TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 27, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Becretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. LATTA
Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-TER.

Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

Twentieth Dist .- JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House.

First District-JOHN R. FARR Second District-JOHN J. SCHEUER, JR. Third District-N. C. MACKEY.

Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. I shall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undoustedly grown up in the legis-lature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custem. Unnecessary investi-gations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other evils in so pose to correct these and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

Platt organs in the country towns and cities outside of Greater New York are apparently yet undecided whether to use smokeless powder or the old style campaign ammunition in their attacks on Colonel Recevelt.

The Peace Commission.

The president has chosen wisely the men who are to represent this government in the negotiation of a treaty of peace with Spain. No two members of the senate rank higher for broad and progressive statesmanship in foreign relations than Senators Davis and Frye. None have more fully the confidence of their colleagues and of the Whitelaw Reid takes a place alongside them. He is for the fullest expansion of American prestige, influence and opportunity consonant with the spirit of our institutions. Here are three votes that may be counted as certain to be cast in the preliminary balloting for the largest programme in the Philippines that has seriously received consideration in this country.

The attitude likely to be assumed by

Judge Day is a matter largely of conecture. It has been represented that he is personally inclined toward a conservative view of our duty with reference to the Spanish East Indies. In the sense that he is careful, cautious and not given to enthusiasms this is credible without necessitating the supposition that he is timid or small minded. The judicial temperament which he possesses in so high a degree the disposition to weigh with deliberation every factor entering into a problem before proceeding far toward its solution, can be put to useful purpose on a commission charged with determining momentous issues of future international relations. It will act as a valuable check on impetuous or impatient sentiment. The essence wisdom in an adjudication this high character consists in viewing the subjects of conference from every possible standpoint. Concerning the bent of the fifth commissioner, Mr. Justice White, no information is available, but the eminence of his position ought to be a sufficient guarantee that he will cast his ultimate were in accordance with an honcut but metation of the facts and arguments but to be adduced,

Here, then, we have a peace commission with the majority committed in advance o sumerous utterances and unifor a seminent to the acceptance by the government of the fullest portunity no less than days in the lituation confronting us in the Circuit and with a minority not plodged to poose the majority factionsly but sure in the nature of things to evelve bull and fair discussion and to leave to plan of possible consequen es unconsidered. The treaty recommended by such a commission ought to and will command the confidence of any roundy acceptance by the great mass of our citizenship.

According to hospital reports the "glorious climate of Porto Rico" appours to have been loaded also.

Our Common Schools.

In the lange of last year's public the boroughs and townships of Laskawanna county which County Superintendent Taylor Harrisburg and which is not forth more fully on another page, corinte indicat features merit particular notic

The average in a of the school term, already in excess of that of any other county in the state, is growing; the pay of teachers, averaging \$51.13 a month for mate and \$32.35 for female teachers is steadily increasing, and the general condition of the schools, an regards both the recitations and the sanitation is becoming noticeably better. The report cites numerous details in proof which leave no doubt on this Especially significant is the progress which has been made in gradng these schools, so as to bring to he country districts many of the adrantages in education hitherto restrict-

and cities. No direction offers larger opportunities of usefulness than this. Under the heading of professional Improvement Superintendent Taylor shows what has been done in the five years of his administration toward encouraging the teachers of the county to seek higher degrees of fitness. The day has gone by in well regulated communities when the young man or woman who isn't fit for anything else can eke out a scant existence by teaching school. Teaching has become in all things save pay distinctively a learned profession requiring not simply inherent tact and general knowledge but careful and thorough special preparation. The pay, too, is increasing, but not so rapidly as it ought to increase. The best paid teacher, if he earns his money, is underpaid.

We are impressed with the county superintendent's recommendation that the directors in the rural districts more generally take advantage of the act permitting them to levy a school library tax. If it is worth while to have a school it is equally worth while to have a library. The two go together, with this advantage, that a good library allowed to circulate under suitable restrictions, reaches a circle wider than the school reaches and is perhaps more immediately beneficial.

No citizen who is interested in the betterment of the county schools should fail to read with appreciation this interesting report. It fairly entitles its author to the thanks of the community for important work shown by it to have been well done.

In the selection of W. H. Woodin, of Berwick as their congressional candidate, the Republicans of the Seventeenth district have displayed good judgment. Mr. Woodin is a man of untiring energy and spotless character and is an ideal representative of the young blood in Pennsylvania politics.

Probe!

"Which," asks the Philadelphia Press, "in best and which is just? To unite in a loud-mouthed personal hunt in full cry for a scapegoat, yelling and for all lacks in creating an army of 280,000 men in two months was the sec retary of war, or soberly to see that the lacks, defects and blunders are at bottom due to conditions for which no one man was fully responishle and to demand a full, searching military inresponsibility and show of the three causes which were responisible and in what share, an army too small, an inefficient stuff or the management of the

war department? There is, of course, but one answer to this question; there must be a searching inquiry and it must probe and spare none. That inquiry cannot, however, be under the direction of the secretary of war, who is himself, in the public mind at least, the most conspicuous defendant, neither can it include representatives of the suspected war bureaus and sub-departments. Unless the president shah take action independently and in exercise of his undoubted authority as commander-inchief, the inquiry will be ordered by congress, which will at once introduce the distractions and injustices of politics and leaves the public no wiser than before.

Before dismissing this subject we wish in all kindness to advise the Press and the few other journals which have lected to rally to Secretary Alger's defense not to try to blacken the motives of those who want the criminal management of the war department sifted to the bottom. If Alger is coming in for a large share of personal ensure, let the Press remember that by some of his actions he has wilfully nvited it. His vindictive reply to Roosevelt, for instance, showed him to the people as a man far too small in nental stature to be a safe custodian of the gigantic interests and responibilities now devolving upon the secetary of war. That does not implicate ilm in any crime but it furnishes undeniable foundation for public resentment and suspicion.

Undoubtedly the faults of the war department in the main are the faults of an antiquated and inadequate systom; but there are evidently employed in the department some men whom no system, however admirable, could make worthy of public respect. Unfit men as well as unfit system need investigation and the administration of absolute justice.

It is sad to see that Mr. Wanamaker s still inclined to be somewhat jealous of Dr. Swallow. Can it be that the great merchant objects to sowing where another reaps?

Where Will It End?

If only a tenth part of what has been said by trustworthy persons concerning the neglect of sick soldiers at Camp Wikoff were true-and there is good reason to believe that all is true and much more which has not yet been reported, not simply with reference to this one camp but touching all the camps-the president has done well to start upon a tour of personal examinahave been given earlier to this phase of the military situation, at least to the extent of ascertaining whether the much protesting secretary of war and his similiarly loquacious subordinate, the surgeon general, were making truthful representations to him as to the condition of the various camps of concentration. Had this been done it is possible that some lives since sacrificed would have been saved. But we Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, must remember that the president has had burdens of his own.

There is excuse for confusion at the opening of a great camp when it is made suddenly and with insufficient time for proper preparation. But there is no excuse for the continuance practically unchecked of abuses such as are reported at Montauk Point weeks after Camp Wikoff was established. "There is," says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing from Montauk Point, "universal condemnation on the part of the officers of the camp of the inefficiency of the medical department. It has been short of supplies from the outset, and as short of supplies in the camps of the United States as it was at Siboney and Santiago. No explanation can explain why today, at Fort Myer, within four miles

complaints that are heard at Camp Alger and Chickamauga, which came in overwhelming volume from Santiago and are now duplicated at this point. There has been a lack of surgeons, of nurses and of supplies everywhere, only less in the United States than in Cuba. Here, in a camp of invalids, not 100 miles from New York, the hospitals cannot furnish cots for the sick, and hundreds only less ill than those lying on the floor in the hospitals cannot secure needed medical supplies. The surgeons at Camp Wikoff are men of great professional ability, and are exerting themselves to the utmost. All that can be said is that the supplies do not come, and the sick cannot be properly treated without medical sup-The commissary department here has been no less anxious to make the best of its opportunity, and no less industrious in issuing the supplies forwarded to it. But the commissary department has no power except by special authorization to purchase any supplies except the rations authorized by law, ample enough in

and debilitated by disease." Now, is it not strange that the richest nation of the world cannot provide better than this for the remnant of the small army that captured Santiago? We hear ridicule thrust at the Cuban insurgents because of their forlorn appearance, yet proportionate to their resources the insurgent commanders have taken infinitely better care of their men than Uncle Sam has taken of his. The insurgents survived three years of jungle warfare, but many of our men seem likely not to hold out for five months in concentration camps set down in the heart of a civilized and fertile country where no enemy exists save the incapacity of certain men in office. All the time that there facts are pointed out the answer is that if things are true as charged some other fellow is to blame, but no adequate steps are taken on any side shouting that the only man responsible to improve the condition of things. Where will it end?

Now that Uncle Sam has to dismantle the auxiliary pavy which he got together in haste and with great waste and which, fair play for it, did good service, it would be a capital idea if quiry which shall properly apportion the patriots who sold these ships to the government at war prices would bid them back again at the same terms. But of course they won't. Like some other patriots that this war has unmasked, their patriotism is only talk deep. These emergency ships that in our hour of need we paid two and three prices for will be resold at one-third value and the difference-amounting in the aggregate to several millions-will represent what this nation would have saved if, instead of putting off war preparations until the enemy had started for our shores, congress had had the common sense in time of peace to build a navy comparable with the nation's magnitude and growing commercial interests. It is to be hoped that every sacrifice indicated at the naval auction block will penetrate the public consciousness and lend back bone to the resolve that hereafter this great nation shall not be caught nap-

> It is a rule of the army that rations on hand, no matter how unfit, must be issued and eaten before fresh ones can be furnished. The commissary officer who violates this rule is liable to be held for payment of the rations, This accounts for the fact that in several camps sick soldiers whose stomachs are hardly able to retain the most delicate of invalids' food are expected to feed on rotten salt meat and musty hard tack. The enforcement of such a rule under these conditions is murder and the men primarily responsible for it deserve to be shot.

> Professor Charles Eliot Norton is sad again-sad "that our nation should have turned its back upon its old ideals, and, standing at the parting way, should have chosen this ancient path, familiar to the old world, worn by the bloody feet of hapless generations and which has never led to anything but ill-the path of aggressive war, of foreign conquest, of alien territorial aggrandizement, the path that leads from trouble to trouble." Professor Norton will never forgive this country for outgrowing the infant's crib.

The National Base Ball League re considered its ban of suspension upon player Holmes the other day before the suspension order had time to go into effect. Experience has shown base ball magnates that this sort of boycett. which deprives a player from the chance of earning a livelihood by making it impossible for him to get an engagement, is dangerous business.

Ex-Secretary Sherman has been interviewed on the war department's conduct, and the way he proceeds to flay his recent cabinet colleague would appear to indicate that he had not yet Perhaps his attention should forgotten how Alger got away with those southern delegates. Poor Alger. We are beginning to pity him.

> The Wilkes-Barre Record asserts that Wilkes-Barre's new hotel is superfor to Scranton's. There is room for argument on that point.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 4.45 a. m., for Saturday, August 27, 1898.

9 A child born on this day will notice that the bargain counter in politics con tains spring goods only.

The public will doubtless sympathize with Hon. George Jenks in his hope for Democratic harmony, so long as he does not make much noise about it. Efforts of scusational newspapers to in augurate another Lattimer riot out of a

trike at Honeybrook the other day wer General Humidity was in command of the elements last night. "The Girl I Left Behind Me" will soon

There is nothing on earth so dangerous as an escaped regue.

The straw hat will be mustered out ed to residents of the larger boroughs of Washington, there are the same Days of the 10-cent matines approach.

Genuine System Versus Red Tape. GOLDSMITH'S

From the Syracuse Pest. From the syracuse Pest.

From the syracuse Pest.

From the war department in its various branches had been organized with the same system that prevails in the management of a great railroad corporation, for instance, there would have been much less complaint and critically a great product of the difference. cism. A good example of the difference between the war department methods and railroad methods has been furnished at Montauk Point. "Holland," the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, gives some interesting facts about reparations that were made for Camp

A few weeks ago competent army offi-cers selected Montauk Point for a camp in which troops from the south could rest and recuperate. The site of the camp was leased from the Long Island Railroad company, and the government expected to rely upon this railroad for the transportation of most of its and a good part of the troops. President Baldwin, of the railroad company, had given assurance that, as soon as he was notified that the camp site had been se-lected, he would be prepared to furnish time of peace for the army in garritransportation as fast as needed. The first indication he received in regard to the matter was the announcement one sons, where a large portion of it is sold and the proceeds turned into other day that 2,000 troops and a large num-ber of mules were on the way to the camp. Through the failure of some submore palatable articles, but grossly insufficient to feed men wrecked by fever ordinate, perhaps, or because the mes-sage passed through too many hands. President Baldwin had not been advised of the acceptance of the site. But, like a practical railroad man, he set to work to make up for lost time.

In three days he had roads made, switches laid, carpenters engaged, and everything in readiness for handling an three night it is said that he did not leav the field, sleeping less than five hours out of the seventy-two. But with the fine system of a well manged railroad organization behind him he had his prepara-tions all made so that there was not a delay of an hour in the shipment of sup-plies or an accident of any kind to the great number of trains sent over th read. The incident mentioned by "Hol-land" shows the difference between practical business mecheds and red tane meth-He says that there were some forty mule wagons near the station. Lumbe was there, and also a great quantity of supplies. The supplies, of course, were greatly needed by the soldiers in camp even more than the lumber. But the teamsters were hauling lumber only President Baldwin asked why they dinot divide the work and use part of the wagons to haul supplies into camp where the soldlers were waiting for them. The reply was: "Oh, the supplies belong to another department. We have no orders to take them." "Take them without or-ders, then. Some of these soldiers are almost dead for the supplies," was Mr. Baldwin's reply. But the supplies were not moved, for they were tied up by a lot of red tape and nobody at the camp had authority to cut it and release them.

Another time a complaint was made to President Baldwin that the soldiers needed fresh meat. The railroad company was blamed for not bringing it. Mr. Baldwin investigated and found two re-frigerator cars full of fresh meat that had been waiting for two days to be un-loaded. He had hurried through that ment 100 miles in three hours, and then after it reached its destiration it was tell untouched for two days, and soldiers were going hungry all because some army officer failed to do his duty. Another time the carper ters who were putting up barracks and hospital buildings wanted mails. They complained to the officers of one department and were in turn referred to the officers of another department and they in turn referred them to the officers of the railroad company, and after awhile it was discovered that there was a carload of nails upon the siding which had been waiting there two core of kegs of nails in the camp which had been overlooked entirely.

These illustrations show the difference between a business thoroughly organized and a business run by red tane regula tions. It is very evident that the war department has suffered for the lack of a comprehensive preliminary organization Had each staff department been thor oughly organized on business lines, the increased demands of the war would have simply increased the size of the orders for transportation supplies and other neccessities. They would not have brought confusion and disastrous delays. We hear a great deal about army discipling but army discipline that is so tied up by red tape that business cannot be transacted in a common serse way is all wrong.

THE NAVY.

From the Philadelphia Record.

A navy cannot be extemporized; and is takes years to train a sailor. The people know very well that while our navy ;s extra-efficient it is undersized. They also know that however powerful it may be-come there will be no resulting danger to our liberties. The whole history of the navy, beginning with Paul Jones and ending with Dewey, is a record of glorious accomplishments. Our navy has plucked us with honor out of the late war with Spain. Had we spent, before the war, a few more millions of dollars in the construction of swift cruisers and battle ships, thus bringing our offensive ability on the sea into some proper proportion to ur vast maritime interests, there would have been no war. A demonstration of our sea power would have been sufficient, A demonstration of and would have saved us a hundred miltion dollars and thousands of precious

This lesson ought not to go unheeded Our safety at home, the protection of our steadtly growing international trade, the security of our extended insular pos sessions and our position among the great Powers of the world-intermediate as that position is between Europe and Asia-demand a navy adequate to all possible requirements. We must have our share of the world's trade, even if we have to fight for it. Congress may rely upon popular support in appropriating money to build warships. Until we are in a position to fight we are not in position to get due consideration at the hands of the earth-grabbing Powers that have adopted Bismarck's motto: "Migh: Within the next three years our naval power should be doubled; and in the succeeding three years doubled again. We have the coal; we have the iron and steel; we have the constructive ability; we have the money to pay our way-why should we not take our place at the front?

THE NEXT SENATE.

Legislatures to be chosen this fall will elect the successors of thirty senators whose terms expire March 4, 1895. The prospects are that the result will be a considerable strengthening of the Repub lican majority in the senate. At present there are eighty-nine members, and of these forty-five are classified as Republicans, thirty-four as Democrats, five Popu lists and five Silver Republicans. It will be seen that the present Republican ma-jority is only one, while Carter, Chandler, Mantle, Pettigrew, Shoop and Wolcott are in favor of free coinage.

Fifteen of the thirty who retire this year are Democrats. These are White of California, Gray of Delaware, Paseo of Florida, Turple of Indiana, Gorman of Maryland. Money of Mississippi, Cock-rell of Missouri, Smith of New Jersey, Murphy of New York, Roaca of North Dakota, Bate of Tennessee, Mills of Texas, Daniel of Virginia, Faulkner, of West Virginia, and Mitchell of Wisconsin. There is every prospect that the Republicans will gain many of these scats. If statesman w they merely retain the advantage they his country.



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SUMMER, 1898.

Our annual July and August sale of Summer Footwear is now on. All our Russets must go. You need the Shoes.

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

had last year six of the Democrats will be succeeded by Republicans. The early elections of this year indicate that the Republicans have not only held their strength, but have increased it considera-Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin. No losses are to be expected in any of these states, so Republican suc-cessors may be confidently expected Indeed, Gorman's successor has been elected. A gain of eight already been elected.

Will there be any Republican losses to offset this? It is not likely. The Republicans whose terms expire are Hawley of Connecticut. Hale of Maine, Lodge of Massachusetts, Burrows of Michigan, Davis of Minnesota, Mantle of Montana, Quay of Ponesylvania, Albana Quay of Pennsylvania, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Proctor of Vermont, Wilson of Washington and Clark of Wyoming. The legislatures of these states are now al Republican with the exception of Mon-tana and Washington, where the Democratic and Populistic combination is in the ascerdant. The chances are good that the Republicans will gain each of these, but even if they should not the less of two subtracted from the certain gain of eight would make a net gain of six. This would give the Republicani fifty-one senators, against thirty-eight for the opposition, a comfortable working majority of thirteen, or including the Oregon vacancy, fifty-two members, with fourteen majority.

Every prospect is therefore that the welcomed time is at hand when the senate will no longer be the stronghold of free silver and Populism.

COMMERCE IN THE PACIFIC.

From the Times-Herald. A striking summary of the growing im portance of the commerce of the world in the Pacific is given by the London Sta-tist. Figures are compiled showing the value of trade with all nations with the countries bordering on the great ocean The estimates of the Statist translates from pounds sterling into American dol-lars are as follows: Pacific states of North, South

and Central America\$ 465,000,000 Insular groups and islands 296,000,000 Australiasia Western Pacific and the far east 2,145,000,00

Add estimates of the coasting traffic Asiatic Pacific 1,000,000,000 Total\$4,936,250,00 Add Australasia

Vast as this trade is now-amounting to ive hillion dollars-it is growing rapidly and will continue to grow. While a part of the commerce is inelastic, the greate part is growing rapidly and will continu to increase, especially with the efforts that are being made by all of the Euro-pean nations to obtain a share of the valuable market. the acquisition of Hawaii. Guam and perhaps a part of the Philippines the get a bargain.

United States is certain to bear a greater share than formerly in this rich trade. A WARNING TO MUGWUMPS.

From the Florida Times-Union. The elections are approaching and the American voter has no toleration for the statesman who has lost faith in him and

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