

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

The Tribune's telegraphic news is from three to five hours fresher than that of any Philadelphia or New York paper circulated in its field.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 19, 1898.



It is to be hoped that President McKinley will execute his reported intention to take personal direction of the war operations and give the wrangling strategy boards a rest.

The Outlook On omms.

Two weeks from today the Republicans of Pennsylvania, through their delegates at Harrisburg, will nominate a candidate for governor.

Last fall a brilliant parson, running on a platform that condemned in unmeasured terms the influences now controlling the Republican organization in this commonwealth, polled nearly 120,000 votes and his personally unobjectionable adversary, because set up by those influences, received less than a majority of the total vote cast.

Thus far this year nothing has occurred to reconcile to organization methods any considerable number of the Republicans who voted for Swallow. On the contrary, many things have occurred to increase their dissatisfaction and to breed unrest among other Republicans.

This candidate, Colonel Stone, will be nominated two weeks hence if Senator Quay persists in urging him; but his nomination will come along the identical lines that cost General Beaver the election in 1882 and defeated Delamater eight years later.

The bitterest factional and partisan opponents of Governor Hastings must admit that in his handling of the intricate military problems with which he has recently been confronted he has measured up to the highest requirements of his exalted office.

Annex Hawaii at Once.

The report of the house committee on foreign affairs on the Newlands resolution for the annexation of Hawaii is a document which ought to be read by every intelligent citizen.

After showing that for more than fifty years the inability of Hawaii to maintain a stable and independent existence has been manifest and has led the ruling and representative classes among the inhabitants of these islands to favor annexation by the United States, and after making it clear that the request for such annexation is one which these Hawaiians are morally and legally free to make, it takes up the question whether the proposed disposition would be advantageous to this country.

In reviewing Mr. Gladstone's first contribution to the literature of his country, "The State in Relation to the Church," Lord Macaulay in 1835 wrote this remarkable criticism: "Mr. Gladstone is a young man, of unblemished character, the rising hope of the stern and unbending Tory party."

"Had the war in which we are now engaged been with any of the other powers they might have wrested our fleet and seized the Hawaiian islands, which are not now defended by any fortification or cannon, thus exactly reversing our recent good fortune at

Manila. They would then have had a convenient base for supplies, coal and repairs, from which to actively harry and devastate our coast. But were we in complete possession of the Hawaiian islands, and they properly prepared for defense (which eminent officers of the navy and navy staff to the committee could be done at a cost of \$500,000), our fleet, even if pressed by a greatly superior sea power, would have an impregnable refuge at Pearl harbor, backed by a friendly population and militia, with all the resources of the large city of Honolulu and a small but fruitful country. Holding this all-important strategic point, the enemy could not remain in that part of the Pacific, thousands of miles from any base, without running out of coal supplies to get back to their own possessions. The islands would secure both our fleet and our coast."

In this view the committee has expert support. General Schofield, for instance, asserts that annexation would economize rather than increase our naval force in the Pacific, and he explains this by saying that with Hawaii made impregnable by shore batteries, the warships which we should now have to keep in Hawaiian waters to guard against Hawaii's capture by an enemy's fleet would be liberated for use elsewhere. General Schofield is corroborated in this opinion by Admiral Walker, Captain Mahan and all the other eminent strategists in the navy. It is true we now have Pearl harbor, but this we occupy by lease merely, subject to cancellation after one year's notice. Were any foreign power to get hold of the islands the present lease would be speedily ignored in the event of war, and we should have confronting us the problem of how to mass ships enough to protect the Pacific coast, which an enemy's fleet could attack at the point that pleased it best.

There is ample warrant for Hawaiian annexation in the commercial advantages it would bring to us; but the case for annexation becomes irresistible when we study it in the light of recent military experiences.

There is trouble in store for Dewey yet. Wait until he gets back within range of the Manila battle poetry!

Death of William E. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone's phenomenal constitution has been slowly waning for some months, but until within the last few weeks no acute crisis in his illness had arisen. A generation which had grown to regard Mr. Gladstone still youthful at eighty could scarcely realize that in his eighty-ninth year the greatest statesman of his age and country, the greatest parliamentarian of any age, and the most remarkable man and scholar of the nineteenth century, was about to die.

Death brought Mr. Gladstone much physical suffering. He bore it resignedly. He loved life for the good he could do to his fellow men in the world, he loved not the world for the enjoyment he could snatch from it. He was as happy in his domestic life as he was unique, magnificent, and majestic in his public career. Few men of any generation will stand so prominently forth in the history of the nineteenth century as William Ewart Gladstone. No man has been so devotedly, almost pathetically trusted and so maliciously and vindictively execrated by his countrymen at the same time. He was the "people's William," the "Grand Old Man," the "only possible" leader of the British Democracy, and the old parliamentary hand whose readiness in debate, popularity at the hustings, and magnetic attractiveness carried everything before him in the minds and affections of the masses; while to the classes he was the incarnation of dissimulation, hypocrisy and tergiversation; the lionel of the church and the betrayer of the state and the author of the disintegration of the empire.

Mr. Gladstone was neither a demigod nor an anarchist, although he was revered as the one and reviled as the other. He was a man of commanding genius, of almost superhuman originality of mind and of unparalleled oratorical gifts. He combined the profound learning of the scholar, the versatility of the politician, the constructive powers of the statesman, and, above all, he had an abiding and unshakable faith in the people. He believed in his countrymen and the prevailing and permanent dominance of the Anglo-Saxon race in the affairs of the world. He was a man of great religious fervor. His religion he based, as he himself wrote, on the impregnable rock of the Holy Scripture. There it rested until the end. He was satisfied that the Church of England bore within the ark of its covenant all the truths necessary for the salvation of all born within its pale; he did not believe it contained a monopoly of them.

Whether it is easier to be brought to the point of death by means of swallowing one's false teeth, or from unhealing ulcers produced by X rays used in the effort to locate the lost molars, is a question which a dying Philadelphia woman and her friends are endeavoring to solve. The X ray business at times scarcely seems all it is pictured to be by the scientists.

The launching of the new battleship Alabama at Cramp's ship yard yesterday was one of the most successful ever witnessed. The Alabama will be in commission in less than a year, and is expected to prove one of the most effective of Uncle Sam's peacemakers.

The suggestion that England free Ireland before she asks Uncle Sam for an Anglo-American alliance is one that should be forwarded to Westminster.

Minister Woodford's return and subsequent presence among us seem not to have set the continent aflame. Wherefore this indifference?

the people of Newark in parliament. No less remarkable in the circumstance that Mr. Gladstone's first speech in parliament was in opposition to a bill advocating the abolition of slavery. Mr. Gladstone's emancipation from the tenets of the stern and unbending Tory party to the leadership of the great and reforming Liberal party is part of the history of England. So are the innumerable measures which he advocated or which have become the law of his country through his advocacy or instrumentality. The repeal of the paper tax which gave England a free and untrammelled press, the ballot box, financial reform, the abolition of purchase in the army, the Irish land laws and various other measures of constitutional and social reform bear the imprint of his consummate legislative labors.

The last years of Mr. Gladstone's life were devoted to the Irish Home Rule movement, the last months of it in denunciation of the atrocities in Armenia of the unspeakable Turk. The tribune who aroused Europe in the days of the Bulgarian massacres to a sense of his Christian obligation could not do so now. The great Powers concerted for other purposes than chastisement of the Great Assassin. They were engaged with all the seeming solitudes of family physicians at the bedside of the ailing valedictorian of the Yildiz Kiosk. Since he resigned the premiership and his seat in parliament Mr. Gladstone wished the world to believe him politically dead. His countrymen for the most part respected his wishes. There are great names associated with the prime ministers of England, great in war and peace, great in the councils of their sovereigns and the affections of the English people but none greater and none equal, none actuated by the same unselfish and unblemished motives as were presented in the character and career of William Ewart Gladstone.

One trouble seems to be that Dewey or opportunities are scarce.

Exemplars of the Better Class.

Ex-President Harrison has requested his friends in the senate to vote against the confirmation of the nomination of his son, Russell, as assistant adjutant-general of volunteers. He has done this because he does not believe that appointments to any branch of the military service should be based on other grounds than personal and military fitness, and he is right.

An equally good example has been set by Richard Harding Davis, who declined a similar appointment for the reason that he did not pretend to possess the requisite military knowledge and experience, and would not feel at ease if the thought should come to him that he was barring promotion to some soldier in the regular service who did.

President McKinley has done better than any other war president we have ever had in his selection of commanding officers. The major generals and brigadier generals nominated by him have in every instance been men whose fitness for arduous military responsibility has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. For the excellence of his selections in this direction he is entitled to unstinted praise.

It is with regret that a tendency to lower this high standard is noticed in the president's appointment of minor officials. The sons or other relatives of civic greatness who have been designated by him for ornamental staff positions important chiefly on pay and parade days may be as well able to wear fine uniforms and sign salary vouchers as the more experienced subordinates who have earned their way into the service through West Point; but their addition to the rolls tends to cheapen the army in popular estimation and therefore, on a large scale, is a mistake.

The blame probably does not rest on the president, whose situation resembles Lincoln's in that to gain large ends he must necessarily at times adopt questionable means. The fault is rather in the erroneous public opinion which has come to regard everything done in Washington as fair play for the traffickers in spoils, even to the assignment of commands which may decide for hundreds of American soldiers the fateful question of life or death.

Italy's ex-premier, Crispi, states that he foresaw America's future prominence among nations some years ago and endeavored to form a combine against the new world but in vain. Crispi now thinks that it would be impossible for any alliance to stem the torrent, and that the United States will probably figure largely in the settlement of European complications hereafter, and there is sadness in his diplomatic "I told you so."

Whether it is easier to be brought to the point of death by means of swallowing one's false teeth, or from unhealing ulcers produced by X rays used in the effort to locate the lost molars, is a question which a dying Philadelphia woman and her friends are endeavoring to solve. The X ray business at times scarcely seems all it is pictured to be by the scientists.

It is a surprise that you are at the foot of your class, Tommy. Why aren't you at the head sometimes, like little Willie Bigbee?" Tommy—"You see, papa, Willie's got an awful smart father, and I guess he takes after him."—Northwest Magazine.

We have just received another bulk car load of White and Decorated China and Porcelains, and can now show you the latest designs and decorations in Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets at prices that can only be made when goods are bought in large quantities and direct from the manufacturer.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lackawanna Avenue.

THE NEXT TIME "Guskie" sails for Cuba it will doubtless be better to change

THE REAL MEANING OF AN ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE

Having fixed his spy system so it will run along without him, Minister Polo is going home. Polo has earned his salary.

At last the Oregon is safe; but look at the worry and coal that would have been saved had there been a Nicaragua canal.

THE REAL MEANING OF AN ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE

W HEN Mr. Chamberlain talks of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, he is perfectly understood in England and the United States, but he conveys an erroneous impression to his continental audience. In the continental sense, pledged by formal treaties, signed, sealed and delivered, like the Holy Alliance, the Kaiserbund of the Prussians, or the League of Nations, no such alliance has been made in England since the supremacy of parliament was established, and they never have been made in America. They cannot be made, because the machinery is lacking. The essence of such pacts is irresponsible executive power and secrecy of administration, impossible in popular government. Treaties pledging nations to specific common action for offense or defense in given contingencies cannot be made in the atmosphere of world publicity in which parliamentary and republican governments move. Anything short of that is merely a friendly understanding, which it is rather futile to commit to paper, since it is impossible without the strong national feeling which is its most secure pledge.

This is all the Anglo-American alliance is and all there will be. There is nothing obscure or secret about it. The world may see and understand it, if it will only put away preconceived continental notions and look at facts. It means nobody and pursues no object which is not open to the world, which is not common not only to both peoples, but to humanity, civilization and progress. It is not an armed alliance. It will not add a ship to the American navy or a footling to the American army which we would not add on our own account. It makes for peace by revealing a potential force which, once released to action, would be terrible to a world in arms. It makes neither nation a tool of the selfish purposes of the other, in the continental fashion. Each nation, its action with the heavy sympathy of the other, but without asking its material aid. We want nothing but alert neutrality from England while we pursue our mission, we give her nothing else if she shall find it her mission to smash France. Impartial neutrality as an example to the world, with a minimum amount of warning to the world that it is dangerous not to follow the example; that is the attitude of each nation toward the other.

The alliance is implicit, is potential, is defensive. Nothing could make it explicit, actual, offensive but a combined effort of the nations that mentioned the common destiny and free development and world existence of the race. This is rashness the world will not commit. It can mean the success of the nations and revolutions. It can comprehend the force of the union of American resources and English training. The Atlantic would be bridged by American millions and British fleets, and the buldest chancellors can see the vision, after a few stormy years, of bleeding, exhausted, but triumphant Anglo-Saxonism sitting on the smoking ruins of Europe. The vision will be enough. There will be no ambition to realize it.

HOW IT LOOKS IN MEXICO.

From the Mexican Herald. It is a remarkable spectacle, this evolution in a few months of time of a new world policy for the great republic. The Americanism of "bluff" and bancomos gives way to the higher Americanism as outlined by Trigg. It is a nation pulsant among the peoples of the earth, rich beyond compare and girded for battle. The Spanish war comes in the course of the march of the nation, and the aggressiveness and virile qualities of a great people. Better far a Caesar than the dry rot of political corruption and the stultification of the masses. The vision of the future is clear. The vision will be enough. There will be no ambition to realize it.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLD FACTS.

Secretary Chamberlain has avowed a world echo by his speech on the Anglo-American alliance simply because his words fit facts which all the world knows and which all Europe wishes to acknowledge. The restless logic of events leads to harmonious action between two nations, each of which has nothing the other can do. Let England give us a free hand and help in the Americas, and inevitably the United States is brought to a policy which favors the open sea, and no interference with trade, the root of the world. We need markets as much as Great Britain, and her policy is at this point our policy. Europe may pay, but England is paid against 120,000,000 men of the English-speaking race, holding both oceans, this continent, and the island empires of England and Australia.

Ran in the Family.

"Papa"—I am surprised that you are at the foot of your class, Tommy. Why aren't you at the head sometimes, like little Willie Bigbee?" Tommy—"You see, papa, Willie's got an awful smart father, and I guess he takes after him."—Northwest Magazine.

CHINA and CROCKERY In Carload Lots.

We have just received another bulk car load of White and Decorated China and Porcelains, and can now show you the latest designs and decorations in Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets at prices that can only be made when goods are bought in large quantities and direct from the manufacturer.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lackawanna Avenue.

THE NEXT TIME "Guskie" sails for Cuba it will doubtless be better to change

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Catering to Your Economy.

Making a careful, intelligent study of your wants, then using every effort that knowledge and experience can suggest to supply those wants in a manner that will be in every way satisfactory to you and reasonably remunerative to us, that's what this store is here for.

Bombast, bluster and buncombe never yet gained the permanent patronage of anyone; business friendships are valuable to us, we want to win all the friends we can; having won them, we want to keep their friendship. This can only be done in one way. We're doing business in that way.

DRESS GOODS SELLING

Just now you will find to be very satisfactory here. We can quote you some very economical prices of these special lots.

- At 18 Cents—36-inch Silk Mixed Suitings, positively worth double.
At 21 Cents—40-inch Two-Toned Brocades, cost you 35 cents elsewhere.
At 29 Cents—100 styles of Changeable Broadhead Novelties; you know their good wearing qualities and what they are actually worth.
At 59 Cents—A collection of 75c and \$1.00 French and German Silk and Wool Novelties, all of this season's importation.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies.

ALWAYS BUSY.



THE SALE IS ON. SUMMER FOOTWEAR. IT IS NO FEAT TO FIT YOUR FEET IN OUR STORES. WE ARE FITTERS OF FEET.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

HILL & CONNELL

121 N. Washington Ave.



BRASS BEDSTEADS.

In buying a brass bedstead, be sure that you get the best. Our brass bedsteads are all made with seamless brass tubing and frame work is all of steel.

Hill & Connell At 121 North Washington Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE

Only way to get the best REFRIGERATOR

Buy The Alaska

- BEST Air Circulation
BEST Lining
BEST Construction
EASY to Clean

Without doubt the BEST REFRIGERATOR MADE

FOOTE & SHEAR CO., 510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

The Closer

You examine them the better you will like them.

Tailor Made at Ready Made Prices. Perfect Fit or No Sale.

Step in and see what we have. We know we can please you. Everybody buys at the same price.

Boyle & Mucklow, 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

FINLEY'S

Great Shirt Waist Sale.

A cut in SHIRT WAIST PRICES so early in the season may seem rather unusual, but

"Circumstances Alter Cases."

Several cases of the very best things in SHIRT WAISTS will be materially ALTERED IN PRICE, owing to the unavoidable circumstances of unfavorable weather, and although we anticipate a much greater demand for them at the season advances, we prefer to UNLOAD NOW.

FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS we will submit our entire stock at

Greatly Reduced Prices Our principle line is the Celebrated 'Derby Waist'

The many good points of which we have been demonstrating for years past.

Madras Cloth, Dimity, French Percale, Scotch Gingham, Cheviot and Pique

Are the materials mostly shown in this season's line and our assortment being almost unbroken do not hesitate to avail yourselves of a great opportunity. These are but a few samples of the "General Reductions!"

Lot 1 7 dozen Standard Print Waists; a good one; well put together; our 60c. quality, at 42c

Lot 2 10 dozen Cambric Waists; good in every particular; our 85c. quality at 65c

Lot 3 8 dozen Cambric Waists; best goods, and our \$1.12 1/2 quality, at .. 85c

Lot 4 5 dozen Percale Waists, excellent quality and good patterns; our \$1.25 quality at 95c

Lot 5 6 dozen Percale Waists; best goods made; our regular \$1.45 quality, at \$1.12 1/2

Lot 6 7 dozen Gingham Waists, very best styles and quality; reduced from \$1.65, at \$1.25

Lot 7 5 dozen Cheviot Waists, handsome patterns and excellent assortment; our regular \$1.85 quality, at \$1.50



PATRIOTIC STATIONERY

Beautiful Dies of American and Cuba Flags

Novelties Up to the Minute

Stationery and Desk Supplies Of Every Description.

With all purchases amounting to fifty cents or over we will present one of the Latest Maps of "Cuba"

Bargains in Books.

Reynolds Bros

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS. HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING. 130 Wyoming Avenue.

We carry the largest line of office supplies in North Eastern Pennsylvania.

HENRY BELIN, JR.,

General Agent for the Wyoming District

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Improved Chimney Company's

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Room 401 Connell Building, Scranton.

MT. PLEASANT COAL AT RETAIL.

Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city, at the lowest price.

Orders received at the office, first floor, Commonwealth building, room No. 6; telephone No. 284 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine. WM. T. SMITH