## The Scranton Tribune

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## 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-F. W. GUNSTER Coroner-JOHN J. ROBERTS. M. D. Surveyor-GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

### LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentieth Dist .- JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House.

First District—JOHN R. FARR. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District—N. C. MACKEY. Fourth District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

#### COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me me as well as those who have given me their support. I inhall 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 custem. 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 rositions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they belong I am only fealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win

Colonel Stone is the equal of Colonel Roosevelt in ability, experience and personal integrity. Like Roosevelt he will be a governor for the whole people and will be bossed by none.

#### For the Honor of the Nation.

Congressman Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the executive committee of the Republican congressional committee offers sound and timely advice when he says: "The people should put patriotism over partisanship at the present time. The attacks upon the administration of the War department are chiefly of Democratic origin and incentive. Voters should remember that this is not the time nor the occasion for casting their ballots in a fault-finding manner, Under ordinary circumstances the people can well afford to show their spites and resentments in what we call an off year. But the intelligent voters should majority that would discredit their own government in the eyes of the civilized world. They would say to the countries of Europe that they repudiate the policy of expansion. They would cripple our Peace commissioners in Paris. They would encourage Germany and France to sustain Spain in the matter of the Philippine Islands by saying that a majority of the people of America repudiate the purpose of the government to permanently possess what was won by Dewey and his men behind the guns. The peopie who have confidence in President Meinley, no matter to what party they belong, should vote to sustain the ad-

ministration." This, in brief, is the great issue of the campaign. It is no mere politicians' bugaboo but an actual fact that uniess the administration is sustained by the election of a Republican congress Spain's hand will be strengthened at Paris and American prestige throughout the world will receive a severe shock. If at the very outset of our experiment in the trusteeship over colonial wards but under our care by a war for humanity we display inconstancy of purpose and undeserved distrust of our administrators, what can the world think but that we are a people of empty bombast and vain pre-

So far as popular dissatisfaction goes with the management of the war department, a competent tribunal is now at work gathering all the facts and no man who has evidence to present will be refused a hearing. It would certainly be most unjust to President McKinley. after he has done everything that any human could do to secure a thorough investigation of complaints touching this point, to repay his superior statesmanship as exhibited during the most difficult and trying presidency since the time of Lincoln by electing a congress to haveass and unnoy him and to aid Spain and our other enemies at home and akroad in their resistance to the American terms of peace. Think of it. Just imagine a congress dominated by Bailey of Texas, James Hamilton Lewis, of Oregon and rip snorters like of Ohio trying to selve the great probtems created by the war, and wasting the people's time, money and patience in interminable partisan wind-jamming solely for the benefit of the galleries! Every Spaniard in Spain would roar with laughter and applause,

There is just one course for patriotic American citizens to do at this time. It is to stand by the administration as firmly at the polls as the boys in blue stand by it in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. With a foreign enemy yet unconquered and gathering insolence from each new sign of American party division, away with small partisan or factional spite work and in its place but undivided patriotism.

It is suggested that Sagasta's ultimate purpose is to exact pay for the Philippines. He doubtless recells that in 1848, when our soldiers held the capital of Mexico and we could have annexed the whole Mexican confederation

small slice and then paid for it. Rather than appear hoggish it is possible that our commissioners at Paris will consent to give Spain a monetary consideration with a view to erasing some of her animosity; but it is more than she has any moral right to expect, much less demand.

Harper's Weekly regretfully predicts that Quay will win and explains it by showing that the feather headed opposition lacks both political skill and public confidence. The Weekly's regret will not be largely shared among genuine Pennsylvania Republicans, who know that Quay, with all his faults, is the most influential and successful senator that the commonwealth has ever had.

#### A Significant Deliverance.

This plank in the New York Republican platform was written by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, one day after he had resigned as minister to Spain; approved by the leaders of the party both at Saratoga and, there is reason to believe, at Washington; and then adopted unanimously as the Republican creed of the most influential state in the Union:

We have abiding confidence that the president will conclude a peace upon terms that will satisfy the conscience, the judgment, and the high purpose of the American people. We realize that when the necessities of war compelled our ration to destroy Spanish authority in the Antilics and in the Philippines, we assumed solemn duties and obligations, alike to the people of the islands we con-quered and to the civilized world. We cannot turn these islands back to Spain. We cannot leave them, unarmed for de-fense and untried in statecraft, to the horrors of domestic strife, or to parti-tion among European powers. We have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone there the liberty, the humanity, and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever

This resolution is capable of two constructions, one of which is hardly tenable. The untenable construction is that we can give these islands or some of them over to a single European power, Spain excepted, upon condition that that power will safeguard liberty, humanity and civilization according to the American standard. We cannot their approval and my experience has taught me that that can test be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of pledged against it. We cannot consistently give away nor are we likely to sell Porto Rico, because its inhabitants want our rule and moreover we need it for its productive and strategic value. There is but one European power which could take the Philippines off our hands and give to them satisfactory government, and that power-England-doesn't want them nor is it likely if she did that we could make the transfer without involving both

> ourselves and England in a war. The other construction is that w shall administer the affairs of these islands until the inhabitants thereof are able to go alone. In the case of Cuba this may be within a few years; in the case of the other islands it may be many years hence, possibly never. But in any event the responsibility for the present is upon the American government and people and they must rise to meet it manfully and without shirk-

at present leave to their representa- should be judged by the operations of tives in congress the work of righting the Bellevue "dead line" gang, our little surprise if six years hence Roosealleged wrongs. If the people should good citizens would doubtless be indignant. Yet this seems to be about the way opinions of the Philippine insurgents have been formed.

## From the Filipinos' Standpoint.

Epon reaching Washington Felipe Agoneillo, the envoy of Aguinaldo made a statement of the purposes of the Philippine insurgents which, for candor, moderation and the ability shown in the arguments presented deserves to be attentively considered. Explaining first that his purpose in oming to the United States was to secure permission from President Mc-Kinley to lay before the Paris commission, officially or unofficially, it mattered little which, the views and the claims of the inhabitants of the islands whose destinies that commission is to decide, he next drew a clever comparison between the Cubans and the Filipinos as equal victims of Spanish oppression, saying on this point:

formed an erroneous idea of the Philip-sine islands and their people. Prior to pine islands and their people. Prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war the American people knew little or nothing of us or our islands, despite the fact that our territory is larger than many of your states combined, and few Americans have ever paid us a visit. You were led to believe that we were a say age or barbarous race, half civilized, but with the arrival of your army and your mayy a new impression must have been formed by these who have had an oppor unity to acquaint themselves with us. We have nine millions of people on our islands, and all of them true and pat-riotic to the cause of their country and desirous for independence. You have heard little of us, and the American peo ple know nothing of our struggles and trials which we have endured under the rule of Spain, and our many efforts, futile and unsuccessful, to throw off the galling yoke of that country, whose colu-nial government has been the worst, the most heartless, crue! and unsympathetic of any in the history of the world. You Americans know of Cuba, for that unhappy island is at your very doors; there have been many of your people who have visited the island and seen and heard the stories of the unhappy lot of the Cubans under Spanish rule. Cubans have come to this country and told you of their sufferings, but the Filipinos have never be fore been heard.

Do not mistake me in what I say. I am

Jerry Simpson, of Kansas and Lentz with Cuba from the first, and I do not of Ohio trying to selve the great prob- wish to belittle the struggle of her people for independence, but they have not been alone. We are off in a corner of the world, where civilization, progress and advancement have in a large measure lingered, and the chief reason why the cilipinos have made no great progress is the fact that we have always been sub-jected to Spanish rule. Yet we are a civi-lized people, and anxious to advance, With an opportunity afforded us by in-dependence we can in a few years reach the standard which has been attained by Japan since she opened her ports and be-gan to transact business with the world. Our trade has almost entirely been with Spain, which, being backward, has made us more \$2. Spain has always from the very beginning of her history been a country of oppression, not only to her possessions, but to her own people, and the people of the Philippines have suffered and endured for years what Cuba has suffered and endured, and yet the outside world has heard little of our troubles uptil

roubles until new.

by right of conquest, we took only a obeyed the rules of civilized warfare, and he refers for confirmation to the official reports of both Admiral Dewey and the American military officers a Manila. Then he comes directly to the point in these words:

> We first of all desire absolute inde-pendence. If the United States is unwill-ing to accord us that from the first, then the next thing which would meet with favor by our people would be the estab-lishment of a protectorate by the t mited States, and third to become a colonial possession of this country. One thing is certain and that is that the United States cannot justly ask us to lay down our arms and accept any terms of peace un-til we are absolutely assured by America that our islands will never be given back to the control of Spain, and will never more be a colonial possession of that country which has through long ages op-pressed and misroled us. That point guaranteed to us, we will willingly lay down our arms, and accept what the American government believes in justice and right we should be accorded. Should progress and advancement. We have implicit confidence that we will be awarded our rights and just deserts at the hands of the American people, and in fact our fate is in their hands, but should they finally decree that we must revert to the rule of Spain, we will continue our strug-gle, as Cuba has done, to the death, and until every Philippine has been extermin-ated by the ravages of war. Never will we return to the rule of Spain; we preter annihilation first.

In every particular save one we consider that this presentation of the Filipino point of view is accurate, truthful and worthy of profound American sympathy and respect. It is not clear that Senor Agoncillo is corroborated by facts when he asserts that the leadership of Aguinaldo is representative of the whole population of the Philippine archipelago; there is good authority for contradicting this assertion. Concerning this point the president and the American peace commissioners must be guided rather by Dew ey, Merritt and other unbiassed American witnesses than by Aguinaido or any of his personal supporters. Yet it is a matter which does not affect the main question before the Paris commission. That question is whether Spain shall or shall not retain sovereignty over

the Philippines, Senor Agoncillo's statement as to Spanish oppression. supported as it is by the uniform testimony of all other witnesses, affords decisive reasons why Spain, in any event, should get out.

That much decided-and we take it that the administration has already reached this conclusion-the matter of providing a substitute government will arise. On this point Senor Agoncillo's declaration that the Filipinos will villingly lay down their arms and acept what the American government elieves in justice and right they hould be accorded is most satisfactory. It shows that the intelligent element of the native population of the Philippine archipelago merits the humane aid which this country has gone to great expense and trouble to bestow,

General Wheeler has telegraphed to Colone! Roosevelt: "I told you so." He refers to a prediction made while coming from Cuba that Roosevelt would be nominated for governor and afterward for president. The latter If the morals of the city of Scranton half of the general's prediction remains to be verified: but it would occasion velt should resume his residence in

> Professor Proctor asserts that 100, 900,000 people lived and died in America before Columbus discovered the country. As the public is too busy with the army investigation the peace commission, and the new Scranton bicycle ordinance to look the matter up, the professor will no doubt be allowed to have his own way in this matter.

Tammany's nomination of Brother Van Wyck for governor is probably meant as a gentle hint to Mayor Van Wyck's expert ballot crooks to do their duty. In that light it is shrewd polities of a low grade, but this is not going to be Croker's year.

The Democrats are at odds on a forign policy as they have no leader that they can trust to handle the ticklish question. From present appearances the hosts of Democracy will be obliged I am afraid that many Americans have to rally again this season to the cry of general calamity and 16 to 1.

> Scandal peddling never yet helped the cause it aimed to help or seriously hurt its would-be victim. Swallow and allies will appreciate this fact on the night of Nov. 8.

The last Democratic national platform seems to be one that a majority of eastern Democrats are most anxious to forget.

Mere abuse in politics is a thin resource. If it is all Wanamaker and Swallow have to go on, they won't go

The sketch artists thus far seem to have been the only ones to inflict real punishment on Candidate Roosevelt.

Wharton Barker's friends occasionally arise to remark that he is still

There are no Wanamakers in the Republican party in New York.

From the Olyphant Record.

FOR CONGRESS.

The Democrats of the Eleventh con-green and district have at length secured a man to run for congress. It was a difficult task to secure a man to run, and the reason was because of the standing of the Republican nominee. The Democrats find no objection with Hon. William Connell, and the rank and file of that party would willing rest in peace if the leaders had not nominated a candidate. The Democratic nominee is a gentleman many excellent qualities, but so is Mr. Connell, and to his many good quali-Connell, and to his many good quali-ties is added, that he is a man tested and tried and not found wanting. He is a gentleman pretty well known in the higher circles of political influence by this time, and if Lackawanna county hopes to secure a bearing at Washington, it can only do so through a representative who has influence, experience and power, are such a man is Hon. William Connell the present incumbent. For these rea sons, the electors of the Eleventh con-gressional district are going to return Senor Agonello asserts that in every dealing with the Americans Aquinaldo has been open, honest and grateful; that the insurgents under him have

## How Other Nations

O MUCH interest is felt in the col-onial experiences of other coun-tries, and especially when they relate to experiments in tropical regions, that the following report on the German colonies in Africa by the secretary of the British embassy at Berlin, which has just been received by the treasury bureau of statistics, is es-pecially timely. The German colonies in Africa are located from three to twelve degrees north and south from the equator the climatic conditions and products thus being sufficiently similar to those of Porte Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippine, to lend especial interest to experiments now in progress under the direction of the German government as detailed in the report, as follows:

"The number of resident Europeans in German Africa in January, 1897, was 3.913 and right we should be accorded. Should all of these three propositions which I have named fail, we would prefer to become a possession of Great Britain if not of the United States. We want to become associated and connected even if we have our independence with a nation of the Grman possessions in Africa is given as \$29.548 square miles. The expense our independence with a nation of the Grman possessions in Africa is given as \$29.548 square miles. The expense of the home government was estimated to the home government was even in the home government was even in the home government was estimated to the home government was estimated pense to the home government was esti-mated for 1898-99 at 461,000 pounds sterling, and 17,000 pounds sterling deficit, carried over from 1895-96. This is an increase of 59,000 pounds sterling over the state subsidy granted last year. East Africa re-ceives 26,000 pounds sterling less, and Southwest Africa 80,000 pounds sterling more than in the last colonial budget mainly owing to the grants for the Swa-kop railway, the improvement of Swa-sop harbor and the increased expense of th

"It will be seen from a comparison of he area and the European population that as yet the colonies are, like those of all other nations, in the same latitudes, plantation and not settlement colonies. In this respect the year 1897 is of good augury for the future of the colonics.
From every quarter comes evidence of
the remarkable progress of the plantations in Togoland, the Cameroons and
East Africa. In East Africa there are at present 29 plantations, with a capital of 700,000 pounds sterling. In the Cameroons there are 10 and in Togoland six plantations. The success of these undertakings, which, judging by the frequent foundation of new companies, appears to be assured, is due chiefly to the govern-ment experimental gardens which are conducted by trained officials under in structions from the central botanical sta-tion in Berlin. From these stations seed lings are supplied to European planters and to native chiefs. There is every rea-son to suppose that the products of the colonies, especially coffee, cocoanuts and cacao, and also possibly indian rubber will rapidly increase.

"As to another and more important still to the colonial question—the possibility of establishing settlements of German farmers—the answer is not as yet so dedisively in the affirmative. roved that in one district of East Africa -West Usambara—some 300 or 469 European families could support themselve by farming, in a healthy and temperate climate, and under conditions not unlike those existing in Germany. In addition to this district there is a large territory, Unche, in East Africa, northeast of Lake Nyassa, where, in the opinion of the governor, it will be possible to establish large agricultural settlements of European farmers. In Southwest Africa the south-ern district is extremely dry: but water storage has been tried with success, and where facilities exist for constructing lams, there is little doubt that there, as n Western Canada, it will be found profit able to grow wheat, or at any rate past ure. In the central district a company i n formation with the object of estab-ishing a considerable colony of German farmers round an artificial take. The government is paying great attention to the land question, and it is evident tha confidence is felt that at least some agri cultural colonies will be established be-fore long. More than 100 European farmers are already settled in the colony. Th reat want is of European women, as t lways the case in similar stages of colon ial development. The climate cannot be ural point of view-the rainfall of Wind hock last year having been over twent; inches. It is, however, subject to grea variations

"The relations of the governments with the natives have been on the whole good Two difficult campaigns, one in the south-west of East Africa, the other in the north of Southwest Africa, were success fully concluded. The labor question ap-pears to be solved in East Africa, where tribes have been found willing and able to work. The same may be said of the Cameroons, but in Togoland it appear that the demand is not fully met. The government has issued severe restriction on the employment of labor with a view to protect the natives from abuses. In the Cameroons it has steadily set its face against forced labor, and it appears with success—as the natives now seem to com in for employment of their own accord.

"The statistics of trade in the African colonies are as follows: Total imports, 1,111,000 pounds sterling; total exports, 47,718 pounds sterling. Of this 42 per cent. is with Germany, Great Britain and he possessions have a large share in the trade of the German colonies. Almost all of the exports of Southwest Africa went came from British territory. Nearly nati the goods imported into East Africa came from India, and the greater part of the exports went to Zanzibar for trans-ship ment. It will be seen by an examination of the figures that the German colonies are still in the condition of an investment which is not yet paying full interest. This is due to the large sums now being expended on the plantations in which the trees have not yet begun to bear. It will be necessary to wait some years before a final judgment is possible as to the success of the experiment.

"From the general point of view, per-haps the most important tact recorded in this report is the examination by Dr. Koch into the nature of tropical malaria, It is malaria and not the heat which makes Africa so dangerous a place of residence, and so hard for Europeans to develop. But from Dr. Koch's report (which Dr. Ross' investigations appear to corroborate), it would seem that there is a fair prospect of discovering some means of procuring permanent immunity. It would appear that by the simple expedient of using mosquito nets a Euro-pean traveler could be safely passed through the dangerous fever belt till he reached the highlands, where fever cannot be acquired, although it may and does frequently recur. This fact would be of immense importance in the colonization question. Another important ob-servation, if confirmed, is that black water is simply due to quinine poisoning, and that quinine should only be adminis-tered at certain stages of malarial fever, to be determined by the temperature."

## AN EFFECTIVE APPEAL.

From the New York Sun. The Republican party in this campaign will appeal to the common sense of the people as it appealed two years ugo, and its appeal will be the more convincing because it will also represent the national appration and the national foresight that ould improve the splendid and manifold opportunities to extend and magnify our trade and commerce and our national power and correquence which complete and glorious victory in war has brought

## OUR INVISIBLE SHIPS.

From the New York Mail and Express. All in all, jut 1,72 ships passed throun the Suez canal last year, of which 1,195 were British. How many, do you supose, were American? Only four, and no more -only four! It is time for the American marchant marine to get into the water and begin to do business.

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