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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 8, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. LATTA. 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 Fo conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of these who have opposed 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. Abunes have undoubtedly grown up in the legislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by committees resulting in unaccessary expense to tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other cylls in vofar as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Peansylvania, 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 belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to with their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by on honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

Correspondents of The Tribune are urged to forward the election returns in their territory to this office by train. electric car, messenger, telegraph or telephone, just as soon to-night as possible. The complicated ballot means | ed the city of Mexico June 12, 1848. In a late count, hence not a minute should

Concerning Today's Election.

While nothing can be said at this late moment which is likely to change a vote it is not out of place to urge every Republican before whom these words may come to go to the polls to-day and vote the Republican ticket. This applies as the first proposals for peace, which well to Republicans who are unfriendly both sides accepted Dec. 12, 1855; the to M. S. Quay as to those who are protocol was signed Feb. 1, 1856; the for the Republican ticket is a vote for the Crimea was not evacuated until the Republican party, which as a party, July 9, so that a year less two months regardless of any individual, is worthy passed from the day peace was certain continued support. Quarrels with individuals should not be fought at the expense of the party. Time will bring abundant opportunity to settle such quarrels without injury to the party as a whole.

The Republican state and county ticket contains no unworthy names. All the men on it are good Republicans and good men. They have conducted a clean and honorable campaign; they have not resorted to personal abuse or to misrepresentation or false statement. From Colonel Stone down, each candidate on the Republican ticket has behaved as a conscientious and selfrespecting gentleman. Whatever abusing has been done, whatever misrepresentation and false statement has been made, has come from others. The Republican nominees emerge from an acrid contest absolutely unspotted.

The Republican state ticket will be elected. Even its opponents concede this. It will be elected regardless of the vote cast in Lackawanna county. The Republican in this county who votes against it will accomplish nothing, so far as the state at large is concerned. He will simply weaken his party locally and make more difficult he election in the future of local tickets, is it worth while to do this? Is there any possible gain sufficient to counterbalance such a loss? A vote should not be thrown away because of personal feeling. It should be cast for party supremacy, for the supremacy of party principles; time and place will offer for the administration of discipline to individuals,

Let reason and good judgment prewail to-day; let there be a uniform Republican victory.

Hon, George Jenks will scarcely be surprised to-morrow morning to awaken and find that he is not Robert Pat-

A Gold Brick Game.

Whenever the Democrats have gained any advantage in this country since the o ganization of the Republican party I, has been by piecement atlacks and the pursuading of the holders of isolated positions that they were temporarily of no importance to the general plan of battle between the two political armier. After obtaining many isolated positions in that way they have proceeded to do their best to hold them and were that not possible, to use the prestige gained by carrying them to encourage their whole line. This is the line of tactics they are pursuing now with regard to Pennsylvania, They say: "See here, dear, good Republicans, we know that Pennsylvania is a very important state and a stronghold of Republicanism, but observe that we are talking about local issues only; we are making no attack on the great principles of Republicanism. We just want it for this particular purpose, and, of course, when the great you will have it in good order and repair. It is not our intention to take

savantage of you. We just want to show you how to run the state." That is the programme they propose.

The Scranton Tribune who would be thought of a general who would hand over the strongest What would be thought of a general position on his line of defenses to the enemy on their promise that they only wanted it temperarily? Unless he could successfully plead insanity he would be shot or hanged for treason. Are Republicans going to be so callowminded as to take stock in any such gold brick promises by the Democrats? Do they really believe that they have laid aside all guile, that they are not working for the national control, and that this sudden mealy-mouthed are tempt to persuade Republicans that Republicanism and the national welfare have nothing to do with this battle all prises from pure goodness of heart? If the Times knows the Hepublicans of this state, and it thinks It does, they will take no stock in such transparent nonsense, but will stand to their guns and meet the enemy

> Pittsburg Times. And it is probable that "big majorities" Grow will be heard from to-day

whenever and wherever he appears.

Treaty-Making Takes Time.

The complaint which is heard in some quarters because peace negotiations at Paris are not terminated off-hand rests upon ignorance of historical precedents as well as upon unfamiliarity with diplomatic traditions, which we as well as Spain are bound to observe.

It is recalled by the Philadelphia Press that Yorktown surrendered in our Revolutionary war Oct. 17, 1781, and with this defeat both sides accepted peace as certain, just as both parties to the present war accepted the surrender of Santiago as of like significance, yet the preliminaries of the trenty of peace, or protocol, were not signed until Nov. 30, 1782, and the treaty itself was not ratified until April 5, 1783 a lapse of eighteen months from the deciding defeat. In the war of 1812 the Bramble came into Annapolis with peace overtures Jan. 6, 1814, the peace commissioners met at Ghent Aug. S the preliminaries were finally signed Dec. 24 and the treaty was not brought to this country on H. B. M. S. the Favorite until April 11, 1815, and ratified April 17, fifteen months after the first step toward peace, and more than three months after the battle of Nex Orleans. With Mexico, the British minister proposed an armistice Aug. 20, 1847; negotiations began Aug. 25; the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was concluded Feb. 2, 1848; it was not ratified until March 10, and by Mexico May 24, and it was not proclaimed until July 4, 1848, our troops having evacuat all, just short of eleven months were needed for peace with a weak and bankrupt power whose capital our

troops had occupied. Our contemporary shows, moreover an equal dilatoriness in the negotiations of European nations for peace In the Crimean war Sebastopol was taken Fept. 8, 1855; Austria presented admirers of him. The interests of the | treaty March 30, 1856, and the congress Republican party are superior to the of Paris, which decided the various interests of any individual. A vote points involved, sat until April 22, and until the allied troops left Russian sol In the Franco-Italian war, where the whole matter was arranged between two emperors with practically uncon trolled power, an armistice was reached July 6, 1859, and the peace commis sioners sat at Zurich from August to November before the details of the agreement reached at Villafranca were completed. After negotiations for peace during hostilities beginning Feb. S. 1864, Denmark, Austria and Prussia reached an armistice July 18, but it was not until three and a half months later. Oct. 30, that the treaty of Vienna was signed. In the Franco-Prussian war the first negotiations began Jan. 24. 1871; the preliminaries were signed Feb. 26 and the treaty of Frankfort was not signed until nearly three months later, May 18. Servia and Turkey were from Nov. 1, 1876, to March 1, 1877, in reaching a treaty of peace, or four months after the armistice. Plevna, in the war between Russia and Turkey, was surrendered Dec. 10, 1877; an armistice was agreed upon Jan. 31, 1878; the first treaty of peace was signed at San Stefano, March & but the Berlin congress was still needed to adjust the final results of the conflict, lasting from June

> months were needed from the firs meeting of commussioners, Feb. 18, 1895 to the treaty signed May 8, 1895. There is no just ground for the asser tion that our peace commissioners at Paris are moving too slowly. Spain has absolute knowledge that they are moving very rapidly as such things go.

13 to July 13, and the final treaty of

peace between Turkey and Russia was

not signed until Feb. 8, 1879, over a

year after the armistice. Even two lit

tle powers like Servia and Bulgaria

were from Nov. 28, 1885, to March 13,

1886, before a treaty was made over

their short war. Japan, in 1895, was

within marching dictance of the and

ny's capital. Peking, but almost three

The Omaha exposition required the expenditure of \$1,000,000 before the doors were opened, but it was visited by 2,699,090 persons, it repaid every exense including the original investment, and it has been an incalculably advantageous advertisement for Onaha, the state of Nebraska and in fact, for the entire trans-Mississippi counfor the entire trans-Mississippi country. Such courageous enterprise at Republicans de your day. ways pags, in one way or another.

Those "Independents" in New York who couldn't stand Roosevelt on a Republican ticket would probably be dis satisfied even in heaven.

The German papers which accuse the United States of being severe with Spain evidently forget how Germany treated France.

The spark of hope in Mr. Garman's breast gave its final flicker on Sunday night and expired forever.

Spain would doubtless allow the national issues arrive two years hence United States to assume bordebt "under

The government of the United States providing a revenue. What we need now is quiet in financial and business

The man whose word isn't good withut an affidavit rarely improves it by taking an oath. The man whose prediction in politics has to be backed by each virtually discredits himself. Don't Let.

The more one learns about the loss of the Maria Theresa the greater is one's surprise that the ship was permitted to start on a long sea voyage during the harrienne season in an unsenworthy condition.

The sakcesa of the Omaha exposition is another pail in the coffin of western Populism. It is an object lesson in prosperity which the calamity howlers annot explain away.

Moore's weather machine evidently needs to be taken to the repair shop. if it indicates Democratic weather in the middle states today.

The Rough Riders have now reached the top round of fame. The patent medicine advertisers are curing them in the

John Waramaker is doubtless prepared to feel after today that at all events he has received his money's worth of fun.

Croker's remark that it is Alger's noncy which is being bet on Roose velt is probably meant as a Croker

can vote today although he will not be 21 years old until tomorrow. He can-

A Priceburg correspondent asks if he

Senator Tillman has this year evidently decided to use his pitchfork on

TOLD BY THE STARS.

his crops,

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.00 a. m., for Tuesday,

(92) A child born on this day will be in time witness the departure of Jenks, Swal-

w and "Co." up Saline creek. A society paper has been devoting ec siderable space to explaining the best new methods of shaking nands. Candiates, however, will continue in the good

dd way until surdown. Bronchial heroes of the campaign will low be given a furlough to rest their

There seems no question that the un errified local leaders are on the gallop. In the language of the Wilkes-Batrs "The Philippines is practically

The audience should be prepared to ep when the midnight performance be gins at Democratic headquarters.

ON ELECTION DAY.

He wore a saddened visage And his friends all wonderco why And felt constrained to query While he felt constrained to lie For he tried to scratch the ticket And the thought did him appall That perhaps he hadn't voted for The right man after all.

Let Republicans All Do Their Duty.

EPUBLICANS, your duty is plain That duty is to the country and to the Republican party. You cannot serve the Republican party if you you against its candidates, and if you vote agains, the Republican policy you will be striking at the prosperity of the country. Every loyal Republican will stick to his ticket on this occasion when there is so much at stake. It would be worse than feelish to wasta a vote on Dr. Swallow, when to do so would be to make the chances of Jenks just that much brighter. The total collapse of the Swallow movement is admitted, and under the circumstances Republicans who are opposed to the dangerous Democratic policy must vote for Colonel Stone, be-cause a vote for Swallow would be half vote for Jenks.

When the Swallow boom started many Democrats enlisted under the doctor's banner, their object being to defeat Cotonel Stone, but when they saw that Swal-ow was no longer a factor in the contest, they slipped back to Jenks, and they want Swallow Republicans to vote for Swallow, because by so doing they will add Jenks. Those Republicans who joined Swallow forces did not do so in orda help elect a Democratic governor; they sould revolt at such a thought, but, un-ler the circumstances as they exist today, any Republican vote that is not cast direct for Colonel Stone can accomplish out one thing, and that is to increase the vote of George A. Jenks, free trader, free silverite and Chicago platform adherentthere a Republican in this city or omity who wants such a result as that? We do not believe there is. Then to are vent it vote for Stone and the straight Republican ticket. Do not give Jenks haif n vote by supporting Swallow. The Democrats, hopeful as they always are, ere hastening to the support of Jenks, be-leving he has a chance to win because certain Republicans are going to vote for Swallow, thereby aiding the Democrata

Let us hope that no Republicane will be so thoughtless as to be led astroy at this time when there is so much need for ev-ery Republican vote in support of the administration. Why, as we have already conted out. Spain is hoping for a Democatic victory in order to put on a more old and deficat from. Let every Repub-can stand from for the fleket, and work nd vote for its success. Stick to the fic-sublean candidates as their names ap-ear in the first column of the official bal-

AT THE CROSS ROADS.

from the Philadelphia Inquirer.

In 1882 Peausyivania went Democratic ssolt, a Democratic president in 1881, 1849 Pennsylvania elected a Demo-atic reversor. Result, Cleveland in is and the destruction of business microsts. In 1892 and the destruction of business microsts. In 1892 what? A Republican victory and Mckiniev in 1899, or a Democratic victory and Bryan? We are at the Mckinley Eryan cross roads, and Pennylvania must decide on Taesday which

IS IT WISE TO TAKE CHANCES?

from the Philadelphia Inquirer. We have got this country upon a soil: financial basis. Every dellar is worth one hundred cents. We have a tariff bill building of its own, with proper stor- circles no more revision of the tariff, no BIEDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN,

age facilities for books, records and papers and with fire-proof materials throughout. Then such losses as that of Sanday will not occur. Let this lessen be heeded in time.

more silver agitation. Peace in business will maintain business prosperity. Having passed through the ordeal of Bryanism and Clevelandism, where is the Republican who losks upon the personal antimosities of the day as of the highest importance and who can permit himself to fill the Page and who can permit himself to fill the Democratic heart with fiery seal, and invite, not only into the halts of congress, but upon the public platforms of every state in the Union, those disturbing theories which brought us to the verge of ruln and from which we wer snatched by the election of Witham M

SOME SIDE ISSUES.

From the Philadelphia Press. In nearly every election there are a number of side issues, important locally in themselves, but which are lost sight in the whirl and clatter of the cam

constitutional amendments which are to be submitted to a vote of the people but concerning which not one man ten knows anything about before he sees to the polic. Public attention is usually centered on some leading issue. or national, and everything else is maked to the rear. This year there are a large number

of such questions to be voted on and their adoption or rejection is a matter of local interest For instance: Rhode Island will vote on the adoption of an entirely new constitution which has been framed for that state and which makes important changes in its fundamental law. It abolishes annual elections, substituting biennial elections, does away with double legislative sersions, establishes an educational qualification for voters, gives the governor the veto power and makes a majority of the votes police sufficient for the adoption of a new con-stitution or an amendment, the requirement now being a three-fifths vote. It will be seen that the new constitution is a modern instrument differing in many ways from the present antiquated consti-tution. And yet notwithstanding the im portant changes that will be made if the voters approve, the matter is receiving less attention than the election of a town constable usually does.

But the most interestive constitutional imendments to be voted on are pending In two of them n western states. South Dakota and Washington, female cuffrage propositions are before the peocuffrage propositions are before the people for adoption or rejection. Woman suffrage investled for some years in Washington when it was a territory, but when its state constitution was voted on a separate proposition giving the ballot to women was submitted and rejected. The prospect of the present amendment are not very clear. In South Dakota, however, the adoption of the amendment appears probable. This state will use vote on an amendment repealing the cluster in the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants and substituting in its place a system much on the dispensary plan now in force in South Carolina. Annow in force in South Carolina, Another proposed amendment in the same state provides that when 5 per cent, of the voters petition for a law on any subject the legislature shall frame such a law and submit it to the voters at the

In North Dakota the voters will say what they think of an amendment es tablishing an educational qualification for voting and whether the legislature shall prescribe penalties for failng, neglecting or refering to vote at any general election. The Minnesota bal-lots will decide whether a proposed amendment must have only a majority amendment first have only a majority of the vote cast for that amendment or a majority of all the votes cast at that election, and in lowe the question of an increase in the size of the legislature is before the people. California, however, has the largest number of constitutional amendments proposed of any thats. state. There are seven of them, but only one is of general interest. It is designed to prevent hasty legislation and divides the session into two periods, the first of which lasts for twenty-five days and during which new bills can be introduced. Then a recess of from thirty to thirty-six days is taken when the legislature comes together again and votes on the bills. But during the latter session no new bills can be in troduced without the consent of three ourths of the members.

The single tax question will come be-ere the people of Washington and Cali-ernia but in different ways. In the former state a constitutional amendment will be submitted permitting municipalities to decide by vote what class or classes of property shall be taxed for municipal purposes. But in California the question of a single tax is presented in the record of the Democratic candidate for governor, who is an advocate of that form of taxation and has made speeches congress and at home in its favor It will need much study and attention on the part of the voters of all these tates to decide the many questions ubmitted to them intelligently.

AS TO NATIONAL ISSUES.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, The Democrats of Pennsylvania, I rve their own purposes, have refrained from talking upon national issues; but the fact that they have done so for the mere sake of misleading is no proof that these issues are not paramount. If only local question, are at stake, then why did the Democratic convention at Altoons refusto accept a candidate in the person of Judge Gorden, who could not or would not say that he had voted for Bryan Why was it necessary to reject him and name as a candidate a rank disciple o William Jounings Bryan, who, in the nerson of Mr. Jenks, stumped the west for Bryanism in its most pronounced form? and why did they find it necessary, furthermore, to place in their platform the plank which fully indersed the platform upon which Bryan stood?

LOOK AFTER CONGRESS.

from the Philadelphia Inquirer. Only twenty-eight changes are neces give the house of representatives to the Democrats. In party strife, such as we have going through, the danger is not confined solely to the governorship, but affects the party all along the line, in 1800, when Pattison was elected governor, en congressional districts were given to he Democrats. There are now but three Democrats in congress from Pennsylva nia, but there are several doubtful dis-tricts, and unless the Republicans or Pennsylvania stand by their ticket and refuse to be ied into byways, there is danger that the great Keystone state will aid materially in handing congress over the fees of McKinley.



Stanley J. Weyman; Casti Thomas Nelson Page! Red Rock Max Pemberton The Phanton Walter Besant) The Changeling Gilbert Parker | The Battle of the Strong Cyrano de Bergerac Richard Mansfield's New Play

November Magazines.

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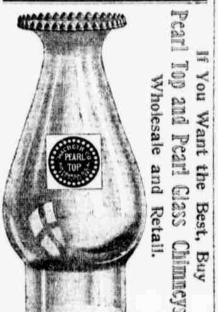
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1898, Fall Exhibit, 1898

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