

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON SEPTEMBER 27, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

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

Judges of Superior Court—W. W. PORTER, W. D. PORTER. Congressmen—Large—SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

COUNTY.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL. Judge—E. W. GUNSTER. Mayor—J. M. COOPER. 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. MACKAY. Fourth District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. 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 committee, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and purpose 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 duty. The people are greater than the parties to 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.

If Dr. Swallow's charges will stand examination let him take them before the grand jury, the regularly appointed tribunal for such things. If they are mere surmises, let him desist from circulating slander.

Two Kinds of Criticism.

There are two forms of criticism, typified in national affairs just now by the differing attitudes of the Democratic and Republican parties with respect to the war. One is the attitude of critical destruction; the criticism that sweepingly and indiscriminately condemns without offering any suggestions of improvement. The other is the criticism that analyzes facts and evidence with a view both to punish established guilt and to locate structural defects preparatory to supplying the required remedies.

The Democratic press which is now "hovering buzzard-like over the battle-fields and hospitals and graveyards, looking only for the misery and suffering and death which are inevitable in war," with the purpose of exaggerating these horrors for campaign effect, is giving a peculiarly nauseating example of the criticism that destroys. Its work is wholly censorious and fault-finding; these narrow-visioned scouts of misfortune take no time from their calamity-howling to suggest something original in way of relief or cure. But the administration at Washington, under leadership of William McKinley, who led so grandly both before the war began and during the active fighting, is now giving an example of the Republican kind of criticism, the criticism that builds up, by appointing a competent and experienced non-partisan commission of inquiry to traverse the whole subject of war management, discover exactly the defects without prejudice or passion and, having discovered them, to report them so that the legislative genius of the country can effect the necessary revision.

Which form of criticism appeals to the country's patriotism and sense of fair play?

Meanwhile Colonel Stone goes on his way, without fuss or bluster, quietly meeting the people face to face and showing the strength, ability and reserve force of a man fit for the responsibilities of public office. Others may make more surface disturbance but it is he who is capturing the public's confidence.

The Man Who Does Things.

Here is a sentiment once penned by Colonel Roosevelt which is naturally recalled at this time: "We need fewer critics of our public men and public parties; we need unsparing condemnation of all persons and all principles that count for evil in our public life, but it behooves every man to regard that the work of the critic, important though it is, is of secondary importance, and that, in the end, progress is accomplished by the man who does things, and not by the man who talks about how they ought or ought not to be done."

It is because Colonel Roosevelt "does things" that he occupies his present conspicuous place in the estimation of the people. It cannot be doubted by those who have read his writings that he possesses ample ability to serve with distinction as a critic if he were inclined to give his energy that vent. George William Curtis, when alive, Carl Schurz and their class of censorious commentators upon other men's actions never had a stronger or clearer intellect than "Teddy" of the Rough Riders; but while they sat in their study windows and theorized about men and conditions known from afar Roosevelt threw himself into the hurly burly and did a "doing things" man's course of duty. It cannot be doubted that was his kind of criticism, the kind, after all, which counts.

In a peculiar sense, therefore, Roosevelt today personifies the aggressive constructive tendencies of the Republican party, the party that "does

things." You do not find him among the men who are making political capital out of the mistakes or the unavoidable shortcomings in the management of the war, although he and his men suffered as much from the hardships of army service as any class of men in the country. On the contrary, his spirit was shown when he sent word to the president from Santiago: "One-quarter of my command has surrendered to bullets and one-quarter to disease, but the remaining half is ready to go ahead whenever ordered." It is a refreshing symptom of the virility of the best American public sentiment that it takes delight in conferring honor upon such a fine type of public servant—upon the man who "does things."

Preparations for the entertainment of such Pennsylvanians as shall visit the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition next week, on Pennsylvania Day, which is fixed for Wednesday, Oct. 5, are proceeding at Omaha on a scale of great liberality and all who shall avail themselves of this opportunity to see a most interesting exhibit of American ingenuity will enjoy a genuine good time. The Omaha fair, which is very little less notable than was the World's fair at Chicago, is improving with age. Having already cleared more than all its expenses, the management is disposed to make things hum during the exposition's concluding weeks and all who can, should go.

Learning Through Experience.

Regardless of the findings to be made by the Commission of Investigation the people of the United States have already learned many valuable lessons in consequence of the war and are preparing to apply them in legislation. Certain broad lessons are apparent to everybody; as, for example, that we need a large navy, a modernized regular army twice or thrice its present size, and reserve depots of military equipment and supplies; but there have also been a number of less conspicuous lessons which in the aggregate possess considerable value. A correspondent of the Times-Herald thus makes note of them:

"The twelve company formation for regiments was among the first. Authority to enlist a professional cook in every company was an important change. Hospital ships were supplied early in the campaign and have proved a great blessing. The army has also had a hospital train in service for some time bringing sick and wounded north. Troopships specially fitted for the transportation of soldiers will hereafter be a permanent feature of the military establishment, and if the European plan is adopted they will be turned over to the navy to be handled by naval officers at the call of the army. Smokeless powder for army and navy is coming into use as fast as it can be manufactured. The old 40-caliber Springfield rifle is doomed, and the Krag-Jorgensen or some other magazine gun will supplant it. In the navy greater dependency will be put on rapid-fire cannon. The navy was well supplied with distilling apparatus to supply pure water, and indications point to some similar device for lessening typhoid fever in army camps. The navy is likely to get a new system of rewards for its heroes. Instead of advancing a gallant officer five or ten numbers at the expense of five or ten of his fellow officers, the reward may be a medal and a permanent increase in pay. The navy department has committed itself to battle ships that shall make more than eighteen knots an hour, though it was on the point several weeks ago of letting contracts for three ships of sixteen knots, with a provision that they would be accepted if they made only fifteen knots. The naval reserves may be made a national organization, and are certain, because of the demonstration of their value, to find greater favor in the eyes of the government and the navy department."

All these things, and many others, have been taught and have been accepted as the results of experience. The experts foresaw most of them and had their advice been heeded, would have averted a lot of suffering and trouble. But the American people in matters like these will not learn wisdom in any other school. They demand to be convinced by actual test. If this war had developed no weak spots in military administration it would have lacked educational effect. Those who now complain in great measure have themselves to blame for past failure to bestow deserved thought upon military subjects.

"When this war began the clothing that the men have worn was on the back of animals. There was no ammunition, no transportation, there was nothing beyond the war department but a great rich nation burning with patriotism. Almost in a night an army was organized and equipped that paralyzed the nation with which we had to deal, and has awakened the admiration of the world. I have no apology to make for what has been done. I am willing to let the record of the campaign stand and speak for itself."—Secretary Alger at Jacksonville.

A Repetition of History.

History has a habit of repeating itself. The action of the Connecticut Democracy the other day in affirming by resolution that "the administration of President McKinley has been utterly incompetent to discharge the obligation which the management of the war imposed" and charging it with "venality in high places" recalls the plank adopted by the Democratic party in its national platform in 1864, which was as follows:

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of a war power higher than the constitution, the constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the states, or other peace means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the federal Union of all the states.

Note: That the shameful disregard of the administration to its duty in re-

spect to our fellow citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army and the sailors of our navy who are and have been in the field or on the sea under the flag of their country.

The copperheads then were, as the copperheads now are, against the government; but now, as then, the patriotism of the people will not fail when put to the test, either on the firing line or at the ballot box.

On Thursday the voters of the Dominion of Canada will say at the polls whether or not they favor the passage of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages. This question has been thoroughly discussed and the decision will attract universal attention.

The English war correspondents are now finding fault with General Kitchener because the latter did not let them publish his campaign plans in advance, but the good offices of Sylvester Scovel have not yet been invoked.

To successfully perform the responsible and serious duties of the governorship of a great commonwealth like Pennsylvania requires something more than an aptitude for interperate suspensions.

The way to get along successfully with General Blanco is to cause him to understand from the beginning that he is no longer the whole show.

The Powers are again sending ultimatums to the Sultan. But he doesn't mind. It will take some of our warships to stir him up.

It does not look as though Colonel Roosevelt will have much difficulty in again becoming a citizen of New York.

Governor Black seems to have been afflicted with a severe case of the wicked partner.

Reports indicate that the existence of the Emperor of China is decidedly feeble.

It seems about time that an expedition was sent to conquer Blanco.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.51 a. m., for Tuesday, September 27, 1898.

A child born on this day will be of the opinion that it is better not to trust a reconciled enemy with your scaling knife.

The recent warm weather has had a depressing effect on the foot ball hair industry.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, may have an ambition in the way of becoming the "greatest shown on earth."

Man should not always be judged by his writings. The artist, however, often extends to the cerebral hemisphere.

It looks discouraging for the men who attempted to corner crops of cough drops and fall overcoats.

It is possible that mysterious Billy Smith is afflicted with stage fright.

An Important Duty Before Congress.

From the Philadelphia Press. CONGRESS will have no more important subject to consider in the immediate future than that of promoting the interests of the merchant marine engaged in the foreign trade of the United States. Our forefathers had an appreciation of the great importance of this matter such as does not exist in the present generation. The first congress provided for encouraging our shipping interests, the country having suffered terribly because the British had secured a monopoly of the trade. From that time forward for half a century protection to shipping was regarded as important as protection to manufactures and other things. Foreign vessels were excluded from our coasting trade, and that absolute protection has never been withdrawn. In the fifties the British began a wholesale system of promoting their shipping by subsidies, which, under free trade influences in congress, the United States refused to follow. Then came the war and the destruction of our merchant marine in the foreign trade. The result is shown in the following figures, made up for ten-year periods:

Table with columns: Year, In foreign trade, In coasting trade. Rows for 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890.

OCCUPATIONS OF AMERICANS.

From Mines and Minerals. Interesting data about the occupations of the American people is given in the bulletin of the eleven census, recently made public. It shows that the total number of people engaged in occupations of all kinds in 1890 was 22,757,967; of the whole number of working people the fe-

males form 11.2 per cent. Divided by classes, the working people of the country are as follows: Agriculture, fisheries and mining, 8,012,336; professional, 944,332; domestic and personal services, 4,280,177; trade and transportation, 3,232,121; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 5,201,230. Considerably more than four-fifths of the entire male population of the country and over one-fourth of the entire female population are working. Over 25 per cent. of the workmen are married; over 27 per cent. single; over 3 per cent. widowed and one-quarter of 1 per cent. divorced. In manufactures and mechanics the carpenters and joiners, numbering 614,822, make up the greatest element, with dressmakers and milliners following with 496,600. There are a little over 1,000,000 merchants, clerks and salesmen, 690,833 mechanics and dealers, 3,231,557 farmers, planters and overseers, and 2,001,961 agricultural laborers, 53,532 miners, and only a little over 90,000 fishermen. Professors and teachers, aggregating 317,534, form the most numerous of the professional classes. Physicians and surgeons, 144,805; some next in number are clergymen, 88,203; government officials, 79,994; musicians, etc., 62,153; engineers and surveyors, 41,229; artists and art teachers, 32,496; journalists, 21,849; and actors, 3,728.

LITERARY NOTES.

To their Library of Useful Stories the Appletons have recently added "The Story of the Mind" by Professor J. M. Baldwin, a hand treatise which makes psychology both understandable and interesting.

John Gilmer Speed has an interesting article entitled "After the War," in the October Woman's Home Companion, anticipating the present condition, and the new point of view from which we will be regarded by ourselves and others, as a result of the Spanish-American conflict.

Mrs. Burton Harrison has recently completed a new story dealing with an interesting phase of New York society. It is entitled "The Carrellini Embrace," and is said to be in Mrs. Harrison's happiest vein. The story will be published serially in the Woman's Home Companion, beginning in January.

A convenient and reasonable publication by Laird & Lee, Chicago, is a vest pocket edition of "Practical Spanish Instruction," which with its 5,000 words and phrases, with translations and pronunciations, ought greatly to facilitate communication between English-speaking and Spanish-speaking peoples.

The Amateur Sport department in Harper's Weekly will be resumed before the end of the year, probably on the return of Mr. Caspar Whitney from the Hawaiian Islands, where he has gone on a mission for the Weekly. In the meantime special articles on timely sports will be contributed by well-known writers.

Forest Crawford's most important illustrated article on "The Hull-Home Social Settlement" to the October Woman's Home Companion. This is the first account of Hull House that has been prepared with the sanction and under the direction of its mistress, Miss Jane Addams, whose portrait accompanies the article.

Melton Crawford's most important historical novel will run through twelve numbers of the Century, beginning with November. It is entitled "Via Crucis," and is a romance of the second century. The story deals with a young English knight, and St. Bernard and Queen Eleanor enter into the narrative. The novel will be illustrated by Louis Louch.

The Fall Fashion number of Harper's Bazar will be issued on October 1. It will consist of thirty-two pages, with a cover printed in colors, and will contain the forthcoming fashions in dinner gowns, opera cloaks, tailor-made gowns, house gowns, hats and winter furs from the best available sources in Paris, London, and New York, in addition to the usual departments and literary features.

The American school at Rome has recently made a valuable contribution to the study of classical art by having executed the first casts ever made from the splendid monument of antiquity, Trajan's Triumphal Arch at Benevento. An article reproducing some of the fine photographs of these subjects, has been written by Professor Frothingham, of Princeton, and will appear in the October Century.

From the Roycroft shop at East Aurora comes another of Elbert Hubbard's triumphs on the material side of book-making, called "Hand and Brain," being a symposium of essays on socialism by William Morris, Grant Allen, George Bernard Shaw, Hendy S. Salt, Alfred Russel Wallace and Edward Carpenter, put between boards that are hinged, green, cream, and beautifully painted and initialed.

In "The Lost of Hate," Guy Boothby's latest, published by the Appletons, Dr. Nicola reappears as the concoctor of a scheme which makes the hero believe he has committed a murder and sends him to sea, to face a future, which he expects to shipwreck on an island alongside the fair feminine object of his heart's desire. Of course it is all untraveled in time for this twain to wed and be happy, but not until the reader is accorded 800 pages of excitement.

"Fortuna" by James Blanchard Clew, of the firm of Henry Clew & Co., New York, J. S. Ogilvie is an interesting and informing story of Wall street which, through the medium of fiction, explains much of the technical phraseology and business forms of modern speculation in securities. Incidentally arguments for Canadian annexation and the construction of the Nicaragua canal are presented with much force. The writer of this book does not pretend to be a master of novel composition, but his story will not be laid down by the reader until its perusal is finished.

"Lights and Shadows of Our War" with Spain" (New York: J. S. Ogilvie) is a compilation by John R. Musick of historical sketches, incidents, anecdotes and personal experiences which gives a vivid idea of soldiering. Another view of the history of the war is presented in a reproduction by the same publisher of Senkiewicz's "The Fate of a Soldier," which narrows the experiences of a Polish peasant conscripted to fight in the Franco-Prussian war. Hard as it is for the American volunteer, it is paradise compared with that depicted by the author of "Que Vadis."

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