THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

The Scranton Tribune logic of the situation will bring him to the point already reached by inde-

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 16, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Al.

2254

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. 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 commit-tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-The state. It will be my cate and par-pose to correct these and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Penasylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's heip, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties 'o which they belong. I am only icalous of their favor. I shall only attenue to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an houest, modest, daily discharge of weblic date public duty.

The determination of the Cuban insurgents to continue their provisional government until a better one is organized under American auspices should not be criticized. Their government may not be all that it should be from the Yankee standpoint but it is a good deal better than none. And, besides, the insurgents, who have done the fighting and the sweating that have led to Cuban liberation, are entitled to have no small voice in the coming readjustment.

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, their trend at present is toward our ultimate control of the entire archipelago, and this is a natural, and an inevitable transformation.

logic of the situation will bring him

Dr. Swallow expects to be elected

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 Wheeler's experience coincides with that of Generals Lawton and Miles, and is emphasized by the utter failure scored by General Shafter in trying the bludgeon on Garcia. Our government made a serious mistake when it permitted Shafter to have anything to do with the Santiago campaign, not because himself has tersely said: "The post of he is lacking as a rough fighter but because he lamentably lacked the tact regulaite to a successful co-operation

with people of the highly-strung Latin race.

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 reported resignation of General Gomez, if true, means another victory for Lawton in that it shows the Cubans are perceiving the uselessness of continuing an army formation of their own when Spanish evacuation has already been effected by the American forces. General Lawton does not go at the Cubans with a club and purposely insult and malign them. His professions of amity are accompanied by conduct calculated to render them credible. He has drawn the ablest Cubans around him as advisors, and as fast as opportunity opens he gives these men official recognition, which is accepted by their friends and by the Cubans generally as substantial proof that American intervention is what it professes to be-

for the benefit of the Cuban people. As the Cuban General Nunez says, it would be a mistake to send into Cuba for purposes of occupation a soldier more than necessary. It would be unfair to our soldiers in the first place, since it would subject them to the dangers of the Cuban climate and their relatives and friends to anxiety; and, secondly, it would indicate a distrust of the Cuban people that would in turn provoke or intensify distrust of us. We might with far better grace try first to preserve order by appealing to the Cubans' sense of honor and by uniting our troops with theirs in a co-

operative policing of danger spots than by the gruffness of our first assertion of authority give opportunity for mischief-makers down there to stir up prejudice against us by calling us invaders. In dealing with Spain we had to use the iron hand; but in dealing with Cuba we should at least have the diplomacy to encase the iron hand in velvet.

The Philadelphia Times has raised y popular subscription a fund

father who wishes his boy to be re- freight movement of all the salironds of to the point already reached by inde-pendent thinkers; viz., that the en-tire number of Spain's East Indian possessions will have to be taken by possessions will have to be taken by the larger interests of the nation we then are interested in 1982 been in force during this tion. The fourther will avail himself of it with pleasure. Our correspondent is but one \$2,378,136,420 in excess of the amount te-

Dr. Swallow expects to be elected governor. So did the late Mr. Sing-erly. Expectations in politics are worth far less than votes. How to Deal with the Cubans. ple is to see that the purposes for ment of nearly \$6,000,000,000,

which we went to war and which the taken into the military service of the United States would be used in fighting Spanlards, in polleing captured territory or in performing garrison or camp duty in the United States. Rerulting officers were not authorized to duty and honor of the soldier is obedience wherever placed; as the president

duty is the post of honor." This being true, the attempt to draw a legal distinction between service in battle and service in barracks is illadvised. Nor on sentimental grounds ought it to be considered more honorable to kill one's fellow-men than to protect them and restore order among them. The role of the policeman is just as honorable and patriotic as is that of the fighter in battle. Be that as it may, however, the status of the vol-

unteer now in service is that he must serve until honorably released at a time, short of two years, which only the president can select. We trust that he will see his way clear to make this selection soon.

> The Rochester Post-Express is not satisfied with Judge Edwards' decision on the Bible and the public school are people that do not believe that the reading of the Bible in the public

schools is the best way to inculcate 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 moral instruction by means of the Scriptures to parents and the Sunday schools." That may be, although the bitter controversies in our contemporary's mind are largely imaginary. But Judge Edwards was interpreting the law, not arguing as to the best method of inculcating ethics. And it is to be added that the man or woman qualified to teach an American public school is well qualified to exercise judicious judgment in the reading of the Scriptures in school.

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 com-

advance of the railroad interest has been marvelous, the ten years,

GOLDSMITH'S

In no division of our vast transports. war itself have created are executed tion system are changes being made at honestly, efficiently and to the limit, this time no rapidly, and with such pos-These include not only whipping Spain but restoring order in the territory that suburban transportation. The Shain misruled. The call for volun-teers did not specify whether the men taken into the military verying of the taken into the military verying of the horres employed in the street railway service has declined 170.375, nearly 30 per cent. The total length of the lines in the United States equals 16,089.87 mile against 15,956.3 miles in 1896 and 13,176.3 milei miles in 1885, the latter sum being an in cruiting officers were not authorized to make representations specifying the nature of the service expected. The duty and honor of the soldier is obedi-

CUBAN DIPLOMACY.

Below is the text of the manifesto in-used on September 1 by the leaders of the Johan revolution to the people of Cuba calling a new convention for the people of child a provisional givernment 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 revolu-tion. We always felt confident through our perseverance that we would in the long run destroy Spanish demination by our own efforts, but we must acknowledge that an indefinite prolongation of the struggle would have annihilated the littie that was left of our wealth and popu-lation. 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 always turned, has put a quick end question. "As long," it says, "as there all concerned. "This prompt solution, we must ac-knowledge, we could never have obtained.

> considering us an obstinate and ungov-ernable people because we would not ac-cept the cajolerios and flatteries with which Spain tried to soothe our just an-ger. This was our situation when the peo-ple of the United States, their government and congress came to our rescue and took upon their shoulders the task of redeeming us at once from our unbearable yoke, as our sufferings could not be endured or permitted longer. They have accomplished their programme 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 expelied from this hemisphere.

"We are not to haggle over our grati-"We are not to haggle over our graft-tude 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 ony other people be jealous of 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, to-ward ourselves and what rules ought to ward ourselves, and what rules ought to direct our conduct.

"When, after a long struggle, the con-gress 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



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Since Dewey opened up to his countrymen this new field of duty it has been a subject of continuous and careful study by them, and the result of this study has led a large and intelligent majority to certain already fixed conclusions: (1) that we must at any hazards protect our growing commercial interests in the Western Pacific by the establishment at Manila of a naval and commercial base; (2) that in protection of that base we must rid the island upon which it is located (that is to say, the island of Luzon) of Spanish sovereignty or pretensions to sovereignty; and (3) that if our representatives at Manila report the natives of Luzon to be at present unfit to maintain unaided a stable and just government, we must do it for them. Thus far the concensus of representative American opinion is unmistakable. No president, peace commissioner or senator looking with respect upon the public opinion of his countrymen could treat for peace with Spain upon a footing less unequivocal than this. We may add that this conclusion has the support of the great body of the religious element in the nation, of the commercial element almost without exception, of the milltary and naval experts charged with safeguarding our strategic interests, and of those far-seeing statesman in this country and in Europe whose high concern is the world's pacific and orderly development.

This brings us to the question of the disposition of the remainder of the Philippine islands-the Vizsayas, Mindanao, Cebu, etc. It is at this point, according to all reports, that the judgment of the president and his advisers is halting for additional information and study. Yet here, as before, certain conclusions seem to be inevitable if we may place reliance upon the information which the public has already received from eminent students of this eastern problem: (1) Nowhere outside of Luzon had Spain ever gained suf-ficient footbold to form the days of \$169,055,969 to serve longer than two years with-out re-enlistment, just as during the civil war the men who went out for a short term got honorable discharges the civil serve longer than two years with-out re-enlistment, just as during the civil war the men who went out for a short term got honorable discharges the civil serve longer than two years with-civil serve longer than two years with-serve longer than two years with-civil serve longer than two years with-civil serve longer than two years with-serve longer than two years with-civil serve longer than two years with-serve longer lon formation which the public has already to serve longer than two years withficient foothold to form the founda-tions of a stable government, her sov-service and exercised their discretion reservice and exercised their discretion about resemblation. But the content of 1855 (15,640,942,557), a de-crease of 3.00 per cent. this decrease in ereignty apart from Luzon being nominal simply. To make valid her past claims and to put herself in position with our assent to rule actually these other islands she must bring into play both material and moral influences of a high order, which it is notorious that she does not possess. (2) To permit Spain to fly a nominal flag alongside our's, standing for the abuses which we have pronounced insufferable in other localities, would be to write ourselves down as inconsistent and throw discredit upon our own high pretensions. (3) In deference to the better nations of Europe which also have interests in the Orient, we are morally bound to so order our conduct that Spain but we are compelled to keep betterment and not worse chaos shall follow our interposition in the Philip-

to purchase a "people's sword" for edian, Weyler should remark; "Discov-Admiral Schley. In our judgment the ered!' gallant admiral would be more honored and better pleased if the money Figures Showing were used to endow in some port hospital a Schley memorial bed or ward Railway Growth.

for sick sailors.

Legal Status of the Volunteers. By the Publishers of Poor's Manual We have received from an esteemed URING the life of the Manual the orrespondent the letter which follows: Editor of The Tribun Sir:

from 1878 to 1887 inclusive, having been marked by an increase in the railroad milesge of the country of 87 per I wish to ask the question, what he collistment phrase "two years, o during the war," really means in con-nection with our soldier boys now in cent., while during the ten years since the close of 1887, though a period of connection with our soldier boys now in camp? Does it mean service in the army or two years provided the war lasts hat length of time, with the right of disstantly increasing depression, the in-crease for the whole United States has harge if it was closed within that po cen about 24 per cent., the total milcage rind? or does it mean service more than two years provided the war continues longer than that period with no dis-charge until the end of the war? The government is pleased to interpret, or de-due the data war in the period with the data war. January 1, 18%, equalling 184,500 miles. In 1880 the total capital investment of the fine, the choice as meaning for two years whether or no, in direct opposition to the understanding of some of our parents 0.5.257. The gross earnings in that year equalled \$615,733,610, or 11.36 per cent. on capital invested, while net earnings amounted to \$255,557,555, being 4.7 per cent, on capital invested. In 1890 the total inwho signed permits for our boys to enwho signed permits for our boys to en-list as volunteers, and not as policemen, for the war only, with right of discharge within the limit of two years, provided the war should end within that period. Now with that as much reserved. vestment was \$10,122,635,900; gross carn-ings were \$1,097,847,428, equal to 10.8 per cent. on investment, and net earnings Now with just as much reason might not \$346,921,318, or 3.4 per cent. on capital. In 1895 the total investment was \$11,362,984,089; the government hold these men for five or six years in the service? I permitted my bor (a minor) to enlist for the war as gross earnings were \$1,105.284.267, equal to 9.7 per cent. on investment, and net earn-ings \$327,705,716, or 2.9 per cent. on capital a soldier, and not as a policemen in Cuba or anywhere else, and I consider it an in-justice, now that the war is virtually Compared with 1595, gross earnings of all steam surface railroads (excluding ele-vated roads in New York, Brooklyn and ended, for the government to hold him longer in the service. It appears to me that the government defines the phrase Chicago) increased in 1896 \$23,236,588, made up by an increase of \$26,639,562 in freight as meaning whatever it pleases, leaving the boys without remedy. Truly yours, earnings, of \$1.383.517 in passenger earn ings and \$2,213,509 in mail, express, and -Rev. L. W. Church. other miscellaneous carnings.

Hallstend, Pa., Sept. 14, Our understanding of the phrase "two

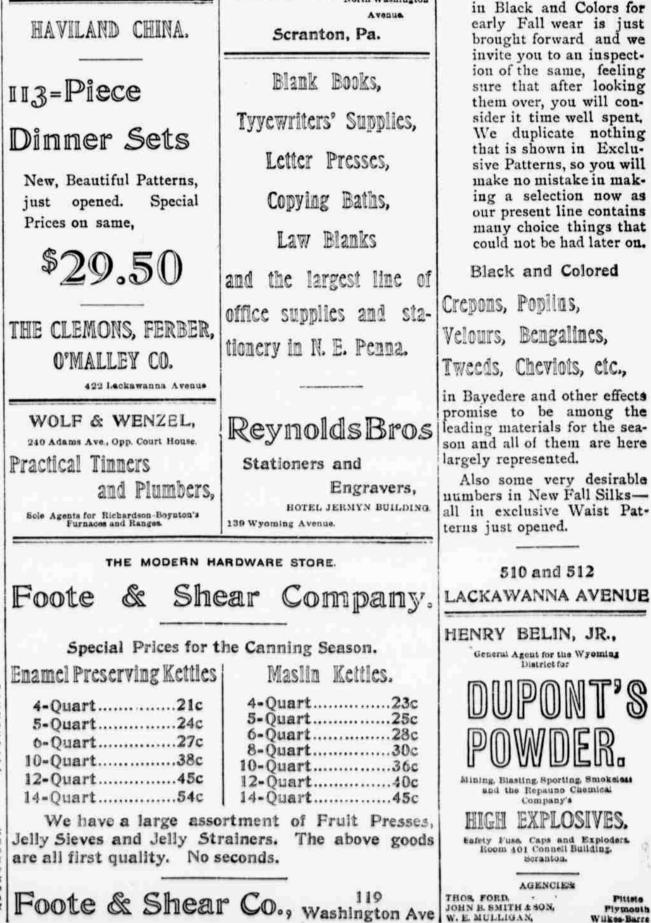
The total number of miles of railroad years, or during the war" is that it n the United States at the close of 1896 was 182,563; of which 2,025 miles were con-structed during the year. The mileage of means a service of two years if the war is not concluded sooner; but if lines making returns of their share capi-concluded sooner, honorable discharge tal and funded and floating debts equalled concluded sooner, honorable discharge at conclusion at the government's op-181,094, against 179,821 for 1595, the increase tion. If the war should last five years the volunteers would hardly be asked the end of 1836 equalled \$5,373,187,519 tion. If the war should last five years about re-enlisting. But the governbonded debt being the first result of the many reorganizations that have recently been urdertaken. The other forms of inment and not the soldier is to say, in case the war ends within two years, debtedness of the several companies at the close of the year equalled \$344,459,553 against \$418,505,092 for 1855, a decrease of whether the soldier shall be mustered out before his two years' term is ended. The war, however, is not concluded; \$14,005,123. The total share capital and in only a protocol of peace has been debtedness, exclusive of current account of all the roads making returns, equalies at the close of the year \$11,189,514,389, a signed. The war will not end until a at the close of the year \$11,189,514,389, decrease in the year of \$52,025,272 over th formal treaty of peace shall have been negotiated at Paris, ratified by the total of 1365 (\$11,211,569,658), the rate of di legislative power of Spain and the crease for the year being 0.46 per cent. United States and signed by President

The cost per mile of all roads making sturns, as measured by the amount of MoKinley and the queen regent. This, it is hoped, will be soon; possibly two their stocks and bonded indebtodness equalled \$50,787 against \$60,188 for 1895. The gross increase in railroad mileage durin. or three months hence; but it may not he until a much longer time shall have intervened. We are not now fighting

the calendar year 1896, represented by the new construction within the twolve months, was 2,625.62 miles. The net la-From the New York Sun.

ourselves in readiness to fight her in crease in mileage during 15% was 1.655 miles, bringing the total for the whole United States up to 152,659 miles, January If a majority is to rule in the making case she does not accept our terms at of peace with Spain, the president is follow our interposition in the Philip-pine archipelago. The president is cautiously feeling his way, as is befitting when he is about to take a step in our foreign relations without precedent in our his-tory; but in due time the incvitable case she does not accept our terms at parts peaceably. Our army and navy in readiness to resume the chastise-ment of her constitute a moral force making for the speecy conclusion of a treaty of peace. Our correspondent's feelings as

that we had constituted was not recog-nized, but it has not been opposed. No steps have been taken to dislodge it from 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE. the place where it exercised its functions, nor has it been considered an fliggitimate authority, which had to be dissolved or HAVILAND CHINA. destroyed for the good of the people of Cuba. It 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 113=Piece whole people of Cuba, part of which be-ing 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 **Dinner** Sets should choose the government that was to shape the destinics of the island. The United States fully appreciated the fact that a majority of the population of Cuba agreed with our principles, for their New, Beautiful Patterns, motto was the same as ours-the absojust opened. Special lute independence of this country. Un der these circumstances they could no railroads of the United States, measured by the amounts of their share capital, funded and unfunded debts, was \$5,492.-Prices on same, within the revolution illegitimate o harmful to the welfare of the Cuban peo This has convinced us that we \$29.50 should not dissolve and that the power we have received from an assembly elect. ed by the people under arms should not vanish. On the contrary, we feel that we should remain as a nucleus and guide for those who have vested such powers in us. We have therefore decided to call to gether another assembly, which will de-THE CLEMONS, FERBER, termine our future course. O'MALLEY CO. A REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLI-CAN. 422 Lackawanna Avenus Rochester Post-Express. Here is one of Theodore Roosevelt's Ltterances: "The first requisite in the citi zen who wishes to share the work of our public life, whether he wishes himself to WOLF & WENZEL, hold office or merely to do his plain duty as an American by taking part in the 240 Adams Ave., Opp. Court House management of political affairs is that he shall act disinterestedly and with a sincere purpose to serve the whole com-monwealth." These are public spirited Practical Tinners and Plumbers. words and Roosevelt's entire career as a citizen has been in harmony with them He has "put his creed into his deed." He has labored unselfishly and industriously for the conservation of the common wel-Sole Agents for Richardson Boynton's Furnaces and Ranges fare. In both the military and the civil service of the country he has made his mark as a patriot in the best sense of the term. He is full of courage, he nevel hesitates to call a spade a spade, he con forms his conduct to an elevated stand Foote ard. He has always been identified with the Republican party and is a worthy representative of the principles which have made it so powerful an instrument for good. GOMEZ. rom the New York Sun. If Maximo Gomez has retired from the Cuban army, he has given the most im-pressive sign he could of his belief that his work is done. His years of unflagging self-denial and of the patriot's despotism over the faint hearts of Cuba, against 5-Ouart......24c which he had to struggle as against the Spaniards, have been crowned with a tri-umph that will put his name forever 0-Quart.....27c among the famous liberators of their 12-Quart......45c ountries. MAJORITY RULE.



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