

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 4, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor—J. P. S. JOHNS. Secretary of Internal Affairs—L. L. LATTI. Judges of Superior Court—W. W. PORTER, W. D. PORTER.

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 SCHUEER, 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.

Democratic criticism of Republican war management recalls what a horrible blotch the Democrats made when they last tried to manage things on a peace basis.

Concerning Heroes.

Theodore Roosevelt is not the only American now actively engaged in politics whose record contains much to stir the hearts of his patriotic countrymen.

We have a man in Pennsylvania whose military career, whose magnificent statesmanship, wonderful sagacity and matchless executive ability would go far to create as intense an enthusiasm as is felt for the gallant leader of the Rough Riders if prejudice were laid aside.

We are a volatile people, quick to toss our hats in the air and cheer the hero of the hour—quick to forget him on the morrow, and to hasten in search of a new idol. We put our hero on a pedestal for a day and say to him "Take care now. That's a slippery spot. If you can't keep on posing just as you are; if you can't fasten the gaze of all men upon you by a continuous performance, or if you do any thing that offends somebody, down you come."

Then some other man steps along who knows a new trick or two, or perhaps he says to us: "That hero of yours is no hero. What if he did risk his life for your homes? What if he did, by his mastery of men and affairs, save the nation at a perilous time? What if he has given you a political prestige unexampled in your history? I could do a great deal better if I had the chance. He's a poor sort of a hero. You ought to know the things I've heard about him!"

Oddly enough, the new man can always find listeners among us, even if we have been benefited by the hero of the day before and is not long before we clamor for a change, and the man who has been very secure in his footing on the pedestal of our fancy is ordered down by the mob, for after all it is only a mob which will forget its one-time benefactor.

The Pennsylvanian who deserves a lofty pedestal in the pride of not only the Republicans in this state, but in the honor and respect of all patriotic citizens, is Senator Quay. The chief attention just now expended on him is not only undeserved criticism but the most malignant slander. Villification, the fury of which is almost unparalleled in history, is attacking one who perhaps has done more than any other living man in the commonwealth to make this the great state it is. Have the people of Pennsylvania forgotten certain passages in the record of Matthew Stanley Quay, upon which Swallow, Wanamaker, Jenks & Co. are oppressively reticent? If they have, a few extracts reprinted in another column from an article in yesterday's Philadelphia Inquirer may refresh their memory.

American women certainly can command considerable attention on both sides of the globe. Dr. Nancy Guilford and Mrs. Botkin are the stars at present.

Chinese Veneration.

The emperor of China may have committed suicide. It is doubtful. Possibly he has been experimented on by a native doctor who like all of his profession even to this day believes in empirical practice and holds that there are excellent tonic virtues in such pleasant medicines as dried red-spotted lizards, silk worm moths, tortoise shells and black dog's flesh, particularly in elephant's skin as a great antidote for poison. These, with many other remedies, too horrible in some cases to mention, are sanctioned by the medical board of Peking. A favorite "cure" for rheumatism or dyspepsia is to thrust a needle, sometimes heated, sometimes cold, into the affected parts. The disadvantage of this system of surgery particularly in the latter disease may be imagined. Perhaps the

recent emperor may have undergone this treatment. At any rate he is a horrible example of the results of petticoat government.

The devotion of the Chinese to ancestry is remarkable, but it does not seem to work in the obverse fashion. There is no special respect shown to posterity or to those standing in the relationship of nephew if one is to judge by the example of the dowager empress of the present time.

There can be no discounting the fact that Chinese justice, as regards duty to parents, is thorough. A gentleman who has spent much time in travel relates an instance of the punishment of an unfilial son which certainly leaves nothing to be desired as to completeness.

The man had killed his father in a fit of rage while at work in the field. The crime shocked the entire district. The murderer was beheaded after being tortured. Then his mother was beheaded for having such a bad son. Next his brother was killed. Then his teacher was brought up and strangled for not giving better instructions. Then the nearest neighbors on each side of the murderer's home were destroyed. His house was burned and not satisfied with this, the order was given that the soil on the premises to the depth of several inches should be removed. Finally the sheriff of the district was banished to a far province for having allowed such a crime to take place under his jurisdiction.

The veneration for rulers, parents and elder members of the family has as much to do with the present crisis in China as has the shrewd political genius of the bad old woman who is ruling affairs with such a high hand.

Philadelphia's school system is in a bad way. There is a clamorous appeal for more buildings for the 8,000 children unable to find room, while an epidemic of diphtheria seems to be depleting the attendance of those fortunate enough to gain admission.

The Rough Riders.

If Candidate Roosevelt needs any campaign documents he should exploit Jacob Riis' article in the October Outlook on The Rough Riders. It is a marvelous tribute to a brave man and his followers who loved him almost to idolatry. No patriotic American can read the romantic tale of Teddy and his men without strong emotion. The brief history of this strange aggregation of material for war is one that will bear enlarging upon extensively and Mr. Riis' chapter deserves a prominent place treating as it does the regiment from many sides and giving glimpses not only of its famous leader, but of others, for instance Chaplain Brown who defended his western boys in the somewhat startling statement "Why when a man chokes at cards he ought to be shot!" and the other preacher who, when shrapnel was flying about his head, serenely went on breaking bread for coffee with the butt of his revolver; the full blooded Pawnee Indian who suddenly emitted an "ungodly war whoop while going up San Juan hill that must have scared the Spaniards more than the charge." The Jew, recommended by his colonel for promotion for bravery, to the colored soldier, wounded and bleeding to death, but by whom waited a Rough Rider with his finger on the artery, when his own heart was breaking with longings to fly on to the battle then in progress. "He done that to me" said the dark-skinned trooper. "He did, and stayed by me an hour and a half, and me only a nigger!"

It is a story for the people of the present to read when they grow pessimistic about the future of this country and for the boys of future generations to pore over with pride and enthusiasm.

An exchange announces with gravity that "Roosevelt was not Platt's man." Certainly not. In this case Platt seems to have been Roosevelt's man.

Religion on the Wane.

Rev. Dr. De Costa, of the church of St. John the Evangelist in New York, declares that religion is dying out and that sectarianism is the cause of its decline. He asserts that, morally, denominationalism has not saved the people and that Christianity is ignored by the masses. What we need, he says, is a combination of existing bodies animated with one thought, and one spirit. The reverend gentleman seems to forget that, up to date, people have not been actuated by one spirit and one thought, because they are so variously constructed, morally and mentally, that one road to heaven is not the acme of their desires. It is not at all probable that the time will arrive before the actual millennium when they will agree upon the particular road that should be taken to the other country. The fences between the sects are lower than they ever have been since denominations existed and there is a better understanding of each other, but the great Protestant denunciation of the world to which Dr. De Costa refers, are not losing ground and there are few Christians pessimistic enough to accept his gloomy view of the present day religion.

General Shafter claims that the attacks of the "yellow press" upon himself and the administration are "simply outrageous," and intimates that they have been prompted by spite. It is presumed that Shafter's conclusion to notice newspaper criticism may have been prompted by the success of General Wood at Santiago, who has thus far conducted affairs to the entire satisfaction of "yellow" journals.

Mrs. Elizabeth White, of Cincinnati, an octogenarian with a history. She has shaken hands with all the presidents of the United States from General Jackson down, and also placed the laurel wreath on the brow of Lafayette when the French general visited America the last time. Mrs. White is now awaiting an opportunity to kiss Hobson.

This is a great state. The Mormons are holding a convention in Chambersburg and assert that they are receiving large accessions to their faith. Swallow is addressing meetings in various places assuring the people that he will be elected. Jenks declares in

another quarter that the Democrats will waste votes on Swallow as he hasn't any show. While Mr. Wanamaker somewhere else insists that to defeat Colonel Stone does not mean to defeat the Republican party in this state. Somebody is mistaken.

When the Citizens' union was organized in New York city its expressed intention was to confine its activities wholly to municipal affairs; but swelling ambition now tempts it to pastures larger and it proposes to nominate an Independent state ticket. We dare say the Wanamaker malcontents in this state who now advocate fusion in spots will eventually follow the same example and set up as a separate and distinct political party. That is the only way in which its leaders can gratify their passion to lead.

The excursion to Camp Meade, for which arrangements are being made, will probably be the only opportunity that our citizens will have to visit the members of the Thirteenth regiment prior to the departure of the boys for Cuba. The profits of the trip on Saturday next will be devoted to regimental supplies, and it is probable that a large number of our citizens will embrace this chance to enjoy a pleasurable outing and assist in a noble work at the same time.

Today the last scene in the drama of Dr. John Hall's career will be enacted as the body of the great divine of Presbyterianism is laid away in Woodland cemetery. The religious world is poorer for his leaving it, and there are probably few preachers living who will close their ministry bequeathing such a legacy to the church as has this man of God.

The 2,000 cases of fever reported in the Klondike show that the disease is not climatic. Whether at the equator or the poles, a diet of bacon and disregard of sanitary laws invariably are followed by serious results.

An honest count in New York would undoubtedly show an overwhelming Republican majority. It remains to be made certain that Tammany cannot prevent an honest count.

China appears to be the reverse example of the benefits of home rule.

The Position of Col. Roosevelt.

From the Washington Star.

EVERY one who knows Roosevelt wonders what the result will be of Platt after the fight in New York has been won. It is not at all certain that in adopting Roosevelt as the machine candidate for governor of New York Platt will be able to use him for machine purposes. Platt would probably not have had Roosevelt nominated if he could well have helped himself. The Rough Rider is very independent, and has some decided notions of reform which he has the courage to put into practical application. The designation of "Platt's man" will not fit on him. Roosevelt is much at home when he gets in the saddle, and he probably will not let Platt lead the horse.

Some people are speculating as to whether the nomination of Roosevelt does not mark the decline of the power of Platt. In some respects Platt is a much more clever leader than Mr. Quay, who is making a fight to retain his power in Pennsylvania. Platt is clever enough sometimes to accept what he cannot overthrow, and in doing what he must try to make it appear that he will do it. Roosevelt was nominated as Platt's candidate, but it is safe enough to say that he will not be Platt's governor if he is elected.

He is an extraordinary character. His career as police commissioner of New York made Platt's back teeth chatter. He is the sort of man who has always given a shock to Platt's nervous system. Feeding the machine with him is like putting a file into a sausage grinder. There is a sort of humor in his pervasiveness when he is put in a place where he is expected to serve some selfish interest, the sort of humor that is suggested by the thought of a hungry man trying to eat hardtack without any teeth, is what was witnessed daily here when he was civil service commissioner and members of his own party were trying to get past him some ingenious scheme for the evasion of the law that limited their pay.

Even the president himself was once suspected of being a victim of this quaint humor. He gave Harrison many uneasy moments while trifling with the delicate sensibilities who wanted "little things done for the good of the party," not that the president was lacking in sympathy with civil service reform, but on account of the peculiar delight Roosevelt used to take in rubbing the reform in just on the tenderest spots of the party cuticle.

It seems strange for such a man to be selected as Platt's candidate for anything. It is not less paradoxical to see men who during the past two sessions of this congress were restrained with very great difficulty from enacting anti-civil service reform laws and who never lost an opportunity to denounce the civil service law now throwing up their hats for the man who, above all others, is the champion of the civil service reform principle and has done more than any other man to irritate, embarrass and anger the men who "would like a little patronage for the party's sake." It is being asked, what chance is there with such a man for those workers in New York who would make profit out of politics; what bond of sympathy can there be between him and Platt? It would not be at all consistent with his disposition for Roosevelt to do anything that Platt would want him to do after he becomes governor of New York, and he can be depended on to be strictly independent.

In the approach of the war with Spain Roosevelt scented the battle long before the president or any member of his cabinet could be brought to believe that war was inevitable. The first official war preparations were made by him far in advance of the administration's expectation of war. Three months or more before the war Roosevelt, who had earnestly been working to end that for a long while, succeeded in having shipped to Dewey a large amount of ammunition and supplies. These shipments were in excess of the needs in time of peace, and the assistant secretary had a great deal of trouble about having them sent. He was allowed to have his way, and it was largely to get rid of his impurities and to avoid the difficulty of combat-

ing his arguments of precaution that the shipments were made. But for these supplies having been sent so far in advance of the known need Dewey's victory would have been impossible. To Roosevelt's efforts is largely due the efficiency of the gunnery in our navy. Through his efforts the system of promotion among the "Jackies" was changed so as to make the only road to advancement through proficiency in gunnery. Before that a far might get to be chief gunner or yeoman or get any of the advancements that tars expect through being efficient as a carpenter or from good general service, and no rewards were attached to efficiency in gunnery. The result of the change was that all the sailors sought to perfect themselves in gunnery. To facilitate this he gave orders to use ammunition freely for practice. This was a great extravagance which the department had not before indulged in, and there was a great deal of doubt and hesitation in the minds of many. When an appropriation much larger than usual for ammunition was asked for members of the naval committee asked what it meant and what had become of all the ammunition bought with the last year's appropriation. The official to whom these questions were put referred the committee to Roosevelt. Roosevelt was called before the committee and was asked how it was that so much ammunition had been used when there was no war and no possible use for it. Evidently some wise representative thought he had struck a leak.

Roosevelt informed the committee that the ammunition had been shot off—thrown away—in practice, and that as a result he had the best gunners of any navy in the world.

The change is so complete now that who will want to ask what became of that powder. If our gunners on shipboard want powder for practice they may have it for the asking.

A LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

From the Times-Herald. The unexpected call to send soldiers to Santiago found the government with no suitable transports for troops, and to this fact was largely due the horrors of the returning ships loaded with sick and wounded. The maintenance of garisons in distant islands makes it necessary for the government in the future to have regularly equipped troopships instead of hastily picked up merchantmen and cattle freight boats, as early in the war.

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