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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 21, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Governor-William A. STONE. Lieutemant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. Judges of Superior Court—W. W. FOR-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. Surveyo:-GEORGE E. STEVENSON

LEGISLATIVE.

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

First District-JOHN R. FAER. 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 It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct mass if as to win the respect and goes will be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have andoutedly grown up in the legislature which are neither the fault of one party par the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by comtentions, resulting in immecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pure the stars. It was be my care and purpose to correct those and other cells in so far as I have the server. It will be my purpose while governor of Francylvania, its it has be to me purpose in the public positions that I have held, with Gor's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are creater than the parties to which they belong, I am only lealouse of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can lest be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public day.

Anonymous campaign literature is to be ranked with eleventh hour campaign cards. No attention should be paid to it. The man or the party who has anything worth saying in a political canvass will not hesitate to stand up in the open.

The Sober Second Thought.

Pennsylvania has long been a hot bed of personal and factional political strife and the weapons of one campaign do not differ much from those of any other. Nothing which Messrs. Wanamaker and Swallow have said on the stump this year in their joint attack upon Quay and the Republican party organization has been unsaid in previous revolts. Charges of theft, embezzlement, arson and highway robbery punctuate the pages of political controversy from the earliest day. Indistortions and exaggeration of fact surrounded by cunning mazes of fiction; artifice and strategy in the employment of the endless resources of the law in the attempt to lend plausthillity to campaign charges; and finally adroit manipulation of the springs of public opinion by deception of the clergy and subsidizing of the pressall these things have been repeated times without number, and the only feature now to the present contest is the willingness with which many experienced voters for a time are carried

away by them. in refreshing contrast with the desperate tactics of the opposition, with its heterogeneous elements temporarily fused by the potent incentives of political hunger and revenge, is the posture of Colonel Stene and his associates on the Republican state ticket. They have gone quietly about their business, General Gobin serving his country patiently as the commander of a brigade of soldiers awaiting orders to move to the front; Colonel Stone meeting the people of the state frankly, face to face, presenting his ideas upon the questions at issue and abusing no man. They have met every argument and answered every legitimate criticism but they have entered into no competition of vilification or calumniation, and embarrassment of the national govwe believe that the voters of this intelligent state, when cooled down to sanity of thought and judgment, will admire them the more for it. The personal equation in politics can be overdone. Mr. Wanamaker has overdone it in his malignant hounding of Quay. Dr. Swallow has overdone it in his too profuse distribution of accusation without proof. Mr. Jenks is rapidly overdoing it in his demagogical onslaught upon reputable Republicans. Colonel Stone alone of the principals in the current canvass has kept his temper and his head.

The dread of campaign managers who build up false sentiment by means that will not stand examination is lest they become entaugled in a reaction. The sensible voter, however swerved at times by prejudice or excitement, generally in the concluding days of an animated canvass takes rational review of his surroundings and indulges the "sober, second thought." It is this habit which is operating at present to the advantage of the admirable Republican state ticket. The reaction has begun and it will grow in proportions steadily until election day. Republicans are perceiving the necessity of party unity and the relegation of factional or personal differences to a more propitious season. Above and beyond all small state issues or clashes of ambition rises the necessity of upholding Republicanism for the country's sake, and clear perception of this fact will increase as the day of duty draws near.

The speech of Booker T. Washington at the Chicago peace jubilee exercises has attracted widespread attention. It concerned the part of the negro soldiers in the war and one significant exof Shafter, Roosevelt and Wheeler,

southern soldier, that we did not fail you. Now we are going to put you on trial. We are going to prepare ourselves in property, thrift, economy, education and character for the highest duties of citizenship. When we have so prepared ourselves as a race we are going to ask that in every part of this country you accord us the same business and civil opportunities that you now extend to all classes and conditions who here find shelter and a home from foreign lands. We are going to ask that as you forgot the color line when that intrepid black regiment saved the Rough Riders you forget it in your industrial and civil conduct. We are going to ask that as you did not judge of the effectiveness of the bullet by the color of the man behind the gun, you cease to judge the citizenship by the curl of the hair or the tincture of the skin," The appeal is timely and the logic of it irresistible.

The Roosevelt compaign in New York is becoming interesting. The candidate is running it to suit himself; is talking to eight and ten audiences a day and is utterly unrestricted in his range of topics, and yet he has not slopped over ones. The fact is Teddy Roosevelt is no spring chicken in pol-

National Aspects.

At a meeting in Brooklyn on Wednesday night General Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-secretary of the navy, delivered a speech in support of the New York state ticket headed by Theodore Roosevelt which bears directly upon the situation in Pennsylvania and in every other state in the union where a political contest is pending. Said

"For the first time in our national history we are engaged in a great political contest pending a truce in wer. We are about to elect a house of representatives and one-third of our schale. That election will either approve and indorse or condemn the policy of the government that has thus far carried on the war. The war is not over. The fighting has ceased only to enable the two nations involved to determine whether they can successfully negotiate a peace. But all Europe is watching with intense interest the preceedings of the peace commission now sitting in Paris, and no one in this country is more solicitous as to the outcome of the coming election than Spain. She knows perfectly well that if the country does not indorse the policy of the administration that has thus far conducted the war, it will be considered its condemnation. If the war was now actually raging, if battles were being fought pending this election, no one would doubt that his vote was to tell one way or the other for the success or the failure of that war. Eut the war, I repeat, is not ended. We are in a state of war yet, and we may be engaged even before the coming election in actual hostillties. Then it becomes us carefully to consider what effect our vote at the next election shall have upon the nego-

tiations that are now proceeding. "Spain's hope today is what it has been from the beginning-toreign intervention. When she found that there was no immediate hope for foreign intervention she asked for a truce: but when she obtains that truce she is in favor of postponing, delaying, negotiating, hoping that something will transpire to bring to her ald the intervention of one or more of the nations of Europe. I ask on behalf of the present administration that has thus far conducted this war with a brilliancy unparalleled and a success unknown in the history of the wars of the world up to this time, the continued confidence and support of the American people.

The question is before the people of Pennsylvania not less than before those of New York whether this contipued confeience and support shall be given or withheld. The administration cannot hope for the continuous confidence and support of a Democratic congress. It cannot expect the Democratic party to defer to it indefinitely. It must have a party majority of its own, ready to accept and reinforce its leadership and provide the necessary legislation for the working out of its policies. It is inconceivable that the people whose interests it has guarded with such wonderful fidelity and success will permit factional jealousy and local disagreements to encompass the

The Dr. Swallow rally at Scottdale the other night was postponed at the last minute. No one rallied.

Stage Tendencies.

Persons interested in theatrical matters at all must be glad that clean and wholesome plays like two which have been presented in this city this week-"Under the Red Robe" and "The Prisoner of Zenda"--still retain their hold on public favor while there is some indication that theatre-goers have begun to feel surfeited with the filth and vulgarity typified by such productions as that given by Miss Della Fox in "The Little Host." A reaction in the direction of decency is inevitable unless we accept the preposterous proposition that a majority of the men and women who attend theatres are themselves deprayed and want deprayity served up

to them as a continuous diet. It is, of course, too much to expect that every dramatic representation shall be serious and strenuously elevating in character. The primary mission of the stage is to entertain. The great majority of those who patronize it do so with the desire to be carried away from the cares of life and permitted to pass a brief vacation in the domain of fancy. Variety in dramatic literature is as necessary as it is in other forms of artistic creation. All minds are not cast in the same mould nor are tastes

Yet it would seem as if the time had come for public intelligence to assert its discontent with vapid and nauseating stage productions that neither amuse, instruct nor confer profit upon their patrons. The public has the censorship in its own keeping. It can cerpt follows: "During the last six eliminate vulgarity from the stage by months you have been testing us as if refusing to offer inducements for its by fire, and you have it from the lips display. It can reward the purveyors of wholesome and refreshing dramatic

agement which will multiply the companies and the plays that contribute in this direction. When the stage is cleared of the rot that has of late eaten so deeply into it and made a place of uncorrupting tendencies it will have a far wider vogue and influence than at

Major General Lawton, military governor of Eastern Cuba, in this country on a leave of absence, corrects a number of false impressions concerning the Cuban insurgents. "In all of the disagreements and so-called riots," says he. "I never saw one Cuban soldier They are orderly and peaceable and not given to quarreling. All reports of trouble between our army and the Cuthe inhabitants of Cuba within his the business men of Santiago, in cooperation with General Garcia and his friends, are circulating a petition to President McKinley praying that General Lawton be put in military charge of the whole island pending the determination of the question of its future government. All of which shows that tact is better than force in dealing with a sensitive people.

The Sultan of Turkey gave his arm to the wife of the German emperor at Constantinople the other day. Willie could not return the compliment. His arms would not go around.

People who contend that Uncle Sam has a white elephant on his hands in the Philippines will please remember that Barnum's white elephant proved to be valuable property.

Sir Hicks-Beach states that England does not desire to humiliate any nation. He therefore asks France to get off the perch at Fashoda as quietly as one of the leading examples of the effect possible.

Spanish correspondents are evidently trying to convey the impression that t would be better to put Aguinaldo's rowd on a reservation.

Chicago has demonstrated that the Windy City can have a first-class jubiee, peace or no peace, and in spite of the weather.

Porto Ricans will soon understand how all good Americans feel on the glorious Fourth.

Della Fox evidently believes there should be a theatrical as well as an army "canteen.

Public Opinion on Expansion Problem

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

THE expansion idea has spread s rapidly since the president came west that it is now beyond control, The Democratic campaign managers have called in their anti-ex-pansion speakers and are having them prepare new speeches to whoop it up for ennexation all around. The Republicans got the start on this issue, as their posters proclaiming "protection, sound money and expansion" will testify. But the Demust returned from a lecture four in Kan-us, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and other arts of the west, says that the people those states will not listen to anything isc. In order to hold their attention he was compelled to abandon his regular notes and talk about Dewey, Manila and he territorial acquisitions of the United States. He says the centiment is so uniound a man who is opposed to the an-exation of the captured territory, and verybody will be disgusted if our governnent does not keep the whole Philippine

Other travelers make similar reports, and if the president himself would talk mon this subject he would say that durington he has not heard a single word against the retention of the Philippines. He is much impressed by this unanimity of sentiment, and the effect will be sein the firmness of our peace commissioners at Paris.

Even se great a statesman as Senator Mason has been compelled to change his views. Up to a few days ago, in his public orations as well as in private conersation, he has advocated the opposite loctrine. He has opposed the plan of ennexation. He did not want the Hawasnnexation. He did not want the Hawaian islands, and instead of favoring a
colonial policy he proposed that we organize the people of Cuba. Puerto Rico
and the Philippine islands into republics
and let them go it alore. He intended to
advocate this solution of the problem in
a recent speech at the Auditorium. I m told that he prepared a most eloquent and convincing argument to sustain his position, and had it put in type and sent proof-sheets to the various newspapers But, with that shrewd foresight and keen appreciation of the value of public aproyal which has characterized Mr. Maon's career, he suddenly changed his nind on this subject, called in his proofsheets and killed every sentence that leaned that way. When so eminent and leaned that way. When so eminent and wise a man as Mr. Mason bows to the reeze the rest of markird can do so with

AMERICAN TRADE VICTORIES.

From the Times-Herald. The record of exports for the first nine months of the year furnishes striking proof of our growing ascendency in the markets of the old world. Along with our conquest of new territory, as an incldent in the liberation of an oppressed people, has come a commercial conquest that promises to make our products supreme in markets that have been con-trolled for centuries by European nations. While we were winning the vic-tories at Santiago and Manila the pro-ducts of American farms and factories were invading Europe, Asia and Africa and winning the victories that have al-ways crowned American skill and workmanship wherever foreign embargoes have not erected barriers against them.

According to the bureau of statistics the exports for September indicate that the year 1898 will show the largest export record in the history of the government. For the nine months ending Sept. 30 the exports were \$80,127,868, against \$756. 238.242 for the corresponding period in 1807, and the imports fell from \$588.754,900 in 1807 to \$475.172.777 in 1808. The exports for September were \$0.495.638, while the average September export for the last iff-teen years has been \$08,000,000. The most significant feature of the export record was the heavy sale of breadstuffs, which w ce 39 per cent, greater than in 1896 and double, those of 1885. To measure the full meaning of this great increase in foreign sales it is necessary to note the re-markable decline in imports. We are sell-ing more goods to Europe and Asia than ever before and are buying less from them. The imports for the first nine months of 1898 are more than \$100,000,000 below the average for the corresponding

from the lips of northern soldier and entertainment by substantial encour- It must be borne in mind that the bulk

of this trade was carried in foreign bot-toms. In spite of the fact that our man-ufacturers and exporters were compelled to ship their goods in British bottoms to ountries where we enter into direct competition with British producers our said show a steady increase and have now reached such a figure that Europeans are alarmed at the prespect of our becoming the great trading nation of the globe. When we have adjusted the territorial problems of the war and congress has taken measures for the development of an American merchant marine we may confidently look forward to the day when American commerce will be dominant in Asia. Mexico and the South American re-

"JOE WHEELER."

From the Pittsburg Times. trouble between our army and the Cu-bans are untrue." The popularity which General Lawton has won among the inhabitants of Cuba within his jurisdiction is attested by the fact that cr he is the same "Joe" Wheeler that he once thought he was; whether he is th same "Joe" Wheeler who a generation ago was one of the beaten warriors of a lost cause, who had forfeited his citi zenship, and for whom there seemed to be left no career in his native land. It must be a little difficult for him some-times to fully realize it all, and he must occasionally suspect that he has been sublected to the process of reincarnation. In the end, however, he finds that he is the very same man. It is the contrast in his fortunes no goubt that attracts interest and attention as much as his services, great and creditable as they have been He is a wonderful object lesson, no only in the ups and downs of American only in the ups and downs of American life but, a conspicuous illustration of the fact that busy, enterprising and growing America does not fret and suik over lost causes and continue for generations to harbor anger and malice and a vengeful spirit on account of past quarrels. As soon as Wheeler got a chance he went to work to carve out a career, without fret-ting over the hopeless cause for which he had fought so desperately. After a little muttering his opponents concluded to con-veniently forget that the men on the other side had once renounced and forfeited their citizenship, and as a result here we have "Joe" Wheeler and his career as

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The silliest argument yet put forth a opposition to the Nicaragua canal is that being spread over the country by man in the employ of the Pacific rall roads, "The distance from Manila to New York via Suez canal," this ratiroac representative remarks, "is 11.565 mile and via Nicaragua canal 11.764." That i looked upon as a "settler," but to remove all doubt this wise attorney adds: "The distance from Manila to London via Suez canal is 9,600 miles and via Nicaragua 14,680." Supposing it is, has that any-thing to do with the matter? Are we to uild the canal for London? And is New York, on the eastern coast, the United

Why not say that the distance from San Francisco to Liverpool by water now is 14,800 miles, while by the Nicara-gua canal it will be only 7.894. Or that the distance from San Francisco to New York is now '4.840 miles, while under the Nicaragua canal it will be only 4.946, a saving of 9,894 miles. That means \$2 ton less on freight going and coming b the canal and it means doubling practical ly the strength of the United States navy Such a canal is absolutely essential to ou national safety.

HONEST, CLEAN AND WORTHY.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. The Republican party in Pennsylvania has nominated a ticket that is honest and expansion. Will testify, but the laim a scrats from this time on will claim a share and endeavor to neutralize whatever capital the Republicans have made to be Frank Gunzaulius, who has nor would give us the same honest advantage of the laim ministration that he has given us in congress. The soldier boy who went to war and who throughout his public caree assailed, and upon which all the mud batteries of the opposition have been un-able to leave even as much as a stala, would see to it that the honor and th integrity of his native state were pro-

We can trust William A. Stone, W. can trust General Gobin. We can trust their election means the indersement of McKinley and all the aid that Pennsylcania can give to the development and the prosperity of the nation, then no ma-who has the welfare of his country at heart should be led astray by the mali ng his present journey he has found no cious attacks of men whose personal en ifference in opinion. Since he left Wash- mity would destroy even the nation's honor to secure personal revenge.

BETTER KNOWN.

From the Chicago Peace Jubilee Oration of Archbishop Ireland. The world today, as never before, know,

and confesses the greatness and the pow-er of America. America is too great to be isolated from the world around her and beyond her. She is a world power, to whom no world interest is alien, whose voice reaches afar, whose spirit travels across seas and mountain ranges to most distant continents and islands; and with

AN EXPANSIONIST.

It waves in Porto Rico and there's none to say it nay-Old Glory. It flutters in Hawaii, where they've put

Old Glory. To Asiatic waters and to Cuba's sorrow ing shore It sends a splendid warning for the tyrant powers of yore, And bids the sufferer lift his head and be

man once more; Old Glory.

Your potency is far too great for one small hemisphere, Old Glory. And as the ages pass new lands will know and hold you dear, Old Glory.

Until at last, when Arctic mysteries brave To signify that this great planet lives 'neath your control, They'll make the Borealis pale and nail you to the pole

-- Washington Star.



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