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 SCRANTON, OCTOBER 20, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE.
 Lieutenant Governor—J. P. S. GOBIN.
 Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W. LAYLA.
 Judges of Superior Court—W. W. PORTER, W. D. PORTER.
 Congressmen—at-Large—SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

COUNTY.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
 Judges—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 SCHEFFER, JR.
 Third District—N. C. MACKENZIE.
 Fourth District—JOHN F. KEYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to conduct myself as with 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. Temporary investigations have been authorized by committees, 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 whole duty. The people are greater than the parties 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.

For the People to Say.

The utterances of the president during his tour of the west and other indications not less significant give ground for the belief that unless his purpose is foiled by the election next month of an adverse congress he will instruct the peace commissioners at Paris to demand the complete surrender by Spain of the entire Philippine archipelago. His conversion to this purpose has been due to the steady pressure of events and is in obedience to the matured will of the representative public opinion not only of the United States but also of the world. The responsibility involves care and difficulties, but no honorable escape from it has yet appeared, and it is not in the American character to neglect a moral duty because its performance is attended with more or less hazard.

This purpose of the chief executive has not been determined upon hastily and without careful and prayerful meditation. Once consummated there will be no turning back. A plan of administration for the Philippines has already been outlined in general terms. The people of these and all other islands coming to us by virtue of this war will be treated as wards of a better civilization. While the first American occupation will necessarily be complete, with the military governor ruling supreme, liberal autonomy on the American plan will be installed as soon as the natives are ready for it, and ultimately the only place where American authority will remain in evidence will be in the requirement that the colonial foreign relations shall be subject to supervision at Washington. The natives both in the Philippines and in Porto Rico are to govern themselves as soon as they can be trained in fitness to do so, and once trained, their relations to the United States will be similar to the relations existing between the people of Canada and the empire of Great Britain.

It is believed that this line of treatment will in due time solve the new problems entering into our colonial trusteeship, and it is for the American people to say at the polls, week after next, whether the administration which has conducted without mistake the most swiftly and largely successful war of modern times is to be encouraged or opposed in its plans for settling the complications growing out of that war.

Republicans who wound their party in trying to vote a grievance against some individual member of it always regret it after election.

State and National Issues.

The speech of Galusha A. Grow, delivered at Franklin last night and reproduced elsewhere, puts into their proper relationship what are called "state" and "national" issues. The objective point of the opponents of Republicanism who are raising so much dust over state issues is not to institute any reforms in state government—the people who remember Pattison's last administration will have recollection of how little credence is to be placed in the reform pledges of a Democratic candidate for governor. These men who are campaigning on state issues are really maneuvering for strategic position in the national arena; they want the state offices, to be sure, but they want congress also, and the presidency, too, as soon as McKinley's term expires.

The Republican party has no disposition to shun state issues. Its record in the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania it is not ashamed of. The public debt reduced; taxation for state purposes lifted from real estate and put upon corporations mainly; a public school system equal to any in the country and a per capita cost of any

government lower than that of any neighboring state—these, with clean courts, well-administered executive departments and a statute book abreast with the times constitute a record to the credit of the Republican party which invites public scrutiny. That certain individuals here and there are charged with wrong-doing and called ugly names by other persons who bear them malice does not incriminate the party nor inspire confidence in its opponents. The laws are already sufficient in Pennsylvania for the punishment of any kind of crime which can be fairly proved in open court. The Republican candidates for state office are men who command respect, men of honesty and intelligence, men not in league with any of the things which the conscience of their party objects to. They need not and they do not fear to face state issues.

But for all that, state issues at their utmost importance are not nearly so important at this particular time as is the need of the administration of William McKinley for undivided Republican support. The Republican candidates this year, whether for state office or for congress, are all in one boat. The boat cannot be scuttled in one place and not be endangered in another. It is no time to try to rock the boat in the hope of pitching some personally objectionable inmate overboard—the wrong man may lose his balance and drown. We cannot afford here in Pennsylvania, in order to treat Quay to a dunking, to sink the whole Republican ark, congressmen and all. That would spite Quay and Stone and the state oration far less than it would injure the president and damage the sovereign interests of the whole country.

The Tammany organs which are now trying to belittle Colonel Roosevelt by calling him ugly names are doing him no real injury; in fact, they are making votes for him.

Not Stamped.

Harsh accusation, the flouting of scandal, real or alleged; personal abuse, reflection upon character and even trumped up arrests for political effect are not peculiar to the present campaign in Pennsylvania. All these incidents and artifices of desperate politics are shop-worn in age and use; and it is only because of factionalism in this commonwealth has lately been working overtime that the employment of these old weapons has this year been carried to a nauseating excess.

Republicans of good judgment are not to be stampeded into abandonment of their party principles or desertion of the McKinley administration, because a few excited men in Pennsylvania, some animated by spite, others carried away by their morbid imaginations, have entered into a combination to disrupt the present Republican party organization. Differences of opinion are inevitable concerning persons in public life and when these are expressed in orderly fashion within party lines the effect is wholesome upon public morals. But when men grow so fanatical or desperate in pursuit of individual leaders that they are willing to sacrifice party, state and nation to their insatiable appetite for revenge, a species of intemperance is engendered which well-balanced citizens should rigidly suppress. Good government cannot proceed from such sources. The spirit of fanaticism is fatal to it. The ticket presented in Pennsylvania for Republican support is worthy of the support of every member of that party. The head of it, Colonel Stone, educated himself when a poor farmer's boy by night-time study after hard manual day-time toil, and rose by personal exertion through an honorable career to well-earned prominence among the leaders of his party and of the nation; his associate on the ticket is a gallant veteran of two wars, whose eminence in civil life has matched his prominence on the tented field. The candidates for congressmen at large, including the venerable Galusha A. Grow, a sample of whose robust mentality is presented elsewhere, stand for the large glories and the high achievements of the national administration; and the various local nominees have been chosen in fair convention by the free option of their fellow partisans.

In ability, experience, character and reputation these men fulfill the high traditions of their party. There has been, there can be, no reflection upon any one of them. The sober judgment of the people will approve their candidacies and record a new token of indorsement of the national policies which they as Republicans representing Republicanism stand for and personify.

"If this fall it appears by the record of the votes of the people of this country that a blow has been administered to the president, that his policy is condemned, that the peace commission is not sustained, then you may rest certain that you will have put the most powerful weapon in the hands of the Spaniards from whom we have just taken weapons; that you have strengthened every power which wishes us ill in continental Europe. I want peace, but I want peace that will preserve whatever our representatives in the peace commission think that the United States ought to have."—Theodore Roosevelt.

A valuable work is being done by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum in publishing monographs descriptive of natural, political and business conditions in South and Central American republics and other countries upon which American export traders have fixed the eye of conquest. The last publication of this kind to reach us relates to the republic of Costa Rica and is replete with up-to-date information of a most practical character.

Spain's contention that if her sovereignty in Cuba isn't followed at once by some other sovereignty anarchy will prevail is adroit but not sincere. Anarchy has prevailed in Cuba for the past three years, and that is why Spain has to get out. It is none of Spain's business what occurs in Cuba after her own sovereignty over it is terminated.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says Aguinaldo claims that America considers him a brigand, that the army officers are laughing, that the news-

papers are unjust and ridicule his gold collar decoration, which, he says, is more modest than the collar worn by the governor of Hong Kong, etc., etc. No doubt there is some justice in all this. The American newspaper paragrapher has faint respect for greatness. But in course of time Aguinaldo will learn to take notoriety more easily and will one day complain when his name is not in each copy of the papers.

Both journalism and literature sustain a serious loss in the unexpected death of Harold Frederic. To both he contributed keen insight into human nature, accurate acquaintance with books and affairs, and a certain personal quality which enabled him to present vividly his subject in few words without loss of literary polish. He was a better artist than reporter; it will be many years before there will be a truer portrait of certain phases of American rural life than he has given in his later novels, notably "Theron Ware"; yet it was as a journalist that he was most widely known. The dramatic quality in his correspondence from London won him a host of readers who regularly looked forward to his weekly resume of European news and opinion; and the absence of it will be felt.

The words of the alcade of Ponce, in welcoming the formal assertion of American sovereignty, have an encouraging sound. "Porto Rico," says he, "has not accepted American dominion on account of force. She had the misfortune to suffer for many years the evils of error, neglect and persecution; but she had men who studied the question of government and who saw in America her redemption and a guarantee of life, liberty and justice. Therefore we came willingly and freely hoping, hand in hand with the great part of the republic to which we pledge our faith forever." The embodiment of this spirit in conduct will be the welcome guarantee of sincerity and a mutual benefit.

The Lebanon Report wants to know why the price of anthracite coal remains at about a constant point when most other articles are yearly becoming cheaper. If the railroads would cease to discriminate in their freight rates the price of anthracite could for a time go lower without injustice to those engaged in its production. But back of this, that or the other surface problem is the fact that the supply of anthracite is limited by nature. Once gone, it is gone forever, and every ton mined ought to make more valuable ton which is left in the veins, in obedience to a well-known law of trade, the law of supply and demand. If the report had only a limited supply of white paper on hand and couldn't get more, it would soon object to selling itself for one cent a copy.

The inhabitants of any portion of Porto Rico that has not been fenced in by electric railroad, electric light or water companies before the week is out might as well consider annexation a failure.

Explanations regarding the Mehegan disaster will of course ease the mind of the ocean-traveling public until another result of incompetency or carelessness appears.

If General Gomez's temper is so violent now that his staff officers cannot abide with him what will it be when the old fox gets into a presidential campaign?

General Blanco's decision not to further interfere with the work of the Red Cross society in Cuba reminds one of a death-bed repentance.

This is the season when one may indulge in apple juice for a few days and still be a Prohibitionist.

From all accounts it would seem better to designate the Pillager Indians as the Pillaged Indians.

Substance of the Case Against Quay.

From a Letter by Geo. H. Welshons.
WHAT did all the evidence, so dramatically vaunted in advance, amount to? First, that Senator Quay had an account in the Peoria bank for many years; that, like thousands of the business men in Philadelphia, notable among them Mr. Wanamaker, he was buying and selling stocks, sometimes with a profit, sometimes at a loss; that, like thousands of the business men, most notoriously including Mr. Wanamaker, he was borrowing money from time to time on his notes by the deposit of satisfactory collateral. But in all the correspondence and memoranda submitted there was not one allusion, direct or indirect, to any deposit of public money of any sort. Upon the contrary there was almost continuous reference, in almost every letter, to Senator Quay's personal account, and the stocks, bonds and the like which he had deposited as security for his loans.

Second. There was no evidence, charge or insinuation that the state or any stockholder, depositor or creditor of the bank had lost a dollar by its dealings with the defendants, nor was an suggestion that anybody, at any time, had ever risked losing anything thereby.

Third. There was exhibited a pocket note book, purporting to have been kept by an official of the bank who committed suicide after confessing to embezzlement—not one of the books of the bank wherein appeared, among a mass of other unintelligible memoranda, three "200 Quay." And in two other places some other figures with "McKee" in one instance written near by, and "McKee" in another. In neither case were the names written in the same ink or apparently in the same hand as the figures. They were evidently written in afterward. It is an interesting fact, not developed at the hearing, but which will be proved as the defense has a chance to be heard of the case is ever pressed for trial, that after the bank closed, and several days before the receipt came into possession of the men supposed to be behind this production, and one of Senator Quay's

most vindictive enemies, obtained entrance to the bank by night, went through its private receptacles and took away to a private house a bag full of its papers and most valuable securities. If it were necessary to make alterations in private memorandum books there was abundant opportunity to do so. But even if the memoranda were not tampered with, they require an expert with an india rubber imagination to find in them evidence to sustain the charge of "conspiracy to misuse state money," and more than conspiracy to recruit two hundred Spanish spies.

Fourth. There was evidence that R. R. Quay, the senator's son, at one time borrowed \$100,000 from the People's bank. The books of the bank, however, also show that he deposited the same time \$125,000 worth of stocks and bonds as security for the loan. The evidence that these securities were good and sufficient to that when it became necessary for him to pay the note, he transferred his securities to two other banks—two of the oldest and most conservative national banks in Philadelphia—and withdrew the money upon them to do so. The only other transaction of R. R. Quay referred to in the whole proceeding is in a letter from the senator, stating that "Dick would be there the next week, and would probably need some help. If necessary, sell enough of your sugar certificates to the good to accommodate him." Does this look as if the Quays had the state funds to use at their convenience?

Fifth. When R. R. Quay applied for the loan, although his securities were ample, being 25 to 100, there still remained the question whether the bank was in condition to spare so much money. President McManes did just what any bank president would do to avoid the chance of being held for currency—he wrote to customers having heavy deposits subject to check without notice to inquire whether they were likely to check heavily in the near future. The state being the heaviest depositor, he naturally wrote to the state treasurer. Treasurer Haywood replied that he would not be checked out until the \$100,000 note was paid or arranged for. As the R. R. Quay loan was a call loan, that is to say, subject to payment at any time on demand, and had abundant collateral subject to sale by the bank to meet it, this Haywood statement did not amount to more at the most than an assurance that he would not check heavily on the bank without, say, a week's notice. The suggestion sought to be insinuated that the \$200,000 of state money, besides R. R. Quay's securities amounting to \$125,000, is to be regarded as pledged for an indefinite time to secure his loan of \$100,000, is too ridiculous for serious discussion. Banks which demand \$75,000 security for \$100,000 loan, do not break, and the people's bank did not.

This is the whole of this case, inaugurated with so sensational a flourish of indignation on the part of the state, and four defendants were held in jail—not to be tried nor to have an opportunity to defend themselves until after the election. If these defendants are guilty of any wrong doing no reputable newspaper, no good citizen, would have them so unpunished, but intelligent press and fair minded people, however they may approve or condemn Senator Quay's course in politics, or however they may oppose or favor his re-election, are alike quick to find the difference between the insatiable sword of public justice and the poisoned dagger of private malice handled by political jobs, stabbing in the dark.

SIGNIFICANT.

From the Philadelphia Press.
 A significant acknowledgment was given before the state convention of the Women's Christian Temperance union at Reading by Mrs. Annabel M. Huley, superintendent of the present department. She said in part: "Never, I believe, in the history of the work of our union in Pennsylvania has there been so general a realization of the value of the press as has been manifested during the past year. The newspaper editors have done more to forward the cause of our association than any other class of men. Some 23 of the state newspapers, 111 of which are dailies, have given space in their columns to the items required by the public, and there were 238 columns of such matter in the aggregate. The value of this, at a low estimate of 10 a column, would be \$2,380. But no money value can measure the effect and importance."

This recognition by Mrs. Huley of such gratuitous service is unusual, inasmuch as the little word is given consideration. There are too few who realize or appreciate the unremunerative labor contributed by the average newspaper publisher to the furtherance of public enterprises, church benefits and the good in general of various communities. Writers devote time and talent without compensation; publishers incur the necessary expenditures in paper and typesetting toward giving columns after columns of gratuitous information that is not strictly news, and all this has come to be accepted as a matter of course. It is a part of the newspaper proprietor's privilege to utilize his business in the service of mankind, regardless of what avenues are left him for lucrative return.

AMERICAN PUSH.

New York Commercial Advertiser.
 The last monthly summary of commerce shows that manufactured exports for the eight months ending with August 31 last amounted to \$20,300,000, against \$18,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1897. The important point in this comparison is that increase in manufactured exports has occurred in the face of an increase in American tariff duties and in the absence of depression in prices due to industrial stagnation on this side of the Atlantic. The increase in manufactured exports has taken place, in other words, under healthy conditions and furnishes a real index of what American skill and enterprise, rightly directed, can accomplish in pushing American goods in world markets. This is the sort of increase in foreign trade that makes for wider employment of our labor and higher wages for American workmen and insures a lasting foothold abroad for American manufactures.

WILLIAM A. STONE.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.
 Colonel William A. Stone goes through the state like a courteous American gentleman. He is not unimpaired of the sacred injunction, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." He does not pretend to have read it in the stars, but his candor and it alone bears the stamp of angelic approval. A plain, honest, intelligent citizen of Pennsylvania, fit to adorn any office within the gift of the people, and with more honor in the tip of his little finger than can be found in the whole make-up of his cunning and malignant assailant.

THE BOOKMAN

"Prisoner of Zenda,"
 By Anthony Hope.
 Beidleman the Bookman
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GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.
Annual Sale
Of Lace Curtains

We have started our Annual Lace Curtain Sale, an event eagerly watched and waited for by thousands of ladies. This year the quantity and variety is greater than ever. Some houses advertise Curtain Poles and Fixtures free of charge with every pair of Curtains sold, but they figure in the cost of the pole and trimmings when they mark the price upon the curtains. We will not deceive you this way, but we will be honest with you, and even after having marked our goods at the usual minimum rate of profit, will during this October sale give you a special discount of 10 per cent. on every pair of Curtains sold to you during the month of October.

- Nottingham Lace Curtains from 49 cents to \$5.79.
- Irish Point Lace Curtains from \$1.98 to \$13.49.
- Tambour Lace Curtains from \$2.89 to \$9.98.
- Real Brussels Lace Curtains from \$3.98 to \$25.00.
- Cluny Antique Lace Curtains from \$2.49 to \$4.98.
- Princess Lace Curtains from \$1.69 to \$4.79.
- Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains from \$8.49 to \$13.29.
- Swiss Mull Ruffle Curtains, 76 cents to \$2.79.
- Fish Net Ruffle Curtains, 98 cents to \$3.75.
- Bobinet Ruffle Curtains, 79 cents to \$2.79.

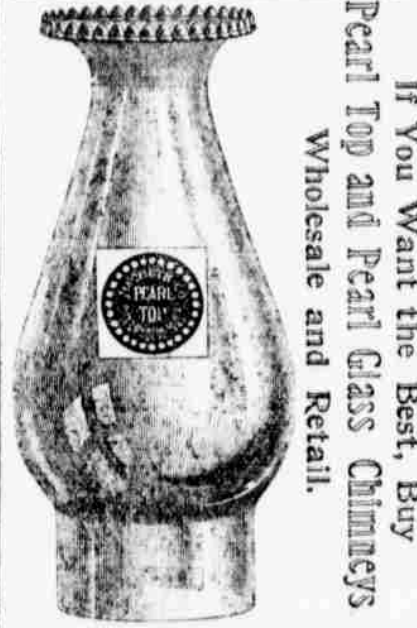
This special 10 per cent. will positively be discontinued after October 31.

ALWAYS BUSY
Fall Footwear

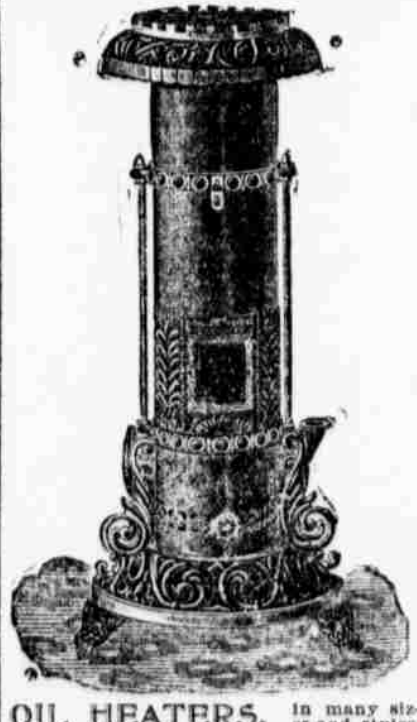


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is more or less interested in what "Baby" wears, and we extend them a cordial invitation to attend our GREAT FALL OPENING

Wearing Apparel

Embacing—Knit Saques, Long Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Toboggans, etc. Our selections have all been made with the direct end in view of pleasing both the "Mother" and the "Baby" and we feel confident that they cannot fail to be delighted with what we consider the finest line we have ever had on exhibition.

Long Cloaks In Cashmere, Bedford Cord and silk, both plain and handsomely trimmed; from \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.

Knit Saques In fine Wool and Silk and Wool; from 50 cents to \$2.00.

Caps and Bonnets Silk, Chiffon, Silk Crochet, with wood lining, cloth and silk trimmed in Fur, etc.; from 50 cents to \$7.50 each.

Toques and Toboggans In Wool and Silk, both plain and Roman stripes; from 25 cents to \$1.25 each.

We also have a hundred and one little things such as Fancy Booties in soft sole kid, wool and silk—Mittens, Leggings, etc., in an endless assortment of styles, qualities and materials, specially adapted to the comfort of the "Little Ones." See our "Display" this week.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for

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