

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics but its rule is that these must be signed for publication, by the writer's real name.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 26, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State.

Justice of the Supreme Court—J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster.

Judge of the Superior Court—JOSIAH R. ADAIR, of Philadelphia.

State Treasurer—LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES E. BARNETT, of Washington.

Election day, Nov. 7.

As the days glide by, human nature loses none of its queerness.

The United States gives \$50,000 to save 100,000 Porto Ricans from starvation.

The Reconstructed Thirteenth.

With yesterday's election of regimental officers the reorganization of the Thirteenth may said to be complete.

Enlarged and reconstructed, its membership representing a happy blend of veteran and volunteer.

At its head, in Colonel Watres, a man whose motto and performance are to succeed in every enterprise undertaken.

The Thirteenth enters with bright prospects upon a new era in its history of splendid usefulness to the commonwealth and to itself.

The war with Spain both closed and opened an epoch in the Thirteenth's history.

It showed the error in a scheme of organization not in harmony with the composition of the regular army.

It revealed defects in tactics and equipment which are marked for thorough remedy in the near future.

It proved, above all, the incalculable worth of the National guard as a radiating center of military instruction.

It brought a nation of peace-loving civilians, and it gave opportunity for a display of soldierly patience and heroism among the volunteers enrolled under the Thirteenth's banner.

It will remain for all time among our most cherished local monuments.

The war's close necessitated the reconstruction which has since taken place.

In spite of some new faces the regiment, in spirit no less than in name, is still the old Thirteenth.

It will, in its modernized, three-battalion form, recall to our community all that lingers in traditions and glorious memory about the eight-company form familiar in the past.

It will moreover typify the spirit of enterprise and expansion that is to be the dominant note of the century as near to hand.

We shall expect the new Thirteenth to be to the Guard at large what the old Thirteenth was to it when it led the regiments in both state and nation.

And we do not think it extravagant to promise that when this leadership is established there will be no trouble about its getting that much-needed new armory.

Pittsburg, which had only six representatives in the Tenth regiment, represented the larger part of the \$35,000 fund to pay for the regiment's reorganization.

Credit to Pittsburg for liberality well bestowed.

"After the War, What?"

No one has argued with clearer insight the question of America's duty toward the Filipinos than Dr. Lyman Abbott and in this week's Outlook there appears from Dr. Abbott's pen a notable contribution to the current discussion of this by no means exhausted topic.

"After the War, What?" is the apt title and the argument presented is bound to commend itself to intelligent public opinion.

In considering what shall be our policy toward the communities put by the war in our charge Dr. Abbott emphasizes the idea that there is only one tenable point of view—the point of view of duty.

The responsibility for the protection of person and property in the Philippines having fallen into our hands, he holds that we are in honor bound to discharge it manfully to the letter.

"It was not the duty of the Good Samaritan," says he, "to leave his business and devote his life to hunting for wounded travelers; but when the wounded traveler's cry came to his ears, it brought a duty of humanity to his aid."

The events of the war laid both Cuba and the Philippines in our pathway; to pass by on the other side and leave them to their fate because it is not for our interest to set them on their feet would be only one degree less criminal than to participate in the original robbery.

We are to ask ourselves, not what is our interest, but what is our duty, and the answer to that question is plain now, as it was plain six months ago; it is to protect life and property, preserve order, suppress violence, establish justice founded upon law; in short, to secure in both Cuba and the Philippines a substantial government.

requisite to ascertaining what the will of the people is. The anti-imperialists are quite right in condemning all wars of conquest as un-American.

They are wrong in regarding the war in Luzon as a war of conquest. It is a war to establish order in a community for whose order the people of the United States are responsible.

When that order is established, it will be for us to ascertain what are the desires of those in the island who are competent to pass judgment on its future course.

The war against Aguinaldo is an incident merely in the large task of reconstruction forced upon us by the war against Spain.

Its end will leave us simply at the beginning of that duty. As Dr. Abbott well says: "Peace established, law respected and enforced, order maintained, industry revived, life for a time interrupted by war resumed, and local self-government fairly initiated, and the people taught by object lessons what liberty means, it will then be for us to do in the Philippines what we have promised to do in Cuba, leave the government and control of the island to its people."

Those people, if they should then possess the capacity for gratitude, would themselves ask for such advantageous sovereignty to continue.

An occasional sarcastic remark from the direction of Harrisburg indicates that Dr. Swallow is still hovering on the outskirts of politics.

Pensions and Interest.

The recent announcement by the commissioner of pensions that the tide in pension expenditure has turned and is now likely in future to recede steadily, lends interest to two tables bearing on the subject, compiled by the Rochester Post-Express.

The first shows the number of pensions on the rolls at the end of fiscal years:

Table with 2 columns: Years, Pensioners. Data from 1861 to 1889.

Since the beginning of the Civil war the government has paid to pensioners a total sum of \$2,428,799,146, the most generous allowance of any nation in the world's history.

But as the Post-Express' second table shows, even a larger sum has been paid to the bondholders. In this table the first column gives the pensions appropriated and the second column, the interest paid on the national debt:

Table with 3 columns: Years, Pensions, Interest. Data from 1861 to 1889.

Totals \$2,428,799,146 \$2,714,597,829

In commenting upon this significant comparison our Rochester contemporary says: "It is to be regretted that the figures should study these figures. No government ever dealt so generously with its soldiers, but it is also true that no government ever dealt so generously and so honestly with the capitalists. The soldiers risked their lives; thousands upon thousands were slain in battle; thousands died of wounds, and there are thousands living with shattered constitutions. To the surviving soldiers and to the widows and children of those who laid down their lives that the nation might live, the government has paid \$2,428,799,146.

Many of the capitalists took what they supposed to be great risks, and from patriotic and business motives loaned the government large amounts of money, but they got it all back again and have drawn \$2,714,597,829 as pay for the use of it."

The writers of fool stories concerning Admiral Dewey and the Germans do not seem to be very successful in finding believers.

Send Nurses with the Army.

Surgeon General Steinberg seems to have undergone a change of heart since the Cuban campaign.

All last summer it was apparent that he entertained deep rooted objections to the woman army nurse.

Perhaps the noble and efficient service rendered by the women nurses in camp was a factor in reconstructing his ideas on the subject.

At any rate he has issued a letter stating that he is unrestricted as to the means of paying the nurses to be sent out and has a long list of those who did excellent work during the war and who are eager to go to Manila.

The surgeon-general says he has been ready at any time to send as many nurses as can be cared for and utilized. It is intimated that General Otis is not in favor of receiving a larger number although the total under orders for service in the Philippines is but fifty-eight.

The medical department advances increasing the list to 300, which will be one trained nurse to ten sick men in the hospital. This

proportion seems small enough and as report after report is cabled with death rolls from fever and insufficient care, it would appear to the public which generally possesses humanitarian instincts that prominent in the arrangements for the swift transportation of the volunteers, should be the preparations for sending nurses to care for the sick soldiers in the distant islands, amid straggling and unhealthy conditions.

Many nurses who were discharged from active service in Cuba are still under contract awaiting orders to go to the front whenever needed.

While it cannot be denied that the distance does lessen the horrors of camp sickness and death to the average American who happens to have none of his kin in the army, and that he is less shocked at the mortality record than as if he read it as coming from Camp Meade or Chickamauga, it is still true that every patriotic person will breathe a sigh of relief if he is assured that the boys in far off Manila are not lying in desperate sickness with no gentle womanly hand to ease their suffering or cheer the homelick hearts in their dying moments.

Colonel J. Ham Lewis, of Washington, has called the attention of Mr. Bryan to the difference between imperialism and anti-expansion.

As a representative of the Democracy of the far West Mr. Lewis is certain that while the followers of that creed may object to imperialism they certainly do not believe in anti-expansion.

Col. Lewis is certain that to tie the latter issue to the Democratic party would subject the organization to new ridicule and result in the loss of many votes.

He believes that it will be better for the Democracy to accept its defeat as quietly as possible next time and hope for better things in future.

The county commissioners of Lancaster county must be very mean men. The Lancaster Intelligencer published the sheriff's proclamation in 1896 and the commissioners refused to pay the bill on the grounds that the proclamation was printed in a supplement which theretofore was not a part of the paper.

The case was carried to court and the jury has rendered a verdict for the publishers of the full amount claimed with interest.

A very unreasonable New York man desires Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., to quit inventing improved fire boxes for locomotives and turn his wits to devising something to restrain the flying sparks from locomotives.

This would scarcely be as remunerative to the Vanderbilt system as the fire box, although it might be better for the forests and the country at large.

Boss Tweed and his gang were driven to cover years ago mainly through the cartoons that appeared in Harper's Weekly. There is still an excellent field in New York for an expert cartoonist in the employ of a reputable newspaper.

The persistency with which the Yaqui continue to carry on hostilities after having been annihilated several times by General Terros, suggests that a press censor must be a feature of the Mexican army of subjection.

A crank has been discovered in Paris who claims to have fired the bullet that is lodged against the backbone of Latorri, but there are none so far gone as to wish to assume the authorship of the secret dossier.

It is possible that Senator Hear may not be ashamed of his anti-Filipino, but he is certainly allowing them to do all of the talking at present.

Mr. Bryan will continue to regard with suspicion any gold Democrat who makes a move to reach for his hip pocket.

He will be entitled to eternal fame as a metaphysician who can determine what the anti-expansionists really want.

The Jimenez revolution despatches are of the uncensored variety.

HUMAN NATURE STUDIES.

Did Great Things.

"What kind of a time are you having this summer, Jimmy?"

"Oh, out of sight! The family all away. Father was the last to go. He went north on business, and he left me in charge of the house. Oh, yes, I'm strong on that, you know. Haven't been there since he left. That makes me think, I'd better go around tonight—his due today."

James was right. His father had returned and was sitting on the porch smoking a cigar when his son arrived.

"Well, how have you been getting along for the last week?" inquired the father.

"Oh, very well, considering," said James, assuming the confident air of the man that has done his duty. "A few accidents about the house, but I fixed them all right."

"Yes? Had burglars one night. Lucky thing I was here—they might have stolen half the house. And the gas pipe sprung a leak, too. But I discovered that in time. And the rats! Why, we'd have been overrun with 'em if I hadn't been here to clean them out!"

"H'm! That's strange," said his father. "I haven't heard any burglars, nor smelled any gas, nor heard any rats, and I've been here all the week. You know I didn't take that business trip after all!"—Detroit Free Press.

Roosevelt Had the Advantage.

"Thirty years ago," says George G. Rockwood, the veteran New York photographer, "my studio was at Thirteenth street and Broadway, then a residence apartment. At the corner, facing Union Square, was the old Roosevelt mansion where Governor Theodore Roosevelt spent his boyhood."

"I wonder whether you are the little fat boy who used to throw stones at my skylight in Thirteenth street about thirty years ago?"

"Mr. Roosevelt's eyes twinkled. 'That's a long time ago, Mr. Rockwood,' he said. 'I've pretty nearly outlived by this time. But as I have the police on my side now and I'm not afraid of being arrested, I'll admit that I was the boy. But don't let that make you spoil this picture.'"

"It didn't, for it was the best likeness

that had ever been taken of Mr. Roosevelt up to that time. In fact, it was the only one that didn't make him look severe."—Saturday Evening Post.

He Owned It Himself.

To a young man who stood smoking a cigar on a downtown corner the other day there approached the elderly and important reformer of immemorial legend, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"How many cigars a day do you smoke?" asked the licensed meddler in other people's affairs.

"Three," replied the youth, as patiently as he could.

Then the inquisition continued. "How much do you pay for them?"

"Ten cents each," confessed the young man.

"Do you own it?" inquired the smoker.

"No," replied the old man.

"Well, I do," said the young man.

It Made a Difference.

"If I slip down on a defective grating in the street pavement and sustain serious damages can I get redress?" he asked of a lawyer.

"You can,"

"Whom shall I sue?"

"The owner or occupier of the premises. You can hold him responsible."

"I was laid up seven weeks and I think I ought to have \$20."

"I think we can get double that. Do you know the owner of the property?"

"I can find out very easily. It's No. 89 Blank street."

"What? Why, that's my residence! Better drop the case at once, sir. I forgot to say that the law is so defective that you can't get a verdict once in twenty times."—The Bits.

Honesty in Example.

Long ago he had taken the resolution always to be perfectly honest with his children.

"My son," he accordingly observed, "I am buying you this trunk strap, not for your own good, but because I am hot under the collar! No, it does not by any means hurt me more than it hurts you."

In the face of such a luminous example, it would be strange if a boy did not grow up to be an honest man.

It was perhaps possible to overdo this thing, and render a boy so honest that he would be unable to earn his living in any of the learned professions; but that difficulty, if it existed at all, was theoretical rather than practical.—Detroit Journal.

Defined With Exactness.

C. S. Batterman, one of the best-known mining men in the Rocky Mountain states, was on the stand as an expert in an important mining case in Nevada and under cross-examination by a lawyer he testified that the word "Africa" was under the form that the ore was found in, generally described as "kidney lumps."

"Now, Mr. Batterman," said the attorney, "how large are these lumps—say they are oblong—are they as long as my head?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Batterman, "but not as thick." The attorney smiled, and even the judge could not help smiling.

HUMOR IN VERSE.

The Uppermost Problem.

Now here's a little problem that doth vex the soul of man,

About us hard a problem as we've had since we began;

'Twill tax the word-mint mightily to fashion out a word,

To name the automobile that is not a bit absurd.

'Tis not alone a horseless cab, as any one can see,

'Tis quite as dog and cat-less as a wagon wheel can be.

It has no horse—that's true of course; but what's the use of that,

If it's equally devoid of mules, and has no kangaroo.

'Tis horseless, muleless, zebriless, rhinocerosless, too.

'Tis leopardless and camel-less and so all through the zoo;

Not to be had for nothing, it for the poor old spavined hack

BOUQUET OF SMILES.

Too Solicitous.

Ida—They say Maud didn't succeed as nurse in the Philippines?

May—No; she aroused the patient every few minutes to ask him if he was resting easy.—Chicago News.

Finally Getting Even.

Billets—Are you still looking at houses? I thought you had decided to board.

Wintorland—So I have. But I'm getting even now with the landlords who mistook me for a millionaire.—Philadelphia North American.

Lived Up to the Designation.

McSwatters—Why do you call your next door neighbors smoking team?

McSwatters—Wait till you hear the kids howl when they go inside.—Syracuse Herald.

Setting a Good Example.

"You are not going to church this hot morning, Maria?"

"Yes, I am. I've got to set an example for those new neighbors next door. This is the first Sunday they've been there."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

"Our minister believes in fighting the devil with fire."

"A homeopathic doctor of divinity, so to speak."—Detroit Journal.

Departing Blessings.

"Did you have any luck in the Klondike?"

"Yes," answered the perspiring citizen, sadly. "But I didn't know luck when I saw it. I found more leadings and snow-capped mountains than I could shake a pick and shovel at."—Washington Star.

PERSONALITIES.

King Oscar of Sweden takes delight in fish and dog salutes.

Baroness James de Rothschild owns the finest collection of fans in Europe.

Lord Robert Cecil, third son of the Marquis of Salisbury, is a successful barrister in London.

The King of Sweden travels as Count de Hava. It was under this title that he stayed at Cannes last spring.

Nageron, the great Japanese lawyer, is in Paris, where he is studying the workings of the French law courts.

Lady Sophia Cecil is 90 years of age and was present as a child at the ball that took place on the eve of the battle of Waterloo.

Lord Dunraven, who no longer cuts any conspicuous figure in yachting circles, is said to have become a patron of professional pedestrianism.

Edouard Foa, the famous French explorer, who succeeded in crossing Central Africa, was born in Marseilles in 1822. He has spent thirteen years in Africa.

Juliette Dodu, still living in France, has the distinction of being the only woman to receive both the cross of the Legion of Honor and the military medal.

Lord Morris, who has been elected vice-president of the Royal University of Ireland, of which Lord Dufferin is the president, has literary proclivities, as well as diplomatic talents.

Whether or not William Goshel drinks is a matter of dispute. Some newspapers say that the candidate for governor of Kentucky drinks whisky and others say he never touches it.

Queen Natalie, of Serbia, is never so well pleased as when she throws off her royal titles for awhile and assumes one of the many appellations of lower rank to which she is entitled.

The King of Greece delights in taking recreation in the fields. He can plough, cut and bind corn, milk cows, and in short could at a pinch keep a farm going single-handed.

Herbert Spencer is now living in strict seclusion at Brighton, the state of his health being such that his correspondence is limited to replies to letters of immediate personal concern.

Charles Santley, the eminent Liverpool baritone, has been made by the Pope a knight commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, in recognition of his services to the Catholic church.

The lecture platform will be utilized the coming winter by William Dean Howells. He will make known in the large cities his ideas and theories about the novel and discuss other matters germane to his profession.

Dr. William Siegel, professor of historical geography at the University of Letosia, has been called to fill the place of professor of geography at the University of Berlin, left vacant by the death of Heinrich Kiepert.

Lord Londonderry carries on a coal-yard, the Marquis of Bute owns a vineyard, that he profits by commercially. Lord Sudeley turns many an honest penny out of Jam and Lord Harrington has a fruit store at Charing Cross, London.

The Queen of Saxony possesses four sapphires equal in size and beauty to the one that glitters in the crown of England. The favorite wives of the Shah of Persia and Sultan of Turkey cheer themselves the like of which no western queen can boast.

Pope Leo has refused a business offer which the projectors asserted would bring him much revenue as Peter's Pence. The wine made from the grapes of the Vatican gardens was to be put up in bottles and sold at the Paris exhibition under the label, "Vino Leonino di Sua Santita," "His Holiness' Wine."

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