life. That immigrants in-to this country of free institutions shall land to do us injury. The success of general question. But he will urge the

linked with one of comparatively local application, however good it may seem n itself to many persons, that the educational test should again fail to become the law of the land."

Germany, it seems, has thought beteer and will not court conclusions with Uncle Sam. It is well.

#### Putting Two and Two Together.

At the resent dedicatory exercises on the battlefield of Chickamagua, one of the orators of the occasion, General Beynton, who in addition to a brilliant war record, enjoys the distinction of being one/of the keenest and best trusted newspaper correspondents at the nutional capital, uttered a sentiment which at the time provoked some curiosity. He said, as we recall it, that there were portents of a gathering storm between the United States and the nations of continental Europe. which might yet ripen into open hostilities. In that event he predicted that veterans of the Gray would keep step with the veterans of the Blue in united defence of their common and now sensity beloved country.

It was merely an allusion, but those the knew the speaker knew it had something more significant behind to than simply General Boynton's desire to frame a figure of speech. Something of his meaning is now unfolded in a letter to the Sun. This letter treats of the "unmistakable signs" in Europe of a "desire to combine against the United States." These, he asserts, have been steadily growing since our interpretation of the Monroe doctrine brought England to a halt in South America, with Germany just behind her. The Dingley bill for the protection of our laborers, our markets, and our manufacturers is, says he, "adding the exasperation of an industrial was of growing intensity to previously unfriendly conditions. The voice giver by the Austrian premier has been foudly echoed from London. Our consular reports from all quarters show that there is a general outery approaching consternation throughout Europe over the depressing effects of our tariff-The manufactured products of the United States are increasing in every market. Especially is this the case in machinery, and the heavier and costly work in metals which employs great numbers of artisans. In many respects this industrial war seems to be regarded by some of the leading powers as more serious now, and more threatening for their future, than actual war would be, and a feeling is undoubtedly growing which finds expression in suggestions that the career of the United States must be checked."

What the Austrian statesman, Count Coluchowski, said the other day suggests itself as evidence in point. His words, delicately veiled, were these:

A turning point has been reached in Suropean development which calls for he unremitting attention of govern-n als. The great problems of material welfare, which have become more press ing every year, are no longer a matter of the future, but require to be taken in and at once. The destructive competi-con with trans-escapic countries which has parify to be carried on at present and partly to be expected in the immediate future requires prompt and thorough ounteracting measures if vital interests gravely compremised. They must fight ioulder to shoulder against the com-on danger and must arm themselves for he struggle with all the means at their isposal. Just as the sixteenth and sev-nteenth centuries were absorbed by religious wars, as the eighteenth century was distinguished by the triumph of liberal ideas, and our own century by the appearance of nationality questions, in like manner the twentieth century would e, for Europe, a period marked by a truggle for existence in the politico-ommercial sphere. The European naions must close their ranks in order sucssfully to defend their existence. his be restized everywhere, and may he epoch of peaceful development we now confidently anticipate be employed collecting our strength and devoting arselves chiefly to this end.

It is worthy of note that the address of General Boynton at Chickamagua antedated the speech of Count Goluchowski, so that the two utterances stand toward each other almost in the relation of prophecy to fulfilment. Equally interesting and important is General Boynton's description of the ffect which these foreign developments are having upon the best public opinion at Washington, We quote

To meet these new conditions, those of or own authorities who are observing hem, while favoring neither Jingoism nor aggression, are convinced that the situation demands steady and rapid prepara-tion for self defence. While these, under the direction of the secretaries of war and may, are pregressing as rapidly as the nears provided by congress will allow. and every month adds to the degree of curity attained, the committee of apign relations into timely consideration, and thus begin a new departure. The first effect of giving full weight to foreign Stairs in framing the annual appropria-ions will be enabling our authorities to asten work with a view to what may be hadly needed a very few years hence There will be an attempt to have con gress give serious consideration to the fact that the United States is now co selled to take is place among the leading and controlling nations. This cannot be avoided in the march of international progress. Such position involves vast re eponsibilities, and should carry with it the means of discharging them. It was the height of wisdom for a nation of a few millions, just emerging from exhaus-tive war with a great power, to follow Washington and avoid all entangling alhances with foreign nations. But in these later days, a people with the population, ources, and every element of power which compels leadership, must take cog-nizance of such prominence, and be presared to meet its requirements. The very irst consideration is a preparation for deousies which such unparalleled growth as ours excites in the other powers must end to a situation where the fact of thorugh preparation will be our only salvaion from war.

As to the wisdom of trying to avert trouble by means of an arbitration treaty, General Boynton reports that sentiment at the capital is divided. "The prevailing opinion appears to be," character, and, in the great effort for he adds, "that if we are to bind ourselves with such a treaty it should go hand in hand with ships, and docks and coast defences." It will be well to introduced into the land who do not un- this opinion shall continue to prevail, Europe's attempt to wage united commercial war upon the United States is yet a long way from the danger point are a grave menace to other workmen, it is credible that the will exists who have hoped to procure more of the among the continental nations and

be able to read and write, is a matter democratic America is a direct insult of universal importance to the people to every hard-up monarchy in Chrisof this country. It would be unfortu-nate if this restriction should be so if they squirm. To meditate injury and try in difficulty, even if it is not prepared to inflict it are different things. The peril to America is not in Europe's strength; it will be almost wholly in our unpreparedness. Remedy that and the European democracy-haters can go From the Philadelphia Press.

The Washington Post has sent a special representative to Cuba to study the operation of the autonomy plan. After a twenty-four hour sojourn in a Havana hotel among Spanish officials and Cuban autonomists, he pronounces the Sagasta overture a complete success. It will be wise to await news from Garcia and Gomez before being too sure of this,

Representative Cannon of Illinois thinks that congress should ignore Cuba altogether. That is what Cannon's constituents are more likely to do to him next summer.

It is a characteristic of the present era of German diplomacy that it evinces no such precipitate eagerness to jump on a nation of Germany's

boom is apparently like its subject, among the has beens.

nough to insinuate that Senator Kauffman is a prevarientor. O no, he is merely a reformer. When Senator Wellington realizes a

fortune from his libel suits he had better salt it down and retire from poli-

Governor Pingree is willing at least to pave the streets of his country with good intentions.

#### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope D:awn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.01 a. m., for Thursday,

December 2, 1897. d · 3 \*

A child born on this day will be of the opinion that it is about time that the Nay Aug chief of police and his crop of corns harvested. The fact that some of the city saloons were provided with an extra set of heavy

curtains on Sunday indicates that the Sababth observance movement is already The lumber business is very much cut his year, especially around the saw mills. Democracy seems to be getting it in the eck all around. Now a plan is on foot o limit the supply of Kentucky whisky.

If this annexation fever keeps up we hall be tempted to annex Wilkes-Barre. There is a question about the benefits of real estate booms that result in too nany "paper-rhell" houses

## Brenkfast Chat.

Professor-Let me go a step further than Darwin; let me assert that we are out a higher order of vegetation-Johnny (interrupting the debate)-Pa will agree with you in that. He said yeserday that your nose looked like a strawberry.

## Plan to Stop the Endless Chain

Walter Wellman, in Times-Herald.

N HIS message to be sent to congress make one positive recommendation in regard to the currency. That recommendation will be an advocacy of the plan which be has originated providing or the breaking of the endless chain and the draining of the treasury's gold by means so simple that it appears to correct the evil, and, at the same time, does not involve a contraction of the currency, which has been so much feared. The president's plan, stated in its simplest form, is this: Whenever, for export or any other reason, a person desires gold be can obtain the same from the treasury on the surrender of an equal amount of greenbacks. Whenever, for any reason, such as the movement of crops or the demands of trade, currency is required, it can be obtained from the treasury on the surrender of gold. In other words, instead of the present method, by which a rson paying into the treasury a million lollars in greentacks receives in return million in gold, and those greenbacks immediately reissued and made use f by some else to obtain another million of the yellow metal from the govern-ment, the green-backs, under the president's plan, when exchanged for gold, will be held practically locked up until some-body, for business reasons, is more anxious for currency than for gold, and is willing to surrender gold for the paper.

The merit of this scheme, as explained by the president to persons with whom he has discussed it, is that it does not in any way contract the currency or dis-turb its equilibrium. All that it does is to make the banks share with the government the duty of providing gold when there is a demand for the yellow metal. As the law now exists, with the balance of trade against this country and international balances having to be settled in gold, the New York banker having to make remittances to London finds it more convenient to draw his gold from the reasury than to obtain it from his bank, All that he has to do is to transfer a certain sum in greenbacks from his bank account to the sub-treasury in Wall street and receive in return an equiva-lent amount in gold. At other times in the year, when the crops are being moved or when there is a demand for small bills in the interior, the New York or Boston banker again makes use of the treasury as a convenience and obtains this small currency from the government in return for large bills, and although practically at that time currency is more valuable than gold, the banks do not disturb their holding of the metal, but draw on the treasury for the paper,

The president believes that if his plan s adopted, whenever from natural causes paper is more in demand than gold, and the banks having a redundancy of the metal, they will naturally exchange it at the treasury for paper, inasmuch as it is too expensive for them to ship gold to the interior, and besides, the inconveni-ence of handling gold is so great that they would not attempt it. If put in practical operation this plan would not re-strict circulation, inasmuch as the gov-ernment now holds a gold fund, which, of course, is valueless as a circulating medium as long as it remains in the treasury vaults, and for every greenback taken in by the treasury an equivalent amount of gold will be released.

Beyond this suggestion it is not ex pected the president will go in the direc-tion of recommendations for correcting our present faulty system. He takes the position that the operation of the endless chain is practically the only menace to the government and to public confidence in the government's operations, and thereforce the first duty of congress is to re-move this danger. If congress wishes to go further, and to take up the general question of banking and currency, it will find food for throught in the report of Secretary Gage, to which the president will call attention in words of commendation. The president has no currency plan of bis

national legislature to provide the means of breaking the operation of the endless chain, which may at any time involve the to go beyond this, and revise the whole

#### THE WAY TO PARTY DIVISION.

Senator William H. Andrews, recently of Crawford county, but now of Allegheny, not satisfied with his unfortunate management of the Delamater affair several years ago, has undertaken to nominate another candidate for governor next year. The methods adopted seem to be very much the same as those which characterized the Delamater blunder—sbuse acterized the Delamater blunder-abuse and vilification of every consplctions Republican in the state who may be sus pected of possible eligibility.

Something should have been learned from experience. When in the campaign for the nomination of Mr. Andrews' canfor the nomination of Mr. Andrews' can-didate in 1859 the mud batteries were opened upon every other Republican who was suggested or supported for the nomi-nation, it created a demoralization in the party which precluded entire harmony and no doubt contributed to the ultimate disaster. That canvass was conducted for personal benefit openly and shame-lessly, and heedless of party interests or the welfare of the state. Senator An-drews and his aids are getting the present canvass in the same shape. To detame canvass in the same shape. To defame and abuse Republicans of distinction and integrity who have done much to give Mayor Quincy, of Boston, has been character to the party is an insult to Re-renominated and the John L. Sullivan publicanism. It is party wrecking and is possible only to those who prefer to wreck the chance of party success if the result cannot be made to serve their own individual and selfish ends. It is precisely the course that has led to defeat in the past and only those who are willfully liked of the course that has been to defeat in the past and only those who are willfully liked of the course mean defeat. The Lancaster New Era is unkind blind fail to see that it must mean delea in the future if persisted in.

There are many hundreds of Republicans in Pennsylvania any one of whom would be an honor to the party and to the commonwealth in the executive office. There are plenty of men with selfrespect chough to be no man's tool. Any member of the party has a right to be a candidate for governor and to seek the support of the people for his candidacy. The nomination is no man's exclusive privilege, and experience has shown that when it has been made by unfair means when it has been made by unfair means and by indecent and unjust treatment of competitors it has been a nomination not worth having, because the people have refused to ratify it.

There is no reason to suppose the tem per of the people is different now from what it has been in the past. Among the masses there is an inherent and commendable love of decency and fair play. The Republican people of Pennsylvania are not low-minded and degraded, and will be certain to resent in the future, as they have in the past, the contemptible black-guardism employed to injure Republicans of distinguished ability and of the high-est character, who have rendered the party and the state elevating services. The history of some recent campaign-must have been forgotten by those who are following this disreputable course. The candidate nominated by such methods has never had any chance of election,

Those who pursue that kind of campaign are planning party defeat. Abuse and calumination will not burt those they are aimed it, but they will recoil upor se in whose behalf they are employed Such methods are destructive of party harmony; they prepare the way for party division and party defeat.

#### TOO MANY MURDERS.

From the Philadelphia Times.

There is not a single state nor territory in the Union in which there is not a trial for murder pending. In the state of Kentucky there are forty-seven cases con-cerning nirety-one prisoners for murder awaiting trial. In Virginia there are at least twenty-three charges of murder. In the first state only seven of the men in juil to be tried for the capital offense of murder are negroes, in Virginia there are eight. North Carolina has twenty ses or more, Georgia has twenty-seve Louisiana a scote, Texas thirty-two of thirty-three, Missouri twenty-four. Illinols sixteen, Indiana seven, Michigan three, Ohio eight, Pennsylvania twentythree. Ohio eight, Pennsylvania twenty-six, New York forty-two, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont one, New Hampshire has just settled one of her three by a sentence of thirty years im-posed upon a crazed assassin. California has twenty-seven cases on her docket, and altogether there are 250 charges of murder on the criminal dockets of the various states and territories.

What an awful showing this is! It be comes the more significant as it is ob-served that there is no dominating cause f these crimes, unless it be that in the large cities they are more frequently con nexted with robbery. Love, rewenge madness, pure thirst of shedding blood gain, jealousy, political wrangles, family feuds and drunken brawls are a few of the sources from which the homicidal ects have origin. Some seem not to have even the plea of madness, to which so many of the causeless crimes are referred. It is a meeted point whether legal ounishment has any deterrent effect upor erime, but no one can not the terribly suggestive figures given above without an earnest wish that punishment might have a real test.

#### UNTIMELY.

From the Chicago Tribune. "The legitlmate drama," the young we man with the broad, intellectual brow was saying, "affords a twofold pleasure

-anticipative and retrospective-apart from the enjoyment one derives from it in its actuality. It leaves no unpleasant taste. It panders to no morbid appetite for the sensational. It meets one on the upper plane of one's mind, so to speak, and intellect communes with intellect. Have you never noticed how the fanc sometimes leans to meet the unspoke thought-bow there seems to be a fre play of the imagination in which words have no part-in which forms of speech are vehicles far too clumsy to convey the ethereal idea? These people about us are here obviously as martyrs to a conviction that their position in society, it may be, or their regard for consistency-that galling yet intangible bond that constrain one to follow a line of conduct wholly at variance with one's inclinations-bids them come. No thought of purely intellectual enjoyment mirrors itself in their stolid countenances. Nothing on the spiritual side of their natures responds to the invitation of the hour. It does not occur to them to ask themselves-"

"Madam, will you please remove your It was the voice of the usher, a tall, pimply-faced youth with a large Adam's apple in his throat, a hesitating, tentative, apologetic mustache, and a had eve

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