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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.

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, is 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 permitted to wield.

At the same time, our present currency is not so bad as alarmists assert. It can be endured, and no man needs to lose a penny by reason of it.

There is substantial agreement among experts concerning the exact changes necessary to put it into better form. If the government 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 effect at Washington an administration solemnly pledged to keep dollar equal with dollar in all its various forms.

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 include 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 "Corlies 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.

There are special reasons why the two provisions should be taken up separately by the next congress. The exclusion of illiterates is a measure which extends to our own citizens to the Klondike, and across the Northwestern border line, intending to sojourn temporarily, makes legislation calculated to prevent the temporary sojourn of Canadians in this country an unwise and unnecessary complication.

be able to read and write, is a matter of universal importance to the people of this country. It would be unfortunate if this restriction should be so linked with one of comparatively local application, however good it may seem in itself to many persons, that the educational test should again fall to become the law of the land.

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

Putting Two and Two Together.

At the recent dedicatory exercises on the battlefield of Chickamauga, one of the orators of the occasion, General Boynton, who in addition to a brilliant war record, enjoys the distinction of being one of the kindest and best trusted newspaper correspondents at the national capital, uttered a sentiment which at the time provoked some curiosity.

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 size.

Major Quincy, of Boston, has been renominated and the John L. Sullivan boom is apparently like its subject, among the has-beens.

The Lancaster New Era is unkind enough to insinuate that Senator Kauffman is a prevaricator. 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 politics.

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

democratic America is a direct insult to every hard-up monarchist in Christendom. It is not to be wondered at if they squirm. To meditate injury and 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 hang.

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.

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

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TOLO BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacechus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrological Cast: 4:01 a. m., for Thursday, December 2, 1897.

A child born on this day will be of the opinion that it is about time that the Navy Aug. chief of police had his crop of acorns harvested.

The fact that some of the city saloons were provided with an extra set of heavy curtains on Sunday indicates that the Sabbath observance movement is already being felt.

The lumber business is very much cut this year, especially around the saw mills. Democracy seems to be getting it in the neck all around the State.

If this annexation fever keeps up we shall be tempted to annex Wilkes-Barre.

There is a question about the benefits of a real estate boom that result in too many "paper-shell" houses.

Professor—Let me go a step further than Darwin; let me assert that we are but a higher order of vegetation.

Johnny interrupting the debate—Pa will agree with you in that. He said yesterday that your nose looked like a strawberry.

Walter Wellman, in Times-Herald.

IN HIS message to be sent to congress President McKinley will make one positive recommendation in regard to the currency.

That recommendation will be an advocacy of the plan which he has originally proposed for 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 merit of this scheme, as explained by the present to whom he has discussed it, is that it does not in any way contract the currency or disturb its equilibrium. All that it does is to make the government the issuer of 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 from the treasury than to obtain it from his bank.

All that he has to do is to transfer a certain sum in greenbacks from his bank to the treasury, and the treasury will issue in return an equivalent amount in gold. At other times in the year, when the crops are being moved to the interior, the New York or Boston banker again makes use of the treasury as a convenience and obtains this small sum of gold in return for a certain amount of large bills, and although practically at that time currency is more valuable than gold, the banks do not disturb their holdings of the metal, but draw on the treasury for the paper.

The president believes that if his plan is 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 inconvenience of handling gold is so great that they would not so much as put it in practical operation, inasmuch as the government now holds a gold fund, which, of course, is valuable as a circulating medium as long as it remains in the treasury vault, and for every greenback taken in by the treasury an equivalent amount of gold will be released.

Beyond this suggestion it is not expected the president will go in the direction 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 therefore the first duty of congress is to remove this danger. If congress wishes to go further, and to take up the general question of banking and currency, it will find food for thought in the report of Secretary of the Treasury, which has attracted attention in words of commendation. The president has no currency plan of his own to bring forward, and he is not sure that congress is ready to take up that general question. But he will urge the

national legislature to provide the means of breaking the operation of the endless chain, which may at any time involve the government and the finances of the country in difficulty, even if it is not prepared to go beyond this, and revise the whole system.

THE WAY TO PARTY DIVISION.

Senator William H. Andrews, recently of Crawford county, late senator of Albany, 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—abuse and vilification of every conspicuous Republican in the state who may be suspected of possible eligibility.

Something should have been learned from experience. When in the campaign for the nomination of Mr. Andrews' candidate in 1892 the mud batteries were opened upon every other Republican who was suggested or supported for the nomination, it created a demoralization in the party which precluded entire harmony and do not doubt contributed to the ultimate disaster. That canvass was conducted for personal benefit openly and shamelessly, and heedless of party interests or the welfare of the state.

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. The party is not so much in need of respect enough 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 office.

There is no reason to suppose the temper 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 the nature as they have in the past, the contemptible black-guardism employed to injure Republicans of distinguished ability and of the highest character, who have rendered the party and the state elevating services.

These who pursue that kind of campaign are planning party defeat. Abuse and estimation will not hurt those they are aimed at, but they will recoil upon those 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 concerning negroes awaiting trial 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 jail to be tried for the capital offense of murder are negroes, in Virginia there are eight. North Carolina has twenty cases or more, Georgia has twenty-seven, Louisiana has thirty-two or thirty-three, Missouri twenty-four, Illinois sixteen, Indiana seven, Michigan three, Ohio eight, Pennsylvania twenty-six, New York forty, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont one, New Hampshire has just settled one of her three by a sentence of thirty years imprisonment. California has twenty-seven cases on her docket, and altogether there are 280 charges of murder on the criminal dockets of the various states and territories.

What an awful showing this is! It becomes more significant as it is observed that these crimes, unless it be in the large cities they are more frequently connected with robbery, love, revenge, madness, or the desire of obtaining gain, jealousy, political wrangles, family feuds and drunken brawls are a few of the sources from which the homicidal acts of this origin. Some seem to have even the plea of madness, to which so many of the causeless crimes are referred. It is a mooted point whether legal punishment has any deterrent effect upon crime, 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 legitimate drama," the young woman with the broad, intellectual brow was saying, "affords a twofold pleasure—anticipatory 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 commences with intellect. Have you never noticed how the fancy sometimes leaps to meet the unspoken thought—how there seems to be a fresh ray of illumination 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 more obviously as martyrs to a conventional line of conduct, wholly at variance with one's inclinations—blinds 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 hat?" It was the voice of the usher, a tall, pimply-faced youth with a large Adam's apple in his throat, a penetrating tentative, apologetic mustache, and a bad eye.

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