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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutemant 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. 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. 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 investi-gations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other sylls 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 honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

Nearly four thousand children in New York city have been turned away from the public schools for want of accommodation. Tammany seems to be getting in its campaign work early in the game.

The Effective Remedy.

It is a poor defense which the officeseeking scandal-mongers led by the Rev Dr. Silas C. Swallow set up when they point to the fact that if the victims of their defamation feel agrieved they can enter into litigation. On this score they could equally excuse theft by holding that the man whose property is stolen from him has the right of suit for recovery.

Litigation offers no redress for the anguish which is caused in the family circle by the wanton circulation of slander. Public opinion rightly condemns as the most contemptible of men him who scurries through the back alleys and listens at key holes for scraps and shreds of gossip and surmise from which to construct the weapons of character-assassination. Yet in this state campaign we have before us as an avowed champion of those despicable weapons a man who descended to his unsavory task from the sacred station of a Christian minlater and is now trying with the mantle of the pulpit to lend dignity to mud-throwing.

Viewed practically, what would it profit a victim of this man's unruly tongue to sue in the courts and obtain a verdict? Already the law has once stamped his utterances with the seal of untruth, yet the flow of false accusation and abuse continues in undiminished volume. From high to low he spares none, but paints the public life of his state as altogether-bad, yet in the face of such intemperance of speech that defeats itself among intelligent men, his victims are taunted to sue, as if suit would halt a purpose so obvious or chastisement be other than a welcome opportunity to enact the martyr and bid for the sympathy of the omnipresent gullible.

There is just one way to remove from public affairs the clerical scandalmongering of the Rev. Dr. Swallow and that is to vote upon it the emphatic condemnation of the commonwealth's self-respecting electors. This great state cannot possibly have use for a candidate whose sole claim to public notice his industry in throwing

Senator Quay will be consoled to know that Hon. Christy Kauffman predicts his defeat.

An Example.

A dispatch from Perry. O. T., to the Sun, called forth by the fifth anniversary of the opening to settlement of the Cherokee Strip, a tract of 18,000 square miles in the richest part of Oklahoma, presents a picture of swift growth which is fair to look upon.

"Where five years ago," the dispatch says, "were vast prairies inhabited only by a few roving cattle are today farms, farmhouses, large towns and nearly 200,000 prosperous people. Perry, a city of 5,000 people, is the largest town. The railroad receipts for the past year were \$500,000. Water works. electric lights, flouring mills, cotton gins, and 200 business houses are here. In one county alone in the Cherokee Strip, this and last season, 6,000,000 bushels of wheat were harvested each season. Every township has its full quota of school buildings and seif-sustaining schools run ten months in the year. The schools and school buildings are sustained from public lands set apart for that purpose. Twenty good, prosperous towns are located in the strip. The strip has one fine \$100,000 normal school building, which will be paid for from public lands set apart. The city has \$30,000 in public school buildings. The total amount of taxable property for this new country,

leaving out the farms, is \$15.500,000." This object lesson in American expansion will be repeated in the coming

Nothing like the adaptability of American enterprise to new conditions has been known elsewhere in the history of the world; nor is there any parallel to the swiftness with which that enterprise proceeds from trial to triumph.

The arguments of the Powers have for some time past been entirely lost on the sultan of Turkey. When Uncle Sam's guns begin to talk it may be dif-

Good Advice.

Shortly before he departed from Porto Rico Major General Wilson was entertained at the residence of a wealthy native about whose board were gathered many prominent residents of the island. Replying to a toast the general gave these people some firstrate advice, of which the following is specimen:

"A menace to the future of the Porto Rican people is the danger of an outbreak of violence and intolerance on the part of one section of your people against another; the danger of insular turning against peninsular; of Porto Rican turning against Spaniard, with the torch and dagger, to avenge himself for the wrongs and oppression, real or imaginary, which have so long characterized the Spanish domination in this beautiful island. It needs no argument to show that such an outbreak, if it becomes general, cannot fail to bring discredit on your countrymen as turbulent and lawbreaking people who cannot be intrusted with the precious privilege of self-government. and must therefore be ruled by a military commander. Your wrongs, what ever they were, have been avenged by the expulsion of the Spanish flag and the Spanish dominion, without exertion or cost on your part, and the least you can do in return is to repress the spirit of revenge, and resolve to live in peace and quietude with your Spanish neighbors, respecting their rights of person and property, as you desire to have your own respected. In this way, and in this way only, can you show yourselves to be worthy of the great destiny which has overtaken you, and which, let us hope, is to speedily clothe your island with sovereignty as a memper of the great continental republic.

With very little change these words also fit with exactness the conditions of the Cuban people. In Cuba the natives have exerted themselves and made sacrifice beyond parallel in hope of freedom, and it is their right, if they so elect, to have an independent government of their own just as soon as they can form one which will be just, enlightened and stable; but meanwhile, in return for American help they should set an example of justice, clemency and patience.

Nay Aug park improvements are beoming more noticeable daily as the rough edges of nature are smoothed down here and there by roads and pathways. The park commissioners ould doubtless facilitate the improvements in an inexpensive manner if they would arrest and press in road service the gangs of tramps that skulk about the outskirts of the pleasure grounds that they once owned. Under proper care the Nay Aug tramp might become quite a useful citizen.

ine Issue Boiled Down.

"We are so situated in this country that laws are passed and repealed brough the instrumentality of political parties. No man can rise higher than the party with which he affiliates, or can individually work out his ideas of reform legislation except through the instrumentality of that party. The ambitions of individuals, politically, must be subordinate to party action. no matter how estimable and worthy a candidate may be, no matter how many personal admirers he may have, It is never a question with the people of his hopes or ambitions; it always is, and should be, a question of party principles which places him in nomination. We must necessarily look to the purposes, to the principles and to the creeds of the two great political parties that influence and control legislation in this country. We can only judge of the course which the party is to pursue in the future by the course which it has pursued in the past.

"We stand today in the presence of two great political organizations which have placed candidates in the field, and we will affiliate with and support either one political organization or the other. Our inquiry, then, should be directed to the two political parties. What does the Republican party stand for? What does the Democratic party stand for? We are about to vote for the state ticket, for legislative tickets and for congressional tickets. The candidates of the Democratic party or the candidates of the Republican party will receive the majority of votes. We have a right to inquire of the past history of the parties the same as of the past history of individuals.

"What is the purpose, what is the plan, what is the creed of the Republican party? Its purpose is easily told and well understood by all. First. It will stand by our present wise Dingley tariff bill. Second. It will stand for sound money. Third. It will support the president of the United States in his adjustment of the grave national issues that grow out of our late war with Spain. This is the purpose, this is the creed of the Republican party.

"What is the purpose, what is the creed of the Democratic party? First. It will, if it comes into power, seek to repeal our present Dingley tariff law and supplant it with another Wilson bill, or worse. Second. It will support the free coinage of silver and attempt by legislation to bring that about. Third. It will oppose President Mc-Kinley in his policy of settlement of questions growing out of our late war with Spain. These are its purposes, this is its creed, and this is what it

will do if it gets into power. "The issue is very simple. No man need be in doubt as to the issue between the two parties. All attempts to divert this issue are ridiculous. They may influence the ignorant or the prejudiced, or those who have been disappointed in their political ambitions, but the voter who is not ignorant, who is not prejudiced, and who is not influenced by his disappointed decade in Porto Rico, Cuba and Luzon. | political ambitions will not be misled

as to the true issue involved in this campaign."-Colonel W. A. Stone, at

The stoning of the Spanish General Toral by a mob because of the sorry appearance of his repatriated soldiers offers an opportune object-lesson of Spanish inability to properly connect cause with effect. This spasm of passion, by no means without provocation in the shoeless and almost naked condition of the returning conscripts whose departure for Cuba three years before had been so "glorious," vents its fury on an innocent and an honorable man, whose regret at the collapse of Spanish authority is equal to the mob's own, and leaves free in their opportunities for mischief the pot-house politicians at Madrid to whom alone Spain's misfortunes have been due. These men, unlike the mob, were not ignorant of the consequences they were inviting but they lacked both the principle and the courage which should have made choose the path of national safety. If complete justice were done there would be a good many sensational hangings in the vicinity of the Spanish

Major Parke will be tried by general court martial Menday and it is thought it will be some time before his case is disposed of. The Judge Advocate has advised him to plead guilty on the assurance that he will be released with a reprimand. Major Parke says the order equiring him to prepare a descriptive list of patients delivered to the hospital was never furnished him, and that he had no knowledge of it. He has refused to plead guilty and will stand trial.--Camp Meade Dispatch in the Philadel-

If the foregoing version is correct, Major Park has taken a manly posttion. Either he is guilty and deserving of full punishment, or innocent, and therefore not punishable at all. An attempt by the judge advocate or anyhody else to compromise the case would illustrate the very worse possible kind of military discipline. The country is not looking for compromises these days: it wants the truth.

"I have read the speeches of those who are engaged in the attempt to reate the impression that the Republican party in Pennsylvania is dishonest and corrupt. I have not been able to find a charge of a single instance of dishonesty or corruption made by reputable speakers, and yet they are endeavoring to create that impression, demagogue in politics, charging and vilifying opponents."-Colonel Stone at Media.

Mr. Wanamaker's Honesdale speech vas an ingenious indictment of the last legislature delivered with a good deal of force, yet it was not made clear by anything he said how he proposes to effect an improvement in the next His remedy seems to be fusion of Independents and Democrats, but political history shows nothing more conspicuously than that this almost uniformly has resulted worse than the original disease. The Republicanism of Pennsylvania must do its own doctoring inside its own lines, and that it is doing this is shown in the fact that a large proportion of the objectionable mbers of the last legislature hav not been renominated.

A sensible attitude is assumed by the Republicans of Connecticut who affirm their belief that "if by the misconduct or incompetency of any officials the health or the lives of our soldiers have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endangered the president and his constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders, regardless of past or present affiliations, to punishment." This confidence in William McKinley is not

The internal revenue receipts for July, the first month of collections under the war revenue act, were \$27. 804,573, which is an increase of \$8,331,-710 as compared with the month of July, 1897. At this rate the act will be good for \$100,000,000 of extra revenue a year, but for quite a time Uncle Sam will probably need every cent of it.

The tonnage which passed through the Suez canal last year was 4,842,078. The Suez canal is open throughout the year. In seven months last year 18,-982,755 tons of shipping passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canal, which is a hint of what will happen down in Central America when we build the Nicaragua canal.

Governor Black puts personal pres tige above the party welfare in New York when he holds out for a renomination in face of the tremendous demand for Roosevelt. The customary penalty for this offence is obscurity, but there is yet time for Black to forsake his poor advisers and repent.

The Philippine archipelago is not big enough for Spanish rule and American rule to dwell alongside in peace. Division of responsibility is a dream of

The decline of the waltz is assured. Dance masters have issued a decree that no hugging will hereafter be permitted during waltz evolutions.

The pneumatic guns of the original Vesuvius have been in good working order recently.

According to Pittsburg papers "Battery B" is able to throw all kinds of

SEPTEMBER.

I am of many meods and many shapes. I strip the chestnut and I tread the

The pulse of life runs high within my hands and lips are red with berry My

I bid the leaves from all their dances And die a golden death, and I release

The spell of summer, so that all remem-

-Pall Mail Gazette.

Notable Growth of Our Banking System.

HE banking, currency, coinage and production of precious metals in the United States during the past century are presented in great detall by a series of tables just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics
as a part of the July summary of commerce and finance. These tables, covering more than one hundred pages of this
unusually large volume, present a very
complete picture of the growth of the banking system and of the currency, both metallic and paper, and to this is added for comparative purposes a brief statement of the banking and currency conditions and gold and sliver production in other parts of the world.

An examination of these figures cover-ing the banking and currency history of country brings to the surface some intercountry brings to the surface some inter-seting facts. The earliest figures are those of 1774 which give the specie at that date at \$1,000,000. The same statement puts the specie in 1784 at \$10,000,000, the number of banks three, with a capital of \$2,100,000 and a circulation of \$2,000,000. By 1797 the number of banks had in-number of banks three, with a capital of \$19,200,000, the bank circulation to \$10,000,-900, and the specie to \$14,000,000. 000, and the specie to \$14,000,000.

The story of the century 1797-1897 is told very fully in the elaborate series of tables both as to banks and their currency, and gold and silver production and coimage. The number of banks in 1797 was 25, in 1897, 9,457. The capital in 1797 was \$19,299,-600, in 1897, \$1,207,493,653. The bank circulation in 1797 was \$19,000,000, in 1897, \$198,-920,670. The deposits in the First Bank of the United States in 1899, the earliest date at which reports of bank deposits are obtainable, amounted to \$5,500,000; the individual deposits reported by the 2,557 banks in 1897 amounted to \$5,193,755,367, of which \$1,939,376,025 were classed as savings deposits. very fully in the elaborate series of tables

The increase in the number of state banks prior to the war is shown to have been very rapid, the number in 1830 being 120; in 1840, 741; in 1850, 809; in 1860, 1.562. The decrease from 1860 was equally rapid the number of state banks in 1863 being 1.023; in 1864, 349, and in 1868, 247, while the number of national banks organized in 1863, 1864, and 1865 was 1,601. State banks again increased in numbers after 1868, the number in 1872 be-ing 566; in 1885, 975, in 1888, 1,403; in 1890, 2,101; in 1894, 3,586, and in 1897, the number. including private banks, is reported at 3.873. Prior to 1860 the deposits in state bunks amounted to but little more than half the capital stock, while since 187 deposits have at all times been more than double the amount of capital stock, and in 1897 were \$723,640,795, against a capital stock of \$228,677,088.

The statements regarding the amoun of money in circulation in the United States at various periods are equally interesting. The amount in circulation in aided by newspapers throughout the state. They do not charge that any money has been lost to the state in the thirty-seven years of Republican control; they do not specify any instance in which the party has done anything dishonest. It is the old cry of the demagogue in politics, charging and in any preceding year, except those of a given at \$4.99 per capita; in 1819, \$7.60; in 1829, \$6.96; in 1 in any preceding year, except those of the great gold developments of California —1852-3-4. The gold production of the United States in 1897 is given at \$57,383,090, while that of 1852 was \$60,000,000, that of 1853, \$65,000,000, and that of 1854, \$60,000,000. Colorado is shown to have taken in 1897 first place in the rank of gold producing states, her production in that year be-ing \$19.14,200, against \$11.618,300 by Callfornia; while prior to that time California had constantly stood at the head of th column of gold-producing states.

The coinage of gold by the United States mints in 1897 was \$61,631,865, which is nearly 50% greater than the average annual coinage since 1879.

The statements covering the gold pro-fuction of the world are also especially interesting. They show by stated periods the amount of gold produced in the world since the discovery of America, the total value of the gold produced from 1492 to 1898 (estimating 1897 at \$240,000,000) being \$0,023,229,000, of which amount \$6,065,007,600 has been produced since 1850, the produc of the last half century thus being doubt that of the preceding 250 years.

RETARY DAY.

From the Philadelphia Press. Secretary Day's formal resignation of he post from which he announced hi retirement six weeks ago ends an unique career. Eighteen months ago he was shrewd country lawyer of nearly thirty years' practice, who was known to a limited circle in his own profession is various cities who had come in contact with him as a lawyer of great acume and keen judgment, though of limite practice. Today he is recognized the world over as a man who has conducted the diplomatic affairs of a great nation at a critical period with dignity, judgment an success. Much is said of diplomatic training in international affairs, but they require the same qualities as all other nego tiation, and native ability, integrity an elevation of character count for more in them than mere technical dexterity. M: Day had these qualities, and his success will be gratefully remembered by Amer cans as a proof of our national resource qual to any developed in the war. It scarcely an exaggeration to say that no a mistake has been made by him in the conduct of affairs, and his moderation not his least title to national approvat.

HARD FACTS.

Since the Dingley tariff went into effect thousands of steel gun barrels in the rough state have been exported from Lei-gium to the United States, to be finished

n America, thus increasing the demand for skilled labor at home. The British Columbian provincial legis ature, which adjourned recently, grante charters for twenty-one distinct railway many of them headed for the gold fless on the northwestern boundary. Many these roads are subsidized at the rate \$4,000 a mile. The legislature expects ket the money back in royalties on got

South Africa imported \$1,437,521 worth of bleycles in 1897, of which the Unite States furnished \$174,692. The Unite States increase for this year is estimate at 171 per cent. In that country Maia; as well as whites use wheels. In the miring city of Kimberley there are 3,000 bics cles, or one for every seven of the population

In an effort to reduce weight Europea military nuthorities are endeavoring t substitute aluminum for iron, copper an steel in the manufacture of all articles of equipment carried by infantry. With the same object the Russian minister of wa has ordered aluminum horseshoes for the cavalry. The aluminum wears out less rapidly and it is less affected by heat and moisture than the old shoe. The differ-ence in weight is about two and one-half unces on each shoe. The cost is n

greater. The Russian birth rate is so far in excess of the death rate that the increase of population has been prodigious. In 172 there were 16,000,000 Russians; there were there were 16.000,000 Russians; there we:
20.000,000 in 1762; in 1795, owing to conquests by Catherine II., the peopulatiolumped to 37.000,000; conquests in Finians
and Poland account for the gain of 9.000;
e00 shown by the census of 1809. The prodiglous increase, due simply to the exceof births over deaths, began after this
date. With no important change in the
frontiers, the inhabitants in 1847 nums date. With ac important change in the frontiers, the inhabitants in 1847 numbered \$7,000,000, an increase of 21,000,000 it less than forty years. In 1858 Russia has 74,000,000, in 1885, 108,000,000; the census of the consus of January, 1867, counted 123,000,000, and it estimated that the present population more than 130,000,000. The Russian people Winter and death at beck of me, September. have more than sextupled since the day ber.

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