

The Scranton Tribune

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TEN PAGES.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE. Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor—J. P. K. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W. LATTI.

COUNTY. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL. Judge—F. W. GUNSTER.

LEGISLATIVE. Senate. Twentieth Dist.—JAMES C. VAUGHAN.

HOUSE. First District—JOHN R. FAIR.

Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR.

Third District—N. C. MACKAY.

Fourth District—JOHN E. REYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to 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.

A new gas has been discovered, called xenon. It is reported to exist "in minute quantities" which obviously spoils its usefulness for Dr. Swallow.

The President Acts.

The intention of the president to appoint a commission of five members, two military men not officially connected with the present administration of the war department and three civilians selected from a number of men who have won national distinction as managers of private business enterprises on a large scale, three to be Democrats in partisan affiliation, for the purpose of conducting a thorough examination of the system of management in vogue in the war department before and since the country assumed a war footing is announced by authority in a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

In ordering this investigation the president responds to a demand from public opinion which is virtually unanimous, and the plan which he has devised for satisfying the demand must win instant recognition as fair, just and business-like. It is understood that the president, in the kindness of his generous disposition, does not concur with public sentiment in placing any measure of blame for notorious shortcomings upon the present secretary of war. So be it. On that point a difference of opinion is not incompatible with the fullest investigation of Alger's work, which need not fear scrutiny if it has been governed by good intentions and the requisite amount of executive ability.

Apert, however, from any personal features, the necessity of a searching inquiry is apparent if there is to be an intelligent reorganization of our military machinery and methods, to prevent a recurrence of past blunders. There is reason to believe that during the next generation at least our army will need to be much larger than it has been hitherto and the kind of its operations vastly more extended. This will correspondingly increase the public's requirements of the war department and render imperative improvement in methods wherever it can be made.

In the recent unpleasantness marksmanship and valor have not proved of much importance except in few instances. It is the soldier with a stomach like a stone-crusher who will live to fight or camp another day.

partment could they only have got the slightest chance. We renew our assertion and challenge the Patriot to disprove it.

While swords are being manufactured for the heroes of the late war, Helen Gould, who contributed to the extent of \$127,000, not saying anything about her own services, should be presented with a hat-pin at least.

Time to Turn the Hose On.

The Commonwealth, of Harrisburg, Dr. Swallow's paper, says: We asked the Scranton Tribune (Quay organ) whether it was proud of its support of Senator Quay in the light of his record as published by the New York Voice, the World, the Times, the Evening Post and other reputable papers.

The offense of having a nose which smells stinks that have no existence in fact, and of having a mouth which utters scandal and hears false witness is very great. We can conceive of no meaner role for a doctor of divinity or for the editor who conducts a so-called "reform" journal than that of a disseminator of malicious libels going into private life and befouling the fame of the living and the memory of the dead with satirical untruths.

If the accusations referred to above are true, it is the duty of those who bring them to make them under oath in a criminal court and bring the jurists to defend them. The crime which does not end with merely scattering them broadcast in print. Every man is entitled to be considered innocent until proved guilty; but under the Swallow view any man who has the disposition to rake up the filthy gossip of the gutter and spread it before the public may fasten guilt upon his victim until that victim proves his own innocence.

The public acts and words of Senator Quay or any other man in public life are legitimate subjects of public review, but when the case of professional reform gets so desperate that it has to send its reverend severals scurrying in the slime of private suspicion to secure the constituent odium of a manufactured stench we think it is about time to round up the character-defilers and turn the hose on.

Brigadier General Schwan, who has returned from Porto Rico, gives that island an eloquent certificate of good character and says that when American troops on garrison duty there get into regular barracks there will be no extra danger of disease. That will probably depend upon who commands them.

The Camp Hospital Problem.

The conflict of testimony as to the sanitary conditions at Camp Thomas continues, but the preponderance of evidence is flat against General Boynton, upon whom the war department relies for its vindication for the camp's selection. A board of investigation appointed some time ago by Major General Breckinridge, and consisting of Brigadier Generals Roe, Sanger and Matlock, has turned in its report and that agrees thoroughly with the earlier report of Major Parker, who declared the camp unfit for further use and branded its original selection as a mistake.

We are not now, however, concerned so much with the general situation at Chickamauga as with the view which this board of inquiry takes of the problem of regimental vs. division hospitals, which, as our readers will recall, played a prominent part at Camp Alger under the reign of the redoubtable Colonel Girard. On this subject the board reports its belief that "had the regimental hospitals retained the organization they had on arriving here, in place of being reduced to dispensaries in order to provide for the division hospitals, or had the latter been established on a suitable basis or made independent of the regiments for medical officers, nurses, attendants, etc., the sick would have been more effectively cared for in the early stages of the disease than they have been, the number of sick could probably have been reduced, and the general sanitary condition of the regiments under far better and closer supervision. It has been difficult, if not impossible, for the one medical officer and the hospital steward on duty with each regiment to properly examine the men at sick call, to care for the sick in quarters, and to look after the sanitation of the camp. As a result the number of sick in quarters has increased beyond expectations, and in many of the regiments the regimental dispensaries have expanded into hospitals with nearly a hundred cases of measles with volunteer nurses and attendants and one medical officer. The truth is that neither the regimental dispensaries nor the division hospitals are equal to the present emergency, and the system appears to have broken down in a vain experiment: No one familiar with the organization of modern armies and their administration

will question the importance of the division hospitals as a provision for the sick and wounded, but in no army are they maintained at the expense of the necessary regimental organization and we believe that in attempting to do so here we have added largely to the difficulties and obstacles in the way of proper sanitation.

That among the regular officers on the rolls of the surgeon general's department are many devoted and unselfish surgeons whose labors under the growing difficulties of war-making and camp infection have been of a nature to entitle them to the unbounded gratitude of the nation cannot, for an instant be called in question; yet as we look back upon the executive blunders that have turned our brilliant and unprecedentedly successful war with Spain into a national shame and scandal by reason of the unnecessary deaths and suffering caused among our incomparable soldiery we are impressed with the sad but certain fact that nowhere has there been such inadequate work and such idiotic self-importance as in the medical department. The case of Girard is the case of the department in general; vanity and adherence to set forms have crushed the life out of hundreds of brave soldiers, the sacrifice of whom could easily have been saved by the exercise of a little wholesome common sense.

The public looks forward with delight to a probing of this notoriously mismanaged and disorganized branch of the military service.

The Tribune is indebted to Senator Vaughan for a copy of Small's legislative handbook for 1898. The volume, although considerably larger than previous issues, has been completed several weeks earlier than usual and at a saving of over \$10,000, thanks to the promptitude and efficiency of the new state printer, Colonel Thomas M. Jones.

Joseph Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary, now in this country, approves of the czar's disarmament plan and blandly suggests that the czar, as an evidence of good faith, start the good work by cutting down his own army and desisting from his wanton aggressions. The St. Petersburg authorities now have the floor.

President McKinley has wisely decided that we had better pay Spain's customs charges on the entry at Havana of supplies for the relief of starving Cubans than to suffer these poor persons to perish. He doubtless reflects, also, that we will soon be in position to get back at Spain.

The President of the British Science association, Sir William Crookes, estimates that unless some wholesale process of fertilization shall be employed by the year 1931 there will not be enough wheat grown in the world to supply the world's appetite. Why not eat Indian corn?

Lieutenant Colonel Hernandez, of Gomez's army, now in Havana, writes that the best citizens of that city are eager to co-operate with the Americans and Cubans in establishing a stable government on modern lines. They will soon have the chance.

The Chinaman who committed suicide by jumping into the Monongahela river at Pittsburg the other day, probably feared that recent events in the East would be followed by a revival of the Li Hung Chang vest jokes in the Pittsburg papers.

John L. Sullivan, the retired pugilist, favors an enlarged navy and wants it turned over to Dewey for use on the fresh German Admiral von Diederichs. John evidently takes no stock in the dream of universal peace.

If the Powers would signal those eight warships at Candia to get out of range and charter the Oregon many of the vexed questions of Crete could be settled in short order.

The Democratic party is to be accommodating this season as usual. "The war was a failure" is to be their political battle cry.

The middle-of-the-road Populists are evidently determined that a cloud of dust shall be evidence of their activity henceforth.

American Trade with Great Britain

THE FACT that British imports into the United States have fallen off greatly in the past year while American exports to Great Britain have greatly increased has been announced from time to time during the year, but the full year's figures, just presented by the treasury bureau of statistics, bring to the surface some interesting details not heretofore published. These show that while the exports from the United States to the United Kingdom have increased 12 per cent, the imports from the United Kingdom have fallen off 35 per cent.

The details of the reduction in our imports and increase in exports in our commerce with the United Kingdom are shown in some figures reproduced by the treasury bureau of statistics from the "Official Reports of Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom" which show the exports of principal articles from the United Kingdom to the United States, and her imports of principal articles from the United States in the year ending June 30, 1898, compared with those of 1897 and 1896. The following tables give the more important of these articles, the values being stated in pounds sterling.

Table with columns for Articles, 1896, 1897, 1898. Rows include Beer and ale, Wool, Cottonpiece goods, Jute manufactures, Linen manufactures, Silk, Woollen and worsted yarn, Woollen and worsted fabrics, Hardware and iron, Tin plates and sheets, Textile machinery, Alkali, Cement, Earthenware and chinaware, Skins and furs.

Imports of principal articles from the United States into the United Kingdom in the years ending June 30, 1896, 1897 and 1898. (From official reports of trade and navigation of the United Kingdom.)

Table with columns for Articles, 1896, 1897, 1898. Rows include Cattle, Wheat, Wheat meal and flour, Oats, Indian corn, Bacon, Beef, fresh, Hams, Cheese, Lard, Copra, Cotton, Tallow and stearine, Wood and timber, Leather, Horses.

OUR COSMOPOLITAN CITIES.

The Board of Health's estimate of the population of New York city on July 1, 1898, was 3,434,472, 7,988,847 more than Paris and 1,000,000 less than London. In the Greater New York are 20,000 natives of the German Empire, 200,000 of Ireland, 30,000 of Russia or of the Polish provinces, 60,000 of Italy, 20,000 of Norway and Sweden, 20,000 of Scotland, 20,000 of Hungary, 15,000 of Canada, 12,500 of France and 1,500 of Spain. By the census of 1890 there were 450,000 foreign-born inhabitants of Chicago, 250,000 of Philadelphia, 128,000 of Boston, 128,000 of San Francisco and 115,000 of St. Louis. No other American city had as many as 100,000 for foreign-born inhabitants at that time.

URGES FUNERAL REFORM.

Considerable attention has been attracted to the attack made by the Rev. J. A. Maxwell, of the First Baptist church, McKeesport, against the inconsistencies of modern funerals with Christianity. He condemns the extravagance and says that the "most important" part of making an ostentatious over a dead body "with reference to the ordinary funeral service, he stated that it was usually a desperate effort to erect a post-mortem character upon a frequently shaky ante-mortem foundation. If funeral sermons are preached, let them be delivered to the living. If they have been a good man he does not need an obituary orator; if a bad one, he ought not to have one."

JUDGE EDWARDS' OPINION.

Sir:—The opinion of Judge Edwards on the Waverly school question, published in today's Tribune, should have very general circulation. I can hardly add anything to the editorial notice, but I must ask the Tribune to publish one thousand copies in pamphlet form for me, and I judge many others would be glad to have copies for circulation.

FATE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Every day it becomes clearer that the only practical solution of the Philippine problem is that of bringing all the islands under our flag. By the time the peace commission has assembled at Paris this conclusion will, we think, have gained an almost irresistible force, not only among the people of the United States, but among all disinterested onlookers. The evidence that Spain cannot hold the islands will be overwhelming.

SCRANTON'S SORRY FLIGHT.

The city of Scranton is now financially embarrassed, and the Barber Asphalt company has offered to take a first mortgage on the community for the payment of \$60,000 involved in the proposed relaying of asphalt on three and a half miles of streets.

BATHING ACCIDENTS.

A statistician reports that the death toll of the inland streams of Pennsylvania alone, this season, from drowning, figures up sixty-six, nearly enough to fill a coincidence. Accidents while bathing were the principal causes.

IS HE TOO SLIPPERY?

Observe that in the campaign of vituperation against public men which is now going forward in Pennsylvania the adepts are not throwing any mud at George A. Jenks. Mud will not stick on him.

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Chilly Nights suggests Blankets and Comforts. See our stock before buying--we certainly can save you money. The advance in wool does not affect our prices.

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We have a large assortment of Fruit Presses, Jelly Sieves and Jelly Strainers. The above goods are all first quality. No seconds.

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New Fall DRESS GOODS.

Our First Delivery of "Choice Dress Fabrics"

in Black and Colors for early Fall wear is just brought forward and we invite you to an inspection of the same, feeling sure that after looking them over, you will consider it time well spent.

We duplicate nothing that is shown in Exclusive Patterns, so you will make no mistake in making a selection now as our present line contains many choice things that could not be had later on.

Black and Colored Crepons, Poplins, Velours, Bengalines, Tweeds, Cheviots, etc.,

in Bayedere and other effects promise to be among the leading materials for the season and all of them are here largely represented.

Also some very desirable numbers in New Fall Silks—all in exclusive Waist Patterns just opened.

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