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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 12, 1898.

#### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

#### STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W.

LATTA.

Judges of Superior Court-W. W. POR-TER, W. D. PORTER.

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

#### COUNTY.

Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge-F. W. GUNSTER.
Coroner-JOHN J. ROBERTS, M. D.
SURVEYOR-GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentieth Dist.-JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House.

First District-JOHN R. FARR. First District—JOHN R. FARR.
Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR.
Third District—N. C. MACKEY.
Fourth District—JOHN F. EEYNOLDS.

#### 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 and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. I chall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the legislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other cylis 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 'o 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 an houest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

Every good result won in our navy has been wen along the lines of expert professional direction and advice. The navy is not managed by politicians for politicians but by trained and experienced seamen. Our army will be just as effective when its management is centered in actual soldiers,

#### Opening of the School Year.

The re-opening of the public schools today will not be so exciting as are some events that will claim attention in the field of politics and statesmanship; but when we analyze these larger problems we find that our ability to deal with them depends very largely upon the public instruction imparted to the youth of this country in their common schools. Potentially no event likely to occur on this bright Monday anywhere between the poles will be so important to Scrantonians as will the beginning of another year of training for the city's young. We are glad to be able to say that,

making due allowance for inevitable shortcomings and some defects tolerated in deference to custom, the schools of this city are efficient nurseries of a better citizenship. On the whole their corps of teachers are intelligent. devoted to their work and possessed of the capacity for steady improvement. The machinery of the schools, too-by which term we mean buildings, textbooks and appliances-is in good condition and there is no reason to doubt that in point of receptivity the pupils who shall gather today for the resumption of educational work will rank as peers of the average the coun-

But in one important essential something, we fear, is to be desired. There is room for a larger and better cooperation between teachers and parents. The average householder who would not keep a horse in a livery stable without frequent personal inspection of the animal's care and surroundings is too prone to confide children to the care of the schools with almost complete subsequent dismissal of personal interest or responsibility. And yet, devoted as the teacher may be, the work of the school is necessarily incomplete if deprived of patient and sympathetic reinforcement in the

The coming school year will be successful in proportion as the home and school unite in the common battle for better character and citizenship.

It is announced by authority that where the Wanamakerites find themselves unable to defeat for the nomination legislative candidates unwilling to mortgage themselves in advance to the Philadelphia syndicate of monopolists they will "fuse with Democrats, Prohibitionists and voters of all parties opposed to Senator Quay." Of course. Their only principle is revenge.

### Anarchy's Latest Victim.

The assassination of the Empress of Austria is one of the most diabolical crimes that has been perpetrated in Europe since the execution of Marie Antoinette. If there was one individual among the families of the crown heads of Europe who less deserved the fate that befell her at Geneva it was the wife of Francis Joseph. Her life has been one full of sorrow and tribulation. Her son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, who was the pride of her life and the hope of her house, she saw descending into a suicide's grave, preceded as it was by a scandal which might break any mother's heart. Her family affairs were as full of bitterness as her state was exalted. Even her womanhood and the innocence and purity of her private life could not shield her from the fatal blow of the anarchist's

Anarchy in Europe has become a menace not merely to thrones and their occupants, but to the stability of society. We are not advocates of monarchical institutions. But the people of those countries in which monarchy exists have a right to sustain

the institutions to which they can loyally adhere. Anarchy is the foe of order and government in every shape, which it assumes. It is the personiffcation of lawlessness, revolt against authority, treachery and murder. With it covenants are in vain and law and order empty words. Wherever anarchy take root it engenders misery. It should be stamped out at any cost.

If Congressman Connell had as muc interest in the soldier boys as his col-league, Mr. Williams, the Thirteen:h might have been included in the order recently sent from the war department to muster out certain regiments.—Olyphant Gazette.

Don't let political disappointment betray you into injustice. Congressman Connell has showed no lack of interest in the welfare of the regiment, as its officers and men doubtless will readily attest. But he does not control the war department nor believe in running that department by pull. The Ninth's release was made necessary by its unexampled sickness and mortality.

#### The Thirteenth Regiment.

An effective answer has been given by the men of G Company, Thirteenth regiment, to the various reports that a spirit bordering on mutiny exists among the Pennsylvania volunteer troops remaining in the service at Camp Meade. As noted elsewhere, an overwhelming majority of the membership of that company have passed esolutions setting forth that having enlisted for two years they are not only ready but also willing to serve for as much of that period as may be desired in furtherance of the plans of the commander-in-chief. We have no doubt that these resolutions will be cordially endorsed by every soldier in the Thirtcenth as they must be by all who appreciate the military qualities of courage, obedience and steadfastness in fulfilling a voluntary obligation to the government.

Making evey reasonable allowance for the natural reaction in the spirit of the volunteer troops who have not had battle assignments consequent upon the signing of the peace protocol, and appreciating also the feelings of those at home who are eager for the soldier boys' return, the fact remains, as the men of G Company have opportunely pointed out, that it is not for the individual soldier to decide when the term of his usefulness has expired. That responsibility rests with the president of the United States, who would be recreant to his highest obligations if he did not retain at his command, until peace is finally concluded and ratified, a sufficient military force to guard against any eventualities The soldier who recognizes no other motive of service than the wish to participate in actual fighting is only in part a soldier; fighting is in point of time the briefest of the soldier's duties, Patriotism and honest fulfilment of the oath of enlistment call for the spirit of acquiescence in the tamer duties of camp reserves not less than for intrepidity and heroism on the battle line. It cannot yet be safely assumed that there will be no more fighting with Spain. That country is on the verge of a revolution. Any day may bring about an upheaval in Spanish administration which may leave to this country no alternative than to complete the execution of its just demands hould be in a pretty predicament if by

we should have to organize a volunteer army over again. We can assure the men of G Company and of all other companies enlisted from this community that the people of Scranton, eager as they are to have the Thirteenth back again, will stand by them to a man so long as duty keeps them in their country's uniform. No real friend of the regiment wants to see in it a disinclination to face the requirements of the government or a feeling of resentment because other regiments have already been released. On the contrary, it is onfidently assumed that the spirit of G Company is the spirit of every company representing Pennsylvania in the volunteer army-the spirit of loyal and manly acceptance of the exigencies of war. That the Thirteenth should be kept in service while certain colleague regiments have been mustered out is a proof that it has stood on a footing of military merit instead of political pull and for this it deserves congratulation. Every fair and proper effort to secure its release having for the present failed, the right thing to do is to accept the situation in the true American spirit and to see to it that the boys in camp get the good treatment that

premature dispersal of our armed forces

We venture the prediction now that the National Letter Carriers' association will never regret its decision to convene in 1899 in this city. To the Scranton carriers who won this lively fight for the recognition of their city and section and thus exhibited anew the energy typical of the town we offer congratulations.

they deserve.

Under Which Flag? The Philadelphia Press does not want Republican speakers in the present state campaign to refer to the past benefits of Republican administration, eloquent as those results are in testifying to the Republican party's fitness for continued confidence and in refutation of the malicious misrepresentations of the Republican party's present enemies in Pennsylvania. The Press finds these references embarrassing to its purpose of abetting party disorganization. It therefore proposes that each legislative candidate be made to tell whether he is for or against the "Quay machine"; in other words, whether he is willing to support for re-election the senior senator from this state and thus help to continue in a position of public usefulness the ablest politician and most successful party leader that the Republican party in Pennsylvania has ever produced, or cast his lot with the political nondescripts now following the fortunes of a notorious malcontent whose antagonism against Quay dates from the time that Quay declined to lend aid to his personal ambition for

The proposition of the Press is in a

mendaciously aspersed for factional purposes owe further heed to its manifestly prejudiced utterances. But waiving that feature we can see no impropriety in any friend of Senator Quay frankly avowing his preference and accepting the entire responsibility for it. Senator Quay at the present time is the only candidate in the field. He has opposition so far as the vengeance of the Philadelphia monopolists can overtake him by defamation of his character, misstatement of his purposes and expenditure of large sums of money in various districts with a view to promoting party discord and inciting revolution at the polls; but he has no opposition yet in the form of a man fair enough and brave enough to plant his candidacy for United States senator full in the open. The opposition up to this time, with election day less than two months distant, is simply vergeful, vindictive and predatory. That being true, answering the question which the Press proposes to ask ought not to be difficult or embarrassing. If other candidates are soon to enter the lists there might be reason for withholding a preference until full opportunity were afforded for study and comparison; but if the only alternative to Quay is to be some eleventhhour chattel of the Philadelphia syn-

his choice for an instant. The president has asked nine gentleen, viz., Lieutenant General John M. Schoffeld, General John B. Gordon, of Georgia; General Grenville M. Dodge, of New York; President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins university; ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska; Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago; Daniel S. Lamont, of New York; Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, a noted bacteriologist, and Colonel James A. Sexton, the newly-elected commanderin-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, to serve as a committee to investigate the war department. If these gentlemen will accept his invitation as a call of patriotism and get to work without delay they will have the confidence of the public from the beginning and at the conclusion of their labors, its gratitude.

dicate of grudge-venters, then no well-

balanced Republican need hesitate in

"Let us," says the Philadelphia Press. be honest with the people of the state." In heartily seconding the motion, permit us to suggest that the Press act on its own advice.

### Possibilities of Little Porto Rico

[Concluded from Page 1.]

island are subjects with which our statesmen will have to deal. The Spanish government in 1895 took up all the Mexican and Spanish coins in circulation and substituted special silver coins struck in the mint of Spain for this purpose. They bear on one side the Spanish coat of arms and the words 'Isla de Puerto Rico,' and on the other the face of the boy king and an elaborate inscription in Spanish. The largest of these is the peso, of one hundred centavos, corresponding in appearance with our silver dollars, weighing 385.5 grains, and generally spoken of as a 'dollar.' There are also smaller silver coins of five, ten, twenty and forty centavos, the twenty cenat the point of the bayonet; and we tavo piece being known as the 'peseta,' also copper coins of one and two centavos. The Spanish government makes no attempt to maintain the standing of these silver coins and they represent little more than their bullion value, the banks and merchants gladly exchanging \$1.75 in this coin for one dollar in our silver or paper, and exchanges being some times made at two for one and even higher. The native drivers, boatmen and venders have already learned the superior value of our coins, and a twenty-five cent piece in United States coin is readily accepted at from forty-five to fifty cents in payment for their services. That it will be necessary to take up this fluctuating coin when our permanent measure of value permeates this island is generally conceded but just what plan should be adopted in fixing the rate at which obligations made in Porto Rican coin shall be paid in that of the United States is a matter for statesmen to determine.

"Another interesting question in this connection is whether or not the plan-tation labor which has in the past been satisfied with fifty to sixty cents per day in Porto Rican money will be content to accept twenty-five to thirty cents per day in our coins in its stead. The silver money coined and sent to the island by Spain amounted to \$6,-000,000 in peses and there has beer added about one million in paper by certain of the five banks of the island, some of which stands at par with the silver and some at a discount, but t is seldom seen in ordinary business ransactions. The fact that our own overnment has just sent in a shipnent to the island a sum equal in value to one-tenth of the entire currency, and that it will be immediately put into circulation through its payment to the troops scattered over the island furnishes a suggestion as to the probable increase of the currency and increased

disparity in value, PRODUCTIONS AND COMMERCE. "Statistically the productions and emmerce of Porto Rico have been already discussed. The exports amount to about \$15,000,000 a year good value, and the imports about \$16,000,000. Cof-fee forms about 60 per cent. of the value of the exports, sugar, 20 per cent; tobacco, 5 per cent, and the re-mainder made up of cocoa, rum, hides, sponges, cabinet woods, etc. Practically all the coffee goes to Europe, the grocers and dealers asserting that they can obtain higher prices, especially for the fine grades which rank with Java and Mocha, in France and Spain than in the United States, while the fact that the export duty on coffee, tobacco and cattle was only one-tenth as much on articles sent to Spain as on those sent to other countries encouraged exporters to send their goods to Spanish ports. Of the importations about 50 per cent, are manufactured articles, largely cotton cloths, shoes, fancy goods and articles of household use, 15 per cent, rice, 10 per cent, fish, 10 per cent, meats and lard, and 7 per cent, flour. Naturally most of this came from Spain, because the duty collected on articles from that country was only one-tenth of that on articles

from other countries. While considerable sums are collected from the tariff, the Spanish government also collected a large amount by other methods, dealers and property owners being required to pay to the dates whom it has so continuously and government, whose expenses were high, and foreign people,"

thus making the tax burden very

"Much interest is already being evinced by people from the United States in the matter of investments in Porto Rico, and on this subject there is a variety of opinion. Coffee plantations are first considered, as they have a reputation of having paid from 15 to 25 per cent, profit annually upon their cost. They are held at high prices, however, from \$75 to \$200 per acre in Porto Rican money, according to lo cation, quality of coffee produced, age of trees, etc. The western part of the island is considered the best for coffeand produces the celebrated 'Cafe Caracolilla,' which is all sent to Europe at the export price of 32 cents per pound in Porto Rican money. Sugar plantations are considered next in importance, and are relatively higher in price because of the more expensive machinery required, while their attractiveness as investments is reduced by of late been abandoned as such and turned into cattle ranges. Tobacco has been very profitable of late because of the shortage in Cuban tobacco, for which it has been substituted, though whether it will continue its popularity when the Cuban article resumes its normal position in the mar-ket is uncertain. Tropical fruits have had little attention, either among lo cal exporters or American investors, but might prove more profitable than the other interests more discussed, as they are ready for shipment at a time of the year when the markets of the United States have not begun receiv ing the Florida or California fruits.

"As to the increase which may be ex pected in the production and consumption of the island, it will depend some what upon the improvements made harbors, roads, transportation facili-ties, etc., and the energy with which the Americans may push the work o its development. The land in the val-leys is extremely rich and that of the mountain sides even to the very top is of good color and productive espeially for coffee and some of the fruits With the opening of roads to the in terior it is probable that considerable land not now tilled would be brought under cultivation, and the general con sensus of opinion among intelligent res idents of the island is that the products can be increased fifty per cent. or perhaps more, and the profit greatly increased by modern methods of cultivation and transportation, and the con suming power of the island increased in about the same proportion. Even should this happen, however, the island could furnish but about 10 per cent of our annual consumption of tropical products, and consume but about two per cent. of our annual exports.

#### POSSIBILITIES.

'The business enterprises most likely to be successful in Porto Rico are those related to the tropical production which flourish there, and cannot flour ish in the United States, while to our own temperate climate and well estab lished industries should be left the task of supplying the general food product and manufactures required by the people there, sending them the product of our grain fields and factories by the vessels which return laden with their tropical growths. An acre of land in Porto Rico can produce morof value in sugar or coffee or tobacc or fruit than if planted in corn or pota toes or used as pasture, while there are single counties in the United State larger than all Porto Rico, which ar only suitable for the production of these general food supplies. While there is a general demand for manu factures in Porto Rico, they can b more cheaply supplied by our grea factories at home than to attempt their manufacture there, especially as n coal has yet been developed in t island and fuel is high and water power not to be relied upon. Ice factoriand breweries would probably do we there, and it is believed that the pro duction of grapes and the manufacture of wine would be successful, while the cigar industry would be profitable wit the plentiful native labor and high grade tobacco especially if all tarif restrictions upon trade between the is land and the United States shall b removed. Among the most important needs for the development of the is land are a thorough survey and read justment of property lines and titles construction of roads and harbor facil ities and the establishment of suc hotel enterprises as will make practicable a leisurely and careful stud of its conditions, conditions which have never been carefully studied o developed by the Spanish governmen which has controlled the Island sine 1509,

#### A WINTER RESORT.

"As a resort for pleasure seekers or those desiring a delightful winter climate. Porto Rico will be very attractive so soon as direct and fast steam ship lines and American hotels supply some of the comforts to which the people of the United States have becomaccustomed. The constant breeze from the sca by day and the land at night renders the climate a fairly comfort able one even in August, and the op portunity to obtain almost any desired altitude coupled with the mineral springs, which are said to abound, will make the island attractive to those seeking health as well as recreation.

"In the cities and towns the succession of strange sights and sounds presents a kaleidoscopic and always in teresting spectacle. The street ven ders, carrying their stores upon their heads or in huge panniers upon, diminutive ponies, announce their wares in strange and no unmusical cries, long lines of rude carts drawn by broad-horned bullocks crowd the streets, native women smok ing black cigars flit hither and thither nude children of all colors and age below eight disport themselves unconcernedly upon the sidewalks and streets, while soldiers and officers are everywhere, busy with their duties establishing order and new conditions On the country roads the succession of mountains and valleys covered with tropical growth, dashing mountain streams and overhanging cliffs and the large sugar and coffee plantations dotted with the tiny houses of their native workmen present a panorana

of constant interest. Porto Rico now resumes, politically the relations with this continent, which long ago existed physically. Torn by great natural movements from the mainland of which this chain of islands doubtless formed a part, she is now restored by another great natural movement which is reuniting the continent and countries and islands in a system of republics having one great purpose of co-oepration and mutual advance ment. Alone she can furnish but small part of the tropical supplies for which we have been accustomed to send 250 millions dollars abroad each year, but with the co-operation of un developed Cuba, Hawaii and the Phil pines, should they fall within our borders, would enable us to expend among our own people practically all of that certain sense insolent, since it implies | Spanish government one-half as much that the Republican legislative candi-

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