the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 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. FOR-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 oppo me as well as those who have given me their support. I thall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses 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 commit-tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other cylls in so far as I have the power. It will be my 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 an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

Cubans in this country who want to return to Cuba but have not the means of transportation are, when properly certified, to be given free passage on American transports. Actions even better than words ought to convince the Cubans of the disinterested character of this government's intentions respecting their island.

In Wayne County.

If reports reaching us are correct some of the citizens of Wayne county. hitherto Republicans, who now subscribe to Wanamakerism are not going to vote for the legislative nominees of the Wayne Republican convention although they made no effort in this convention to nominate candidates of their own. This, if true, amounts to a total relinquishment of party allegiance and gives corresponding encouragement to the Democracy.

If it could be said with truth that this kind of defection made no difference we should not refer to it: but the fact is that both in this fall election and in the presidential campaign two years hence the Republican party can ill afford to spare any voter who, however much he may be displeased with local party matters, is upon broad national issues in full sympathy with the McKinley administration. There would be a show of excuse for local defections if those who threaten them had entered the party primaries and the party conventions and been beaten unfairly. But where open primaries are held and a minority so fairly defeated in the selection of party nominees that they waived the right of entering names in the convention, there is left faint basis for such action as is reported to be contemplated in Wayne. The right of every citizen to vote as he pleases is unquestionable: but it is legitimate to ask whether a disruption at this time of Republicanism in Pennsylvania would not be followed by greater evils than can possibly be remedled by guerrilla politics.

Messrs. Wood and Norton, who have been nominated for the legislature by the Republicans of Wayne, are worthy men of established character and conceded ability. They merit election and deserve the support of each Republican voter in that county. If common sense rules they will win handsomely and it is time for the sensible citizens of Wayne to take thought of these matters and pull themselves together.

Suspense over the whereabouts of Mr. Garman of the State Democratic committee should be relieved by carrier pigeons or otherwise.

A Contrast.

Seth Low's views of independent political movements in times like these, when a national administration after successfully conducting a most glorious war is attacked from the rear by the jealous Democracy who, as of yore, declare the war a failure and scheme to rob the president of power to execute his plans of settlement and reconstruction, will be shared by every we'lbalanced American. Such movements are more than "unprofitable and unreasonable"; they are dangerous to the public welfare and need everywhere to be insistently repressed. They threaten obstruction to our national destiny and needless sacrifice of the prestige of the government among the nations; and all this simply to confer notoriety upon a few dissatisfied would-be leaders whose only chance to lead is by establishing parties of their own.

We have such a movement in Pennsylvania in the ambitious person of Hon. John Wanamaker, the real backer of the Swallow enterprise, who has reached out with money and flattery for every element in the commonwealth's population that could be inveigled into a fusion campaign having for its purpose the overthrow of the Republican party and the erection of a mercantile dynasty on its ruins. Mr. Wanamaker professes to be a loyal Republican and once received cabinet honors in gift from a Republican president. Protesting fidelity to Republi-

can principles, he recently entered his name as a candidate for United States senator in a contest in which, though he had every advantage in financial resources, he was beaten almost 2 to 1; and again, with renewed assurance of party faithfulners he allowed his name to go before the people as a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor; yet no sooner had the party in orderly process expressed its preference for another than the insatiable ambition of this man was at work caguing together the elements of a revolt against Republican supremacy and furnishing the sinews of a war of revenge.

The danger in such vindictive guer-

rilla politics as this is not a direct one. for these sporadic insurrections of the disappointed possess no permanent bonds of strength. The danger arises in the confusion which they temporarily create, under cover of which a watchful enemy is seeking to steal unobserved into power. This is the menace to the situation at present obtaining in Pennsylvania, where both a senator and congressmen are to be elected this winter. The fusing of Wanamakerites, Swallowites and Democrats on legislative tickets, with the Democrats uppermost, is a direct incentive to the carrying of this guerrilla principle into the various congressional campaigns, with the probable result of a loss of votes in congress to the Republican administration at Washington, Under these circumstances it is somewhat surprising to see the paper of Pennsylvania's repre sentative in the cabinet appearing as the organ of the Wanamaker movement and using its columns daily for the purpose of confusing the Republican situation. In this instance we notice a sharp contrast between the attitude of Fostmaster General Charles Emory Smith, hitherto presumed to be a thorough-going and consistent Republican, and Hon. Seth Low, a reputed Mugwump, owing no special fidelity to the Republican party, yet condemning roundly the very type of insurrectionary politics for which Mr. Smith's newspaper stands as the industrious exponent and apologist.

So long as Hawaii is deprived of statehood she will escape the campaign

Our New Responsibilities.

The Washington Post, unlike some American papers, does not lose its temper because certain foreign military officers and correspondents are giving us advice as to the best methods of getting along with the natives at that these proffers of information are in the main well-intended; that they ome from persons who have had much more experience than we have had in dealing with Oriental populations, and

suggestion is worth taking to mind. "It should be understood at the outset," the Post continues, "that if we are to rule the Philippines-and no man has yet pointed out how we can escape it-Manila is not the proper place for prairie politicians or broken-down ward heelers whose health requires a sojourn abroad at the public expense. It would be cheaper in the long run to pension such people than to settle the trouble they would surely raise in our Oriental archipelago. Our political missionaries must be as wise as ser pents, yet gentle as doves, and every such man will be worth a regiment of

soldiers in dealing with the Filipinos." It should be added that our contemporary's terse words apply fully as forcefully to Porto Rico and Cuba, where the problem of handling dellcately and with small friction people of a different race and accustomed to judging all things by standards different from our own is to be a very difficult one unless we use diplomacy and finesse much more frequently than force. As a result of acquiring colonies American public opinion, which urged this course, must now educate itself and thereby the government up to the point where the country's best ability and highest quality of statecraft can not only be employed in the first steps toward adjusting our new responsibilities, but also in the subsequent steps, continuously from one administration to another regardless of the mutations of purely domestic party politics. Otherwise it accords with reason that our colonial system involving the tutelage of peoples wholly dissimilar in many respects to any with whom our past governors have been acquainted will begin in confusion and

end in disaster. We do not share the premature Mugwump despair that such a lift in public ideals in this country, such a sustained rising to the requirements of new and imperial responsibilities, is improbable. The Mugwump has been despairing while the American nation has been progressing with rapid strides for one hundred years. Long habituation to the pose and tone of despair has made these more a matter of tradition than of sincerity with him. At the same time there is much to be done in education of public opinion if the assumption by us of political guardianship to alien peoples is to be followed by creditable results in colonial or territorial government; and the best thing that our best citizens can do in this matter is to pull off their coats and go to work.

The spectacle of a sailor from the Oregon soundly pummeling two Rough Riders because they hinted that the Oregon was a Jonah diverted guests at the Fifth avenue hotel the other night and illustrated another odd phase with regard to the war. It would seem that representatives of the two most talked of accomplishments of the army and navy had vindicated both the honor of the famous ship and the equally famous troop without needing to throw out an extra in the shape of personal combat.

The milk in the Canadian cocoanut is that Canada must get free acess to American markets or go to pieces. A little while ago, in an ebullition of sentiment, Canada passed a law giving Great Britain a preferential tariff rate of 12% per cent. The idea of its framers was that this would divert trade from the United States to England and force us to sue for reciprocity. But it had no such effect. On the contrary, imports into Canada from Great Brit- quickly reflected in a widening of intel- By right of doing right!

ain actually declined while those from the United States, notwithstanding the discrimination against them, increased nearly \$19,000,000 in the year. In other words, the people of Canada needlessly taxed themselves just the amount of the tariff differential between the duty on British imports and the duty on American. If the United States were disposed to be unfriendly to Canada it could wish for no greater revenge than to let the Canadian government go right on in this great work of cutting off its nose to spite its face.

The Republicans of Michigan are evidently satisfied with Governor Pingree nothwithstanding the fun that has been poked at him from all over the country, since they nominated him by acclamation on Wednesday. In accepting the nomination the governor declared that he was "the same old bald beaded Pingree he was two years ago, the kind that believes in principle before party," but that the Republican party was the party of the common people and therefore he was in it. The convention indorsed their govenor's idea of reform, which has elicted so much mirth in various quarters and so it would seem that the funny paragrapher may as well let up on Pingree and turn him over to the more serious leader-writer.

Speaking at Meadville recently exongressman Sowden of Allentown said he could prove that "Senator Quay had sold Lehigh county postoffices in the most open and shameless manner," to which Senator Quay replies: "In this statement Sowden Med like a dog, as he is. I have asked the postoffice department to investigate the allotment of Lehigh county postoffices, in which I have no concern." Evidently the senator has become tired of being lied about by every chattering Tom, Dick and Harry, and proposes at last to go on the war path himself. Sowden and the other vilifiers had better seek cover.

Under the terms of the protocol Spanish sovereignty over Cuba was extinguished the day it was signed and extended only for our convenience, until our commissioners could get there. This being true, the trouble which Blanco has tried to make by refusing us the right to land relief supplies except upon payment of outrageous port duties is something which we can end when we will. The administration should end it soon.

China is said to be awakening from the slumber of centuries and will follow the example of Japan in the way Manila. On the contrary, it recognizes of encouraging everything pertaining to western advancement, Educational interests will be stimulated and invenors will be honored, and enterprise in that much which they say in friendly nothing that will make the Chinese regret this step until the period of bieyele scorchers and boards of control

> Chicago has already submitted plans and specifications for a national peace jubilee, to eclipse the world's fair. There is nothing like associating with the early bird.

> War seems to have boomed the college business as well as other industries. Princeton opens with an enrolment of 200 increase over last year.

Owing to the depression of Cuban industries the Pittsburg toby will probably have a monopoly this year as the ampaign cigar.

Colonel Waring is proposed for street cleaner of Cuba. His experience with Gotham's filth ought to qualify him to

decided whether to offer Mr. Bynum fatted yeal or army bacon. The French scandal will soon begin

to lose interest unless razors are passed It is said that several vest pockets are

already open to receive the Hawaiian

National Results of Expansion Policy

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

HEN the United States took its place in the family of nations it had an area of 827.844 square miles and a coast line of 1,500 miles. Today it has an area of 3.025,000 square miles and an open coast of about 5,000 miles. However great the expansion which may result from the war with Spain, it will be, therefore, prepos-terous to assert that the nation has made a new departure in its policy. Even be-fore independence was achieved by the United States, the impulse of expansion was upon us as a people. The inhabit-ants along the Atlantic seaboard feit no need of more territory or more outlets to the sea, but the pioneers along the navi gable streams emptying into the Mississ ippi were pent up and repressed. They were forced, if they wished to put torth their exportable products, to pay tribute to an alien and unfriendly power-the same Spain with which today we are balancing territorial accounts. The more our people multiplied west of the Appa-lachian mountain range the greater the pressure for an open way to sait water by the only route provided by nature.

The pressure for acquiring an unob-structed water course to the Gulf of Maxco resulted in adding 1.171.931 square miles to our territory and 1,000 linear miles to our seaboard. So, too, the movement to acquire territory from Mexico resulted in bringing us vastly more of both land and seacoast than was originally intended. The acquisition of the Philippines, when two islands in the Car-ibbean were all that we contemplated originally, will only be a repetition of an expansion experience which had already repeated itself. These are by no means new facts, but as there were thirty-one years from Alaska to Hawaii, during which no new territory was acquired, is is . Reult for the American people to realize the large place that expansion has had in the making of the present United

But territorial and coast-line figure aggressive of expansion policies that modern history records. Strictly ma-terial benefits, vast as they were and are, fall far short of telling the whole story In an address before the recent joint ses sion of the National Geographical society and the American Association for the Ad-vancement of Science, Mr. W. J. McGoe gave in detail the history of expansion and made this suggestive general obser-vation: "The material expansion was

lectual herizon among the people, wao were thereby confronted by new problems; for, under republican organization, nation problems are problems of the people rather than of leaders only. The immediate result was renewed intellectual and industrial activity and the implantance of trait which has alone accome and ing of a trait which has since become no tional-1 e., enterprise; the more remote effects included development of interior commerce, the application of steam to in-land navigation, the founding of a tor-eign carrying trade, and the real opening of that career of invention and manufac-ture which has given character to the

American people. No other nation has a record of territorial acquisition that can compare with our own in its beneficent effects. Great Britain shows the best results after those attained to by this country. The wealth of the United States is \$81,750,000,000, to Great Britain's \$53,000,000,000. The combined wealth of Germany, Russia, and Spain is little, if any, in excess of that of the United States alone. For a genera tion our energies, expanded by our tradi-tional policy of annexation, have been pent up within our present borders, but under the quickening influence of the present revival of the expansion policy an incalculable impetus will be given to our national force and progress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

From the Buffalo Express.

Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated for governor and will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The tide of enthusiasm is sweeping in his direction so strongly that these events appear in-evitable. Why it this? The colonel of the Rough Riders is not different from other men in many respects. There are sol diers who are as brave and who have the personal qualities which compel the same loyal devotion and affection bestowe upon their commander by the Roug Riders. Other men have as high ideals citizenship and have been us faithful i the civic duties which they have been called upon to perform. Colonel Roose velt has no monopoly of the personal vii tues which hind man to man in social re lations. His popularity as a candidate for office is to be explained by his peculiar political quality.

There are three general classes of mewho assume leadership. One is typined by the local or ward boss, who, as a rule, is incapable of looking beyond the inter ests of himself and his constituents, who has a genuine sympathey for the people by whom he is immediately surrounded and whose standard of ethics permits him to do questionable acts if they will bring patronage and financial help to his fol-lowers. These men are usually honest in their relations to public life, but they are far from comprehending that public older is a public trust. Another class of leaders is numerously represented in the larger fields of state and national politics. They understand and sympathize with the motives and life of the different grades of society and they have a fair omprehension of the right and wrong of colitical questions. For the sake of success, however, they are disposed to deter timorously to popular demands, whether they believe felly in them or not. Usual-ly, they take as advanced positions as they dare and they may be said to be as consistent and devoted to reform policies as they can be and retain their hold on the people. The members of a third class of political leaders are committed to the tors will be honored, and enterprise in highest ideals of public life, but are so every form will receive the sanction of far from being in touch with the masses the government. There is probably that they seldom hold elective offices and spend most of their strength in criticism.

> Now, the peculiar quality of Colonel Roosevelt is that he is so much of a whole-souled man of the world that he is able to think and sympathize fully with every variety of citizen. He is as much the friend of the masses of an East Side district as is any of their local leaders. He also knows the other social strata as well as the politician who carries elections by subordinating his principles to what ne believes is necessary for success. He has the most clear-cut ideas of political ethics. The combination is exceptional. With the fellow-feeling which makes him the advantage of being a keen student of uman nature in other aspects and of having worked out political principles which the conscience of the nation ap-

If he stopped there, he would be one of many men in public life. But what marks him off as unique is that he has the courage of his convictions, that he does not allow his sympathy for any class to interfere with the performance of duty. that concern for the retention of popu-larity is not in his creed. There are few gen in the service of the country who The Republicans of Indiana are unfeel able to take this high position. Per-haps he owes his own strict adherence to ideals of conduct to the fact that he has sufficient wealth to make him independ ent of the rewards of office. At al vents, he has followed a standard so exacting that the purists of the Mugwump variety have no rational criticism to offer -a standard, moreover, which is not too far removed from the needs and aspirations of the whole people to be visionary— and, while a born fighter, he has fought for principles without descending to attacking the motives of those who oppose him. It is this quality of consistency to which General Wheeler referred when he said that Colonel Roosevelt was a man of the most perfect honesty.

It is only at rare intervals that the public comes to recognize a man of My Roosevelt's character. The sentiment of welcoming him as the personification of the best there is in American life. In the presence of this young knight, who is greater in his civic life than as a soldier, the deference to expediency which for-eigners say distinguishes our people has dropped away, revealing the true attitude of the American nation toward men who act independently and conscientiously Colonel Roosevelt's popularity, in truth is nothing but the recognition by other citizens that he is what they are themselves at their best.

CORONATION ODE.

Dedicated by its author, Maarten Maar-Queen of the lowlands by the Northern Sea. Where mists hang cold and water-wastes

make moan, With steadfast eyes uplifted to thy We, thine own people, every heart thine Sovereign, we claim the right of loyalty

Child of the lowlands by the Northern Sea. Blood of our blood, and one with us, as Through all the splendid changes of our

story Still one with us in heritage of giory, Queen because we are free. As we are free because thy fathers taught us,
Trusting in God. though Pope or Prince distraught us, To live and die for liberty!

Queen of these lowlands by the Northern Queen o'er the sun-filled islands of the East. We call to thine imperial feast

least Of numbered nations, but the greater we give only an inadequate idea of what the For that our weakness held the world in growth of this nation owes to the most fee From Christ, our Prince and Priest.

Thy subject-lords, our conquest-we, the

Queen, unto whom the conquerors of the With brow unhumbled, bend a faithful

Thine be our service, that the world may And glory in the sight, that we Are lords and servants, like to thee,

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Corsets

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