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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 17, 1898.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

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

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 I ist .- JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House.

FORT DISTRICT-JOHN R. FARR Scoond 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 shall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abases have undoubtedly grown up in the legislature which are neither the fault of one purty nor the other, but tather the growth of custom. Unaccessary investigations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be any care and purthe state. It will be not 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 Penesylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have hold with God's bein to discharge my whole dury. The their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can lest be done by modest, daily discharge of

American blood shed in recent battles will not be shamed by copperheadism at the November polis.

Hastings Answers Swallow.

The attention of every honest citzen of Pennsylvania will be commanded by the remarkable speech of Governor Hastings made at Philadelphia on Saturday evening and reported substantially in full in this issue of The Tribune. This speech is the most comprehensive and specific answer which has been made during the campaign to the various charges which have been brought in certain quarters against the integrity of the present state administration and each fair-minded voter who has listened to these accusations will be glad to give coual consideration to the defense,

With regard to the specifications of erime and culpability produced by Dr. anything but takes them un senarately and shows in each instance just how false they are. Comparision of accusation with the fact is fatal to Dr. Swallow's case. The governor makes clear that the Prohibition candidate for governor, instead of taking his alleged evidence of asserted official malfeasance to the district attorney of Dauphin county, where both morally and legally it first belongs, has deliberately stated through the press and on the platform what be must have known at the time and canrot fail to see now were untruths, absolutely at variance with the recorded facts, apparently for the sole purpose of accumulating personal political capital. Not only is each charge exploded utterly, but the further fact is made manifest that at the very time that Dr. Swallow has been proclaiming criminal extravagance in the purchase of state supplies he has been charging in the book store over which be presides from 1t to 300 per cent, more for many of these supplies than the state now pays under the administration which he so viciously attacks. We leave it to Dr. Swallow's own supporters to decide whether the governor's meeting of the issues raised by the "fighting parson" is not manly,

straightforward and complete. While defending from undeserved aspersion, as any man of honor must, the official character of the executive and of those in office responsible to him, Governor Hastings makes no apology for Republicans who by betrayal of their trust bring shame upon the party. Hesays he would not himself vote, much less ask his fellow-citizens to vote, for a smirched legislator and in this attitude he is in line with the best Republican sentiment. But he also draws attention to the fact that the Republican party is abundantly able to do its own house-cleaning and is not in need of a Democratic receivership. The speech throughout is characters ized by candor, courage and manliness and it deserves to be read by every Pennsylvanian.

France, like Spain, needs less "honor" and more horse sense.

The Overshadowing Duty.

"The people have borne the additional taxation made necessary by the war with the same degree of patriotism that characterized the soldier who enlisted to fight the country's battle. We have not only prospered in every material pany has kept rigidly to its old-time sense, but we have established a sentiment of good feeling and a spirit of brotherhood such as the nation has not enjoyed since the earlier years of its history. Not since the beginning of the agitation of the question of slavery has there been such a common bond eral pusiness conditions have been dein name and purpose; such genuine af- pressed, has recently had to increase fection, such a unity of the sections, such obliteration of party and geo- utilize a surplus fund which had begraphical divisions. National pride has been again enthroned, national patriotism has been restored, the national union cemented closer and stronger, the roads using Pullman cars to jointly aplove for the old flag enshrined in all | peal to the Pullman company to order hearts. North and South have mingled a reduction in its fares is readily aptheir best blood in a common cause and preciable. As the matter stands the today rejoice in a common victory.

with zealous and sacred care, and, the Scranton tribune while awaiting the settlements of the cidedly independent; nevertheless it is war and meeting the problems which give to the nation its widest influence to which the war has assigned it. Let voice intrude to embarfass us in the solution of the mighty problems, which involve such vast consequences to ourselves and our posterity. Let us remember that God bestows upon no nation supreme opportunity which is not ready to respond to the call of supreme duty."-President McKinley at St.

Governor Hastings does not believe that it is necessary to kill the Republican patient in order to secure a few minor allments, and the common sense of the state will agree with him.

Moral Incentives.

There are some Cubans far-sighted enough not to expect miracles the minute the flag of Spain is lowered at Havana. One of these, a member of the famous New York Junta, F. G. Pierra, writing to the Chicago Record from Havana, holds that the political aspects of the immediate future of that island are of vastly smaller moment than questions of popular education and employment. He recognizes that a community is likely to have under almost any system just about as good government as its average intelligence and morality will call for and sustain hence his chief concern is as to how the next generation of his countrymer shall be educated

"We need," says be, "to engage som experienced educator who will comhere not for the salary alone, but with the same spirit that American troops came recently to Santiago, take the raw conditions here and evolve a commov-school system for the future ages. Leave behind the mistakes. Take the best features of all the state systems of the United States and plant them here. Then, when the common schools help, to discharge my whole duty. The proper are greater than the parties to like Hampton and Tuskegee—industrial, scholastic, Christian, We trial. scholastic, Christian, We what also such schools as the various religious bodies have in the south. Will the United States help us to have them? Where are the moral forces that sent American ships of war to our coasts? This line of thought is capable of

indefinite elaboration. Not to our government alone has the war with Spain brought new opportunities and responsibilities. The peoples over whom we have by reason of this war acquired guardianship make appeals to American philanthrophy, benevolence and Christianity entirely apart from matters of state. The spirit which sends missionaries and martyrs to remote centers of semi-barbarism and which recognizes no limits of moral responsibility narrower than those which bound the habitable portions of the globe cannot fail to take an especial interest and to put forth especial enengy in these provinces which a war for humanity has recently put under direct American trusteeship. No longer will these provinces fall within the Swallow the governor does not evade sphere of "foreign missions," respecting the propriety of which there some differences of opinion: they will hereafter be parts of our own domain. temporarily if not permanently attached to the great republic; and humanity, neighborly considerations, fair play and a sense of civic pride will unitedly prompt good Americans, individually not less than collectively to do for those new wards even more than we should feel obligated to do

for alien unfortunates under other flags. It is an axiom peculiarly true of the American character that the best that is in a man does not show until extraordinary conditions force it to the front. In the past generation the people of the United States, busied chiefly with internal problems of business development, have seemed in some degree mercenary and deficient in responsiveness to moral and spiritnal promptings. The finer clay was there, but it was not drawn to the surface. The war with Spain has put before this people new conditions and new duties; while it has opened new vistas to commecree and new incentives to business enterprise it has immeasureably enlarged and inspired the public's moral vision, calling into exercise dormant capabilities and lifting incalculably the level of the people's ideals. We should have in consequence not simply better results in politics and in government, but also appreciable improvement in individual Hortz. The appeal of Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philippines is to every American citizen: in calling him to help others it will necessarialy uplift himself.

As the president has stood by the country so should the country at the

ensuing election stand by him.

Extortionate Train Charges. In the last ten years there has been hardly an article of necessity entering into human wants which has not become cheaper in price because of laborsaving appliances and other reductions in the cost of its production. One conspicuous exception, however, must be noted in the matter of sleeping car harges. Ordinary railway fares and railway profits have declined steadily until the people of the United States all factors fairly considered, enjoy the cheapest transportation to be found in the world; but during all these years of general reduction the Pullman comschedule of charges, notwithstanding that its expenses have each year grown less for each car operated by it. The consequence is that the Pullman company, in addition to paying continuously large dividends, even when genits capital some \$18,000,000, in order to

come so large as to be burdensome. In view of these facts, the reported intention of a number of leading rail-Pullman company has in many sec-"We must guard this restored Union | tions practically a monopoly of the candidate declines to meet the issue in

not so far removed from competition will follow, we must stand as one man, or from legislation that it can afford not in the spirit of purty, but united in to be extortionate. A number of raila common effort for that which will roads have already fought it successfully. And without reference to this in its sphere of activity and usefulness aspect of the case, it ought to be clear to the management of this company nothing distract us; let no discordant that a reasonable reduction in its prices would not be likely in the least to diminish its revenues or its net profits. Where one traveler is now willing to pay, say, \$2.50 for a berth for one night in a sleeping car, two travelers could soon be secured as patrons at a charge of \$1.50 or \$2.

No business law is better established than that many sales with small margins are preferable to only a few sales with large margins. The whole tendency of business is in this direction. Railroads have been forced to recognize the fact in their ordinary fares, and it is in every respect just that charges for sleeping car privileges should come down in proportion. This is not a matter concerning the Pullman corporation alone; it concerns directly every man who travels. The interest of the public demands that Pullman overcharging should cease.

Here is a chunk of solid truth from the New York Sun: "Every European enemy or rival of this country, with Spain of course at the front, is praying that the next congress of the American Union shall be Democratic.

GOVERNOR HASTINGS ANSWERS SWALLOW

Concluded from Page 1.

the attorney general to institute proceedings of this character.
I do not know who his attorney is or where he gets his advice. The attor-ncy general has, however, addressed to a communication on the subject, which I will now read to you. It is as

"Office of the Attorney General, Harrisburg, Oct. 10, 1898. Daniel H. Hastings, governor: commonwealth that sundry public of-ficials have been guilty of wrongdoing, and that under the law the attorney mit that there is not only no such duty imposed upon the attorney general in his official capacity, but that it is the right of any citizen, having knowledge of the facts, to make information before any alderman or justice of the peace in the commonwealth, cause a warrant to be issued, and the person charged with the offense duly tried. charged with the offense duly tried, whether he be a public official or a pri-vate individual.

"The same candidate for governor has n repeated occasions stated to his audiences that he has called upon the attorney general to institute proceedngs of this character. I believe it to be due to you and to the public, as well as to myself, to say that the candidate referred to has never, directly or in-directly, mentioned the subject to me, and, of course, has furnished not a syllable of evidence to sustain any charge that he has made; nor has he, in any of his public utterances, shown that he possessed any evidence that would be admissible in any court in any civilized country in the world. "Very respectfully,

Henry C. McCormick "Attorney General." As Abraham Lincoln, in speaking of candidate, once said: a man, this is a ver good man for the people to like." man for them to vote for.

CONCERNING JENKS The plan of campaign under the eadership of Mr. Jenks, the distinguished candidate of the Democratic party, is both ingenious and delusive. Its daily cry is that there is nothing but "State Issues" involved. There is a daily presentation of a large array of reckless extravagance which nothing will halt excepting the success of the Democratic party at the polls.

This hostility of the distinguished Democratic candidate to the Republication of the polybering they have been. can party is not new. It did not begin

with his nomination for governor. has not been in sympathy with the Reneeded sympathy and support in the great struggle to keep one flag above a united country, he did not have that effervescing sympathy from the Demo-cratle candidate which his memory is

Prudent bankers do not go out of aving today.

Jenks is now so busy pointing one reads his glowing tributes to the doctrine of free silver, his terrific tirades against the Republican party for its championship of the gold stand-ard: and his phillippics against the members of his own party who separated themseives from him and his free silver faction and aided in the election of President McKinley; when we read, now, in cold type, his fervid denunciations, philosophic deductions and impassioned appears to the cold type of type of the cold type of type of type of type of type of type of ty passioned appeals to the voters of the state of Indiana two years ago for the free silver candidate for governor, we are tempted to wonder why he doesn't bring to bear his admitted abilities both as a lawyer and orator to defeat the Republican candidates for congress in this state, every one of whom stands for American protection and favors the gold standard and opposes the free sil-

ver heresy and will vote that way when they get back to congress. ASHAMED OF HIS OPINIONS I submit it to the candid judgment of the people of this state if the Democratic candidate for governor does not occupy the position of a man who appears to be ashamed of his opinions on national questions and tries to conceal them and seeks to divert attention from them and seeks to divert attention from them by appealing to those prejudices which now exist against certain indi-vidual members of the Republican party. The Republican majority and the Republican candidates are in his way. He must get them out of his way to accomplish his ambition and the people of the state must determine for themselves whether there is sufficient cause in the present conditions to warrant thm in turning the state over to the free silver, free trade party, whose

sleeping car business and can be de- the decision of which their vote will I am amused by the tables of figures presented by himself and his fellow-orators to show the reckless extrava-gance of the present Republican ad-

ministration. I hold in my hand a newspaper containing a comparative table setting forth the expenses of the executive department of the state government for the first two years each of the administrations of Governor Beaver, Republican: Governor Pattison, Democrat, and the present administration. The table states that the cost of the executive department for the first two years of Governor Pattison's administration was \$51,058.30, and that the cost of the first two years of the present administration is \$52,800, show ing that by the reckless expenditures o money in the executive department. have spent in the two comparativy years \$841,70 more than Governor Pat have tison spent. These figures if true and believed by the people of the state, would show that I had been derelict in economy at least to the amount of \$\$1.-70 in two years, but the figure man falled to state that in 1893, in Governor Pattison's term, the salary of the lieu-tenant governor was increased from \$3,000 per year to \$5,000 per year, making for the two years \$4,000, which, under the law, had to be paid in my administration. Now if this figure man will give me credit for the \$4,000, for which I was not responsible, and which was incurred by a Democratic admin-istration, it will be found that the cost of the executive department of the state government during those years of my administration was \$3,158.30 less than for the corresponding two years of the Democratic administration. I am not calling attention to this to criticize Governor Pattison, but only to exhibit a sample or specimen of the statements now being made to divert attention from the real issues in the

RECKLESS ASSERTION RIDDLED There has been so much reckless as-sertion about the alleged extravagance and enormous expense of the state gov-ernment that I was determined to ascertain the cost per capita per year of the running expenses of the state governments of three representative states, and selected New York and Ohio to make a comparison with Penn sylvania, Professor Hamilton, of the State college, to whom I have already referred as one of the most accom-plished statisticians in the state of country, was detailed by me to per-form this work. He has gone fully into the detailed expenditures at Co-Daniel H. Hastings, governor.

"Sir: It has been charged by one of into the detailed expenditures at lumbus and Albany, as well as at Harrisburg. The total expenses in Ohio and Daniel H. Hastings, governor. the last fiscal year, but it was impos-sible to obtain correct figures for Nev and that under the law the attorney general only is clothed with the duty and the power to prosecute. In answer to your inquiry as to whether such is or is not the case, I respectfully submit that there is not only no such duty imposed upon the attorney general in his official capacity, but that it is the basis for New York. In each case, the capacity of 1895 was used to account to account the capacity of the capacity of the capacity of the capacity of the capacity.

campaign

STATE TREASURY The management of the state treasury has for many years been the subject of public criticism. While it may be true that the state has lost no moneys deposited in the various banks throughout the commonwealth, it can-not be questioned that the public funds have been used for political purposes by depositing them in favorite banks where such deposits were expected to yield returns in the shape of politica influence. This system cannot be de fended. The legislature at its last ses-sion passed a bill providing for the payment of interest on deposits in such banks as have the custody of the state funds. While this is an improvement "If the people it does not, in my judgment, meet the If not be in the power of the state treasthe people of the state want this kind urer, or of any man or men controlling of a man for governor to enforce the him, to say what banks shall handle laws, to do justice to all and wrong to the millions of dollars that are annone, to safeguard their lives, their property and their character, if they would be far better for the state to receive no interest upon the deposit than to suffer a system to continu which can be used for partisan political purposes, and, in my judgment, the evil will never be corrected until the state United States and many of the states the moneys that she owns. Legisla-tion of this character, I believe, would a daily presentation of a large array of figures to show that under Republican administration the cost of government has been ruinously and outrageovely in ing up the public funds and taking them out of circulation, my answer is creased; that there is a vicious and that they should be promptly paid out teckless extravagance which nothing to the schools and penal and charit able institutions and the cities and counties that are entitled to them

cording to law and not withheld as NOT APOLOGIZING.

I am not here to apologize for or publican party for many years; not, I ask you to vote to return to our legis-believe, since he became a voter. He was surely not in sympathy with the Republican party during the War of the Rebellion. It is a pleasure to listen official who commits a crime or betrays now to his elequent eulogies of Abra-ham Lincoln and other founders of the as well as of his state. He disgrace Republican party, and this pleasure is and injures his party more than himonly marred by the recollection of the self and for him there should not be fact that from '61 to '65, when Lincoln even standing room. The Republican

business because they discover peculations of a dishonest teller. out the necessity for reform in Penn-sylvania, so much occupied in telling fested with vermin will not burn down what ought to be done and what he the building filled with the year's crops surely will do when he comes into the only for the purpose of ridding him-gubernatorial office; what will be done self of the bests. Our victorious hosts for the amelioration and relief of all at Santiago did not throw down their classes and particularly the laboring arms and currender to the enemy be-people, that he has not yet found time cause some quartermasters failed in his to use his excellent diction and as-semble his powerful arguments to ex-bring forward the rations or the hospress his abhorrence of the position pitals were remiss in carine for sick taken by the Republican party on the financial questions of the day. When flag on the summit and looked after the malingerer when the battle was

Neither will the Republican party with all its glorious history and all its achievements for humanity; with all its victories in peace and in war; with all its accomplishments for mankind and for civilization and all its bright ening prospects for the future; now standing in the sunlight of its noblest achievements, break ranks and disin-tegrate, because of the wrongdoing of a few men who wear its uniform.



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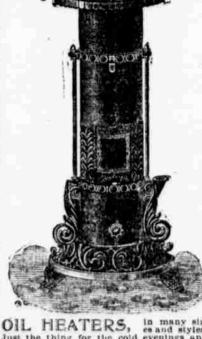
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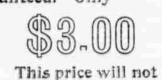
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