the Scranton tribune

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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State. Justice of the Supreme Court—J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster.
Judge of the Superior Court—JOHN I. MITCHELL, of Tioga.
State Treasurer—LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES E. BARNETT, of Washington.

Washington. County. Commissioners-JOHN COURIER MOR-RIS, of Scranton; JOHN PENMAN,

of Olyphant. Auditors-WILLIAM E. JOHNS and ASA E. RIEFER, both of Screnton. ELECTION TODAY. Correspondents are urged to use

every endeavor to get complete returns to The Tribune tonight from every precinct in their territory at the earltion of returns.

Wails from the Tombs. N THE PROCESS of letting them-

do, as a second George Washington are paper more especially. now making faces at the members of things are different now,

Carl Schurz gays Dewey stated an ter and Dewey deliberately made their non-combatants. report to order. Erving Winslow, secretary of the league, calls the report an "administration decument," which ject the diffusion of asphyxiating or is true enough but not in the sense deleterious gases. which he seeks to imply. Senator poor John Sherman is dragged into the incisions in it." controversy with a muttering of dissatisfaction; and so the sequence goes down the melancholy line.

Discussion of these comments is unnecessary. The public is competent to draw its own conclusions.

Highway Robbery.

NE OF THE things which the Fifty-sixth congress should do is to pass a law empowering the Interstate Commerce commission to fix a maximum rate to Palace Car company. Since that great corporation absorbed the Wagner company it is absolutely in possession of the whole railway field and can dictate terms alike to railway managements and individual travelers. No trust ever organized was more completely without curb or check.

The Philadelphia Press mentions an illustration of its methods which is familiar to travelers. For a berth from New York to Syracuse, a distance of 300 miles, the Wagner company charged only \$1.50, but the Pullman company. for a borth from Philadelphia to New York, only ninety miles, demands \$2 and now that it has eliminated competition there will be nothing to prevent t from shoving its demand up still higher, conscious that under existing conditions the convenience it deals in is a public necessity, for which the public can be made to pay whatever it has the nerve to charge.

Enormous profits have been reaped by the Pullman company in a way that differs from the activities of the highway robber mainly in the fact that the Pullman corporation works within the etter of the law. If there is any moral difference, the comparison favors the road agent, who does not make any pockets openly and above board, often showing some measure of chivalry and fair dealing. It is high time for congress to take in hand this matter of the monopolistic traffic in the necesmry comforts of travel, and arrange means whereby the public will not be aeld up without limit or hope of re-

Make Democracy's defeat decisive,

That Recent Prize Fight.

RITICS OF Governor Roosevelt are now attacking him because he did not order out the militia to prevent the recent ifize fight on Coney Island. Their artument is that the law against prize Jehting in New York state is a state aw , which the governor should enforce. But if the governor should have asurped the prerogatives of the sheriff in the manner indicated he would have laid himself open to criticism equally ts severe. Apart from the legal quesion as to whether the Jeffries-Shartey battle constituted a violation of the law, which expressly permits boxng contests with five-ounces gloves, he attempt to shoulder upon the govmor at Albany a responsibility which ents upon the inhabitants of the city of New York is neither fair nor credit-

... When the people of New York de-cided by their ballots that they wanted Tammany Hall rule, they knew full

should not now enter the baby plea that it is the governor's place to take them under his paternal wing. They were informed that Tammany ascendency meant a "wide open" city, with vice given every privilege that it cared to pay for in pecuniary or political blackmail. They were aware that the enthronement of Croker implied the casting off of moral restraint and a carnival of all the unholy elements in municipal pollution. This was not merely asserted in campaign appeals but established in bitter experience. The choice was made deliberately and the consequences should not be shirked. It is questionable if those who now censure Roosevelt would have approved had he arbitrarily stopped the recent fight. There is a surprising percentage of unconscious hypocrisy in the general outery against prize-fighting. People who can stomach foot ball have very little license to throw bricks at pugil-

Vote for Morris and Penman and for Johns and Klefer. Vote the straight Republican ticket.

America at the Hague.

examination of the proceedlest possible moment. The Tribune will tens, of the Russian delegation and deed a nation of ingrates. be thankful to its friends for volun. Seth Low of the delegation from the thered help in the collection or verifica. United States. These two papers are in the nature of semi-official reports, scope and results of the conference and selves down as gently as possible, ticularly the attitude of the American prints scandalous articles hinting at the men who have been exalting delegation toward its work. We desire persons whose names are not menthe Tagalog free booter, Aguinal- in this article to consider Mr. Low's tioned. Both look best behind the bars.

As may be known by many of our the Philippine commission. Before readers, the disarmament portion of nite opinion of the situation in the they knew for certain just what Ad- the conference's programme soon went Transvaal from the present dispatches miral Dewey's views were, they were by the board and attention was received from the seat of war, must heralding him as one of their own num- focussed upon certain more practicable possess the gift of second sight, ber and intimating very knowingly problems, such as the placing of new that something would drop when restrictions around warfare and tha Dewey got home. In those days the facilitation of international arbitration. "antis" led in the applause whenever The real work of the conference crys-Dowey's name was mentioned, but tallized in three conventions and three declarations. The latter were:

(1) A declaration prohibiting for five "untruth" when he said that no alli- years the throwing of projectiles and ance had been made with Aguinaldo, explosives from balloons or by other Winslow Warren, chairman of the exe- analogous means. To this the Americutive committee of the Boston Anti- can delegation assented, partly because Imperalist league, says the report of of the brief time limit and partly on the Philippine commission was a "very account of the belief that use of balgood brief for the plaintiff"; in other loons in warfare, on account of their words, that Schurman, Denby, Worces- instability, would unfairly endanger

> (2) A declaration prohibiting the use of projectiles having as their sole ob-

(3) A declaration prohibiting the use Mason calls it "dreary rot"; and Edwin of bullets which expand or flatten Burrit Smith intimates that it was dis- easily in the human body, "such as honestly drawn. The opinion of Sena- jacketed bullets of which the jacket HUMAN NATURE STUDIES tor Hoar has not been published, but does not entirely cover the core or has

To the second and third of these declarations the American delegation oblarations the American delegation ob-derland," told with keen relish, says the jected, for apparently good reasons. In-Youth's Companion, of a rebuff given asmuch as there are no such projectiles as are mentioned in the second declaration the American representatives at the Hague deemed it a piece of fooling an outburst of delight. Vote early. Vote the straight Repub- ishness to prohibit the hypothetical. Neither was it clear to them, Mr. Low explains, why shells which asphyxshells which both explode and asphyxfate should be permitted. With regard to the third declaration Mr. Low explains at some length that it was aimed at a particular bullet in use by a parcommission to fix a maximum rate to st a particular bullet in use by a par-govern the charges of the Pullman ticular power (Great Britain); and ton on the National road, just after his when the conference refused to accept an amendment offered by the American delegation forbidding all builets of an the back scat of the stage coach, when unnecessarily cruel character, an two passengers entered. They were Kenamendment which affirmed a principle rather than a detail, there was left no ing his chances in the coming camalternative but to dissent. As to the paign.

"What did Henry Clay go into politics "What did Henry Clay go into politics "He had a good bit of curb the inventive spirit in its relation to warfare, Mr. Low very properly remarks: "The fearful destructiveness of modern war is one very great restraint upon a resort to it. This is probably one of the reasons why, in America, it has never been thought wise to try to prevent the free application of invention to the improvement of the weapons and engines of war."

The three conventions formulated at The Hague and signed by many of the when they got on their war togs they powers subject to ratification in the ordinary way were:

(1) A convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes. (2) A convention concerning the laws

and customs of war on land. (3) A convention for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles

of the Geneva conference. The second of these, which is calculated to lessen the suffering of individuals at the hands of armies in time professions to respectability, but picks of war, and to place limitations upon the action of invading armies, was not

signed by the United States, because it required careful examination by the proper authorities as to its details; the principle underlying it is, however, heartfly recommended. The third convention was not signed nor recommended, because the mixture of bad with good details raised a serious ques-

tion as to its utility. We come now to the first and chief convention, the one aimed to do away as far as possible with war. It divides

into four parts: (1) A general pledge by the signatory powers to "employ all their efforts to assure the peaceful settlement of international differences"; (2) an agreement as to mediation whereby powers drifting toward war may themselves ask for such good offices from a friendly power or neutral powers may, at their discretion, tender such good offices and in no case is such mediation to be considered an unfriendly act (a special form of mediation proposed by Mr. Holls of the American delegation and unanimously adopted permits each power in a dispute to pick a friendly power as its second, these seconds to try to arrange matters like seconds in a duel); (3) a provision for disinterested international commissions of inquiry to ascertain the exact facts in cases of international dispute; and (4) the comprehensive scheme of a permanent international tribunal for the arbitration of differences which has already received ample explanation in

the American press; and to which re- I tions.

course is voluntary; but whose award, once made, is imperious and final. This convention the American delegation signed and it will come before the senate of the Fifty-sixth congress for ratification.
It should be added that at the be-

ginning of the conference the American delegation caused to be placed on record a memorandum touching the question of disarmament which, while affirming the general sympathy of the United States in movements calculated to confer benefits upon mankind in other continents, declared the traditional position of the North American republic in respect of abstaining from interference with the domestic concerns of Europe and added these significant words: "The military and naval armaments of the United States are at present so small, relatively to the extent of territory and to the number of the population, as well as in comparison with those of other nations, that their size can entail no additional burden of expense upon the latter, nor can even form a subject of profitable mutual

Sympathy for the "poor, oppressed Boers" may be well enough if expressed MOST INTERESTING fea- by those who have an unlimited supply ture of the North American to waste in a quiet way, but if the Review of this month is an United States forgets that British influence alone saved us from disastrous ings of the recent peace conference at European complications at the begin-The Hague contributed by F. de Mar- ning of the war with Spain, we are in-

An anonymous letter writer, who has caused a lot of trouble at Reading. the Russian one outlining the general landed in jail the other day. The anonymous letter writer is almost as the American one explaining more par- bad as the egitor of a newspaper which

The individual who can form any defi-

Admiral Dawey's Intimation that the fate of the nation does not depend upon one man looks like a direct slap at Hon. John Wanamaker.

Great Britain now sees the folly of not loading up her transports during the first stages of the ultimatum busi-

Colonel Barnett's traducers are expected to experience trouble with cold feet this evening.

Prove today that Lackawanna county is reliably Republican.

All the election news, good or bad, n tomorrow's Tribune.

This is going to be a Republican day.

As Seen by Others.

Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice in Won-

"Oh dear, yes!" she replied, even more stupid than 'Alice in V land!" Don't you think so?" explains, why shells which asphyx. Wordsworth could not conceal his late only should be forbidden while chagrin when he heard that his neighbors, the farmers, described him as daft, idle body, who went moaning about the hills and had not wit enough to raise a field of oats."

> The following anecdote of Henry Clay was told by one of his personal friends; nomination as candidate for the presi-dency, he was travelling one stormy night, wrapped up in a huge cloak, on tucklans, like himself. He fell asleep

land; he had a keen eye for stock. If he had stuck to stock-raising he'd have been worth his fifty thousand. But now he doesn't own a dollar."

Not So Savage as He Looked.

Many years ago a number of Peoria adians organized a show company and made a tour of the east. They were mostly half-breeds and all were thoroughly educated in English, but it was stiputated by the management that they must talk only in their native tongue, and looked savage enough, Indeed. Among the company was Will Labadie, well known in Galena, says the Galena Re-publican, and one evening he was stand-ing in the corridor of an Eastern hotel, dressed in his chief's robes and looking every inch the savage man of fiction, when he was approached by an elegantly gowned lady, and the following conver sation ensued: "How-

"Ugh."
"You big chief in your own country?" "Ugh." go to Washington to see great

White Father? "You cannot speak white man's tongue;

ou no speak English?" "No, madam. I regret to say that i

The poor woman was greatly surprised and embarrased, but perhaps not so much as a bevy of girls on a later occasion. In almost every town some of the audience would remain behind to get a better view of the awful savages. One night Labadie had taken his seat in the orchestra box after the show and four or five young ladies who were standing near commenced to comment on his personal appearance. "How would you like to kiss him?" said one of the maidens, with a titter. "Oh, girls! let's all do

with a titter. "Oh, girls! let's all do
it just to see how it would feel to kiss
a real Indian!" exclained one more daring than the rest, whereupon Labadic
turned calmly to them and said:
"Ladies, nothing would afford me more
pleasure than to give you a practical illustration of the osculatory accomplishments of the red man."

There was a chorus of little screams, a
swish of skirts and the theater was swish of skirts and the theater was

Dewey After the Manila day Battle. Admiral Dewey, in conversation with ome Boston friends recently, says an interesting ter in his Manlia experiences he had destroyed the Spanish The battle itself, he declared, Was nothing, but it was after the battle had been fought and Spain's power on the sea destroyed, that his troubles com-

"thirteen ships of all rations in the bay; all of them, with the exception of the British, unfriendly, all of them officered by experienced men, all of them watch-ing for the slightest mistake that we might make.
"The situation was full of complica-

There were any number of

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Everything will be sold as rapidly as possible.

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Nothing will be reserved.

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cate questions coming up to be decided, questions which ought to have been de-cided by a lawyer well versed in international law, and not a sailor who knew only such law as he had been able to pick up, and whose law library was ex-

tremely limited. "The situation at one time was such that it took almost the entire time of two officers to search the books to see what we might do and what we were not allowed to do. Why," said the admiral, with an expressive gesture, "a good lawyer at that time, a man familiar with international law, would have been worth his weight in gold and diamond:

"And probably, if you had had a law-yer on your staff," said one of his audi-ence, "he would have made any amount of trouble for you and the government, which you avoided because you made common sense take the place of law."

The Husband's First Thought. Excitement is often the cause of strange telegrams, as well as of other strange manifestations. A man who had been one of the passengers on a shipwrecked vessel was rescued almost by a miracle, on arriving at a place from which he could send a telegraphic message, he forwarded the following despatch to his



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brother: "I am saved. Try to break it to my wife."—Youth's Companion.

SCRANTON, PA.

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