## The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 13, 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. Second District—JOHN 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. Abuse have undoubtedly grown up in the legis lature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by commit-tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and purpose 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 nositions 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 an honest, modest, daily discharge of

The anti-Quay Republican who shall vote for Dr. Swallow for governor will not hurt Quay, who is a candidate for another office. He will simply do injury to Colonel Stone, a good, clean Republican, and show a want of confidence in his party which the party itself does not deserve.

#### Copperheadism.

When the Thirteenth regiment boys pe titioned the secretary of war to be sent to the front, and the Times commended their spirit, and urged that their wish be granted. The Tribune sneeringly and covertly asserted the Times was anxious to have its friends and neighbors placed in When the war was ended and the Thirteenth boys announced, with one exception, their desire to be mustered out. The Tribune argues it is the duty of the regiment to remain in service, to guard against eventualities, that Spain may want more thrashing. From all that can be gleaned, when the men wanted to get into the fight, the officers used their pull to get off of the list for the Philippines and now the fighting is done, the oldicers are ready for garrison duty in Cuba, with big pay and easy times. The Tribune's position is in accord with its usual policy.

Our contemporary's first gentence is an unprovoked falsehood, known to be such when penned. The Tribune has never sneered at any matter connected with the welfare of the Thirteenth. On the contrary, from the day the regiment left home until the present it has contributed in every way within its power of space, money and influence for the regiment's benefit. It is willing that its record in this respect should be compared with that of the Scranton Times.

As to the statement that it is the duty of the Thirteenth to serve until honorably discharged no honest man can have two opinions. Contemptible as the Times paragraph is, it can hardly have been meant as an encouragement to violation of a sacred oath and to the worst offense in the military code, desertion.

Properly to conduct the duties of the governorship of a great commonwealth like Pennsylvania requires substantial executive ability and well-rounded public experience. The sensational accusative temperament of a "fighting parson" may make pienty of news but it is no index of sobe, executive power.

### A Grand Old Man.

As the troublesome days of Cuban reconstruction grow nearer the figure of Cuba's grand old man, Maximo Gomez, looms up larger and finer than ever. At the age of 74 this veteran fighter gives counsel to the people of Cuba which indicates his possession of qualities of genuine leadership. For himself, he wants no office and yearns to return to his own home in San Domingo. But for his colleagues in the Cuban revolution he wants justice and help, and to both they are manifestly

To a correspondent of the rabid Spanish paper, the Diario de la Marina of Havana, who interviewed him recently at Calbarien, General Gomez gave a statement of which the following is an outline, the words being the interviewin Cuba, Gomes is of the opinion that there is need of work, since the war has left the country in a disastrous economic situation. He says that it is necessary to give it a chance to take breath by re-establishing the normal favors the return of a square inch of order by means of the efforts of Spanlards from the peninsula and Cubans without distinction. They must forget their grudges and set to work. Gomez thinks of floating a loan; he needs the assistance of all; he wants the money to establish works; he does not ask for public subscriptions or presents; he will take the money, paying a moderate interest. He declares that if to make the revolution and start the war had the whole letter been published it he burned property, leaving families in misery, he must restore them to pros- that Roosevelt's apparent disparageperity by means of work. If having made the loan he finds himself unable not at all toward the volunteers as to repay it, he will ask his fellow countrymen for the money in order not | ment which the war department had

nen of action, the autonomists have the men of education. He says that the evolution has no wish to cut off any one; it wants honest men without inquiring whence they come. Its programme is peace, forgetfulness, work,

norality, justice." Te testimony of all we have come in ontact with Gomez is that, whatever his defects of temper, he is the personification of honor. Just now his position is strikingly anomalous. Recognized neither by his ostensible American friends nor by his Spanish antagonists, and without the means of turning his armed forces into immediate producers, he can only await the day when our government undertakes seriously the problem that Gomez himself is unable to solve. Thus far we have made no provision on any adequate scale for the encouragement of agriculture and industry in Cuba and the employment of its destitute population. We have no doubt that when the real start is made by us in that direction there will be no more helpful auxiliary than Maximo Gomez.

Colonel Bryan's regiment having been designated for garrison duty in Cuba the public will soon be able to decide whether his motives in enlisting were patriotic or speciacular.

#### The Menace of Swallowism.

The Harrisburg organ of the Swallow novement sticks to its stench with a persistency worthy of a more decent ause. It is now at John Wanamaker's throat because that gentleman, be it said to his credit, has announced that personalities should not enter into the prevalent political discussion in Penusylvania. It argues that because a man is before the public for consideration as a candidate for public office there should be no restraint upon those hecoring scandal-mongers who are always ready at the signal of command to scoop the sewers for mud with which to bedaub the candidate's private life and throw odium upon his private character. It wants not only liberty of public criticism but also unbridled license of private defamation.

The organ of the Swallow movement as well as the reverend leader of that movement himself, will learn ere long that the public does not sustain them on this point. We venture to say that if their code of ethics were to be legitimatized there is not a citizen of Scran ton, however clean and pure, who could not be set up as a target for scandal throwing and by ingenious combination of slander, suspicious surmise and malicious interpretation of private acts in themselves entirely innocent, made to appear before the public gaze as monster of immorality, a satyr, hypo crite and lothario of the rottenest type. In the nature of things those who give currency to such mendacious concor tions in good faith cannot know of their truth. They can only think them true. But whose is the hand so just and unerring that in it may safely be lodged authority to use a political weapon so likely to do gross injustice and to cause in circles wholly apart from polities-in the homes, among innocent women and children-so much undeserved anguish and suffering? Surely not Dr. Swallow's, a man whose intemperance of speech and bastiness of accusation without proof have already caused one conviction for libel and, but for the opportunity which it would give him in the present disturbed state of public opinion to play the role

another. We assure the Harrisburg Commonwealth that, in emphasizing our disapproval of the obscene tactics of the New York Voice crowd, which it and Dr. Swallow endorse with such unction and fervor, we have no anxiety whatever for Senator Quay, the man at whom its mud-batteries are now aimed. He is not new to that kind of abuse Probably no man in public life is more philosophical about it and less sensitive to it than he. What we contend is that if the right to use private scandal as a weapon in politics is sanctioned by the votes of the people of Pennsylvania the slight restraint heretofore existing upon political discussion will immediately disappear and there will be such a saturnalia of obscenity and filth as to deter every honest and sensitive man from aspiring to usefulness in public life and thus give command of politics more firmly than ever to the unprincipled, the vicious and the vile This, in the present situation, is the

of martyr, would probably soon cause

real menace of Swallowism. A canvass of the leading newspapers of the country representing all parties and sections has been made by the Literary Digest with a view to ascertaining their judgment as to the future of the Philippine islands. Replies were received from 192 papers. Of these, 84 want all the islands retained permanently by the United States: 63 want American possession limited to a naval station; and the remainder favor either an American protectorate, a joint protectorate or the sale of the islands as indemnification for our war expenses. If to the \$4 papers that want outright and immediate American ownership we add the 20 papers that them to play golf instead. favor an American protectorate, the total represents a clear majority for retention. Of these 104 papers 54 are Republican, 25 Democratic, and 16 In- to be given a chance. dependent, the politics of the others not being specified. Of the 63 papers er's own: "In regard to the situation that want American ownership in the Philippines restricted to a naval station simply, 14 are Republican, 28 Democratic and 15 Independent, others not specified. The significant feature of the poll is that not a single paper

captured territory to Spain. It is said that when Colonel Roosethat the private letter from him to Secretary Alger which Alger so imprudently and disastrously made pubic, coupling it with a boomerang rebuke, was deliberately garbled. It is further said, and we do not doubt, that would have made plain to the public ment of the volunteers was directed men but to the inferiority of the equip-

history this letter incident ought to be cleared up.

One J. R. Rice, the "cowboy evangelist," and his wife, whose visit to Scran ton three years ago was fruitful in excitement, have stormed that citadel of sin, New York city. The other night in Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway. Mrs. Rice climbed upon a soap box and informed a gaping throng that the world was fast going to perdition, that a majority of the women of the United States are bad and that things in general are horrifying in the extreme. The chronicle from which we glean this information makes no mention of the taking up of a collection. but it seems hardly likely that the 'cowboy evangelist" and his defamatory spouse are doing this kind of business for their health.

The new superintendent of the pubic schools of Chicago, Dr. Andrews, recently asked permission to sit with the board of education during its sessions, with right of speech but without a vote. The request has been refused. The Chicago school board, like some members of school boards not so far away, does not believe in running the school system according to the wishes of qualified educators; it is in the business for more relaish purposes.

The owls and bats, the reptiles and ampires and rats of Penrsylvania polities and the machine press, hoot and flui-ter and hiss and moan and squeal, be-cause the surlight of exposure and the winds of popular wrath are driving them into their dark haunts and filthy, noxious holes. This is dedicated with affectionate regard to the Scranton Tribune.-Dr. Swallow's Harrisburg Commonwealth.

Don't get excited so early in the game. At this rate it is doubtful if you can hold out until November.

The papers of the state which give prominence to reports from Camp Meade describing an alleged spirit of mutiny in the ranks of the Thirteenth regiment must view the subject through magnifying glasses. We will not believe that the enlisted men in this regiment are forgetful of their duties as soldiers or lacking in either patriotism or obedience.

Colonel Roosevelt has caused the fact o be made known that he will not acept an Independent nomination for governor of New York if it is intended o undercut the regular Republican organization. He is his own proprietor, politically, but he is a straight-out Republican and not a factionist.

It is queer with what persistency the Woman's Christian Temperance union opposes the custom of breaking a bottle of wine at the christening of each new battleship. One would think that from the standpoint of temperance reform the more wine spilled into the ocean the better.

The shaking up at Camp Meade the other day is an indication that the medical heads of the war department are beginning to realize that it is neressary to locate the blame for some of the mistakes of the past when the investigation blizzard arrives.

Notwithstanding the unkind things that have been said about Aguinaldo in the newspapers, one cannot but admire the Malay chief's judgment in holding on to his shooting irons until service. As the official report on Camp it is decided who Philippine circus.

The friends of Governor Black, of New York, are putting up a gallant fight for his renomination, but it is ove's labor lost. The people, without disparaging Black, at this time want Roosevelt.

The murder of British subjects in Crete will probably prove the most expensive pastime in which the followers of the prophet have ever indulged.

The problem of rooting out snarchy will be solved in Europe when governments become just and social condiions approximately equitable.

The stience of Don Carlos and Duke Palmer upon questions of importance o Spain and Hawaii is becoming op-

If General Miles is really running things now the public can rest assured that they will be run better.

The season of agricultural fairs and theatrical experiments is on.

### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolube Cast: 4.56 a. m., for Tuesday September 13, 1898. Q 283

A child born on this day will notice that many people hereabouts long for the opening of the steam heat season. The crash suit is heard no more in good

ociety.

Nothing is so ant to make a man a con rmed invalid as a few prescriptions of whiskey as medicine. Probably a good many girls who bent

over washtubs yesterday were thank-ful that rules of society did not force

#### It is impossible to run the army to please everybody but Company G ought SOLDIERS AND THEIR JOBS.

Ajacchus' Advice.

From the Philadelphia Press. A correspondent complains that his son, just mustered out of the volunteer army, is refused reinstatement in his former position, although before enlistment he was given positive assurance by his employer that his place would be open for him on his return. If such a promise was given and now is repudiated, it is a groes piece of bad faith on the part of such employer. There will soon be a large number of men mustered out seekvelt becomes a civilian he will show ing the means of making a living again that the private letter from him to in civil life. Patriotiam is the duty of employers as well as employed, where it is possible those who left places at the call of the country should have their places returned to them now than the war is over. This is not always prac-ticable, but employers ought to be willing to stretch a point to make it practicable

#### shenever it can be done READY FOR THE FRAY.

From the Pittsburg Times. Whether the issues be local or nation al; whether they relate to the government countrymen for the money in order not ment which the war department had to break his promise. He thinks the issued to them. Colonel Roosevelt hard-ly needs to defend himself against a mists. The revolutionary party has the man like Alger, yet for the truth of resolutionary party has the mists. The revolutionary party has the man like Alger, yet for the truth of ready for all assaults.

# The Necessity for

From the Philadelphia Press.

NGUIRIES into deceat have been fre quest in history. Investigations into victory have been rare. Secretary Alger and President McKinley are both right, the one in asking and the her in ordering an inquiry into all the defects or failures in our military sys-tem made apparent by successful war. Such an inquiry is just to Secretary Al-ger, whom it will relieve from personal attacks, under which he now suffers. It will be just to the organization of the army, because it will show who was in-competent and who was not and how large a share of failure was due aloue to a bad system. Lastly, it is just to the country, which chose to go to war without preparation, that it should know the bitter cost of military unreadiness and begin an adequate provision for future

Nothing came of the manifold congresional investigations into the conduct of he civil war. Much should result from he investigation about to be ordered by President McKinley into the conduct of the last war. In both wars the worst evils were those of system and not of men. The congressional inquiries of thir-ty-five years ago, like most conducted by committees at the capital, sought to implicate men and provide victims, not to investigate a system and secure reform. They falled, as personal investigations always will fall, in giving the country any permanent improvement of its military system. tary system.

The military commission which Presi-The military commission which Fresident McKinley is about to appoint at the request of Secretary Alger has before it the operations of a war in which triumphant success has been secured in spite of the manifold shortcomings of the system under which it has been conducted. At every stage some part of the military system to which the country trusted broke down. The National guard failed first. A large share of the men were un-equal to the standard for enlistment. Adequate camp equipment was lacking. The weapon in use was antiquated. The orficers have proved to be almost altogether untrained in the most important duty of the officer, the care of the men in camp. No one man was at fault for this, the system was at fault.

In spite of great energy, of substantial success and at many points of brilliant achievement, the various parts of the army staff showed like deficiencies. The transport of \$2,000 men beyond sea in ninety days is a feat of which any European staff would be proud; but while carrying out with signal success the larg-er needs of the war, the quartermaster of department was slow in providing uni-forms, derelict in moving particular regiments, picked unhealthy camp sites and was plainly lacking in intelligent grasp of the details of disembarkation at Santiago. With an efficient foe these failures would have brought defeat, and their investigation is imperatively demanded.

Where, as in the regular army regiments, the commissary department was supplying regiments familiar with the use of army rations, it was reasonably suc cessful. It utterly failed in providing tood for regiments less trained, in feeding single commands in transit and in ar-ranging for the change of ration ten-dered necessary by the change of operations to a tropical climate. For this last there was no excuse, and the commis-sary department, considering that its chiefs have always known that war would bring the supply of rations to untrained men, was bound to be ready for this difficulty. No one was ready and the army has suffered in almost every vol unteer regiment because the men did know how to make good use of their ra-tions and too often the officers did not understand how to provide their regi-ments with rations while in transit. The medical service has made a brilliant rec ord in its care of wounded men in the field and an utter failure in the sanitary care of men in camp and in the working Thomas abundantly shows, the regimental hospitals were dislocated to equip the division hospitals and the latter were not made equal to the needs, either camp

Lastly, what in Europe would be called the general staff, has been plainly deficient, outside of Porto Rico, in a comprehensive plan, in the general handling and direction of troops and in any previous scheme whatever for mobilizing the National guard and bringing it into organization with the regular army, Nor has there been the initiative and pro-vision in all the divisions of the war de-partment demanded. The lacks at opening every one excused. War was its own excuse at Santiago. But at Camp Wikoff there were lacks which came too late for the first excuse and too near a base for the excuse open at Santiago.

The Spanish war presents in short su preme success in result, great energy in action and a constant succession of fail-ures in detail and in organization which with an enemy equal to taking advant-age of them would have brought con-dign disaster. Conditions like these plainly demand the dispassionate investiga-tion of the military system, organization and personnel under which they occurred Secretary Alger rightly demands an in-quiry which will distribute the responsibility for evils he has borne alone and which have been made the ground of bit-ter personal attack. How far the secretary is himself responsible only inquiry will show, but the country needs this investigation more than the secretary. Persons disappear; systems endure. The next war will not be fought by the same persons, but it will be by the same faulty system, unless a searching investigation reveals to the nation the need for a reform of our army organization by reveal-ing the true cause of the failures in this war.

### A LESSON FOR US.

From the Philadelphia Press. The English army has been fed, moved and cared for with faultless skill on the It has been half-starved and handled with impotent failure in the maneuvers just over in England.
The staff of the Anglo-Egyptian army

is organized on the German plan, in one coherent, well-knit, homogeneous body, all of whose parts are under the direct and immediate control of the general in command, Sirdar Kitchener. The staff of the English army in England, like ours, is split up into separate and independent departments, each with its own head, each of whom is always certain that all is just right in the field because the right orders have been issued and the right papers signed. If anything goes wrong ne is always positive it is somebody's else

England, after its experience in these maneuvers, is certain to reorganize its staff. How long will it be before the United States does the same?

### TWO OF A KIND.

From Town Topics. Having celebrated ourselves, like a na-

Walt Whitmans, let us honor to the gullant who have accomplished give wonders in the Soudan; revenged Gordon as we avenged the Maine, and trampled the black flag of the Mahdi in the mud of the Blue Nile. The neatness, precision, celerity, completeness and efficiency of the Egyptian expedition can-not be too highly praised. There was an up-to-dateness in conveying gunboats by rallroad and transforming camels into flying artillery that appeals to the American mind. As the English admire the masterly work of our navy, so we ad-mire the skill, discipline and courage of their army. The kindred races can shake hands across the seas over the equally splendid triumphs in Cuba and the Sou-

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