

**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 rules are that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name.

**TWELVE PAGES.**

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 21, 1899.

**REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.**

**State.**  
Justice of the Supreme Court—J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster.  
Judge of the Superior Court—

**County.**  
Commissioners—JOHN COURIER MORRIS, of Scranton; JOHN PENMAN, of Olyphant.  
Auditors—WILLIAM E. JOHNS and ASA E. KIEFER, both of Scranton.  
Election day, Nov. 7.

Sir Thomas Lipton accepts defeat in a sportsmanlike manner and announces that in a year or two, as soon as he and his expert advisers have had time to profit by the lessons of the Shamrock-Columbia series of races, he will return for another "go" for the America's cup. Short of actually winning this historic trophy, Sir Thomas has the best wishes of every American.

**Never Fatter in Politics.**

REPUBLICANS interested in party supremacy should never have an off year. The secret of success in politics, as in advertising, is to keep everlastingly at it. Republican victory in presidential campaigns is only in part achieved by the energies put forth in the years in which presidential electors are chosen. Back of those energies, the foundation stones upon which presidential triumph is built, are the successes won in state and local contests, whereby party organization is maintained.

The present campaign in this state and in this county is not unimportant. The offices to be filled are important ones, having much to do with good government. Especially is this true of the county offices to be filled on Nov. 7. Does any intelligent Republican need to be told that if a majority of the next county commissioners are Democrats, they will use the patronage of their office to hinder Republican effort next fall? Is it not apparent that Democratic auditors would be under the temptation to manufacture political capital for the use of their party in subsequent campaigns? The presence of minority representation on the board of commissioners and on the board of auditors insures the public that the majority will not carry on with a high hand; it is a check and a substantial check upon improper proceedings in these offices. But without impropriety and in the efficient discharge of the public business a majority on both boards may so make appointments as to aid in the organization of the political forces of the party to which the majority representation belongs; and in this proper way advantage the party in its great campaigns on overshadowing issues.

We present this argument as a fitting reason why every earnest Republican should this year take an active personal interest in the success of his party ticket. All factional and personal considerations should be subordinated to the rolling up of an effective and an impressive Republican majority in state and county. The candidates, one and all, deserve this by their personal and party records; and its accomplishment is essential to wholesome party vitality and to the success of party principles.

**Marvelous Prosperity.**

LET SOME of our readers should not have read in yesterday's issue the highly instructive address of United States Treasurer Roberts before the Pennsylvania Bankers' association in this city, we desire in this place to repeat some of the facts of record contained in it. They make a wonderful object lesson teaching the prosperity of our country under a Republican national administration.

You will remember that Mr. Bryan, in 1896, affirmed that there wasn't enough gold in the world to free silver. He was wrong. It is also true that in the bank and the hands of the people the yellow metal is held beyond all precedent. The gold coin in circulation increased during the year ending September 1st, by \$42,239,928, and during September, including gold certificates, by a further sum of \$3,612,586. The tide of gold has flowed steadily in the business of the country, through the mints and assay offices, and the general receipts of gold, for many months past, has been wholly in paper.

With many months showing not a fraction of gold. In the fiscal year 1898, the percentage of customs paid in New York in gold was 20.4, in the fiscal year 1899, it was 78.5, and from July 1 to October 1, 1899, was 84.2. For all of September just past, this percentage rose to 91.5. The contrast in the use of gold in the general transactions of the government in the fiscal years 1898 and 1899, is noteworthy. In the former out of receipts of \$2,076,726,587, 10.03 per cent. was in gold coin, and of \$2,195,072,013 disbursements 11.83 per cent., while in the latter year, of receipts amounting to \$2,393,199,747, 27.6 per cent. was in gold coin, and of \$2,571,283,029 disbursements 35.37 per cent. In the quarter from July to October of the current year the percentages of gold were still larger.

It is not necessary to rely wholly upon Mr. Roberts' word for this. Every wage-earner in Lackawanna county knows from experience that gold has been plentiful during the past year—by plentiful we mean in free circulation in payment of wages—and that the man who now can say that he has never seen a gold coin must be a man who refuses to work for his living and is kept by the industry of others. We have heard many complaints that there is too much gold in circulation for the comfort of those who have to make out large pay-rolls, gold in quantity being heavy and inconvenient to handle.

"The result has been," adds Treasurer Roberts, "that the treasury held the first of October, 1898, in gold \$278,691,452, gross, and this became \$353,002,379 at the opening of the current month. On the 17th of October the gross amount stood at \$573,122,915, the largest sum before the present year being \$325,561,296, while the maximum net was reached October 12, at \$258,081,565. The gold certificates which explain the difference between gross and net had not been issued for several years and had long stood at from \$55,000,000 to \$38,000,000. Since August 7, when the issue was resumed, gold certificates have been put out to the amount of \$12,461,730, and stood October 17 at \$17,996,650. Of the total money in circulation at the beginning of the month 35.34 per cent. was in gold, including gold certificates.

"Think what this means! Pretty nearly one-half of all the money now in circulation among the people is gold coin or gold certificates; and the volume of that circulation is greater than at any prior time in the history of the government, amounting at last reports almost to \$26 per capita. Thus do the facts of record and of every-day popular experience rise up and smite the arguments put forth by Colonel Bryan in his sophistical campaign of 1896 and mark him out as an unsafe leader to be followed in 1900.

Demagogic small organs who cannot think of anything else to say regarding Colonel Bryan are now finding fault with him because he did not remain at Manila instead of coming home when the gallant Tenth regiment was mustered out. This is but another illustration of the desperation of the advocate who has no case.

**Expansion of the Rule.**

WHEN THE Federal Union was formed we held 969,765 square miles of territory and in less than 100 years have grown to 3,545,515 square miles. The first acquisition, in 1803, known as the "Louisiana Purchase," embraced 828,072 square miles, exclusive of the area west of the Rocky Mountains. Its vastness and value will be best understood when I say that it comprises the entire states of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and parts of the states of Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Louisiana, all of Indian territory and part of Oklahoma territory. It would seem almost incredible to the present generation that this rich addition to the federal domain should have been opposed; and yet it was resisted in every form and by every kind of assault. The ceded territory was characterized as a "malarial swamp," its prairies destitute of trees or vegetation. It was commonly charged that we had been cheated by giving \$15,000,000 for a territory so worthless and unessential that it could never be inhabited or put to use; and it was also gravely asserted that the purchase would lead to complications and wars with European powers.

In the debate in the senate over the treaty, a distinguished senator from Connecticut said: "The vast and unmanageable extent which the accession of Louisiana will give the United States; the consequent dispersion of our population; and the destruction of that balance which it is so important to maintain between the Eastern and Western states, threatens, at no very distant day, the sub-division of our Union." A distinguished senator from Delaware said: "But as to Louisiana, this new, immense, unbounded world—if it should ever be incorporated into the Union, of which I have no idea, and which can only be done by amending the constitution, I believe it will be the greatest curse that could be present befall us. It may be productive of innumerable evils, and especially of one that I fear to ever look upon. Our citizens will be removed to the immense distance of two or three thousand miles from the capital of the Union, where they will scarcely ever feel the rays of the general government—their affections will become alienated. They will gradually begin to view us as strangers—they will form other commercial connections and our interests will become distinct." Imperialism had a chief place in the catalogue of the disasters which would follow the ratification of this treaty, and it was alleged that this was the first and sure step to the creation of an empire and the subversion of the constitution. The opponents, however, were in the minority; the star of the Republic did not set, and the mighty West was brought under the flag of justice, freedom and opportunity.

In 1819 we added 69,749 square miles, which now comprise Florida and parts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. In 1846 we received thecession

of Texas. It contained 376,931 square miles, and embraced the state of Texas and parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. The next cession was under the treaty of 1848, embracing 525,556 square miles, embracing the states of California, Nevada, Utah and parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico. In 1853 we acquired by the Gadsden purchase 45,335 square miles, which embraces parts of Arizona and New Mexico. The next great acquisition was that of Alaska, in 1867, containing 599,446 square miles. This treaty, like that for the "Louisiana Purchase," was fiercely resisted.

When the house had under consideration the bill appropriating the sum of \$7,200,000, the amount of purchase money for Alaska agreed upon by the treaty, the minority report on that bill quoted approvingly an article which characterized Alaska as a "terra incognita" and "that persons well informed as to Alaska are ungrateful enough to hint that we could have bought a much superior elephant in Siam or Bombay for one-hundredth part of the money with not a ten-thousandth part of expense incurred in transporting the animal in proper condition." The minority report proceeded to say that "the committee have considered the various questions involved and the evidence in regard to this country under consideration are forced to the conclusion that the possession of the country is of no value to the government of the United States; that it will be a source of weakness instead of power and a constant annual expense for which there will be no adequate return; that it has no capacity as an agricultural country; that so far as known it has no value as a mineral country; that its fur trade is of insignificant value to us as a nation and will speedily come to an end; that the fisheries are of doubtful value, and that whatever the value of its fisheries, its fur trade, its timber and its minerals, they were all open to the citizens of the United States under existing treaties; that the right to govern the nation or nations of savages in a climate unfit for the habitation of civilized men was not worthy of purchase. They, therefore, report the following resolution: 'Resolved, That it is inexpedient to appropriate money for the purchase of Russian America.'" In the debate in the house a distinguished representative from Massachusetts said: "If we are to pay for Russia's friendship this amount, I desire to give her the \$7,200,000 and let her keep Alaska. I have no doubt that at any time within the last twenty years we could have had Alaska for the asking, provided we would have taken it as a gift; but no man, except one insane enough to buy the earthquakes of St. Thomas and the ice fields of Greenland, could be found to agree to any other terms for its acquisition to this country." To this treaty the opponents were in the minority, and that great, rich territory, from which we have drawn many and many times over its purchase price, and with phenomenal wealth yet undeveloped, is ours in spite of their opposition.

The New York Central and Hudson River railroad announces that it has abandoned the use of soft coal on its lines in New York harbor and on all its engines that enter the city. The passenger engines will use anthracite and the freight engines coke. If this sacrifice can be made in the interest of cleanliness and good health in a locality where soft coal is a dangerous competitor, there certainly seems little excuse for the burning of soft coal in a city like Scranton, where anthracite can be had almost for a song.

Colonel Bryan "dares the Republican party to defend the title by purchase of 10,000,000 men." Yet Colonel Bryan lives in a state, the territory of which was originally purchased by the United States, in exactly as legitimate a manner as the Philippines were purchased; and the title to the control of the natives inhabiting which stood on all fours with our present sovereignty in the Philippines. We hardly need remind our readers that we refer to the Louisiana purchase, well described elsewhere.

When a government imperils the people of a country in a causeless, aggressive and not in self-protection, that government becomes a despotic usurper. The president is now engaged daily in his boy high-school exhibition of flag balderdash.—Scranton Times.

These references are to the Philippines and to the president's recent speeches. How do decent citizens like them?

The shocking catastrophe at Binghamton the other day in which a number of men were killed by the collapse of a floor of the new Boston store building, indicates that a building inspector is needed in the Parlor City.

Democratic papers are now publishing Candidate Creasy's pledges in bold type. Come to think of it, Candidate Creasy is safe in making any kind of a pledge, the fulfillment of which depends upon his election.

**LITERARY NOTES.**

The accounts of Margaret Westcott Muzey, as executrix of the estate of Edward Noyes Westcott, were filed in the surrogate's court in New York state Thursday. They were interesting in showing the receipts from the publishers of "David Harum," of which Mr. Westcott was author. For this year they are as follows: March 1st, \$18,200; April 1st, \$600; June 9, \$2,000; and July 3, \$5,000; a total of \$19,800.

The book-reading public is interested in a peculiar state of affairs alleged to exist between Charles Scribner's Sons and men who have acted as agents for its subscription department. Some time ago this firm brought out a 16-volume subscription edition of Stevenson's works, which it sold by subscription through agents. Later it added six volumes to the set and instead of allowing commissions to the agents who placed the original orders, sold the additional volumes directly. A similar method is being employed with reference to the Scribner edition of Kipling, and the agents are mad. They claim it is unfair, inasmuch as they have ploughed and harrowed the field for the publishers to deprive them of the privilege of realizing a per centage on the cumulative business thus harvested. The course of Scribner's editor, Howard, in this regard, is let me say, is singular. He has created quarters and seems of doubtful wisdom.

**HUMAN NATURE STUDIES**

**Dewey's Strategic Plot.**

One day, says Collier's Weekly, the news of the departure of Camara's squadron for Manila brought the admiral face to face with a third simple proposition, which he solved as easily as he had solved the first two. He wired a cablegram to be sent to the navy department, suggesting that Camara would turn back if the United States were to make a demonstration on the coast of Spain.

"I had better attend to my own affairs," he said to Captain Lambertson, on second thought. "Advice to the department from this distance comes with poor taste, I fear."

"I should like to know who has a right to make a suggestion if you haven't," said the captain. "You have whipped me out of this harbor, and it is you who will have to fight Camara if he comes." The cablegram was sent, and it had the desired result, as we know. There was no objection to the publication in American, and especially in Spanish papers of the intention of the navy department to send a squadron across the Atlantic under the command of Commodore Waterman. Camara having paid heavy toll to pass through Suez, passed back again, and thus, by the foresight of the admiral, blighted the hopes of the crew of the nucleus of a new Spanish navy were spared. Meantime he had decided what he would do if Camara came.

"Suppose you were to sail out of the bay and leave you and your force to your own resources for a few days, what would you do?" he asked Major General Anson.

"Take thirty days' rations, go to the mountains, build trenches and be perfectly comfortable," was the reply.

"As Camara will arrive two or three days before the Monterey, and I need her," was the reply, "I shall sail westward to meet her, and then return to meet the enemy."

"Though inferior in weight of metal to Camara's squadron, there could have been little doubt of the result if he had faced Camara without the Monterey's assistance. A victory without the Monterey would have meant more glory for his command than victory with the Monterey. But a victory without the Monterey might have meant more loss of life and more damage to our vessels than otherwise. As the admiral understands the art of war, it is not brilliant deeds for their own sake, but to do the enemy much harm with as little injury and as much advantage as possible to yourself."

**Jerry's Letter of Advice.**

A son of Erin appeared at the money order window of a postoffice, and said the clerk wanted to "send some money to old Ireland."

"Fill out this blank," said the clerk, handing the applicant one of the blanks used on such occasions.

"An' phwat is this?" asked Jerry.

"It's a blank that every applicant for a money order must fill out—a kind of letter of advice regarding the money order."

"An' phwat has a letter of advice got to do wid me sendin' tin dollars to me old mother?"

"A letter of advice to the postmaster where the money is to be paid must always go with a money order."

Jerry went away from the window, grumbling and musing in the capricious way of an old man.

After half an hour of painful effort at a high desk provided for the public at one end of the room, Jerry returned to the window and handed in this "letter of advice" to the postmaster at Ballycreevy:

"Dear Motke, O'm tuuld O'm must give ye a bit of advice before ye'll be able to pay me out mother the two pounds O'm shuld'nt along with this. So, Motke, O'm tuuld advise yez to come to Ameriky, an' get a job at kapin' postoffice, for it's bligant postoffices they has here, an' O'm tuuld the pay is tin dollars what it is wid you. So now be sure an' pay me out mother the two pounds, for O'm done as the law says, and sint ye a letter of advice."—Youth's Companion.

**He Admitted It.**

A story is told of two prominent Chicago lawyers who several years ago were regarded as being among the brightest lawyers the state had produced for a long time, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. There was great rivalry between these men, and one day they were having a heated argument on the steps of the state house at Springfield.

"I'll agree to leave it to the first man I meet," said one of the wrangling lawyers, fiercely.

"All right, and that will settle it once for all," here he is, Charley!—We'll leave it to him."

"Charley," as the man spoken or approached within hearing distance, "we will decide who is the best lawyer what I see in Illinois. We agree to abide by your decision."

"Well," replied Charley, himself an old practitioner, and well known in the capital city, "I plead guilty," being the best lawyer in the state myself."

"Why, Charley, how can it be proved?" inquired the first of the two Chicagoans.

"You don't have to prove it," replied the Springfield man; "I admit it, don't I?"

**Rough on the Reporter.**

The late Sir John Macdonald, says the Argonaut, once gave orders to the leading Ottawa paper that its reporter, who was always to be reported verbatim, as he prided himself on the perfection of his extemporé style. But on one occasion, when he spoke after a generous manner, the reporter's notes turned out so incoherent that the editor took fright and sent the young man to get Sir John's own revision of his remarks. That statesman gravely corrected the reporter's literal transcript of what he had said and as gravely said to him on taking leave: "Young man, let me give you a piece of advice, of which I fear you stand in need. Never touch liquor."

**Familiar Latin.**

It is strange that, of all people, a sea captain's wife should have made the mistake. There are certain hackneyed expressions that all sorts and kinds of people, stupid and clever, feel bound to use, and the captain's wife was one of them. Terra firma seems to mean a great deal more to some people than a good plain English expression would. That was the word the sea captain's wife wanted to use. She had been on a long voyage with her husband and her delight at getting back on land was unfeigned.

"Oh," she exclaimed joyfully, as she stepped ashore, "I am so glad to be on vice versa again."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**Unexpectedly Honored.**

They were from Lexington, Mo., and they had come to Kansas City not only to enjoy the fall festival, but also to celebrate the first anniversary of their marriage. Entering one of the large department stores, the first thing to attract their attention was a large sign reading, "Anniversary Sales Day." Looking up at Mr. One-Year-wed she said, with a freshness and spirit he had not noticed since that memorable event of a year ago: "How do you suppose they ever knew it was our anniversary?"

"And he didn't even dare smile.—Kansas City Times.

**Not a Bishop.**

The Rev. G. F. Howell, a Methodist minister, of Brooklyn, tells this story on himself. He made an address at a room conference, and noticed a reporter energetically taking shorthand notes, relates the Buffalo Commercial. When Mr. Howell left the room the reporter said to him: "Bishop, I think I have made a good story of your talk this morning for my paper." "That's very nice," replied Mr. Howell, "although I am not a Bishop." The young man nearly fainted as he gasped: "What aren't you Bishop?" "I'm not," replied Howell, "but I am not a Bishop." "Upon learning his mistake," continued Howell, "the reporter sat on his heel, and with a rapid jerk, tore

the carefully prepared leaves of characters from his notebook, and I can't say that I blame him very much for easing his mind a bit—for this he did when he thought I was out of ear-shot."

**Beecher's Retort to Ingersoll.**  
Beecher and Ingersoll were always great friends. Mr. Beecher had a celestial globe in his study, a present from some manufacturer. On it was an excellent representation of the constellations and stars which compose them. He examined it closely and turned it round and round. "It's just what I wanted," he said; "who made it?" "Who made it?" repeated Beecher; "who made this globe Oh, nobody, Colonel; it just happened!"

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Infants' Department.

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Infants' And Children's Hats, Caps, Coats, Etc.,

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