the Scranton Tribune Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Pribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. VREELAND, Eole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOPPICE AT SCHANTON FA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TWELVE PAGES.

ECRANTON, OCTOBER 22, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Becretary 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 Dist .- JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House.

First District-JOHN R. FARR. 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 so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. I shall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the logis-lature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary investi-gations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other cylis 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 to which they below. 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 honest, modest, daily discharge of

An Important fact brought out by the testimony of John Gibbons in the Langstaff-Kelly contest yesterday is that he did not use a cent of money for either candidate but was absolutely neutral. This sworn evidence of a man whose word is taken by all who know him cuts through a vast deal of recent lying. The attempt to force testimony from him on points foreign to the scope of the contest was obviously a bit of shyster impertinence that deserved to fail.

No Division of Interests.

The people of Pennsylvania, in common with all other intelligent Americans, are interested in the industrial and commercial success of the country. They are interested in the continuance of the prosperity, daily growing more marked, which came upon the country after the victory of two years ago for Protection and Sound Money which resulted in the installation in office of President William McKinley and a Republican congress. Some of them may have believed two years ago, in the distress and oppression of free trade times, that a total of the free silver policy could not make matters much worse and might possibly make them better. We will not believe so ill of the lature. 427,125 Pennsylvanians who in that year cast their ballots for Mr. Bryan and unlimited fre coinage as to think them were insincere.

But there is no school like experience. The people of the United States since have been taught by experience that the free counge of silver is a delusive hope: that the sounder the money the better the prosperity and the credit, like Pennsylvania. and that the entrusting of the government to the careful hands of Republican storesmen was the best thing that could have happened to the country. Men who are able to look facts in the face and be honest with themselves and with each other see now, if they did not see in 1896, that the Republican position was right and the Democratic position arong. They see that under such a currency system which her the confidence of the world we have become the workshop of the world; our treasury is overflowing with gold, our exports surpass any previous notch in their history and both as a nation and as individuals, even in spite of an intervening war, the American people are the most prosperous people in the world and have it in them to continue in this prosperity to heights yet undreamed of,

Such being the happy situation of the moment, what shall be thought of the Democratic nominee for governor, Judge Jenks, who, though a supporter of free silver and for that reason nominated over Judge Gordon at Altoona, has not the mandaces to state publicly his position on this question, but plans to get possession of the political power of the gubernatorial office under the cover of a cloud of dust, in order that he may afterward use it to help along the free silver cause? This is the same small trick that Croker and Tammany are trying to play in New York. There, as here, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate says there are no national issues to be considered in the approaching election, but, just the same, if either Van Wyck or Jenks should by any accident pull through at the polls, there is not a silverite in the great world, for a great nation is in the great world, for a great people will rise higher and higher in civilization and essential happiness, as it grows in its desire to raise the civilization and the total commerce of the world are about \$8.50.000.000 and the total commerce (exports and in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total commerce of the countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries covered by the publication in question the latest accessible figures of the world are about \$8.50.000.000 and the total commerce (exports and in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. Adding to the total countries under countries under countries under countries natorial candidate says there are no the country who would not see in it a significant victory for the free silver cause, giving new encouragement to that cause to push again for the presidency and congress in 1900.

Republicans and those in sympathy with the high aims of the present national administration must not let the cunning enemy take them next month at a disadvantage. The interests of the whole country are at stake fully as directly as are any strictly local interests. Republicans never yet gained by flirtations with the opposition.

a new light on the responsibilities to the
dimensions of the world. It is interpreting national boundaries as political forAn examination of the tables relating to

BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN.

427 Spruce St.

have not been paid upon presentation at Harrisburg, which is one of the weapons of the Wanamaker alliance is flatly denied by State Treasurer Beacom, who declares that every properly certified demand has been met promptly, the only exception being in the case of school districts not in need of money, when the call is obviously for the special benefit of local banks. Mr. Beacom says with reference to this class of calls: "As the state is itself in the banking business, I hold that it is good business policy to keep the money in the state treasury and let the state get the interest instead of the local bank." Most of Wanamaker's

fold in character. When a United Pennsylvania this winter, national inmanship may properly be traversed for arguments. There are also state interests, having connection with the laws which every legislature must enact and the bills to be considered affecting the commonwealth at large. And finally there are mainly local interests, such as appropriations for charitable institutions and legislation relating to particular industries. We have heard of late much de-

nunciation of the last legislature, some bud influences, working in antagonexception in this respect and it was man, we don't care who he is. moreover especially unfortunate in having to assemble after a bitter facmany members away from a proper sense of duty and responsibility. There der to demonstrate to fair-minded men that a whole party should not be punished for the misdeeds of a few individual members. The legislative problem this year

calls for the election of trustworthy Republicans who have the ability and the experience to do their duty. Where such men have been placed in nomination on the Republican ticket there I absolutely no occasion for the with holding of a single Republican vote. A large majority of the nominees are of this character and their election will insure, under any circumstances, a thoughtful vote on the senatorship, the enactment of well-matured and progressive general legislation and especially the careful safeguardianship of local interests at Harrisburg.

The people of each district constitute a jury which must pass upon the merits of the candidates in that dis trict and it is they, and not outsiders, who must give the verdict. In Lackawanna county four of the five Republican candidates for legislative positions are men who have won renominations by overwhelming or unanimous votes of their constituents and possess the ripe experience in legisla tive matters and the knowledge of how to accomplish results for their districts which deserve to count heavily in their favor; and the fifth, while without experience at Harrisburg, has in other places of trust shown the quality that augurs fitness for promo The voters of Lackawanna county will do well to send a solid Republican delegation to the next legis

The mistake which Mr. Jenks is making is in considering that anybody in that any considerable proportion of Pennsylvania is taking him seriously. A candidate for office who was against Lincoln in the civil war, who favored the revolutionary dectrines of Bryanthat great political battle was decided ism two years ago and who now is simply serving as a decoy for the Guffey element of the Democracy need not exnect to travel far in an intelligent state

The Loftier View.

Justice has not been done in the abbreviated press reports to one of the speeches made during the Chicago peace jubilee. The introductory speaker at the big banquet which brought that notable celebration to an auspicious close was Franklin MacVeagh and his view of the consequences of the war in their imposition of duty upon the United States was so lofty and vivid that it should be known everywhere. This is the essence of what he said:

"Some of the wisest and ablest men of the country tell us we must be content a commercial and industrial nation. But is that enough? Will the broad foundamercialism is good and industrialism i good. Many of us are commercial. then let us abide by the wisdom of the moment, and cat, drink and be merry, for improving ourselves—something to do for others and for the general good—something —:0:—

centing the accessity of universal human advancement, in contrast with the old-time civilization of the few, is throwing ports were double the amount of our im-

It is their duty this year to come and stick together.

The charge that school warrants making truth is that democracy's ideas are ict the ideals of isolation. Its concern is

We are the greatest exponent of de-"We are the greatest exponent of de-mocracy, and are appointed to live up to its ideals. And we must realize that a new democratic development is advanc-ing which is charcterized by broader demands of the democratic spirt—by de-mands for not only political institutions, important as they are, but for democratic civilization that shall reach all mankind, and for democratic human progress that shall include every corner of the earth. Our nation will, I believe, be foremost in illustrating the duties and the ambi-tions—the espirations—of the democratic tions—the repirations—of the democratic era. It is taking its place in the great world. Not for the sake of commerce only, not for the sake of great posses-sions; not to aggrandize only, but, I hope, to participate in determining the destines of men. Not to greated but to reported spread-cagle charges have equally small basis in fact.

The Legislature.

The issues involved in a campaign for control of a state legislature are threefold in character. When a United

fold in character. When a United it will, firmly in the midst of the nations, States senator is to be elected, as in not unmindful of its own vast interests, Pennsylvania this winter, national in-Pennsylvania this winter, national in-terests are involved and the whole realm of national politics and states-every clime, and eager to promote not alone its own elevation but the elevation

The American who has faith in his ountry will not fear the extension of her influence or the expansion of her dominion; above all, he will not identify himself with any party or any leadership which would cripple the one or obstruct the other.

Colonel Bryan's obvious embarrassment in the military service would be materially relieved if he would make of it just, much of it wilfully unfair up his mind to do daily what comes to and made for malicious purposes. In him in the line of duty, without coneveryt legislature are good and bad cern over the consequences, political or men, good and bad bills and good and otherwise. The labor of trying to calculate the political effect of every act, ism. The last legislature was not an word or gesture is too much for any

The mayor should lose no time in tional fight over the senatorship which affixing his signature to the Keller ordipolsoned public opinion and carried nance for street repairs. The repairing of the streets has been delayed much too long already. Not a moment need be no apology for its faults in or- should now be lost in getting the good work started.

The public can safely discredit the latest story that Hobson is to be called off from his attempted recovery of the Cristobal Colon. The present administration of the navy department isn't throwing cold water on men like Hob-

Dr. Swallow has evidently not been properly billed or else the people believe he is presenting a wornout attraction. His audiences have been very slim during the tour of the past

Mr. Jenks says that neither the war, the tariff nor money are issues in the present campaign. If it is a fact that Jenks alone is the issue, the intelligent voter knows just what to do at the

able, Cleanliness comes high in Cuba. but under American protection it will be one of the necessities. "Spread-eagling" has not been recived with favor in army circles. It is

Colonel Waring estimates that it will

take \$22,000,000 to make Havana habit-

believed that "spread-eagling" should be left entirely to the campaign orators, The Spanish story of the destruction of Aguinaldo's fleet by Admiral Dewey

that Aguinaldo never had a fleet. Sacrificing party to personal spite is a poor business and the Republicans of Pennsylvania rightly decline to en-

had quite a run when one considers

gage in it. Mr. Wanamaker would evidently give a good deal if he could only have a plum tree to shake.

Comparative Growth Of American Trade.

THE rapid gain which the United States is making in the extension of its export trade is illustrated by some figures presented in a statis-tical abstract of the principal untries of the world recently issued by he British government and just received the country tell us we must be content show an increase of over 30 per cent. in result. He will not vote upon issues control illustrate for manking the evolution of the decade. Thus it will be seen that the But United States, between 1886 and 1896, in- to all the states and involving the s that enough? Will the broad founda-ions laid by the fathers be satisfied with than the average country of the world, is superstructure of wealth and isolated content? Content and wealth are great our gain over our chief rivals, France, cossessions, but are they enough? Comn is even greater than in the average shown We by these figures, German's increase in ere commercial and we are industrial, but experts in the decade 1886-96 being 13 per neaven help us if our lives stop at that, cent., that of France but 414 per cent., if we are only commercial and industrial, and that of the United Kingdom 1014 per cent., while that of the United States then let us abide by the wisdom of the tent, while that of the United States, as moment, and earl, drink and be merry, for the composition of the figures covering the experient and be an isolated nation. But is of 1896 would present a much greater in there nothing for us to do, in addition to

which, viewed from the higher ground. I hat our share in the total commerce is finer than commerce, finer than manufacture, and finer than ourselves? Ought shown both by the figures presented by That our share in the total commerce we not to make our power beneficent, and | the publication in question and a com not merely make it greater? Ought we parison with those of earlier compilations not to aspire to leadership in behalf of Our share of the total exports of the the great things we believe in, and the great ideas we stand for? twenty-two countries under consideration in 1886 was less than 12 per cent. and is and the happiness of the world, and that it is impossible to fitly nourish the soul of a powerful people unless you give it something to do for the general progress of mankind. Certainly, if the evolution of democracy continues—and who doesn't believe it will?—a new spirit must possess the lives of the nations. The unfolding of democracy, which is making more sacred the rights of man, in contrast with the ancient sanctity of institutions, and by appointing the majority to rule, is accenting the accessity of universal human nd the happiness of the world, and that and the total commerce (exports and im-

countries shows equally favorable condi-tions in regard to our own commerce. Ou exports of iron and steel, for instance, arshown to have been in 1887 \$15,950,000 and in 1896 \$41,161,000, while those of the Unit-ed Kingdom, which in 1887 were 24,962,00 pounds sterling, were in 1896, only 23,301,000 pounds sterling, showing a loss of 5 per cent in British experts of Iron and steel, while those of the United States were increasing over 150 per cent. Our exports of leather and manufactures thereof increased from the 1857 to 1853 in 1857 to 1853 in 1869. creased from \$10,400,000 in 1887 to \$20,245,000 in 1896; while those of Great Britain, which in 1887 were 3,812,886 pounds sterling, were in 1887 were 3,812,850 pointed atterling, thus showing a gain for Great Britain of less than 5 per cent, while our own exports of similar articles were increasing nearly 100 per cent. Comparing these evidences of the growth of our exports of manufactures with those of France and Germany, the result is equally favorable, exports of leather from France being in 1886 133,000,000 frames in value, and in 1896 but 82,000,000 frames; those of metal wares and tools, 61,000,000 frames in 1886 and 92,000,000 francs in 1896, German exports of leather dressed and dyed, which in 1886 amounted to 141,000,000 marks, were in 1896 but 55,090,000 marks, while leather wares except gloves, which in 1886 were 110,000,000 marks, were in 1896, 66,000,000 marks. German exports of fron and steel show in the decade an increase of 80 per

in our own exports in this line. Considering the total exports, the figures relating to the United States arures relating to the United States are extremely gratifying when compared with those of the leading countries which are looked upon as our rivals in the commercial world. The total domestic exports of the United Kingdom are given in 1886 at 230,000,000 pounds sterling, and in 1886 at 240,000,000 pounds sterling, a gain of about 10 per cent. Those of France in 1886 are given at 2,248,80,000 francs, and in 1896 at 3,400,000,000 francs, a gain of only 1896 at 3,400,000,000 france, a gain of only 5 per cent. Those of Germany in 1896 are given at 2,985,900,000 marks, and in 1896 at 3.525.100.000, a gain of about 18 per cent.; while the domestic exports from the United States in 1886 were 3855.961.529 and In 1896 \$803,200,487, an increase of nearly 3

cent, against an increase of 150 per cent

A PERIOD OF GREAT POLITICS.

From the New York Sun. In the history of America the political events of the years from 1895 to 1999 must always occupy a place of foremost impor-tance. In 1896, after a long period of bus ness and industrial paralysis and disas ter, the American people were brought face to face with an issue of the cur-rency standard, vital to the presperity of the republic immediately and permanent-ly. It was the first time in the history of opular government that such a question, avolving a fundamental principle of mance, had been referred for settlement to a vast body of independent voters. Artful and shameful and tallacious arguments appealing to sordid self interest were used to induce them to favor the de-basement of the monetary standard, at the cost of the national honor and credit, on the ground that by such a debasement lebts owed would be reduced by about one-half. But they were unsuccessful, By far the largest aggregate and proportionate vote ever polled was cast at the election, and the majority for honesty was great. Defeat, however, did not deter the party of virtual repudiation from pursuing its efforts. With exceptions in three or four states only, it has clung to its shan eful policy ever since and nowhere have its conventions reected positively the platform proposing

The defeat in 1896 of that concerted and tremendous effort to bring about virtual repudiation, staining forever the honor and the credit of the American name, re-sulted in the inauguration of an admis-istration which for the first time dealt declsively with a question that for more than fifty years had caused disturbance and great injury to this country. Spain was driven at last by American arms from its last foothold in this hemisphere, a center of pestilence was brought under the purification of modern civilization, and liberty was carried to a seat of mediaeval tyranny and crucity, dentally to this rescue another pop far away in the Pacific ocean, on the other side of the globe, was rescued from the same eppression, and islands of imense wealth and natural resources wer added to the regions which modern enter prise and enlightenment are developing or the enrichment of the commerce divilization, after centuries of despoi ment and restriction. These achievement of the last six months have put upon the American people at this time responsi llities whose consequences will extend o the remotest future. They have intro-luced a new era for this country, raises ur politica into world-wide importance and given a dignity to this generation of Americans in all foreign eyes which their predecessors never possessed. The mag-nitude of the questions brought into our politics dwarfs into something like provincial insignificance issues which once eemed large and great,

All these questions are in this canvass, and they will remain for final settlement y the American people until they are osed of in the national election of They are here now, the only questions deserving of serious consideration, and they will remain here until that elec-tion is decided. First is the question of the currency, whether we shall preserve enlightened finance, or shall outlaw this nation as a nation of repudiators and wild destroyers of their national prosperity. at the treasury bureau of statistics. This presents tables showing the imports and That question is as much before the per exports of the leading countries of the exports of the leading countries of the ple new as it as in 1895, and it will consider the set tables the United States makes for herself a remarkably advantageous showing in gains of her export trade. The showing in gains of her export trade. The tables cover the exports and imports of twenty-two of the leading countries of the world. An examination of the export figures shows that the total exports of the twenty-two countries in question amounted in 1896 to 1.357,916,000, an increase of 29 per cent. In the decade, while the figures for the United States alone show an increase of over 30 per cent. in the decade. Thus it will be seen that the dignity, and glory of the future of his

CHIVALRY. A pretty girl,

A crowded car. Yen men stand up And there you are, A tired woman Enters car: Men remain Right where they are.

GUESS.

-Chicago News,



Every Fountain Pen

Sanford's Premium Fluid To the person guessing nearest the exact number of fluid ounces contained therein we will give his or her choice of any pen in the window. Contest closes Nov. 15. Ask for ballots in the store or Ask for ballots in the store or use this coupon:

Contents of Pens......Ounces. Address



It's Cloak Time Now.

This store is full of cloak enthusiasm. Much time, much thought and much money has been spent in gathering together this handsome equipment of outer garments. We know we're right in this cloak matter, and being right we're going to go ahead.

Children's Long Coats from 1 to 4 years from 98 cents to \$9.98. Children's Short Coats from 1 to 12 years from 98 cents to \$9.98. Misses Short Jackets from 12 to 18 years from \$1.98 to \$14.98. Ladles' Jackets, sizes 32 to 44, from \$2.98 to \$19.98. Ladies' Plush Capes from \$2.98 to \$24.98. Ladies' Cloth and Golf Capes from \$2.25 to \$19.98.

Another Special Sale of Ladies' Skirts

made of two-toned Brocade, every skirt 4 yards wide, lined with Rustleine and in-terlined with Crinoline, velveteen bound, perfect shape. Price only \$1.98.

Ready Made Suits

Not the kind that are made in sweat shops, thrown together without taste or skill, and perhaps contaminated with intectious disease, but the real Tailor-Made. Every garment designed and put together under the direct supervision of a competent head, and in well ventilated work rooms. Prices range from \$9.98 to \$24.98

ALTERATIONS FREE OF CHARGE.

ALWAYS BUSY

Fall Footwear



Men's, Boys' and Youths Double Soles,

IN ALL THE BEST LEATHER.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.



You

CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO. 422 Luckawanna Avenue

OIL HEATERS, Just the thing for the cold evenings and mornings. Price Foot & Shear Co

WOLF & WENZEL, 240 Adams Ave., Opp. Court House. Practical Tinners

and Plumbers, Sole Agents for Richardson-Boyston's Furnaces and Ranges.

1898. Fall Exhibit. 1898

HILL & CONNELL'S

No such magnificent display furniture has ever been shown Scranton as that now presented our Fall exhibit.

Nowhere can equal choice or equal values in Furniture be found. Latest designs in Bedroom, Parlor, Library, Dining room and Hall Furni-

Furniture to suit every taste and prices to suit every purse, with the satisfaction of knowing that whatever may be selected will be the very est in the market for the money. Inspection of our stock and prices solicited.

Hill & Connell At 121 North Washington

> Avenua Scranton, Pa.

The Largest line of Office Supplies in North eastern Pennsylvania.

AN AUTOMATIC

CHECK PERFORATOR Which inks the per-

forations with indelible ink. Has a positive and

automatic feed. Every machine guaranteed. Only

This price will not ast long.

ReynoldsBros

HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING. 139 Wyoming Avenue. The Largest line of Office Supplies in North-

eastern Pennsylvania.

THE

CONNELL CO.

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas and Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

434 Lackawanna Avenue John B. Shith & SON.

'Baby" wears, and we extend them a cordial invitation to attend our

GREAT FALL OPENING

-OFand Children's

-FINE-Wearing Apparel

Embracing-

Knit Saques,

Long Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets,

Tobboggans, 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

O Long Cloaks In Cashmere, Bedford Cord and Silk, both plain and handsomely trimmed; from \$2.00 to \$15.00 each.

be delighted with what we consider the

finest line we have ever had on exhibi-

Knit Saques

week.

In fine Wool and Silk and Wool; from 50 cents to \$2.00. Caps and Bonnets

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

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 Bootees 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 Onas." See our "Display" this

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for

DUPONT'S

Mining, Biasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repause Chemical

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Eafety Fuse, Caps and Exploders Room 401 Connell Building.

Scranton. AGENCIES

THOS. FORD.