

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.

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.

County. Commissioners—JOHN COURIER MORRIS, of Scranton; JOHN PENNMAN, of Olyphant.

Correspondents are urged to use every endeavor to get complete returns to The Tribune tonight from every precinct in their territory at the earliest possible moment.

Wails from the Tombs.

IN THE PROCESS of letting themselves down as gently as possible, the men who have been exulting the Tagalog free booter, Aguinaldo, as a second George Washington are now making faces at the members of the Philippine commission.

Carl Schurz says Dewey stated an "untruth" when he said that no alliance had been made with Aguinaldo. Winslow Warren, chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Anti-Imperialist league, says the report of the Philippine commission was a "very good brief for the plaintiff"; in other words, that Schurz, Denby, Worcester and Dewey deliberately made their report to order.

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

Highway Robbery.

ONE 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 govern the charges of the Pullman Palace Car company.

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 letter of the law.

That Recent Prize Fight.

CRITICS OF Governor Roosevelt are now attacking him because he did not order the militia to prevent the recent prize fight on Coney Island.

Make Democracy's defeat decisive.

When the people of New York decided by their ballots that they wanted Tammany Hall rule, they knew full well what that rule meant and they should not now enter the baby pica that it is the governor's place to take them under his paternal wing.

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.

America at the Hague.

MOST INTERESTING feature of the North American Review of this month is an examination of the proceedings of the recent peace conference at The Hague.

As may be known by many of our readers, the disarmament portion of the conference's program soon went by the board and attention was focussed upon certain more practicable problems, such as the placing of new restrictions around warfare and the facilitation of international arbitration.

(1) A declaration prohibiting for five years the throwing of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other analogous means. To this the American delegation assented, partly because of the brief time limit and partly on account of the belief that use of balloons in warfare, on account of their instability, would unfairly endanger non-combatants.

(2) A declaration prohibiting the use of projectiles having as their sole object the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases.

(3) A declaration prohibiting the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, "such as jacketed bullets of which the jacket does not entirely cover the core or has incisions in it."

The second and third of these declarations the American delegation objected, for apparently good reasons. Inasmuch as there are no such projectiles as are mentioned in the second declaration the American representatives at The Hague deemed it a piece of foolishness to prohibit the hypothetical. Neither was it clear to them, Mr. Low explains, why shells which asphyxiate only should be forbidden while shells which both explode and asphyxiate should be permitted.

The three conventions formulated at The Hague and signed by many of the 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 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, heartily recommended. The third convention was not signed nor recommended, because the mixture of bad with good details raised a serious question 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, then 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-

Sympathy for the "poor, oppressed Boers" may be well enough if expressed by those who have an unlimited supply to waste in a quiet way, but if the United States forgets that British influence alone saved us from disastrous European complications at the beginning of the war with Spain, we are indeed a nation of ingrates.

HUMAN NATURE STUDIES

As Seen by Others. Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice in Wonderland," told with keen relish, says the Youth's Companion, of a rebuff given him by a little girl who knew him only as a learned mathematician.

"Oh dear, yes!" she replied. "It is even more stupid than 'Alice in Wonderland.' Don't you think so?" Wordsworth could not conceal his chagrin when he heard that his neighbors, the farmers, described him as "a daff, idle body, who went moaning about the hills and had not wit enough to raise a field of oats."

"What did Henry Clay go into politics for?" said one. "He had a good bit of 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 Indians 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 stipulated by the management that they must talk only in their native tongue, and when they got in their war togs they looked savage enough, indeed.

"You big chief in your own country?" "You go to Washington to see great White Father?" "You cannot speak white man's tongue; you no speak English?"

"No, madam. I regret to say that I do not understand the language."

The poor fellow was highly surprised and embarrassed, 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 it just to see how it would feel to kiss a real Indian!" exclaimed one more daring than the rest, whereupon Labadie turned calmly to them and said:

"Ladies, nothing would afford me more pleasure than to give you a practical illustration of the oscillatory accomplishments of the red man."

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

Dewey After the Manila Bay Battle. Admiral Dewey, in conversation with some Boston friends recently, says the Globe, told an interesting chapter in his Manila experiences after he had destroyed the Spanish fleet. 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 commenced.

"There were of that time," he said, "thirteen ships of all nations in the bay; all of them, with the exception of the British, unfriendly, all of them offered by experienced men, all of them watching for the slightest mistake that we might make."

"The situation was full of complications. There were any number of deli-

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