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### TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 9, 1898. Commence of the late of the la

The side plates of the Pennsylvania Democracy are evidently as badly warped as those of the Maria Toresa.

The Result in Pennsylvania. Returns at a late hour leave small doubt of the election of William A. Stone and the Republican state ticket y a plurality little short of Chairman Pikin's Monday estimate. Great as the Swallow vote is in this county, in the state at large it fell far below expectations, encountering a notable slump in Philadelphia, the home of Mr. Wanamaker, and in Daughin, his home

The tremendous Swallow vote in Lackawanna county is not easy to explain, and attempts to analyze it may well be deferred until it can be studted in detail. The candidacy of three men for the judgeship doubtless had much to do with stirring up dissensions and these were actively abetted by each Republican who falled in the last two years to realize on expectations of appointive office.

Returns on congressman at the hour of going to press are insufficient to warrant an estimate of plurality, but the indications point to a safe margin for the present incumbent-probably

Mr. Garman is doubtless gjad that he was so modest in making estimates on the result.

### The Result in New York.

No campaign in the first state of the union has ever attracted so much attention from the country at large, or, for that matter, from the civilized world, as the one which closed yesterday. It embodied every element of human interest. It was distinctly and aggressively a battle of civic virtue, honesty and courage against an alliance of all that works for corruption and moral laxity in elective government. The leader in this assault upon the intrenchments of organized vice was a typical nineteenth-century crusader, uniting with zeal at I fearlessness the practical mind which sees conditions as they are and uses his weapons understandingly.

The election of Theodore Roosevelt is an upmistakable gain for good government everywhere. It might have been consummated by a larger plurality. It is not pleasant to think that in the imperial state of New York only about 30,000 represents the preponderance of the vote for uncompromising honesty in public life over unscrupulous rule. But the gain nevertheless is far-reaching. It shows that the forces of righteousness are invincible when aroused; and it will stimulate the best sentiment in polities everywhere.

If Dr. Swallow was in Washington the capitol explosion mystery would no doubt have been explained ere this.

## The War Investigation.

A good deal of valuable information has been gathered by the war investigating commission. Its report will undoubtedly embody numerous practical suggestions worthy to be enacted into legislation. The hearings before it have not supported the sensational yelwilful official neglect. On the contrary, it has been shown to the satisfaction of all fair-minded men that with trifling exceptions every responsible offiprosecution of the war or the execution of plans for feeding, clothing, camps did the best that he knew how to do. The great trouble was that few of them knew how. They had not had a large scale and before they obtained | pound of negative warning. that experience the war had ended in

the enemy's defeat. The bulk of the responsible testimony given before the commission goes to establish that there was great confusion lits bearings. The Manila campaign at the beginning of hostilities; that orders were given and countermanded | fleet there was not only a wise, but a apparently without reason; that troops were directed to do things without be. Dewey's triumph, what other sensible ing supplied with the necessary means of doing them; that raw staff officers the one that was taken? So that the and raw volunteer officers, while doing their best, were badly rattled for a time and that the civilian element converted suddenly into soldlers, lacked the patience, the foresight and the strict discipline and regard of sanitary precantions which had become second nature to the regulars. But all these features are inevitable in a war hurriedly improvised out of raw material: we can never expect it to be otherwise until we modernize our regular army and have a comprehensive system of federal reserve volunteers with ample equipment of all kinds in readiness for

any emergency. Had this war lasted a year or two most of the kinks in its management would undoubtedly have been straightened out. But in spite of the kinks it ended in victory in only a little over 100 days-a fact which ought to compensate for all the privation and the suffering. The lessons of it are plain. Nobody possessing intelligence fails to see and to understand them. It remains, therefore, to have congress enact the requisite laws to guard against these shortcomings in the future. Bemoaning the mistakes of the past is profitless unless it causes action to prevent their recurrence.

President Mase's ideas concerning the proper form of a constitution for the Cuban republic indicate that he is abreast of the times. He believes it republic to the strain of frequent presi-

vote in the congress, thus enabling the executive branch to keep the legislative branch at all times informed of its wishes and needs; and he is inclined to require that whenever the two houses of the parliament become deadlocked there shall be a dissolution and a fresh vote of instruction from the people. This system would work all right where the people have intelligence and self-control; but what Cuba needs for some years to come is a benevolent despot at the helm like Diaz, of Mexico.

It is beginning to dawn on a number of citizens that this country has to be saved too often.

#### The Fifty-Sixth Congress.

It is announced with an appearance of authority that soon after the expiration of the present congress the president will convene the congress elected yesterday in extra session to consider especially subjects of legislation growing out of the new territory which has come to us through the war. If in addition to its routine work the present congress at the approaching short session can ratify the peace treaty and pass laws for the government of Hawaii it will do all that conservative judges expect; indeed, it may not be able to accomplish that. This would leave unsolved the entire

problem of the form of government for Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines; the extent and conditions of our military occupancy of Cuba and our intervention among the people of that island in the creation of a stable government; the reorganization of our army and navy to neet these demands and profit by the lessons we have just learned; the readjustment of the tariff and revenue laws to fit these new conditions and much other legislation of importance contingent upon these main problems. To cover all this ground in addition to the ordinary work of congress without resort to an extra session would clearly be an impossibility. Two or three congresses will be kept busy with these questions though in time we shall undoubtedly reduce the matter to a satisfactory and self-operative sys-

Altogether it is clear that the Fiftysixth will be an important congress. Its labors will be far more complicated and exacting than were those of the war congress, which was carried along on waves of feeling and had simply to follow the tide. The Fifty-sixth congress will be called upon to exhibit a degree of tact, patience, painstaking attention to new details of congressional work and large prescience possibly without precedent in our recent history. If the people did not understand this during the din of the recent campaign it will soon be impressed upon their consciousness by events.

Many voters will wonder today why they allowed themselves to be buncoed.

Let Them Suggest a Better Plan. The Washington Star makes the timely point that those Republican and Democratic critics who are not satisfied with the administration's attitude respecting the Philippines, who are saying it is not right and should not be tolerated, should suggest a feasible alternative, "It is not sufficient," adds the Star, "to say that the islands are remote and cannot readily be made to fit into the American scheme of govern ment. It is easy to show that the inhabitants do not measure up to the standard of our citizenship. There is no dispute over the fact that the Phillippines were not in the original American calculation. It is true that the island of Luzon alone would serve the American purpose with regard to a naval and

commercial base of operations in that quarter of the globe. "The opponents of annexation cannot afford to confine themselves to these points. They must help solve the queslow press charges of great scandal and tion. Simply to raise a warning finger and say to the administration that it should not do this thing because it possesses the elements of danger and difficulty is not a proper discharge of cer having anything to do with the their duty. What is the thing that they would have done? The United States is practically in control of the Philipsheltering and caring for the men in bines. It must take something, or all, or let go wholly. What does Mr. Hoar advise? What does Mr. Gorman advise? An ounce of practical, positive experience in the waging of a war on suggestions at this time is worth ;

"The president and his advisers, it is vell known, did not jump to the conclusion they reached. They canvassed the subject in its entirety and in all of was no blunder. The sending of the most necessary, thing to do. And, after or self-respecting course was open but administration, finding itself master of the Philippines, must determine their tuture. The islands must remain under American control, be parceled out among the great powers, or returned to Spain. The president has decided that the best interests of this country. as well as the best interests of the islands themselves, and of the world at large, call for permanent American control of the archipelago.

"What do his American opponent propose? Permanent control, or abandonment? Dewey's fleet to return, or to stay? They should speak up fully and clearly. The attitude and the lauguage simply of warning are not instructive in this matter."

Admiral Dawey still refuses to beome a magazine bero. Even Eddie Bok has not been able to secure a poem from him for the Ladies' Home Jour-

## Transportation in Cuba.

No problem is more in need of intelligent solution in Cuba than the problem of transportation. A correspondent of the Chicago Record throws spondent of the Chicago Record throws light upon present conditions when he writes from Havana: "One railroad would be divided between the two put 22 miles long has three first-class coaches, five second-class coaches and he coaches. coaches, five second-class coaches and eight third-class coaches. They are in bad condition, and would not be acceptable to a second-rate road in the would be unwise to subject the young United States. This same road has eighty-five freight cars, including box. dential elections, hence he would make flat and coal cars. This road runs the president's term six years and elect | through one of the most populous disby a direct vote. The cabinet ministry, tricts of Cuba, and one of the most he thinks, should have a voice if not a productive. The fare one way for a

passenger is \$7.40 in gold, a distance of 123 miles as stated. Added to this is a government tax of 10 per cent, and a small fixed tax which the railroad collects from the passenger for the government. The total fare for the distance is a few cents less than \$9, The tariff on a ton of first-class freight for the same distance is \$22. A government tax must also be collected from the shipper. The railroads are all in the hands of private corporations. but the government exercises considerable control.

"The high prices for shipment and travel and the poor condition of the rolling stock and equipment form only a part of the trouble. Lately there has een some consolidation of the different systems, but there remain fourteen different systems. The annovance and vexation which this causes the shipper may best be explained by saying that in shipping a carload of freight from Havana to Cientuegos four different railroads are used. Payments must be made separately to these difown bill of lading and incidentally pays its own government tax. Settlement must be made with each one of these roads. There is no system of prorating charges.

The moment a stable government is assured in Cuba American capital ought to and doubtless will begin to develop a modern system of transportation. Unlike the Spanish the Cubans are quick to avail themselves of improvements, if not so quick to institute them themselves. Of course, the present poverty of the island must be overcome and the masses regularly employed in agriculture before there can be profitable investments of any kind in Cuba; but ten years from now we should like to have 10 per cent, of the profits that will be gathered by American railway enterprises in that island.

We believe that public sentiment would sustain the secretary of the navy in going to extraordinary lengths in trying to recover the Christobal Colon. The loss of the Maria Theresa, instead of discouraging him, should have the opposite effect. It would be a lasting pity if none of the ships so gallantly submerged at Santiago should be lifted up and added to our navy. If the government does not feel justified in assuming additional expense in this matter on an uncertainty why should not the public raise a fund by individual subscriptions?

The president has remitted the sentnce of imprisonment passed upon Captain O. M. Carter, the officer of the United States engineer corps convicted of helping to swindle his government out of \$1,500,000 through faulty construction work. Carter must now pay a \$5,000 i'ne and be dismissed from the army in disgrace, which carries with it the ostracism of all his former felow others. It is not clear why there slu utd have been any teniency in this case; but the president ought to know

## TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabo cast; 5.00 a. m., Wednesday Nov. 9, 1898.

2 that Swallow ran well, but the chasers vere not as numerous in every county as

and been anticipated. Perhaps the Hon. J. Wanamker has by his time been able to solve the question Who is William Connell?" Quite a number of our friends here-

bouts are surprised to discover that they nisunderstood the reading of the signal flags which they supposed contained an urgent call to serve their country.

ere appropriate place for the landing of

The stingy man is always generous when giving advice, unless he happen o oe a lawyer.

Professor Szlupas will probably eard from when the "robin's nest again. Will some one please spring the old loke: "And the next day it snowed." Pennsylvania can boast of a veritable

## One Problem That Demands Attention.

From the Philadelphia Press.

MANUAL Shall role in Asia, Angio-Saxon progress or Russian mediaevalism? That is the ques-tion behind all the diplomatic and strength. The great battle is yet to come, but that it will come appears

he western boundaries and pressing until checked by the mountains which orm its southers limit. On the west iso Russia has iterast its influence into central Asia until it bounds China along and has nearly touched the northwestern limits of British India. On the southern sheres of this vast continent ites British India, not possessing continental boundaries and reaching only here and there toward the interior, but covering a great and growing empire and ruling over more than 20,000,000 Asiatics. Deside the territories of these two powers the possessions of France and Germany in Asia are mere patches on the surface.

Between Russia on the north and wes Between Russia on the north and west and England on the south China ties as in the laws of a vise. Siberia is the upper jaw and British India the lower jaw of this vise, while Russia holds the western pivot on which the jaws turn. If the jaws of this vise moved evenly to-gether and China were crushed between them Russia and England would reach diplomats have been engaged in exter-ing Russian influence in and arou-China with the evident purpose of a porting the whole empire. Her rule over the countries east of the Casplan Sea and south of the Aral Sea having been made secure and the borders of India simes reached she is now extending her power Northeastern China and making he

When Napoleon Horaparte lay dying at

St. Helena he predicted that in fifty years Europe would be republican or Cossack. More than fifty years have passed but Napoleon's prophecy has not come true. So he would be a bold prophet who would attempt to predict whether Ancio-Saxon or Muscovite influence will be predomi-nant in Asia half a century nence. That changes in the man of that continent will be made, and that shortly, seems inevita-ble. The man who is approaching middle life and who remembers the geogra-phy of his schoolboy days can see little that looks familiar now in a map of Asta. British India has extended to the west ing influence over Afghanistan, and to-ward the east has absorbed Burmah and the Matay Peninsula, while Russia has moved steadily down over Turkestan. Only China, Persia and Arabia are ap-

parently the same

The United States has been so absorbed in her own rapidly expanding power and wealth during the past thirty years that she has taken little note of the changes going on in Asia. Now, how-ever, as she has become a world power stretching half way round the globe, if the Philippines are held, this country cannot remain indifferent to Asiatio changes. It will make a vast difference to the United States whether English or ferent roads. Each one makes out its Russian influence predominates on that own bill of lading and incidentally continent. The one will mean liberty. enlightenment. stands for a stationary semi-civilization, absolutism and decay. In such a contention, whether or not it is fought out on the field of diplomacy or on the field of battle, there can be no doubt on which side American sympathies will be.

#### UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The diversity of state divorce laws, and the facilities which many of the enactments on the subject extend to those who, without sufficient reason, desire to be reused from the marital bond, have been leptored by many publicists. Lax divorce regulations in certain states to a great extent nullify the rigorous statutes of legislatures that have given intelligent and conscientious attention to the sub In countries subject to uniform legislation on all subjects, these evils may be reduced to the minimum. In the United States the statutory causes for divorce vary from one to rine, and the period of residence required to give the courts or the legislature jurisdiction varies from only one month to five years. Divorce legislation, taking the country over, is no stronger than the weakest statute cov-ering the subject, so that certain states where the dissolution of the marriage relation is made easy become the refuge of persons desiring to secure a divorce for trivial reasons

A few years ago one of the newspapers of Fargo, N. D., reported that a canvass of the hotels and boarding houses of the city showed that the "local divorce colony" then numbered about 150 members. This meant a considerable increase of trade at the hotels and stores. The writer grimly remarked that the matter was looked upon purely from a business point of view, and said that the conditions existing in Fargo existed in other cities of the state, but on a smaller scale. Con-gress, in 1886, prohibited the granting of divorces by the legislatures of the several territories, and this represents about all that has been done in the way of federal legislation on the subject. To nationalize, and thereby give complete uniformity to divorce legislation, it would be necessary to adopt a constitutional mendment, unless federal divorce legis lation could be lawfully enacted under the "general welfare" clause of the con stitution. One other course is open, the enactment of uniform divorce legislation by the several states. This may be affected in time through the efforts of the state commissioners upon uniform legis-lation, which have secured uniform laws on other subjects affecting the business world

The mischiefs of loose and divergent divorce legislation are well epitomized in the petitions sent to congress some years ago asking that body to empower the fed-eral commissioners of labor to collect the tatistics of marriage and divorce. These A marriage is indicially regarded in the state as dissolved and in another state as existing. It is possible that a person may be convicted of blgam in one jurisdiction when the second mar-riage would be accepted as lawful in another jurisdiction. Questions of heirship, title to property and other important incidental issues turn upon the legality of marriage. The conflict of diverce laws involves questions of morality, th The Maria Teresa is said to have landed happiness of families, personal and propon Cat Island. There is probably no erty rights, and reveals a defect in our governmental institutions.

## IF WAR SHOULD RECUR.

From the New York Sun.

It is hardly conceivable that the situation at Paris can result in the renewal of war by Spain. To attempt this on her own rescurces would, of course, be madness, and there is not the slightest sign that any other country would share folly. Indeed, Spain's ill luck, which has been as phenemenal through the way as her want of military and naval skill, may be said to continue; for at this moment the critical affairs of Europe would prevent any nation from baking its for tunes with hers against us.

On the remote supposition, however, of renewal of the war, we should be better prepared than ever for it. Porto ed for the occupation of Cuba, compris ing the First, Second and Seventh Corps. The first transports could start within a sparring and the preparations few days, and it would be absolutely im-war now going on. The seizure of a possible for Blanco to prevent them from port here and there by England or Russia. Inding their troops. The season most favorable to campaigning in Caba is now one country or the other and the rise or at hand. The Iowa and Oregon with their fall of Chinese Ministries according as fleet of colliers and supply ships, are althey favored English or Russian Interests are like the preliminary moves of a to the Pacific, and even without them the king or a mitre on a chessboard and trenewal of the war would be the signal nutended only to test an opponent's skill for the reduction of every Spanish coast garrison in the Philippines, leaving archipelago fully in our hands. s certain as that there will be future Charleston and Concord have just gone to distory to writ. Charleston and Concord have just gone to The Euffaio is on her way to Manila, with Take a map of Asia and note the men for Dewey's fleet, by way of Suez. Russian and English possessions on that the greatest of all continents. Along the northern border stretches Russian fleet, ever since the return of Admiral Siberia spreading from the eastern to Sampson's vessels from Santiago repairs give gone on, and we could harry a for-aidable squadron to the shores of Spain he place of the Iowa and Oregon could taken in a short time by the Kearsarge and the Kentucky.

Spain knows that resuming hostilities would not only subject her to harder terms, but might overing the reigning house and perhaps the throne itself.



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