

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month. New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. VREBLAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 18, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

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

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 H. FARE. Third District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Fourth District—JOHN F. KEYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to conduct myself in such a manner as to win the respect and approval 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.

There may be some indifference in the United States concerning whether the president's war policy shall be sustained in the election of congressmen on Nov. 8, but we'll wager there is none in Spain.

La Fayette Day.

There is an especial appropriateness at this time about the proposed celebration tomorrow in the public schools of the United States of La Fayette day, in memory of the great French patriot who was of such notable assistance to the Founders of the American Republic.

But the American people and more especially the American youth need themselves to study and to master the lesson embodied in La Fayette's career, not only because they owe it to him to feel grateful for what he did for them, but also because recent circumstances have put this nation in an attitude before other nations which in motive and spirit recalls La Fayette's work and makes timely a revival of interest in it.

One of three men will for four years beginning next January be governor of the state—Swallow, Jenks or Stone. The first has no experience in public affairs and no well-organized party back of him; his temperament is objectionable and to make him governor would be to put Pennsylvania alongside Kansas, Nebraska and the other disorganized western states.

We cannot lose by studying the unselfishness and the practical humanitarianism of this great son of France.

The sporting editor's review of the base ball enterprises this year reads like a funeral sermon.

National Issues Paramount.

National issues are paramount this year. It is not more possible to conduct a state election now without regard to national issues than it was possible to do so in 1861 or 1862. As it was then, so it now is, the interests of the nation as a whole are of vital absorbing interest to each citizen.

Spain's Last Hope.

If the American people at the ensuing election vote as their best judgment prompts, to sustain the president who has so admirably conducted the war with Spain, if they believe Richard Croker's prediction that election day they will have forgotten all about the war, if, in other words, they exhibit constancy of purpose and not that fickleness which some critics regard as disqualifying them from successfully handling large administrative problems, such as now confront this nation in consequence of its swiftly won war victories, a treaty of peace will quickly be signed at Paris, because Spain will then have lost her last hope and will have no option but to yield to the American terms.

In view of the fact that a large number of the president's former supporters are just now quarreling among themselves, while a great political party in the United States, larger in membership than the whole of Spain's adult male population, is putting up a partisan fight on the McKinley administration with a view to wresting control of congress from it, it is not surprising that the Spanish peace commissioners are playing for time and hoping to receive indirect help from the United States. These astute Spanish diplomats calculate to profit, not from any new strength which Spain herself can muster, but from the disintegration of American strength in partisan or factional political strife.

From the tone of their speeches it is evident that Dr. Swallow and Mr. Jenks have at last discovered each other.

One by one the idols are falling. It is said that the celebrated silver statue of Ada Rivan, which was the chief

Montana exhibit at the world's fair, is not silver at all but simply lead with a silver skin. A Chicago firm which holds the statue for debt cannot find buyers at \$1,000.

It is evident that a good many life-long Democrats will hesitate this fall about casting their ballots for the ticket that Spain desires to see elected.

Time for Reason to Rule.

It is high time for the disaffected Republican voters in Pennsylvania to put aside feelings of personal dislike for certain Republican leaders and consider the political situation in this state in the broad light of common sense.

Four years ago the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania won at the polls by a plurality closely approximating 250,000 votes; two years ago its plurality exceeded 390,000 votes. In each of these years there were Republicans of considerable number who entertained personal dislike for individual Republican leaders within the state, with cause no greater now than then; but these Republicans subordinated their personal antipathy to the larger interests of their party, and we don't believe that one of them has since regretted it. The vote of four years ago put into the governor's chair in the person of Daniel H. Hastings an executive whose administration has been efficient, honorable and progressive; and the vote for McKinley helped to elect a president now recognized universally as one of the best that this country has ever had.

This year, when all the rumor and clamor and accusation which have been maliciously injected into the canvass is sifted down, no fact appears which reflects in any degree upon the Republican state ticket. The worst that has been said against the nominee for governor, Colonel Stone, is that he has not been friendly to Senator Quay; but so had Hastings been and so had McKinley. It is not asserted that Stone is dishonest, that he is unprincipled, that he lacks in ability or experience. On the contrary, a long career in public life, into which he lifted himself by his own individual energy and grit over the handicaps of poverty and limited opportunity when a youth, has shown William A. Stone's fitness for executive trusts and has exhibited those admirable traits of large-hearted personal character which endear him most to those brought most closely into contact with him.

The men who have made personal assault and detraction are unusually careful not to spare Colonel Stone because of any feeling of chivalry or generosity, but because their painstaking searches into the details of his career brought forth no ammunition which they could employ against him. The front and sum of their objection to him is that in his canvass for the nomination he received in some instances the co-operation of Senator Quay. Had he been nominated without that help his canvass would present absolutely no point whatever at which Republican opponents of Quay could direct their arrows of criticism. We do not believe that the Republicans of Pennsylvania propose to go out of politics as a party and turn the state government over to the Democrats simply because their own admirable nominee for governor numbers among his many friends the senior member from Pennsylvania in the senate of the United States. Whether they admire Quay or not, to sacrifice their party for so small a reason would in a common sense view seem the height of childish folly.

Men of Pennsylvania who have acted with the Republican party, men who have been disappointed in their appeals to the people in former campaigns, have ignored the problems of the future and tell the voters that the only issue involved in the present campaign is whether we must stand unitedly with President McKinley, but these men array themselves against this appeal of the president. They join themselves with those who, with any party or faction in order that an anti-Republican legislature may be elected to send a Democrat to the United States senate, and they are making, should it succeed in carrying the state against Colonel Stone for the governorship, could not fail to send several Democrats to congress and a Democrat to the senate. Such an outcome would be ruinous. We cannot afford to lose any congressmen in Pennsylvania if we are to preserve a Republican majority for McKinley. The fight, altogether too close.

Is Pennsylvania ready to haul down the American flag from the captured islands? Then by all means let her join the Spanish party, that ally opposition to Republicanism. It is she ready to yield all the results of the war, to give up the broad plans and policies of the president, to cut off the colored markets that are realized and put an end to the building up of our ocean commerce? Then by all means let her elect Swallow or Jenks, smash into the line of the Republican delegation to congress and elect an anti-Republican legislature.

It is beyond comprehension that any considerable body of Republicans should be led astray. A patriotic president at Washington is battling for increased prosperity for the country, and he calls upon Pennsylvania and New York and the other states to support him. Shall we have this support from Pennsylvania? He cannot say that we are to turn the state over to his foes or to men who are willing to risk the glory and honor of the country to gratify their personal spite.

There might be some ground for a just grievance had the Republican party taken for its candidates corrupt men, but it has not. The party has given the state a splendid ticket, and throughout the campaign no person has dared to question the private character, the personal honesty or the public career of any one of the candidates. Whatever complaint may be made against the party, there is nothing to do with the future. The Republican candidates are capable of working any necessary reforms, and without any help from the Spanish party.

WAR EXPERIENCES.

Editor of The Tribune. Sir: For some months I have been reading the newspaper articles taken from the treatment of the soldier during the war with Spain. That there has been a great deal of suffering is beyond question, due to a large number of reasons. The officers, and not to their vicious disposition, as one would think from the tone of some of the articles. When a man is suddenly taken from his home and engaged in a business in civil life, of which he has no knowledge, he is bound to make more or fewer mistakes, and a prudent business man would not think of putting such a person in charge of an enterprise where only dollars could be lost. Yet, under our system, in times of sudden emergency the government is obliged to put her soldiers in the care of officers who know little or nothing about the business of war, and their want of knowledge costs a great deal of suffering and loss of life. They should not be judged too harshly. They have done the best they knew, and probably quite as well as some of their sharp critics could have done under the same conditions.

I hear a great deal about starving soldiers. My experience and observation as a volunteer from '61 to '65, has convinced me that there is more danger of young soldiers dying from eating too much, rather than too little, especially of stuff found about sutler's stores, or that which is always peddled about camps by citizens, and I won't except stale starchy short cake and pie, sent from home by loving but misguided friends. As an illustration, I will state what happened in the camps of two Pennsylvania regiments in the fall and winter of '61 and '62. Our colonel was a practical, hard-headed Pennsylvania Dutchman, who would not allow us to have dress coats and white gloves, like the other regiments, to put on style with, because it made just so much more weight for us to carry. Very few soldiers got into our camp with their "dishes" things for sale. He often surprised the cooks just before meals, by coming around and tasting and examining the food to see if it was well cooked and wholesome. The consequence was, our hospital was rather a lonesome place, and did not have much

more difficult and more precarious the good work of President William McKinley.

Thus far they have not lacked encouragement. As in 1864, the Democratic party, or, rather, its misguided leaders, today inclines toward a position antagonistic to the government. Then it declared the war for the preservation of the Union a failure and wanted Lincoln to sue for peace; now it blackguards the management of the war and wants to put the president in a pocket. But it rests with the people to say whether these last hopes of Spain shall be realized, and if they are as patriotic as we believe them to be, both the Democratic and the Spanish leaders might better throw up their hands and quit.

Humorists will please note that the only man on record who possessed the love of his mother-in-law was arrested in New York the other day as a bold, bad burglar.

Republicans Must Stand Together.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Republicans must stand unitedly until we are free to face the greatest problems the nation has had to deal with for more than a quarter of a century. Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines must occupy our attention. Wise leadership is absolutely essential for the affairs of these islands must be settled, and there is no time to lose. The Republican party must stand unitedly. Wise leadership is absolutely essential for the affairs of these islands must be settled, and there is no time to lose.

We have arrived at a most important point in the history of this country. We are face to face with the greatest problems the nation has had to deal with for more than a quarter of a century. Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines must occupy our attention. Wise leadership is absolutely essential for the affairs of these islands must be settled, and there is no time to lose.

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practice on the funeral dirge. The other regiment camped near us. They had a large sutler's store, which was well patronized. Peddlers found ready sale for all they might bring. The result was a full hospital and a funeral very frequently.

Later in the war I crossed the Cumberland mountain from Kentucky to Knoxville, a distance 200 miles, in midwinter, and arrived there just after a siege of the place by Longstreet had been raised. Rations were so scarce for several weeks that guards were placed over the mules while they were eating to keep the men from stealing the corn. When rations were issued to us, we dared not trust ourselves with the whole week's supply for fear we would eat it all in one day. We chose one man to take charge of it and give us some each day. When we got through picking our teeth after a meal all evidence that we had eaten vanished. It did not make any one sick; on the contrary, the command was unusually healthy. Most people forget that more people die of overeating than starve to death.

Some critics complain that the men in Santiago were short of kettles to boil water, and had only their cups and cans to hold water, and that they had to use the kettles. I presume they had thrown them away, which is not an unusual thing to do on a long march. I have known soldiers to make campaigns of some length with only a plate and cup for their cooking outfit. As to the shortcomings of guards, I have seen on many battlefields the conditions as bad, or worse, where there were plenty of good roads to bring supplies up on one's back. I have seen a doctor who needed a whole drug store to properly care for a wounded man. All that is usually used on a wound is a cold water compress, bandages, anaesthetics, antiseptics and a case of instruments make up a surgeon's kit on a battlefield. I was selected almost in sight of the White House, where lived the great hearted Lincoln, and yet, with hundreds of others, was left on the field to die. I was selected almost in sight of the White House, where lived the great hearted Lincoln, and yet, with hundreds of others, was left on the field to die.

One cold, stormy morning in the last days of October, a comrade and I received an order to go to Washington, where we were told we could get our pay. It was only three blocks from the ferry, but there were so weak that it was necessary to rest many times on some convenient step. Either of us had the price of the fare across the river, and we started out to beat our way. While the fare collector was berating us for coming on the boat with our money, a middle aged, farmer-looking man stepped up, and on learning the trouble, gave the fellow 50 cents. We were landed about a mile from the customs office, and started out to walk there, when our friend offered us with a cab and landed us at our destination. We sat around there on the steps and waited until the half past 10 o'clock in the afternoon before we received our pay. My experience was only the experience of thousands of others. It was just what a soldier's return to the government was not censured for. They did all they could for us, as I believe they have tried to do that for the soldiers in the present war. In the newsworld of hostilities the president will know just where to put his fingers on the soldier's hand to run the war with N. E. Rice, altogether too close.

SENSIBLE RED MAN.

Rocheater Democrat and Chronicle. We confess to a strong prejudice in favor of Chief Flat Mouth of the Leech Lake Chippewas. Chief Flat Mouth's notions of the power and functions of the press and the attitude toward the harmless necessary reporter are marked by a quality and quantity of common sense whose contemplation should fill with shame some civilized warriors, civilized statesmen and civilized individuals in other walks of life, whose views of newspapers are about as reasonable as a bull's view of a red rag to the eyes of men old enough to know better, whose putative minds, whenever they become conscious of the presence of a reporter, seem to have been paralyzed by a loss of men old enough to know better, whose putative minds, whenever they become conscious of the presence of a reporter, seem to have been paralyzed by a loss of men old enough to know better.

A CLEAN CAMPAIGN.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. It will be noticed that Colonel Stone has confessed to the presence of a high plane. He has discussed the great issues of the day without saying an unkind word of his opponents. He is attacking no man. He is attacking an honest man of honest citizens.

On the other side, the campaign is one of abuse, vilification and defamation. There is no depth to degrading for some of these orators to wallow in. There is no mire too filthy for them to handle. The campaign against the Republican party is simply disgusting. Thinking men cannot fail to appreciate the campaign which Colonel Stone is making as compared with that of his allies.

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This special to per cent. will positively be discontinued after October 31.

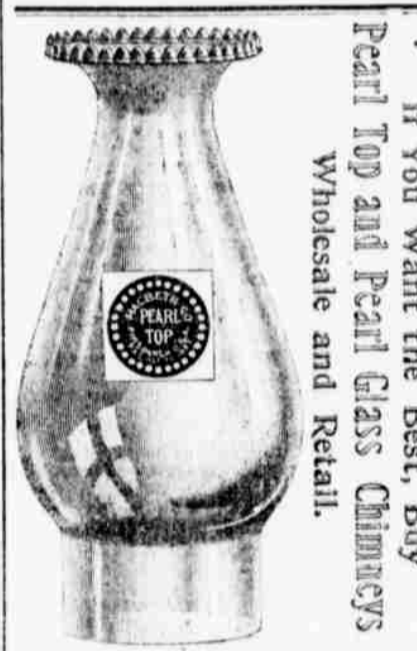
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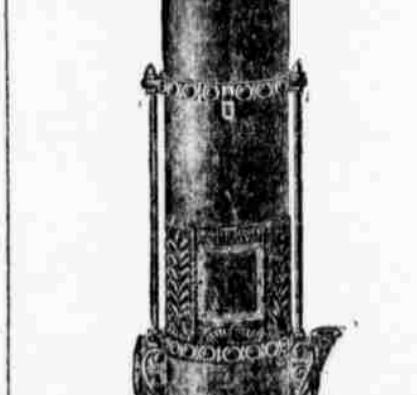
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