

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 27, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

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

COUNTY.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL. Judge—E. W. GUNSTON. County—JOHN A. ROBERTS, M. D. Surveyor—GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.

Twenty-first—JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House.

First District—JOHN B. FAIR. Second District—JOHN S. RHEIMER, JR. Third District—N. C. MACKAY. Fourth District—JOHN P. RYLANDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to conduct my office 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 advocate of the whole people, not of any party. I have unhesitatingly given up in the legislature which are not the fruit of my party but the result of the growth of the growth of custom. Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. I will save the public money to be used for the benefit of the people. I will discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties, to which they belong. I am only a man, and I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that this can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

Cool judgment no less than personal vigor, clean character and experience. It is needed by the occupant of the gubernatorial chair. William A. Stone has all these requisites.

William A. Stone.

The Philadelphia Press may state a truth when it says that "many thousands of Republicans" are unwilling to vote for Colonel Stone for governor "because they fear that his election will operate to confirm the Quay machine in power," but it certainly does not state one when it adds that "the criticisms made to Colonel Stone's nomination do not apply to the rest of the ticket." Generals Gobin and Latta deserve the vote of every Republican in Pennsylvania, but not more so than Colonel Stone. The latter received the nomination fairly after a spirited fight involving a canvass by him of a majority of the counties of the state and his candidacy, therefore, is just as binding as any on the party ticket.

Moreover, in personal character and public experience he is the peer of any colleague and a man superior to a majority of the occupants of the office he seeks. The striking of him down because of a feeling against another man, viewed apart from any question of political expediency, would be an exhibition of gross unfairness and injustice. No exigency in the political situation demands vicarious sacrifices at this time. Those who cannot abide Quay should attack Quay directly. Those who wish to punish evil doing by any renominated member of the last legislature should proceed to administer it in the district in which that member is seeking re-election and not resort to the childish experiment of working off his pent up indignation at the cost of an innocent party.

No man will ever aspire to the governorship of Pennsylvania with cleaner credentials or better standing in character and record than the present nominee of the Republican party. A brave soldier during the civil war, a self-made man whose civil career has been an unbroken succession of advances, won by hard work and honest purpose; a Republican high in party councils and faithful wherever placed, his candidacy is bound to prevail against the crafty machinations of professional libelers and venal factionalists. To entertain a contrary suspicion would be to impugn the good sense and fairness of a majority of the commonwealth's citizens.

The fear that Colonel Roosevelt on the stump might prove indiscreet has been dismissed. His speeches have been models of crisp, pointed, fearless opinion hitting the bull's eye of each target presented; and the public's reception of him has been a series of ovations, each apparently more enthusiastic than the others. If the organization is doing its part as well as the candidate is doing his, Roosevelt will have a walkover.

England and Egypt.

How Great Britain came to occupy Egypt is of interest now that her supremacy along the Nile is seriously challenged by France. The version which follows is from the Toronto Globe:

By the year 1882 the extravagances of Ismail Pasha, the Khedive, combined with the wasting methods of administration, had brought Egypt to the verge of bankruptcy. The murmurs of the foreign creditors reached a head in that year and the representatives of France and England assumed practical control of the finances. In 1883 a commission representing the leading European powers sat at Cairo to investigate the state of the finances and determine a plan by which the obligations could be met without imposing oppressive taxes on the people. In 1882 occurred the rebellion, and England urged upon France the duty of assisting to restore order. To this the French ministry would not agree and Britain undertook the task alone. When peace had been restored the Khedive abolished the joint control and thereupon the English agent at Cairo became the

virtual civil ruler of the country, while a British general, under the title of the Sirdar, became the commander of the Egyptian army. Frenchmen now see that in refusing to take part in the suppression of Arabi Bey France lost a great opportunity.

The Marchand expedition which seized Fashoda near the headwaters of the Nile was a French attempt partly to retrieve this missed chance. Undoubtedly France's main purpose in raising a foreign issue at this time is to divert public attention from the perilous home situation aggravated as it is by the Dreyfus uproar. Secondly, no doubt, her purpose is to wrest from England advantages which would have been hers without question had France joined with England in putting down the Arabi rebellion. If such be the intention American sympathy will follow the British ministry in declining to discuss any point beyond the claims of France to the retention of Fashoda. It is a principle as good among nations as among individuals that the laborer is worthy of his hire. If England had to do police duty in Egypt unaided, England unaided should receive the policeman's pay and the skin game of France should be made to fail.

The report of the factory inspector shows that 52,000 more persons are today receiving employment in the industries of New York state than were one year ago. The advance agent of prosperity is making good his promises.

Victories of Peace.

Lieutenant Hobson is right in holding that even if the cost of recovering the sunken Spanish warships near Santiago should exceed their subsequent market value their recovery would be justified by public sentiment. If every operation of the government were directed solely by the consideration of immediate profit or loss this nation would soon degenerate and pass away. Some of the acts which are unprofitable in themselves, from the commercial standpoint, are of the highest value judged with reference to their moral influence.

The Spanish warship which is resurrected from the watery grave to which American naval superiority doomed it would represent objectively to the coming generation not only American efficiency in war but also an inspiration to personal heroism but also the leadership of the American brain and hand in the reconstructive arts of peace. The primary purpose of the late war was immediate destruction and loss only so that reconstruction and gain might ensue to a degree not otherwise possible. The lifting and rededication of these sunken ships would typify this purpose in an unmistakable manner and reflect the highest glory on American ingenuity.

Lieutenant Hobson not only wants to recover the Spanish vessels but he will ask permission, while the wrecking appliances are there, to try his reconstructive skill upon the Merrimac. Intrinsically this ship might not represent a very alluring bargain; but how admirable would be its recovery and assignment as a training ship to the naval volunteers! The enthusiasm of his hero to win in peace greater victories than were heralded by war does him infinite credit and the sympathy of the country will be with him to the end of his present undertaking.

When Lord Salisbury spoke recently of "dyine nations" he may have meant Turkey and Spain but his characterization also fits France. The French republic is evidently prolonging a dishonorable existence mainly for the purpose of saving funeral expenses.

A Scene from Abroad.

When, once in a long time, two or more members of the American congress, under the stress of intense personal excitement due to party or personal passion or overindulgence in intoxicants, exchange epithets or blows—and bear in mind that occasions of this character are extremely rare—just denunciation of such conduct in the public press is sometimes accompanied by the unjust remark that congress is the most disorderly body in the world. No harm can come from being fair. With all its faults, congress compares favorably in character and demeanor with the other parliamentary assemblies and is steadily growing better. This thought is suggested by the following extract from a Paris cable message printed in the New York Sun and describing a scene in the French chamber of deputies on Tuesday:

No sooner was the session declared open than the tall, angular figure of M. Paul Drouot, the fatigued, but energetic politician, who is eagerly seeking the overthrow of the present regime, rushed to the tribune, where he began a violent tirade against the ministry, heaping insults and abuse upon the members of the cabinet and especially upon General Hanouin, minister of war. The war minister is a soldier, a politician and a man of less control than either. He permitted the vituperation of his critic to stir his reason. Furious with passion, he turned to the tribune, M. Drouot's apparently thought that General Hanouin intended to attack him and ran out of the opposite side of the tribune. General Hanouin did not follow him, but in a voice trembling with rage, he repelled the attacks upon him. He denied that he was disloyal to the army, declared that he shared the belief of his predecessors that Dreyfus was guilty, and contentiously resigned his portfolio. The chamber was now in a great uproar, which is the normal condition of the French parliament when an exciting subject is under debate. The members began exchanging epithets among themselves, and words speedily led to blows. There were several fights in the French windmill fashion in various parts of the house. Other deputies clashed, scratched, snarled and howled. It was like a madhouse in revolt.

We prefer the American plan.

General Garcia's influence among the Cuban insurgents is reported to be increasing, which means that there will be a wholesale check upon the fire-eaters among them. A little patience and tact will straighten matters out in this quarter and make the Cubans our warmest friends.

We welcome the esteemed Philadelphia Inquirer to the ranks of those who believe that the present cumbersome ballot law should be amended toward simplicity and fairness so as to permit the grouping of all names of candidates under the offices to which they respectively aspire. This, to be sure, would necessitate the marking of each name for which a vote is intended, but once

understood it would be fair, honorable and logical. It would tend, too, to the improvement of tickets, since under this plan one good candidate could not carry to victory a number of poor ones hanging to his coat-tail.

SPAIN'S FOOLISH HOPE.

Washington, Dispatch in the Sun. The object of the Spanish peace commissioners in seeking by every means in their power to delay the adjustment of the Philippine question has become perfectly clear to the administration in Washington, either from the daily reports telegraphed by Mr. Day, the chairman of the American commission, or from sources of information equally trustworthy. It is now understood thoroughly by the president and the members of the cabinet that the Spanish peace commissioners, acting in concert with the authorities in Madrid, are conducting their temporizing policy on the Quibotte assumption that if they can prevent action on the Philippines matter until after the elections in this country in November, and the Democrats are successful in the congressional contests, there will be warrant for a protest against the United States assuming control over any part of the Philippines, and a successful protest of that kind would mean a Democratic victory means the repudiation of the policy of expansion and consequently of the instruction to the American peace commissioners.

While officials of the administration laugh at this idea as visionary they nevertheless are convinced that the Spaniards set great store to it and are using every diplomatic trick to prolong the sessions of the joint commission in Paris. It was pointed out today that the Spaniards proceeding on such a basis the success of the Democratic party in the coming elections would in a measure be a Spanish victory in the sense that the attitude of the Spanish commissioners might result in a breaking off of the peace negotiations, and possibly in a declaration of war on the part of the United States to maintain all that was gained by Dewey's victory. Irrespective of their personal and political interest in this phase of the situation at Paris, the president and his official advisers are understood to be confident that such a Democratic victory would not be followed by a protest by Spain to the powers of Europe, on the ground that the federal administration policy in regard to the Philippines has been repudiated, and that for the United States to insist on taking any of the islands, or any part of them, would be contrary to the expressed wish of the American people.

The knowledge that the Spaniards are proceeding on the ridiculous assumption that they can prevent the United States from assuming control over the Philippines by delaying the negotiations has not caused the administration any great worry, except as to the embarrassment that may be caused by the stubbornness of the Spanish commissioners, if the Democrats win in the state and congressional elections. The American peace commission will proceed on the line of their instructions by desiring the negotiations to be completed as soon as possible.

The rioting affairs down in Mississippi are progressing to the satisfaction of all good residents of the troubled districts. Anything that will give the peace-loving Mississippians an opportunity to kill a few negroes can be classed among the popular movements down there.

The crisis in France has reached the bonfire stage, and if war with England or some other nation is not inaugurated soon the streets of Paris will resemble those of a city of the cyclone belt during the breezy season.

When a man blows out the gas in New York now the authorities do not waste any time in idle speculation. They immediately telegraph to Wilkes-Barre for a description of absent prominent citizens.

Too many people who travel on the street cars seem to imagine that the conductor is sole proprietor of the affair and if properly abused can remedy any evils that annoy nervous passengers.

The negotiations of the Peace Commission should be brought to an early close. It is useless to expect that the American representatives will be able to out talk the Spanish commissioners.

England now has an immense irrigation scheme by which it is expected the upper Nile valley can be reclaimed. England is evidently determined to make France take water in some form.

Solvation Army men have again been arrested in Wilkes-Barre for making noise on the public square. Religion that insists upon being disorderly needs to be amended.

General Merritt's London marriage license cost \$150. England evidently favors a matrimonial tariff if no other.

The Fashoda war cloud has a yellow lining.

Credit of Nation Must Be Sustained.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. IN HIS speech at New York the other night Senator Henry Cabot Lodge rightly declared that the magnificent national credit, which enabled the United States to borrow all the money it needed from its own people, was one of the most effective weapons at our disposal in the war with Spain. Modern warfare tends to become more and more a matter of cash and credit. If Spain had been able to pour hundreds of millions into her treasury as we were able to replenish the financial resources of our own government, the conflict would have been far more obstinate, deadly and destructive.

But voters should not forget that sound credit is as essential to prosperity in peace as to success in war. The contest with Spain was, in itself, hardly more than an incident in our history. At no time were the resources of this country, either in men or money, seriously drawn upon. The general welfare, the progress of trade, the development of industry, were not appreciably affected. The steady movement toward better business conditions which began with the election of McKinley went on without interruption during the summer. And the chief basis of this improvement is unquestionably to be found in public confidence that the integrity of the American dollar was henceforth firmly assured.

Without extravagance or exaggeration, the Republican party may fairly claim the credit for the establishment of these conditions. Criticisms of the management of the war department do not affect the fact that the triumph of the Republicans in 1896, with the aid of the gold Democrats who placed country above party, was effectual in establishing the gold standard and inspiring investors with the belief that disastrous free silver agitation was at an end. This achievement is one which justly entitles the Republican party to ask the voters of the country for support in the ensuing congressional election.

thing which the intelligent voters of the United States should bear in mind when they go to the polls on November 3.

THE PROPER BALLOT.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. The theory of an Australian ballot is a correct one, but, unfortunately, we have not the Australian ballot. We have an imitation which is intricate, cumbersome and absurd. The one proper way to print a ballot is to discard the party headings and the hedge-podge mixtures with which we now afflict and group the candidates, and to use for the particular office for which they are running, for instance, instead of a blank sheet a single slip of paper should be used, with the candidates grouped in this form:

Mark an (X) in the square to the left of the name of the candidate to be voted for.

For Governor. (Vote for one name only.)

William A. Stone, Republican.

George A. Jenks, Democrat.

Silas C. Swallow, Prohibitionist.

Below this collection of gubernatorial candidates would come the candidates for lieutenant governor, and then would follow congressmen, state representatives and local candidates. With such an arrangement everybody would be pleased, because all parties and all associations who should present the requisite number of petitions could place a candidate upon the ballot without the necessity of a separate column. For instance, if a new party should spring up with a candidate for governor and should not desire to make other nominations it would occupy the space of a single line on the official ballot. When so many great national problems are involved the Inquirer believes that a party which should vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom. Nevertheless, it contends that every political organization has a right to name candidates for all the offices and that secretaries of the commonwealth and courts should not interfere with that right, and that the ballot should be so constructed as to give the fullest freedom of choice. This freedom cannot come under the present blanket sheet monstrosity. It can come under the ballot as above briefly outlined.

THE SITUATION IN BRIEF.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. No Republican should delude himself with the idea that Dr. Swallow can be elected. It is either Stone or Jenks, Republican congressman or Democratic congressman, a Republican legislator or a Democratic legislator. Such is the situation, and where is the thinking Republican who has no personal grievance who can contentedly see the Republican party with any degree of satisfaction?

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

From the Scranton Times. The election of William Connell for congressman would be an endorsement of the milk trust, the steel trust, the salt trust and every other trust and monopoly in the country.

GUESS.

Every Fountain Pen In our show window is filled with 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 use this coupon:

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- Ladies' and Children's Colored Border Handkerchiefs, 5c quality, 3c or two for 5c. Ladies' White and Colored Border Handkerchiefs, 8c quality, 5c or six for 25c. Ladies' Embroidered, Hemstitched and Scalloped Edge Cambric Handkerchiefs, 12 1/2c quality, 3 for 25c. Ladies' Embroidered Edge Cambric Handkerchiefs, 18c quality, two for 25c. Ladies' Fine Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, 35c quality, 23c. Ladies' and Children's Pure Linen Unlaundered Handkerchiefs, 8c quality, 5c. Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12 1/2c quality, three for 25c. Ladies' Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 18c quality, two for 25c. Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 18 cent quality, two for 25c. Ladies' Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, extra size and fine, 35 cent quality, 23c. Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, printed borders, all new designs, 5c. Men's Japonette Handkerchiefs, with silk initial, 15 cent kind, 10c; three for 25c. Men's fine Japonette Handkerchiefs, with colored borders, 15 cent kind, 10c; three for 25c. Men's Fine Cambric Initial Handkerchiefs, 20 cent kind, 15c; or one-half dozen, handsomely boxed, for 75c. Men's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, full size, laundered, 12 1/2c.

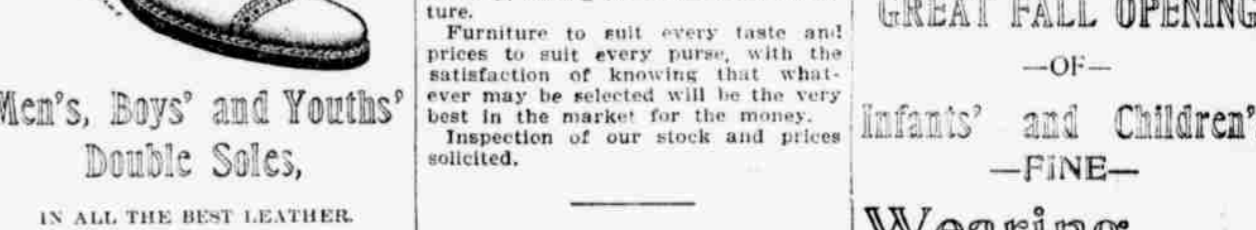
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