1,245 285

21,361,346

60,548

RESULTS WORTH THEIR COST.

There is nothing in American hostory, or, so far as we know, in any history, like the current concerted effort to hide the

glories of our magnificent triumph over

Spain under alleged faults and shortcom-ings in its conduct. Every war has such

thortcomings, on one side or the other, or

both, and they are most glaring where troops have to be hurriedly levied from the civic population and rushed into the field. Where a nation is beaten in the field, its cause ruined, and its prestige lost, finding fault with those responsible for the disaster is naturally the leading

brilliant victory, as if the spots on the sun were more important than the sun itself.

General Grosvenor rightly says that the rapidity with which our little force of

25,000, men in the United States service was increased tenfold was marvellous. We may add that this very rapidity, com-

bined with promptness in field operations, white essential to our purpose, led to some of the results in camp sickness and

death which are now turned to sensation

that had experience in tropical opera-tions warned us against attempting any thing in Cuba until the autumn. The

German military experts especially pre-dicted that otherwise we should suffer terribly from sickness, and an English well-wisher, General Wolseley, publicity expressed the hope that we would not hurry, because he wanted us to succeed. At Washington similar views were stout.

At Washington similar views were stout

all operations in Cuba until the autumn

But Cervera's arrival in Santiago har

y strong batteries. Shafter's corps wint lown, and we know the glorious result; but what wonder if the sickness predict-

fully prepared, it showed fewer mistakes by staff departments, and, as a military operation, was beautifully developed, so

rapidity of our preparations. Perhaps some of them were chosen too hastily or with imperfect judgment; perhaps some

were overcrowded. In the sense that when

the most healthful sites were all chosen others were occupied by the troops rushe,

forward. Even our government's choice

of the uniformed militla under the first call was an emergency choice, due to the

esirability of getting troops instant

into the field. In short, if some mistakes were made in our war with Spain, as in

all other wars, the prevalence of peac

for generations, the great need of hurry when we had so few regulars ready, and

the turn of events at Santiago made them

But the great point is that the rush

with which the war was conducted really economized life, so far as one can judge.

Save for the Santiago campaign we migh

be still fighting today. We took the grav-risk of a July campaign in Cuba. Cor

vera tried to escape and was crushed; Toral surrendered more ground and men than we asked; Spain, disheartened, sued

for peace; in fine, we not only did not have to undergo the heavy losses in bat-tle and disease expected of the Havana

campaign, but could muster out a great

part of our volunteer forces. In short if we discover some evils due to haste of

want of scrutiny, let us remember the far greater evils which the vigor and rapidity of this brilliant war escaped. Will any one say that at the outset we

expected to achieve results so splendid with so small an aggregate loss of life

When this war passes into history it will

be recognized as one of the greatest of the military successes of our time in pro-

FACTS OF INTEREST.

Twelve American-built locomotives

have been shipped to China for use on the

northern railways of that kingdom, and there is a steadily growing demand for

American railway supplies of all kinds.

J. C. Monaghon, our consul at Chemita, testifies earnestly to the value of the Ger-

man system of insuring workingmen against sickness, accident, invalidism and old age. The fund is furnished by em-

system has been productive of incalcula

ble good. Its result has been to insure hundreds of thousands of working people

who would have had otherwise no provi-

A statement of exports by the leading

nations of the world for 1896, as compared with 1872, shows that the trade of France

has fallen from second to fourth place

while the trade of the United States has increased more rapidly than that of any

other country, or nearly 150 per cent, in the twenty-five years. Great Britain let-in 1872, as in 1886, but the difference be-

Great Britain exported \$1,422,000,000, while this country shows the remarkable total of \$1,050,000,000. The export trade of the

United States has increased by \$520,100,000.

The latest figures obtainable show that the Philippine Islands import \$19,174,793 worth of goods and export \$19,702,819 worth, leaving, in round numbers, a bal-

figures are for 1897, and it is stated that the average value of the trade of those

islands is far in excess of the sums given

Business has been much disturbed by the

A Swiss company has a new building

paper. It is intended to serve as a solid roof or floor. It is a nonconductor of heat cold or sound, is as hard as stone, has a soft linoleum feel to the foot, will not warp, weighs much less than stone

ance in their favor of \$10,500,000.

insurrection.

ployers and employed-the former ing one-third, the latter two-thirds.

portion to its cost in means and men.

Compiled by the Times-Herald.

not to be wondered at.

11,083,040

Argentina

British East Indies...

Other Asia and

From the New York Sun.

Other countries

the Scranton Tribune Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON SEPTEMBER 21 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W.

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-P. 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 committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose 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 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 test be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

Alger not having resigned, we suppose the public will have to be,

Our Duty in Cuba.

One of the curious features of contemporary affairs is the eagerness with which a large portion of the American press assumes, in advance, that the people of Cuba will not want to try the experiment of self-government and the earnestness with which our government is advised not to give them that chance. There are influential journals who even pretend to take umbrage at the thought that the Cubans who have fought as no people ever fought and suffered privations unparalleled in history for the purpose of acquiring independence should now wish to test the realization of their dream; they seem to believe that this involves ingratitude to the American people who went to war with Spain for the declared purpose of helping the Cubans to win free-

We cannot understand this point of view. We consider that it is both ungenerous and unfair. A time may come when Cuba will ask to be taken under the American political wing; when her inhabitants will have learned from experience that identification with a great republic which accords ample liberty to all its well-behaved citizens will be preferable to independent statehood on a small scale. In fact, we incline to believe that this will be the ultimate outcome, a belief in which we have the companionship of many high-minded Cubans. But if such appears to be the certain finality in course of time, why the present American anxiety to rush in and seize possession ere we are invited? What could we gain by such a betrayal of faith? What might we not lose before the honest opinion of the world?

There is a broad difference between the promise made by congress when it authorized the president to eject Spain from Cuba by force and the performance which is urged by those who now display contempt for the Cuban cause and indifference to Cuban rights. We believe it is a difference fuly recognized by the president and his cabinet and by the better judgment of the people generally. We are not lustful of Cuban territory or dominion; we have not forgotten the fundamental rights of man as affirmed in our own Declaration of Independence; we are merely suffering a little from temporary obfuscation of the vision. We see things in a momentarily distorted perspective. Bye and bye we shall be recalled to our normal senses and perceive with clearness that our duty in Cuba is to help Cubans to learn how to govern themselves, not to regard them as useless incumbrances of an island that we covet and intend to seize by fair means or foul.

Recent reports indicate that Aguinaldo is standing in with the British press correspondents.

The Navy.

Secretary Long, whose administration of the navy department has hitherto been so admirable, proposes to further enhance his claim to public respect by championing a much needed reform in that department. He has already naval promotions so as to do away with jumping. His idea, it is said, is to consuch medals to carry with them permanent increase in pay; as, for example, 5 per cent. for a bronze medal, 10 per The bill will be retroactive and will enperpetrated by the premotions recently

made under the number system. It is needless to add that this meas ure or one to kind will be most heartily applauded by the people. The navy against such a concatenation of sushas earned a place in the esteem of picious and inexplicable circumstances. Santo Domingo

the people which forbids niggardliness in the apportionment of its rewards; and the old system of puling a group of good officers down by the jumping of some other good officer up is both niggardly and unjust. The country is under obligations to its navy that can never be repaid. From a purely comnercial standpoint its services during the late war were worth a hundred, yes, a thousand times more than they ost. This being true, it is not economy but business folly to hesitate at any reasonable increase in the pay roll which operates as a symbol of the nation's gratitude and as a future incentive. Inasmuch as we shall have to depend more than ever in future upon our navy for difficult and delicate work in the support of our national interests, let us make provision with liberality sufficient to attract into the naval service and adequately to recompense meawho will sustain its already high standard and prove fit successors of the

naval heroes of the past. We will say to the navy's credit that ts officers do not proportion their heroism to their pay; that from the humblest jackie to the top-most admiral they have always done their best, whether paid well or ill. It was not the prize money in sight at Manila which led to Dewey's victory nor the spoils of war around Cuba that gave to American history the glorious feats of Hobson and Clark and Schley, Yet inasmuch as we are the richest nation n the world we ought to have the comnion decency to be willing to pay our superior seamen at least as much in the higher grades as is received by the servitors in corresponding rank under other flags, and to relieve them from the embarrassing necessity of paying for each other's promotions,

The Democratic "keynote" sounded by Congressman Bailey the other day at Danville, Va., was pitched in the squawk register.

The Finest Type of Patriotism. The statement elsewhere concerning

the needs of the Medico-Chirurgical hospital of Philadelphia which have arisen in consequence of its acceptance of several hundred ill soldiers, including a number of members of the Thirteenth, merits the liberal attention of our people. This hospital, in common with several others, has undertaken to the limit of its capacity to care for invalided victims of battlefield and camp and is now doing work in this direction which the camp hospitals are utterly unable to do. There has been no finer spectacle in our history than is shown in the patient and attentive devotion of the officers, physicians and nurses of this and other large hospitals not connected with the government, who, without price and with only such means as are put at their disposal from private sources. have undertaken to bring back to health the emaciated and fever-strick en heroes of the war.

The public has too little comprehension of the strain of this service or of its quiet heroism, which involves the highest type of patriotism. Imagine if possible what it means to watch, day and night, at the bedside of 500 delirious patients, some of whom have during long periods to be scrutinized minutely, with the hand of the nurse never leaving the patient's pulse. The bulk of these patients having typhoid infection of a malignant type, there is quired of those in charge of them peculiarly exacting and difficult form of watchfulness, which makes imperative frequent replenishment of the corps of nurses. Yet the devoted women of Philadelphia are volunteering for this work as only women can who are moved by the highest impulses of womanly sympathy, and the least that the great outside public can do is to make sure that these self-sacrificing women are provided with an abundance of funds and appliances for the fullest possible success of their merciful ministrations.

It ought to be a pleasure for every citizen of Scranton to contribute in proportion to his ability to the support of this beneficent service.

Many of the New England cotton mills are turning their attention to the manufacture of silk instead. The fact that people who were confined to cotton a few years ago can now afford silk garments is another feature that is calculated to muffle the Democratic calamity howler.

The Dreyfus Case. There is so much in the Dreyfus affair which unblased onlookers cannot understand that it is with difficulty a specific opinion is reached. Yet from an Anglo-Saxon standpoint the equity of the case is clear. Here was a man of previous good character subjected to a most extreme punishment after a secret trial held behind his back. It transpires that at least a part of the alleged evidence upon which the case against him was built was deliberately forged, "to save the honor of the army," the forger sealing his confession with suicide. The public demands a re-trial. The Anglo-Saxon conception of justice would be to grant that demand immediately, without any "ifs" or "ands," and throw the proceedings

open to the inspection of the world. But out of the confused jumble of reports that reach us from Paris the fact seems clear that "the honor of the 155 army" is still appealing for a denial of this demand, using as an argument the delphic assertion that to make the evidence public would embroil the 188 whole of Europe in a sanguinary war. The president of the French republic. two ex-ministers of war and a host of lesser lights among the military drafted a bill to revise the system of branch, insist, it appears, that forgery or no forgery, Dreyfus was guilty, but the manifest inequities of number- are equally insistent that the information upon which they base this conclufer authority upon the president to s'on is not proper for the public ear. issue gold, silver or bronze medals in Here, again, the Anglo-Saxon is puzreward of conspicuous naval gallantry, zicd. To him the question of clearing from suspicion the operations of the regular tribunals of justice would be worth a war if that were the unavoidcent. for a sliver and 15 for a gold one. able price. But the French sense of military honor takes the opposite view able the president to undo the wrongs and holds, in effect, that the right or wrong of a thing is of no account compared with the item of expediency.

We confess that we cannot untangle this mix-up. Theories are of no avail

The truth will probably appear in time. Meanwhile it ought to have weight even with Frenchmen that the present notorious backing and hauling is sacrificing, not "the honor of the army" alone, but the honor of the entire French nation. It is bound to hurt France not only morally but also materially. Foreigners will not care to do business with a people so weak in their conception of equity that monstrous injustice is meekly tolerated by them because of moral cowardice.

The difficulty in a city plant for asphait repairs is that it opens the door to frequent changes in equipment and more or less jobbery. Then, too, there is no positive assurance that such a plant will always be used to the best effect. The advantage of letting the whole subject of paving repairs out to private enterprise on the plan of competitive bids covering a series of years is that continuous good work field. can be exacted under penalty of forfeiture of bond. Repair companies who feiture of bond. Repair companies who make their work a specialty oug to be able to give better results for small-er cost than political appointees of a municipal department. This, at all events, has been the lesson of experevents, has been the lesson of experlence in many other cities.

Mr. Wanamaker's attempt to secure he senatorial toga from the Democratic party rests upon two rather unertain contingencies. In the first place he Democratic party in Pennsylvania s not likely soon to have a toga to betow; and in the second place, if it should have the disposition of one there, would be candidates in its own ranks, paign of Santiago. The nations of Europ About the only dividend in sight for Brother Wanamaker in his present eccentric political investment is the un he is having.

The suggestion of Mr. Kemmerer hat the election of the next mayor be aken out of politics, whatever is to be said on its theoretical side, involves ander existing conditions a practical mpossibility. But it is by no means mpossible for the substantial tax-payng element of the city to go to the party primaries and insure the nomnation of adequate men. When this s done reform is certain.

English officers wonder why Consul General Wildman and Consul Oscar Williams, who are supposed to know something of the Philippine question, were not sent to Paris instead of an army officer who has had practically no experience in dealing with the natives. Come to think of it, suggestions of this character might have been useful at an earlier stage in

Uncle Sam as the Great Enlightener.

HE United States illuminates the world more effectively and com-pletely each year. Despite the fear so frequently expressed of late that the large production of petroleum in Russia and Dutch East Indies and the increased use of electricity for lighting purposes would reduce our valuable exports of illuminating oils, the year just ended has shown the greatest exportation of that article in the history of that important branch of our foreign commerce, and the figures for August show the largest exportations of oil for any single month on record. The reports of the treasury bureau of statistics show the exports of mineral oils in th fiscal year 1898 passed the billion gallon line, the total, including all classes, being 1.034,269,676 gallons, against 973,614,946 callons in 1897 and 890,458,994 gations

The large production of mineral oils in other parts of the world, while it has not reduced our exportation, has probably reduced the prices which our producers and exporters have been able to realize The exports of oil in the year 1898 were practically double those of 1888 and three times those of 1878, but the money received from them was only about 25 per cent, greater than that received either in 1878 or 1888. The total receipts for the 1,634,269,676 gallons of oil exported in 1898 were \$56,126,578, while for the 578,351,638 gallons exported in 1888 the receipts were \$47,042,409 and for the 338,841,300 gallons exported in 1878 the receipts were \$16,574,974. The average export value of refined il-luminating oil was in 1872, 34.9 cents per gallon; in 1878, 14.4 cent per gallon; in 1888, 7.9 cents per gallon, and in 1898, 5.2 cents per gallon, having thus fallen from 24.9 cents to 5.2 cents from 1872 to 1898

Notwithstanding this steady fall the production and exportation continues to ircrease, the exports having increased over sixty million gallons in the past year over that of the preceding year and over one hundred million gallons over that of any earlier year, while the production for 1897 was 2,528,037,984 gallons against 2,033,331,972 in 1894; 1,476,867,546 in 1890; 1,617,174,236 in 1885; 836,334,132 in 1880, and 510,825,588, in 1856. Thus while the price has been steadily and rapidly failing the quantity produced and the quan-tity exported have as steadily and rapidly increased. The production in 1897 was five times that of 1876 and the ex-portation of last year nearly five times that of 1876. Great as the fall in price has been, the exports of illuminating oil bring over a million dollars a week into the country and have in the past twenty years added a round billion of dollars to

our foreign sales. The following table shows the quantity and value of our exports of mineral oils

a	Il grades since 18	T0.1	
ear	r.	Gallons.	Dollars
15.		221,955 308	20,078.00
66.	***************	243,660,152	32,915,78
17.		309, 198, 914	61,789,43
18.	FT. C.	338,841,303	46,574,37
79.		578,319,010	40,305.29
80.		422,964,690	36,218,60
81.		397,660,262	40,215.60
82.		559,954,590	51, 232, 79
63.		505,531,622	44,913,0
84.		713,660,092	47,103,2
85.	ATTENDED	574,668,180	50,257,9
86	*************	577, 781, 752	50,199,8
87	************	592,803,267	46,824,9
88	*************	578, 351, 638	47,042,4
59	**************	616, 195, 459	49,913,57
96		664,068,170	51,403.0
51		709,819,439	52,026,7
92	********	715, 365, 819	44,505,50
943	*******************	804,220,230	42,142,66
94	**************	908, 252, 314	41,459, N
95	**************	884,502,082	46,660,0
96	*************	890, 458, 994	62.583, 4
97	***************	973,514,946	62,635,0
68			Tat Time 5

The following table showing the coun tries to which our oil has been exported in 1897 and 1898 indicates the wide distribution this article of our commerce tains: EXFORTS OF REFINED MINERAL

Exported to— Gailons. Enited Kingdom 215,627,168 Prance 5,965,114 Germany 124,281,435 Other Europe 244,386,854 British North America 10,013,517 Cent. Am. States and British Honduras 1,256,760 Mexico 8,56,628 Santo Domingo 326,671	212.285,363 12.808,631 152.293,222 289,431,316 11.987,592 1.961,389 1.196,553	has a soft linoleum feel to the foot, will not warp, weighs much less than stone or cement, and is practically indestructible. It can be made as cheoply in this country as anywhere. It stands all climates, having been used with success in the construction of houses in northern Russia and in Brazil. Floors made of this composition being jointless, accumulations of dust, vermin or fungi are impossible.
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Drap de Paris, etc., etc.

Always Busy

bor changed all that. An opportunity was offered to us that could not be missed. Our fleet that penned him in there wanted help from the army, be-cause the parrow channel was dominated ed and expected at once seized on the en-tire force, so that it had to be brought away to Montauk Point? Had anything else been looked for from campaigning in Cuba in July? Besides, the ilaulity to disease was aggravated by the hurry imposed on our operations. We did not want the Santiago garrison to be aided from distant points like Havana, nor even reinforced by Pando, who was near at hand. Delay, too, was dreaded lest the rains should make the roads impassable, and lest yellow fever should ravage our lines. Risks were run, infantry did the work of artillery, but after all we won. If disease then began to cut down the army it was only what all had looked for. It turned out that even the Porto Rico

ampaign had to be rushed forward lest scace should come before we were ready for it, although, having been more care-SCHOOL SHOES far as it went, the sickness, also, being remarkably little. As to the camps at home, they suffered no less from the very

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tween the value of her exports and the exports of the United States at that period was much more marked than at present. In 1872 England exported \$1,235, 200,000 worth of goods and the United States sent out \$120,583,000 worth. In 1396 (Great Periods exported \$1,272,000 more whole & Shear Company.

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Enamel Preserving Kettles Maslin Kettles. 4-Quart......23c 4-Quart......21c 5-Quart......25c 5-Quart......24c 6-Quart......28c o-Quart.....27c 8-Quart......30c 10-Quart......38c 10-Quart......36c 12-Quart......45c 12-Quart.....40c 14-Quart......54c 14-Quart......45c

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