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When space will permit. The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its triends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the we're real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 24, 1901.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Supreme Court-WILLIAM P. POTTER.

County. Judge-J. W. CARPENTER.

Controller-E. A. JONES. Coroner-DR. J. J. ROBERTS. Surveyor-GEORGE E. STEVENSON,

"When the Democracy went out of power in our state it left to the Republican party a legacy of almost \$40,000,000 of debt. This debt, by wise administration under Republican rule, has wise administration under Republican rule, has been almost entirely paid. We have increased the appropriations to the common schools until we stand at the head of the American states in support of popular education. Under Republican dministration there has been paid each year for educational purposes more than was appropriated by the Democratic party in their quarter of a century of misrule. We have increased our ap-propriations to charitable and electrost many insti-tutions until we can make the boast that no state between the two oceans supports these institu-tions as well as does our own. Our 7,000,000 of people are industrious, honest, law-abiding and happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every side with prosperous business conditions, with people happy, employed and contented, and with every avenue of business and trade fully eccupied, and with the prospect of the fulne brightening and growing more hopeful, the old historic parly of obstruction and negation sets up a hysterical cry of false pretonse, hypocrisy and insincerity for the purpose of misleading the people and regaining lost power."—From the Republican State Platform.

That election draweth nigh is indicated again by the Times' perennial howl about an alleged Republican intent to "bribe voters, corrupt election boards and procure the stuffing of ballot boxes." We never knew this cry to be raised honestly or to be followed by Republican defeat. It re-assures us.

Times Ignorance.

E SUPPOSE it is ignorance on the part of the Times that causes it to say that the state derives no interest on state funds. Banker Lynett ought to know better. Three years ago the legislature passed interest into the state treasury. A Republican member drew the bill and a

The fact remains that not a dollar of under Republican management of the the record stands. We challenge the Times to name a state in the Union one. It can only rehash the scandal which the courts have pronounced voters who never hear the other side.

If there were a chance for the state treasurer to get his hands into the to support Republicans for offices of profit. The best proof that under the law as it stands the state treasurer has no chance to juggle with the moneys of the people is found in the fact that the Democratic ring leaders are willing to forego a chance of electing one of their own number. We doubt that they did this for nothing.

A vote for Hitchcock is a vote for Newcomb. If you want Newcomb elected, say so directly.

Making Buller the Scapegoat.

HE ACTION of the British based upon the fact that in a speech made a few days ago General Buller told how, after his repulse at Colenso, he had sent a message to General White in Ladysmith so worded that in case White had found it necessary to surrender, the onus would have fallen, not upon him, but upon Buller, the superior in command.

For this manly action, exhibiting a spirit which every true soldier should applaud, Buller is removed from command of the First Army corps and put been tried in action and found wanting. tary standpoint, had been a failure. He and some exceedingly capable Boer conquered him. It was an unmilitary the highest field command at

But having made this mistake, the British war office makes another and a greater in utilizing the pretext afforded by Buller's speech to humiliate him. That speech was unpopular because it revealed the weakness of the British campaign for the relief of Ladysmith. It called forth a furore of criticism. But it told nothing not previously known and moreover showed that Buller, however unfortunate as a general,

was 100 per cent, net as a man. He will survive this blow. But recoil will be damaging to the present SCHLEY WILL

Some portions of the testimony in the Schley inquiry indicate that "Fighting Bob" Evans was also something of a knocker."

The failure of the second concerted nent of the street car strike is recorded n another column. We can think of sothing further to be said or done clong this line until one or the other of abridgement of transit facilities would be the stigmatizing of Scranton before the world as a place of disorder.

Sir Redvers Buller is in a position to appreciate Quay's famous advice to Beaver-"Dear Beaver, don't falk."

Third Party Movements.

sublify of Mr. Hitchcock's election," should bor so band to dispel the wave of sympath which it realizes is flaving toward the rejected condidate and which it belittles as of the conse pience. It is not altogether consistent, and raises the presumption that his candidacy is really a minute to the success of the "regular" condidate. -Carbondale Leader

UR CONTEMPORARY surely Is not as stupid as it appears It knows enough of third party candidacies to know that, while entirely hopeless in themselves, and not within the remotest possibility of election, they often draw enough votes from the Republican party to elect the Democratic ticket.

In the case of Colonel Hitchcock, no man at all familiar with the political probabilities assumes that he is likely to get the more than 10,000 votes ner essary to elect in a triangular fight That would take an average of nearly 60 votes for each precinct. He may get as many as 60 votes in a few precincts, among personal friends, although we doubt it; but there will be scores of districts in which he will get fewer than 10 and other scores in which his vote will range from 5 to 6. We have heard no estimate from any careful student of political conditions in this county which placed the Hitchcock vote above 1,500; most estimates place it below 1,000-in the neighborhood of 800. the Prohibition strength.

We repeat that there is not the remotest possibility of Colonel Hitchcock's election. He has absolutely not a reasonable hope of leading either the Democratic or the Republican candidate. But what he might do, if Republicans are not watchful, is to pull enough votes from Carpenter to elect Newcomb. Should the fight between Carpenter and Newcomb be close it would not take many votes to do this. Fifty or a hundred might do it. They would be useless to Colonel Hitchcock. But if they elected Newcomb judge for ten years those Republicans who eas: them would, the day after election, begin to regret their lapse from party regularity and they would continue to

regret it for an entire decade.

We do not realize that any "wave of sympathy" is flowing toward Colonel a bill requiring the conversion of this Hitchcock. There are no evidences of it. Here and there you meet men who have not investigated the party rules and customs governing primary elec tions and who have been temporarily state money has ever been lost or stolen impressed by the colonel's claim that he was jockled off the Republican Pennsylvania treasury. All kinds of track. But put the facts before them charges have been made. But there fairly and squarely, and the impression disappears. It has no substantial foundation. It is wholly imaginary. with a better record. It cannot name Altogether it will not influence 100 votes throughout the county. Yet we are reluctant to see even as few as 100 false and by the persistency of its good Republicans led astray. If we can defamation hope to confuse a few prevent it, they shall not be. That explains why we are treating of this matter at some length.

By the way, where is the Carbondale public till, do you suppose Lynett and Leader in this campaign? On the his crowd would be supporting a Re- fence, eager for Republican defeat and publican for that office? Not a bit of trying surreptitiously to bring it about, it. They would be going for it them- but fearing to come out in the open. selves. It is not a Democratic habit A word of advice, neighbor: Fish, cut balt or make for tall timber.

The Home for the Friendless.

HE Home for the Friendless is an institution which makes no exorbitant demands upon the public and which is this for nothing.

for Hitchcock is a vote for ing one-tenth of the inmates. Year after year women who lead busy, active useful lives give up a great portion of their time to the work connected with this charity with no possible return to themselves except the consciousness that through their efforts, destitute, unhappy and ill-treated old women are made comfortable during the remainder of their days and that little children, forlorn, forsaken or beraved of relatives are placed where search of a scapegoat. The action is little children, forlorn, forsaken or bereaved of relatives are placed where their small feet may not take swift WANTS MUNICIPAL CONTROL. hold on the way that leads down to death, and where they may be a bless- | Editor of The Tribune. ing to the family circles in which eventually they find a niche.

It is a beautiful work. The preventive value is all too little appreciated in this city. In the past year 200 different children have been safe-guarded in its kind shelter, who otherwise on half pay. The wisdom of making him commander of that corps in the found a refuge from the cold cruelty but to every taxpayer in Lackswama valley now inconvenienced by lack of stress car accommodate the world. We cannot afford to on half pay. The wisdom of making time nearly twenty old ladles have His career in South Africa, from a mili- munity. The Home receives every kind and condition without regard to had done his best, but circumstances ellor, religion or nationality. It receives its support from our city. We generals had been against him and had should make sure that the donations received today are ample and fitting thing in view of these facts, to give for a prosperous city to bestow on a popular charity whose benefit is difficult to estimate adequately.

> The conjectural correspondent has apparently taken entire charge of the intelligence regarding the captivity of Miss Stone.

The exercises at Yale can hardly be complete without an exhibition of old time hazing by some of the veterans.

The fate of the Commoner must make Mr. Bryan wish that he had started an afternoon penny paper instead.

[Concluded from Page 1.1]

BE WITNESS

He sold that as the slips came out signal was trail 'drough to delphone in the coming to cert to his at will, 'The range indicators,' the witness went on, 'gradually fell, until think rs. hist slot was fire at a range of 3,20 or 3,300 yards.' He had, he said, at that three lites shots from the thirteer-inch gams, but soon afterward the Spanish ships frew so far alread that he could no longer train his gams from them.

The vitness said that the Oregon was held wit on her course, evidently loward the head t the enemy's column, and he described her pas-ece between the Texas and the lowa. "I had sare between the Texas and the Iowa. "I had a very good opportunity," said the witness, "for said good opportunity," said the witness, "for said good opportunity," said the witness, "for said good on the flows to the flows on our starboard hand, and the Texas was a little off on the port lend. I did not see the Brooklyn, but I have she was farther on alread of the Texas. As we passed between the flows and Texas those slips seemed to be practically at anohor. We were going very fast then and forced draught was covering our quarter-deck an inch or more sleep with cinders, many of them red hot. Water was running from every hydraft we had to keep the docks from banding. At that time the fire of the enemy and of our own slips was very heavy. The water was whipped up in all directions, and shot lew overhead. I think it was the most exciting time of

reported that the torpedo boats were coming out. I saw two of them cerning out of the entrance to the harbor and steam up close to the shore. As I could not get my gons to bear on the heavy sains of the cenny, I thought I would try a shot at the torpedo boats. I fixed a threat-inch gon and when the snoke cleared away I saw one of those beats blow up. I don't claim it was done by my shot. There were several others fixing at that thue. It is a wonder to me they were not blown up sooner."

Teresa a Mass of Flames. The witness then described the burning of the laria Teresa and the Oppendo, saying that the eresa, which was Admiral Cercena's flagship, as such a mass of flame that it seemed impossible for any one to live on her. He considered a waste of ammunition, he said to fire at that

Lieutenant Acherman continued his narrative, saying that when the Colon's flag went down the men on the Oregon crossed firing. The Brooklyn bore at that time two points on the Oregon's port how and was about a mile distant, said the ent how and was about a mile distant, said the cliness. He described the sending of boats to be Colon from the Brooklyn, which, he said, cemed to take a long time. At this time the learn and the Vixen arrived. The New York lso arrived and when she came up she went in cry rear the Colon. After this the Oregon re-nued moler under ensured on a take alaun. "We have already," he said, "prepared to send a rize rich about."

'While's vesse', the Brooklen or the Oregon, was "That is very difficult to say, Practically the vo vessels were on the same circle, Probably is Brooklyn was a short distance nearer, but a difference was birdly appreciable. The cooklyn was, however, 9,000 yards or more from

Linge.

Liquicinant Ackerman was succeeded on the stand by Mr. F. T. Applegate, who was a gumer on the Brooklyn during the Santiago battle. In reply to a question, the witness said:

Before the battle the gums and auxiliary has hinery attending then were in excellent condition. After the battle we found all of the five-inch gurs on the stathcard broken it some part or the lifting gear of the guns carried away. The boirs of the guns were pitted and the nuzzles of two of the guns were so swollen that they had to be removed from the ship."

Ammunition Expended.

"Can you tell me anything about the amout tion expended on the Brooklyn on the day of a battle?" glet-inch, 1,200 six-pounders and 400 one-ounders."
"Did you see Commodore Soldey during the

"Several times, and spoke to bim."
"Several times, and spoke to bim."
"What impression did his conduct, manner at beating convey to you."
"He seemed to be cool, calm, and collected. "He seemed to be cool, calm and collected, and one who inspired confidence."

The next witness was Lieutemant P. W. Eberle, who was watch and division officer on the Oregon in the Santiago campaign. He described the Oregon's passing the lowa, saying that vessel was at the time on the inside. As she was passed, firing cossed, but was immediately resumed. The Oregon had also passed within from 120 to Loryands of the lowa. He described the coll of the various Spanish shins, saying that

He said the Brooklen had stopped about a mile

On cross-examination be said that from the line the Oregon had left Rio she had been leared for action, so as to be ready at any time. During the engagement the closest range used During the engagement the closest range used by the Oregon was 1,000 yards and that was used on the Oquendo. He had fired, all told, thirty four thirteen-inch shots.

Licatemant B. G. Johnstone, who was signal officer on the Oregon, gave a detailed statement of the signals between the Brooklyn and the Oregon during the engagement of July 3. These have all been given by previous witnesses.

Saw No Effort to Ram.

The witness described the relative positions of the Brooklyn and the Oregon during the chase of the Colen, saying that he thought the two were about equal distance from the last of the Spanish ships when she went ashore. He also said that he had seen no effort to ram on the part of any of the Spanish ships.

Licutemant Johnstone was followed by Major Paul St. C. Murphy, who commanded the marines of the flying squadron during the Cubarches of the flying squadron during the Cubarches of the engagement of July 3, when he was in charge of the six-inch gons forward under the forceastle.

Speckler of the Spatiana blockade, the witness

The witness described the relative positions

forecastle,
Speaking of the Santiago blockade, the witness said that in the day time the Morro was in plain view, as were the signals at night. He gave the closest range of July 3 at 1,100 yards. In response to a question from Mr. Rayner, Major Murphy said he had seen Commodore Schley during the day of the battle of July 3 and that his manner and conduct "impressed must be seens to have impressed every one on the Brocklyn, as that of a brave and resolute effect. He inspired the utnost confidence throughout the battle."

solons has said, there is a time to every purpose time to agitate for municipal ownership of street allways. Whether the present unfortunated early or late and whether the employers or entheir supposed importance should might have been adding their numbers not be allowed to avershadow a still more inc to the vagrancy of the streets. In that portant lesson which two strikes within a year see this charity neglected in our com- necessity of municipal ownership- or, at least, munity. The Home receives every tounished control-or street railway systems, hen the people of this valley are blind indeed. chow, or I sould give some interesting figures showing the overwhelming advantages of municipal concession as compared with private owner. ship. Undoubtedly The Tribune can furnish these at the right moment. But nearly every taxpayer in Lachavanna reads the newspapers; therefore, the people and by the people. As financial ven-tures, they are, almost without exception, an-qualified successes. But what, at the present mothent, is of more importance to us, is the met precluded the possibilities of strikes.

> A workern living in the suburbs of those fortunate cities can stop over his threshold at a certain minute each morning and he assured that at the correct time a car will pass on which he may ride to that portion of the city where he came his daily broad. Moreover, he has the assurance that this will be the case every morning in the year Sundays, of course, excepted,

sold almost as easily persuade him that the so will fall to rise tomorrow morning as make him believe that there will be no cars to take him to his employment. Contrast this with the fact recorded in Weshesslay's Tribme, that forty six coing people living in Jermyn and Mayfield are now out of employment because of a lack of cars to take them to and from their work. Probably there are condreds in the vicinity of Stranton

faring Just as footte. In Glasgow, Birmingham, London, and also Scranton, the majority of business men live our-side the congested, noisy centers of commerce, and are largely indebted to the street railway ystems for this modern convenience, which, cor ducive as it is to their bodily health, may considered a blessing. Wherever the service reliable and uninterrupted by strikes, as in the first three of the eliles named, the street railway is indeed a blessing. But what about Scranton. Carbondale, and all the minor towns connected with these two cities by a street railway? Here as elsewhere, the dwellers in the residential setions have probably many a time blessed the originator of electric street railways. But whom dethey blos in these days? Do their mutterings, as they bravely framp a mile or two each morn ing and evening, convey benedictions or curses

This suggests the fact that there is also a fire s keep sheres and a time to speak. If this ! not the right time for Scranton business menspeak-and loudly, too-to encourage the me who have started the movement toward munic nal ownership of the city's street railways, pu ne down as a dull reader of the signs of

bly been either too generous when granting fran hises to street railway companies, or two short lighted to estimate the enormous inture value of what they were giving. But let us hope that he example of enormous weakness—or crime, as one view if-of this nature, exhibited in Pall. delphia a few months ago, will be the last great blumder of the kind American historians suali have to record. What we have to deal with now is a condition, about, the result of bygone blun-ders. The best remeily for this condition is the condemnation and purchase by each municipality of every stick and rail of the railway systems operated within their limits. The next best reedy is to bring the street railways under such

ALWAYS BUSY.



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CHARLES E. COPE.

rigid municipal control that every infringer on the public rights, whether he directors, in gers or employes, shall touch with a heavy the prospective dividends. Much might be ten on this topic, but if the people of Lach wants desire a change, let them make a move that direction, and let the change be for the veheat, which is much had a spec-

simple.
Jermyn, Pa., Oct. 23. TOO MANY OF THEM.

From the Carbondale Leader The newspapers of the state do not recognize "Electric City" to be the most proper soubrique now for Secunton, but have almost universall dubbed it the "Strike City," For nearly three years Scranton has not been without a strike

and the reputation so gained has much retarded

its progress and prosperity.

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