

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

New York Office: 130 Nassau St., S. S. VERRELLAN, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 16, 1903.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor—P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W. LATTA.

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 REUER, JR. Third District—N. C. MACKAY. 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.

The determination of the Cuban insurgents to continue their provisional government until a better one is organized under American auspices should not be criticized.

The Only Possible Outcome.

Various reports as to the administration's purpose with respect to the Philippines continue to appear; but whereas the trend of these surmises a few weeks ago was toward the restriction of American responsibility to the narrowest limits possible without forfeiture of our imperative need of a coaling station and naval base.

Since Dewey opened up to his countrymen this new field of duty it has been a subject of continuous and careful study by them.

The Philadelphia Times has raised by popular subscription a fund of \$1200 to purchase a "people's sword" for Admiral Schley.

Legal Status of the Volunteers. We have received from an esteemed correspondent the letter which follows: Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: I wish to ask the question, what the enlistment phrase "two years, or during the war," really means in connection with our boys now in camp? Does it mean service in the army for two years provided the war lasts that length of time, with the right of discharge if it is closed within that period?

Now with just as much reason might the government hold these men for five or six years in the service? I permitted a soldier to enlist for the war as a soldier, and not as a policeman in Cuba or anywhere else, and I consider it an injustice, now that the war is virtually ended, for the government to hold him longer in the service.

Our understanding of the phrase "two years, or during the war" is that it means a service of two years if the war is not concluded sooner; but if concluded sooner, honorable discharge at conclusion at the government's option.

If the war should last five years the volunteers would hardly be asked to serve longer than two years without re-enlistment, just as during the civil war the men who went out for a short term got honorable discharges at the conclusion of their periods of service and exercised their discretion about re-enlisting.

But the government defines the term "during the war" as meaning whatever it pleases, leaving the boys without remedy. Truly yours, Rev. L. W. Church.

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Dr. Swallow expects to be elected governor. So did the late Mr. Singler. Expectations in politics are worth far less than votes.

How to Deal with the Cubans.

"I have learned," says General Wheeler, "that you can accomplish nothing by dealing harshly with Cubans, but by reasoning with them you can get them to do nearly anything you desire. They will listen to reason. I do not believe that a large standing army will be required either in Cuba or Porto Rico."

General Lawton, on the other hand, is accomplishing wonders in Santiago province. Already he has won the confidence of all the Cuban military leaders, who are disbanding their forces just as soon as they can find work for the men to do.

The Rochester Post-Express is not satisfied with Judge Edwards' decision on the Bible and the public school question. "As long," it says, "as there are people that do not believe that the reading of the Bible in the public schools is the best way to inculcate morality and since such a practice is certain to provoke the bitterest form of controversy, it is probably better on the whole to leave the matter of moral instruction by means of the Scriptures to parents and the Sunday schools."

The new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Colonel Sexton, who has accepted the president's invitation to help investigate the war, pronounces a fulsome eulogy upon Secretary Alger. He may change his mind if he investigates carefully enough.

General Garcia announces that he has retired from Cuban politics and intends to go to farming. It is an excellent purpose and an admirable example. The future of Cuba demands less intriguing and more soil-tilling.

In the language of the tramp comedian, Weyler should remark: "Discovered!"

Figures Showing Railway Growth.

By the Publishers of Poor's Manual. DURING the life of the Manual the advance of the railroad interest has been marvelous. In ten years, from 1878 to 1887 inclusive, having been marked by an increase in the railroad mileage of the country of 37 per cent.

The total number of miles of railroad in the United States at the close of 1896 was 132,263; of which 2,025 miles were constructed during the year. The mileage of lines making returns of operating capital and funded and floating debts equaled 181,594, against 179,821 for 1895.

The cost per mile of all roads making returns, as measured by the amount of their stocks and bonded indebtedness reported for 1895 (\$5,490,945.57), a decrease of 2.09 per cent, this decrease in bonded debt being the first result of the many reorganizations that have recently been undertaken.

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CUBAN DIPLOMACY.

Below is the text of the manifesto issued on September 1 by the leaders of the Cuban revolution to the people of Cuba calling a new convention for the choice of a provisional government until the real Cuban republic is constituted by the United States. It will be observed that while its language and purport are unobjectionable, a high quality of diplomacy shows between its lines.

"Now that hostilities have ceased and Spain has renounced her sovereignty, it is the duty of this council to set before the Cuban people the feelings and purposes of the men who made the revolution. We always felt confident through our perseverance that we would in the long run destroy Spanish domination by our own efforts, but we must acknowledge that an indefinite prolongation of the struggle would have annihilated the little that was left of our wealth and population. The entrance upon the scene of a powerful and decisive factor, a factor upon which we have always relied, and toward which the hearts of all Cubans have been turned, has put a cut in the horrors of war, to the benefit of all concerned.

"This prompt solution, we must acknowledge, we could never have obtained. It is proper to acknowledge this evident truth. That is the best title the United States has to our gratitude. We were abandoned by the world, some nations doing so through selfishness, others from ignorance of our real conditions, and considering us an obstinate and unmanageable people because we would not accept the cajoleries and flatteries with which they sought to soothe our just anger. This was our situation when the people of the United States, their government and congress came to our rescue and took upon themselves the burden of redeeming us at once from our unbearable yoke, as our sufferings could not be endured or permitted longer. They have accomplished their promise brilliantly. What is more, they have liberated in one way or another from the rule of Spain all the peoples oppressed by her. Definitely and irrevocably she has been expelled from this hemisphere.

"We are not to haggle over our gratitude to them. Such conduct would harm none but ourselves. In nations as well as in individuals gratitude is ennobling. As we begin now our nation's life we must more than any other people be just to our national honor. It is, therefore, the duty of this council to explain to the people of Cuba what, in our opinion, are our duties toward the United States, toward ourselves, and what rules ought to direct our conduct.

"When, after a long struggle, the congress of the United States recognized the right of the people of Cuba to be free and independent and ordered the evacuation of the island by the Spanish forces, no Cuban government was recognized. The one that ruled in the name of Spain ought to be removed along with her. The one that has been considered a legitimate authority, which had to be dissolved or destroyed for the good of the people of Cuba, could not be otherwise. The United States could not interfere in our struggle for the sake of what our enemies might consider a political faction. It could only do so for the benefit of the whole people of Cuba, part of which being under Spanish rule, was not free to express its will.

"The intention of the United States was that, once the obstacle of Spanish rule was removed, the whole Cuban people should choose the government that was to shape the destiny of the island. The United States fully appreciated the fact that a majority of the population of Cuba agreed with our principles, for their motto was the same as ours: 'Independence and independence of this country. Under those circumstances they could not antagonize us nor consider our authority within the revolution illegitimate or harmful to the welfare of the Cuban people. This has convinced us that we should not dissolve and that the powers we have received from an assembly elected for those who remain as yet without a government should be used to call together another assembly, which will determine our future course."

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In no division of our vast transportation system are changes being made at this time so rapidly, and with such possibly far-reaching effects on the prosperity concerned as in the department of city and suburban transportation. The rapid substitutions of electric traction for animal power may be judged from the fact that since 1891 the number of horses employed in the street railway service has declined 170,275, nearly 90 per cent. The total length of the lines in the United States equals 36,822 miles against 15,596.3 miles in 1896 and 13,103.8 miles in 1895, the latter sum being an increase of 2,514.92 miles over those in operation in 1891, so that in six years there have been built 6,427.31 miles of city and suburban tramway lines.

Always Busy

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GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR

Store Closed Saturday, September 17, on Account of Holiday.

Open Saturday Evening at 6 O'Clock, as Usual.

Always Busy 1898. Fall Exhibit. 1898. FINLEY'S HILL & CONNELL'S Furniture. New Fall DRESS GOODS. Our First Delivery of "Choice Dress Fabrics"

SCHOOL SHOES AND FALL FOOTWEAR. For Every Member of the Family. Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

HAVILAND CHINA. 113-Piece Dinner Sets. New, Beautiful Patterns, just opened. Special Prices on same, \$29.50

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO. 422 Lackawanna Avenue. WOLF & WENZEL, 240 Adams Ave., Opp. Court House.

Practical Tinners and Plumbers, and Stationers and Engravers. HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING, 139 Wyoming Avenue.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE. Special Prices for the Canning Season. Enamel Preserving Kettles. Maslin Kettles.

We have a large assortment of Fruit Presses, Jelly Sieves and Jelly Strainers. The above goods are all first quality. No seconds. Foote & Shear Co., Washington Ave

FINLEY'S New Fall DRESS GOODS. Our First Delivery of "Choice Dress Fabrics"

Hill & Connell At 121 North Washington Avenue. Scranton, Pa.

Blank Books, Typewriters' Supplies, Letter Presses, Copying Baths, Law Blanks

and the largest line of office supplies and stationery in N. E. Penna. Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING, 139 Wyoming Avenue.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE. Foote & Shear Company.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for DUPONT'S POWDER.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Explosives. Room 401 Connel Building, Scranton.

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.

AGENCIES: THOS. FORD, JOHN L. SMITH & SON, W. E. MULLIGAN, Pittsboro, W.Va.