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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 14, 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. PORTER, 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 respecand 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 urdoubtedly 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 positions that I have hold, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties of 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 test be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

The Times is for the people first, last and all the time; it does not favor the wealthy, the influential, the moneyed power, aristocrats or those in authority simply because circumstances place then in their position, but the Times is found the side of right and justice and pan ders to no Caesar, - Scranton Times.

Put more frankly, you try to feather your nest by stirring up prejudices, manufacturing discontent and doing all in your power to bring about a conflict between the fortunate and the unfortunate. Some people call that smartness, some call it demagogism; but in any event it is contemptible, and only a man lacking in principle would work his way through life in that artful manner.

Reorganize the Volunteers. The Army and Navy Journal of Sept

10 says there is considerable talk in the War department of discharging from the service the entire volunteer army enlisted during the war, except the troops in Manila. "Now that the actual fighting is at an end the volunteers." it notices, "are clamoring to be mustered out, and show no inclination to serve either in Cuba or Porto Rico, as armies of occupation. The president, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin are seriously considering the proposition of enlisting an entirely new army for such duty. The plan as suggested is to discharge all the volunteers in this country, Cuba and Porto Ricc and give them another chance to enlist with the understanding that they will be either sent as part of the armies of occupation, or used for garrison duty in this country." Thus those volunteers who are really needed at homeand no doubt there are many suchcould leave the service honorably while those without home ties or of adventurous disposition tending to incline them toward further service could have opportunity to remain without embar rassment or disaffection in the ranks.

The plan, of course, presents some difficulties in the way of reorganization; but we believe that on the whole it would be far better than to depend upon the service of discontented troops whose thoughts are centered rather on home than on army needs and discipline. The prospects of service as troops of occupation in Cuba or Porto Rico during the winter months would undoubtedly appeal to a large proportion of the unmarried men among the volunteers; and if, in the interim, all volunteers were allowed a month's furlough for the purpose of visiting their families and friends and adjusting personal matters preparatory to a winter in the tropics we have no doubt that the required number could readily be secured. It is a plan worth

Maine's verdict show a light off-year vote, as was to have been expected considering that no formal canvass of the state was attempted; but it also shows that Maine's Republicanism is steadfast. Maine, as usual, is emphatically all right.

A Relic of Feudalism.

Shall there be a freeing of the five toll bridges at Pittston, Wilkes-Barre and Plymouth or a new court house? This is the question now before the people of Luzerne county. It is said the county can find means to do one or the other presently but not both. Therefore it is a matter of preference and the public is invited to express its wishes.

This invitation probably does not extend to outsiders, yet as a matter of general interest it would seem as if the new court house could wait. The present court house in Luzerne is not a thing of beauty but it serves. The chance to improve it can be exercised advantageously on the interior by bettering its juries and requiring among the officers and attorneys a high stand-

ard of conduct. As for the toll bridges, these are a nuisance and an abomination to thousands of persons every day in the year. The exaction of toil on a public thoroughfare or on a thoroughfare which

cessity rather than a choice is a survival of feudalism that should not be endured in any modern community one minute longer than necessary. Away with the toll-taking. The new court house can wait.

We can see no just ground for complaint against either the Cuban or the Filipino insurgents who decline to disarm until they are officially informed where they are at. It will be time enough to call upon them to disarm when we have disarmed their Spanish antagonists. It is all very well for the government at Washington to say that it has declared an armistice with Spain, but that does not hind the Spaniards to desist from firing when they please on the third parties to the quarrel. If we were a Cuban or Filirino insurgent living several weary miles out of range of a protecting Yankee warship or a safeguarding American land force we should postpone a general disarmament until we knew for certain that the Spanish garrison around the corner had laid down its shooting irons first. Give the insurgents a fair shake.

Dismissed.

We shall not continue a controversy with a paper so destitute of principle as the Scranton Times, but once for all ve desire to say that neither The Tribune nor any one in its employ has ever said or intimated that the reason for the non-assignment of the Thirreenth regiment to active service in 'uba, Porto Rico or the Philippines was because its officers shirked such an assignment. We could not truthfully make such a charge because we have pever had the slightest basis for it. The officers of the Thirteenth had far less reason to fear fighting than the privates under their command. The lot of officers in a fighting campaigntheir food, shelter and liability to death or disability-is generally much better than that or the privates in the ranks. In addition, they get the houors of battle-the recognition, the promotions. Unless the men who com mand the Thirteenth are a mean and contemptible set, they would have had fully as much reason to court active service as the men under them. We will leave it to a gutter journal like the Times to instit them and their friends in and out of the regiment by charging them, without a scintilla of basis, with being sneaks and cowards.

The Regular Army.

Reorganization of the army staff to fit the lessons of the war must await he results of the thorough inquiry which is to be made. It is not a matter to be determined off-hand. In a general way the conviction exists that we must abandon the old system of divided authority which makes the commissary, quartermaster's and surgeon-general's departments virtually autonomous and distinct spheres of official influence yielding obedience to no central military head and put the whole matter of caring for soldiers away from the fighting line under the control of a general staff the head of which is subordinate to the general in command; but the working of this idea out in its various details is something which will require expert study and

Apart from that, the suggestion of leneral Miles that the regular army on a peace footing should be in proportion to the population, comprising, say, one soldier to every 1000 of the population, meets with favor. This would be in ine with the adjustment of the police force in our municipalities and would insure the maintenance of an army tending gradually but not dangerously oward expansion. The system heretofore in vogue of keeping the army strength at a standstill while the population and the responsibilities of the country are continually increasing stands condemned by common sense and by the bitter teachings of experience. We know now, if we did not know a year ago, that in any large emergency calling for the assertion of military strength the regular army is the basis upon which we must depend for national safety. It is no less a national protection than is the regular navy on the high seas; and we can no more improvise an army out of volunteers in time to be of swift and unerring usefulness in a sudden emergency than we can improvise a fighting navy out of passenger steamships and merchantmen.

If we reorganize the standing army so that in peace it shall have a minimum enrollment of 70,000 to 75,000 men. we should so arrange its composition that at the first sign of trouble it can quickly be multiplied by two without necessitating the appointment of more than a small per centage of new officers. The same line officers who command 50 privates in peace can take charge of 16e privates in war and lose little time in lifting the 50 raw recruits to the level of trained soldiers. But the late war has shown, as the civil war also taught, that it is out of the question to improvise fit officers in a hurry. With a regular army of 75,000 men in peace and capable of swift expansion to double that number in an emergency, and with a sufficiently large navy to give us control of the seas in at least the immediate neighborhood of our coasts, we can engage any enemy and keep him occupied until our volunteer reserves are got in shape to take and hold a place at the front, alongside the regulars.

Chaplain Dateman of the Sixteenth infantry declares his belief, which he says is shared by General Shafter, that the Maine was blown up by a renegade Cuban. No doubt it was a renegade Cuban who shot the crew of the Virginius, murdered Dr. Ruiz and put in force in Weyler's name the famous reconcentration scheme, Cubans are convenient scapegoats just now.

The explanation elsewhere by Major Parke of the circumstances of his arrest as the surgeon in charge of the Second division hospital at Camp Meade puts the matter in a light not only exonerating him but also tending to illumine much of the complaint which has arisen concerning the medical department of the army. Failure to transmit a change of orders is as great a dereliction as failure to give

and if it is developed by the courtmartial that Major Parke has been humiliated for doing that which his last orders commanded him to do another and a serious case will be established against the department over which the celebrated Sternberg presides. It is indeed high time for an investigation of this department.

John Sherman says if congress had let him and the president alone they would have drafted a treaty with Spain whereby Spain would have relinquished Cuba peacably. Perhaps. And perhaps not. It is profitless to speculate on what might have been. The fact is now that Spain is going to get out not only of Cuba but also of every other possession where she is in our way or where her misrule has been a steach in the nostrils of civilization. If John regrets that he is further gone in the dry rot of conservatism than we had thought.

The Democratic politicians must be blind, indeed, if they think there's the ghost of a political show for them in charging mismanagement of the war against McKinley. The people have full confidence in the president's ability and intention to have abuses in army control probed and corrected; and they know that where he falls no Democrat could succeed.

Canadian papers intimate that Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, is a vain little creature and feels bigger than her mother. This is to be regretted. It is astonishing that even a Queen after having been written up by Edward Bok could ever be anything but an-

The most amusing feature of the ampaign to date is the attempt of the Dr. Swallow organs to make it appear that Colonel Stone was not sincere in his advocacy of immigration restriction. They will have him a free trader

As in the case of the Empress of Austria, the stilleto or bomb of the Anarchist generally seeks a victim whose life has been identified with everything save the cvils which the Anarchists pretend to seek to correct.

If the Carl Schurz crowd don't like this expanding nation they can move to Switzerland or China. The world is diversified enough in point of goveroments for every man to have his

It is now in order for the average esteemed contemporary to pat itself on the back and tell how much superior its war news was to that furnished by other newspapers.

The war came very near destroying the prospects of the foot ball heroes

We do not hear of many "Russell Algers" in the fall crop of babies.

General Aguinaldo is busy these days pigeonholing ultimatums.

Reasons for the Retention of Luzon.

(The significance of the following editorial from the Philadelphia Press con-sists in the fact that it undoubtedly relects with accuracy the purpose of the stention of the island of Luzon, which neans eventually all the Philippines, since with Luzon taken from it. Spain's footold in the Archipelago becomes at once untenable. The island of Luzon in the past has been the keystone of Spanish authority in the East Indies. It is about the size of Cuba and Porto Rico added ogether, and in natural resources is redibly reported to be, if possible, their

The presence of the peace commission n Washington brings the Philippines to decision. The United States can take zon, with the city of Manila. In all prob-ability the commission will be instructed to ask the last; but why take any territory save a coaling station? Not for the profit and trade of the colony alone. This s shallow. Luzon, a fertile tropical island, has yielded Spain a net profit of \$1,000,000. It will yield us more. But to a nation like the United States this is no emptation, though it sweeps away the ea that the possession will be costly It will pay its way. The present trade is another item, but the total profit on the urrent commerce of the Philippines can ot be much over \$900,000, the return of a ingle big American firm. This is worth having, but it does not measure very big against the profits on our total trade of \$1,847,000,000 in the last fiscal year, Wider relations and reasons are needed to jusify their acquisition.

First, the United States needs in the rade of the east a commercial base. Our trade with China has grown ten-fold in twenty years. It has trebled in three twenty years. It has trebled in three All Eastern Asia and Malaysia is open ng. The experience of England for two enturies has demonstrated that this rade is best acquired when carried on rom castern trading centers where goods ire protected and contracts enforced by he familiar home law of the trade: This gives the English trader his price ess advantage at Hong Kong, Singapore and so on around to Bombay. He trades on his own soil, under his own law and on all issues of possession or of contract he is secure of a final appeal to a British court in London. The possibility of this appeal means security, and on security rests the profits of trade

Every American merchant knows the alue of federal law in protecting his conracts in our own states. No nation has ever won permanent eastern trade out a secure commercial base. Th of eastern states are far worse than the worst and most reckless of American states. Trade follows the flag because the flag means law-law certain, just and fa-miliar. If our trade in the east is to grow, as England's has at Hong Kong, we must have at Manila a great commer-cial base where warehouses, pariner-ships, bargains and contracts are under law both familiar to and trusted by our raders and where all port regulations, ocal taxes and official action will be friendly to American trade. As a nation we need Manila exactly as any firm whose trade in a distant spot grows soon finds it must have its own warehouse and

The new possession is needed as an out-et for capital and enterprise. Why has ot American capital sought the manifold iches of Central America and the tropcal regons beyond? Pecause the admir stration is corrupt and the law purchasable. Improvements, investments, crops and profits in Spanish American states re not safe, beenuse the courts cannot be trusted. Ceylon swarms with profitable tea plantations growing a tea in-digenous to Farther India and not cul-tivated there because the native states ad courts and governments no man could trust. English law makes English invest-ments possible. Our capital is reiling up, "Money" for months together has been as cheap in New York as in London. The represents to the traveling public a ne, the necessary orders in the first place; English investor finds English protoc-

tion and English law all over the tropics, and he brings to enterprises there the skill, energy and persistence of the temperate zone. America needs a like chance, Our population is banking up against the rainless line which is depopulating West Kansas. Our foreign trade is expanding. If our national develop-ment is to continue tropical islands like

Such development will make us commercially independent. No nation occu-ples this place, unless sugar, coffee and the like, grown in its own territory, under its own law, regulates the price it pays for these products elsewhere. Lackpays for these products elsewhere. Lacking this, nations are maimed. With them
England, a mere island, is, in its trade,
both complete and independent. If the
United States is to suspend its development it needs no external territories; but
if its trade is to grow, its products to
increase and its relations multiply, it
must have them, and without them it lahors under the disadvantage which leaves bors under the disadvantage which leaves us today the only great power which plays no share in extending law, trade and civilization in tropical regions whose commerce is and always has been the oundation of enduring prosperity.

Luzon and Porto Rico must give an out

Unless this duty is discharged our na tional life will remain parochial, intro-spective and narrow. Nations, like indi-viduals, grow not by dodging duties but by discharging them. Reponsibilities create character. Their tack enfeebles Over all material interests are the mora responsibilities our own acts have created. For regions and islands not take we stand as we do towards the Canaries or a Spanish province; but Luzon we hold at its capital. Able to govern it better than Spain, we have no moral right to return it to Spanish oppression or let it sink into its native barbarism We are rich, populous and powerful. Not for ourselves alone, but as Providence imposes responsibilities towards other and weaker peoples, we enjoy all to aid in the work of world civilization, in which for a century the English branch of our race has led, to the earth's lasting and

AN AMERICAN WEAKNESS.

From the Altoona Tribune.

The habit of reckless assertion is one that is widely spread and has done much harm in its time. The disposition to complain with one's lot, whatever it may be, and to compare it with some mythical blessed time in the past is equally preva-lent and equally vicious. There are men who have become so accustomed to saying victous things about others are sert of second nature to them to but tenhole others and pour out the stream of pessimistic thoughts that burden their brain. If these persons can find nothing in their individual experience over which to mourn they will weep over the week of others, the shortcomings of the people's servants and the decadence of public spirit.

The inveterate grumbling of the average American does no particular harm so long as it refers exclusively to his per-sonal affairs. It makes him an unpleas-ant companion sometimes, and there are moments when it may do gross injustice to the citizens against whom he rails, but until he enters the larger arena of public life and begins to throw dirt at conspicuous public characters the world heeds him not. His excoriations of publle men affect two classes—the young and foreigners. A young man who reads that a certain public character is a thief and the companion of thieves is very much surprised at the prominent posttion held by the alleged "thief" and at the number of leading citizens who are his partisans. He has confidence in his newspaper, never dreams that it is blinded by prejudice or something worse, and the result is that he is soon on the way to become a cynic. The inhabitant of Europe is led to believe that the American people, through some strange frenk, are in the habit of filling their offices with criminals. He could not be expected to think otherwise. standing the peculiar eccentricities of American journalism, he accepts its statements concerning American public men as correct. Then company of his fellows head sadly as he points to the condition of the American republic, as described by its newspapers, as a terrible illustration of the failure of popular government.

nent on earth which taxes its people less heavily than the American republic; no country whose public servents, as a class are more courteous, efficient and faith ful; no country in which there is so little heart-breaking poverty; no country in which the laws are more impartially ad ministered and class distinctions less pronounced; no country in which the workingman is so independent and his home so comfortable. To be sure, this is not the conception of the demagogue but it is the true one, as the census and other returns indicate. Isn't it time that sensible and patriotic citizens recog nize the truth and turn the cold shoulds to the chronic defamer of his country's good name? There has been a terrible exhibition of the national peculiarity during the last few weeks in connection with the sufferings of our army in Cuba and the home camps. The facts show that there was room for criticism, but they also show that the reckless and maligrant nanufacturar of colossal faishoods was likewise on the ground, and that his untruths have inflamed the publie temper. We are likewise about to engage in an animated political cam-paign in this state in which the weapons of detraction are likely to be used. Wise itizens will do well if they resent

THE REG'LAR ARMY MAN.

He ain't ne gold-lace "Belvidere," Ter sparkle in the sun. He don't parade with gay cockade, And posies in his gun: He ain't no "pretty soldier boy," So lovely, spick and span, He wears a crust of tan and dust, The Reg'lar Army man;

The marchin', parchin', Pipe-clay starchin', Reg'lar Army man.

He ain't at home in Sunday school, Nor yet at social tea, And on the day he gets his pay He's apt ter spend it free; He cin't no temp'rance advocate, He likes to fill the can. He's kinder rough an' maybe tough The Reg'lar Army man;

The rarin', tearin'. Sometimes swearin' Reg'lar Army man.

No state'll cail him "noble son," He ain't no ladies' pet, But let a row start anyhow They'll send for him, you bet! He don't cut any ice at all In Fashion's social plan. He gits a job to face a mob, The Reg'lar Army man;

The millin', drillin', Made fer killin'. Reg'lar Army men. They ain't no tears shed over him

When he goes off ter war, He gits no speech nor prayerful "preach' From mayor or governor; He packs his little knapsack up And trots off in the van, Ter start the fight and start it right, The Reg'lar Army man

The ratilin', battlin' Colt or Gatlin'. Reg'lar Army man,

He makes no fuss about the job, He don't talk big or brave. He knows he's in ter fight and win. Or help fill up a grave; He ain't no "mamma's darlin'." but He does the best he can, and he's the chap that wins the scrap. The Reg'lar Army man;

The dandy, handy, Cool and sandy, Rog'iar Army man.
-Joe Lincoln in L. A. W. Builetin.

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