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SCRANTON, MAY 23, 1898.



The proposition to establish granaries In Great Britain as a precaution against starvation in the event of a hostile blockade is again receiving serious consideration across the water. According to one English authority the present condition of Great Britain in respect of its dependence upon imports of brendsture "is without a parallel in either its own history or the history of any other great nation." It does not pay a nation to discourage agriculture.

Where the Blam: Belongs.

The successive delays in the projected campaign of Cuban invasion and resone which have intervened since the declaration of war and which seem likely to postpone actual land fighting for weeks and possibly for months to come, have undoubtedly exasperated the American people, who feel wounded in their pride by this open demonstration before the sight of a curping world of their unpreparedness to effect their own will, and whose instincts of bumanity are inexpressibly shocked at the thought of the wholesale mortality and suffering among the reconcentradoes for which these delays are indirectly responsible.

On the whole the people show exemplary patience. But some of the attempts which are being made to place the blame for our powerful nation's immediate powerlessness are so unjust that it may be worth while to consider this phase of the subject with some care. Those who hold the president or the secretary of war responsible are unjust, because these officials simply execute the laws which conand expend the money whose expenditure congress authorizes. For years the war and navy departments have appealed to congress for sufficiently enlarged allowances to pro-Vide for an emergency in our foreign affairs such as is now upon us, but their aureals have been ignored. During the past two years, when a war with Spain seemed increasingly probable, the military and paval authorities have redoubled their pressure but congress took no step until forced into precipitals action by the destruction of the Marine, It then voted \$50,000,000 in less than lifty minutes and if money could cause a navy, on army, guns, powder and cumplies to appear betwixt morning and night we should now be prepared, not only to fight a tenth rate power like Spain but, if necessary, any other adversary. The executive autherities, since they received congress' permission to go alread, have worked days and nights and Sundays. They have secured the earth for purchasible phires and set the factories of the country to work on double and treble turn in the production of the thousands of articles that enter into a military campours. Considering the circumstances, and in view especially of the fact that two months ago we had an army of loss than 25,000 men scattered over an area equal to continental Europe and brody a pound of reserve powder, an extra gun, shell, tent, ambulance or en ion they have do se comarkably well, Within this time they have improvised on army of 155,000 men, partly equip- twentieth of the Philippines. But stratped; blockasted Cuba, destroyed the Spenish Asiatic squadron and put the whole machinery of war-making in position toward yet greater results in the preximate future. But they have ione in limite, with waste, and crudely what should have been done carefully

Why was this not done as it should have been done, leisurely and in time" Why has congress been so dilatory and neglectful? Answer these questions and you can then more fairly locate the blame. In considering them, remember that congress in great measure is a representative body reflecting upon the whole with notable fidelity the average opinion of its constitutents. Remember, too, that for years the pulpits and the peace societies and the Mugwumps have denounced not only war and war talk but even the proposition to expend money in national insurance against being forced into war without leaders in religious, social and business small details in navy building, delaying sive ear to the call for a regular army

tion, years and years ago.

machinery of self-protection to get so old and squeaky and ruety that now, in the midst of war, we cannot for the moment equal the ragged Cuban insurgents in getting at the half-starved troops of Spain.

Put the blame where it belongs,

Notwithstanding modern progress in the occult, it is doubtful if Elanco's imagination will be sufficient long to blockade to the luck of meat and po-

Foraker and the Battle-flags.

In the New York Sun of yesterday appeared a statement by Senator Foraker, of Ohio, of opinion concerning the proposition that the North should return to the South in token of restored amity and comradeship the Confederate flags captured in battle during the war of secession. Part of it, most of it, In fact, relates to the reasons which impelled General Foraker, when governor of Ohio, to defy President Cleveland's attempt in 1887 to force such a return. These had to do with Mr. Cleveland's own unfortunate attitude both during and since that war and also with the untimeliness and effrontery of his attempt. "But now," says Senator Foraker,

we have an entirely different situa-The present president of the United States was not only in full sympathy with the Union cause, but he ought for it with distinguished bravry and devotion from the beginning until the ending of the conflict. He sore an important part in the captures. His action in favoring a return would not be misinterpreted. No improper significance could be attached to it. All these who opposed the proposition when advanced by Mr. Cleveland have confidence, respect and admiration for the wisdom and patriotism of President McKinley, and therefore know there could be no other purpose in it all than to subserve our common welfare. It could not be connected in any way with political success or defeat. It could not in the slightest affect the verdict that has been rendered with respect to secession and disunion. But in another respect the situation

s exceptionally favorable. We are at war with a foreign nation, and no section of the country is more patriotic and zealous in the support of our cause than the South. Those who bere arms against the Union have by thousands engaged in its service. Some of the most distinguished officers of the Confederate army are marching as generals at the head of our columns. They are now as conspicuous for the flag as they were then against it. In the congress every war measure has been patriotically supported by all the representatives of the secoding states, and the administration relies upon them with entire confidence and in the belief and knowledge that sectional lines and past differences have been effaced for the purposes of the pending struggle, and that to the end of it all alike will remember only that they are Americans. There has been a new dedication to the cause of liberty, humanity, and free institutions. It embraces all the people of every state and section. To the men who fought with Grant and merce, our travels, our culture and Sherman nothing could be more gratifying than the realization that they have lived to see the day when the Union they upheld is defended with all the world they may be found.

Incree, our travets, our culture and onservation, our human sympathies, should be thus confired. There are strong realsons why we should take and hold two classes of lands, in whatsoever quarter of the world they may be found. the arder of sincere patriotism by the men who fought with Lee and Jack-

"It is pre-eminently a time for unity of sentiment, harmony of action, and all-prevailing friendship and good fellowship. Not only are Lee and Wheeler and the men of the South marching abreast with Wade and Shafter and the men of the North, but the sons of all the states are side by side in our navy. In the harbor of Cardenas Eusign Baglev, of North Carolina, and John B. Meek, of Ohio, gave up their lives together on the deck of the Winslow. In the bombardment of San Juan the batdeship Iowa was commanded by Fighting Bob' Evans, of Virginia, and n the far-away harbor of Manila, the great victory of Dewey was achieved by the heroic representatives of almost all the states of the Union, those from the South and those from the North eving with each other to win the day for their common country and to add glory and renown to the flag of our fathers. In the presence of such facts we can well afford to turn our backs on all but the lessons of the past, and, blotting out the bitter memories of estrangement and strife, press forward to the future with a common confidence and pride in the destiny that awaits

Words like these deserve the widest

Hawaii in point of area is not equal. to one-seventh of Cuba nor to oneegically it is worth them both.

Not "ewey's Fault.

Concinental critics have begun to find fault with Dewey's work at Manila. Some of them say it was foothardiness in the American admiral to attack the and deliberately, in prudential prepara-Spanish Asiatic squadron until assured that ample re-inforcements were as hand either to cover his retreat if unsuccessful or, in the event of victory, to make his campaign immediately effective on land. One German paper, while praising the courage shown by Dewey and his men, asserts that had a German admiral taken the risks which Dewey took, he would be court-mar-

tialed. Comments like this are to be expected. They follow every great achievement on sea or land. The facts are that Dewey did what he was ordered to do and did it so well that he will hereafter rank among the world's greatest naval commanders. It was not his place to provide reinforcements. fitting preparation. Educated men, He was told to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet and that he did before circles, have curled the lip in scorn at that fleet had an opportunity to get the "jingoes," so-called, who urged this away from him. Had he dilly dallied country, following Washington's ad- until some of Montijo's faster vessels vice, "in time of peace to prepare for had got out of the Manila harbor and war." And thus invested with the begun to dodge around among the 1,200 semblance of eminent indorsement the islands in the Philippine archipelago, false economists in congress held up months might have clapsed before any the appropriation bills, argued and hag- considerable part of his mission was gled and haggled and argued over completed and the tack of American coaling stations in that part of the the whole work; turned an unrespon- world might and probably would have foredoomed him to failure altogether. adjusted to meet the country's steady By his promptness he not only assured growth and with provision for emer- the success of his immediate mission, my start and permitted the nation's but size classed the sector facility of

Spanish war craft, leaving the American navy department free to concentrate its ships and its energies upon the problem, thus far unsolved, of coping with Cervera's flying squadron in the North Atlantic.

The tardiness with which re-inforcements have been despatched to him opens up another field of comment and criticism with which Dewey himself has nothing to do. This tardiness in reconcile the victims of the Havana | humiliating if not unpardonable; but it is probable that the government has done the best it could under the embarrassing circumstances which have confronted it since congress forced a war before voting money or authorizing the preparations necessary to wage it effectively at the drop of the hat.

Many persons are predicting that the war will so shake up public sentiment that a lot of the hangers on now barnacled on American politics will be cut adrift and the general tone of politics made better. There is certainly big room and welcome for such a predic-

Before deciding whether we are to keep the Philippines or not, It was obvicusly wise to make sure that we had got and could hold them. This the administration is doing with admirable foresight and energy.

and had no title, yet at his death every sovereign in Europe wired messages of condelence. The supremacy of quality over rank has seldom been so conspicuously Blustrated.

Mr. Gladstone made his own career

New ideas and larger ambitions are the predicted results on the American side of the war with Spain. New ideas and less conceit will be Spain's portion.

New Dispensation of Imperialism

From the New York Tribune.

MPERIALISM is a word now eftent heard in discussions of our national policy. It has not hitherto had an overpleasant sound to American ears. It has been held synonymous with Caesarism and reminiscent of the marpuand tawdry despatism of Louis Na-on; and against anything resembling se latter no resistance could be too trenuous. But such are not the only nor he truest definitions of the term. There is another imperialism, the imperialism the nation, not of its ruler. That is new imperialism of the day and of the future, by no means repugnant but rather welcome to the thoughtful Amer-

Uncounted times New York has been alled an "imperial city." For a century nis has been known as the tate." In such sense, in its full and log-erd expension, we may well have an im-serial nation. Indeed, John Marshall, early eighty years ago, called this the American Empire. The time has come "American Empire." The time has come to face the fact and get accustomed to it. We are not going into land-grabbing for the mere size of greedy acquisition. We are not going to make a big empire just for the sake of being big. But the isolated, restricted, continental idea, never well sanctioned and never approved by reason, must henceforth be a thing of the past. There is no more reason why our past. There is no more reason why out material persersions should be confined within certain limits than why our com-

One class consists of such lands as lie o near these states as to belong natural-y to our system and to involve in their administration our peace and welfare. Hawaii is such a territory. Porto Rico may so be reckoned, and Cuba assuredly will be, unless—as is to be hoped—she shall develop sufficient ability for selfcovernment to make her an acceptable independent neighbor. The other class consists of such lands, however remote, as may through the exigencies of war or otherwise be practically and morally orced upon us. Such are the Philippines, d which this nation is now taking posession, and which it will administer ac-ording to its judgment and ability. We had to take them as a war measure against a hostile power, and, having taken them, responsibility for their future rests unavoidably upon us.

The curious statement is put forward hat the possession of a colonial empire is incompatible with true republicanism. Nothing could be much wider of the mark. The fact is, as every history-readng schoolbby knows, that republicanism and this form of imperialism go hand in mnd. The greatest and most lasting 'empires' have been built by republics. The example of Athens springs readily to mind-a republic, yet the founder of a coionial empire before which that of Alexander seems petty. Or Rome, whose vorid-embracing empire was acquired unher the republic. Great Britain may be nocracy in fact, whose empire in all quarters of the globe has been built up since the United Kingdom became for all practical purposes a republic. So, too, the colonial domain of France is an outgrowth of the Third Republic. These empires are greater and far more enduring than the monarchical demains of Philip I and of Napoleon Bonaparte. The re-public is the successful empire-builde And this is so in theory as well as In practice. The republican principle is the imperial principle. For only the state that governs itself sright is fitted to govorn tribulary states and bring them up to its own standard. The monarchical empire may be acquired and held for sel-tish and oppressive gain. The republican empire is developed and civilized for its own hosting good.

We have hitherto shown that the imerial policy is not only not ferhidden, ant is actually provided for by the conditution, and has been sanctioned and romoted by the action of the nation and promoted by the action of the nation and the judgments of its foremost statesmen for more than a hundred years. It is no new thing. It is our constitutional and historic policy. It is, moreover, the policy of all best suited to the genius of the people. For ours is pre-eminently the colonizing race. It is a commercial race, too, and commercial expansion demands cotonial expansion. There is no fact more marked than that. Phoenicia and Athens to dit times. Great Britain and Germany n old times, Great Britain and Germany n later days, exemplify it in the most convincing manner. Lessons come, too and solemn warnings. It is to be remem-tered how the ancient empires fell. The impressive example of Spain is just be-fore us. Nay, this nation itself is a reminder to itself of how Great Britain lost her finest colonies. In proceeding with this supreme development of her policy and mission the United States will do well to bear in mind how Spain lost the Americas and is now losing the Antilles, and how Great Britain lost the Thirteen colonies, but has retained Canada and Australia. If we shall heed the lessons of the past we shall stand secure, with tropic domains added to our arctic prov-ince. If we shall not heed them, and not work righteousness in the estates com-mitted to our care, we shall do as Spain has done and meet the fate that has befullen her.

A NEED OF WAR.

New York Commercial-Advertiser. "If we had the Nicaragua canal," is the point of Commander Crowninshield's

Commander Crowninshield is chie ment. Commander Crownlinsheld is chief of the bureau of navigation and a member of the strategy board. His declarations in reference to the canal are expert testimony. All the public discussion over the canal has hitherto been devoted to its commercial aspects. Now that we are in war the usefulness of the canal to our national defense looks larger than even its currous importance to comvert its currous importance to comvert its currous importance to comeven its enormous importance to con

Two years ago no one dreamed of war with Spain. At that time the administra-tion with the unanimous support of con-gress had officially challenged war with the mightlest nation in Europe, although Great Britain pessessed a fleet one-half of which could have annihilated our navy and hombarded every city on our coasts without hindrance. Now war with any European power which has equal or superior haval strength to ours is not more unforescen today than the Spanish war was two years age. In case of such war we have two sea consts a week's journey apart by land and two months apart by sea. Without ships enough to protect one of our coasts against the fleet of Prance, of Germany, or of Russia, we have two long coast lines and no possibility of shifting the fleet from one to the other to meet an enough? attack. If the other to meet an enemy's attack. If the fleet were divided in peace either half might be overwhelmed in war before they could be united by the long voyage around the Horn. With the fleet concen-trated on either coast the other coast could be ravaged by a weak enemy with

A great nation without direct communcation between its coasts is at an ugly lisadvantage. In time of peace its com-merce is at a disadvantage. In time of war its defense is at a terrible disad-vantage. Our position is what it would be if with an army of invasion about to land on the Pacific coast, there were no Pacific railroads and it would take two months to march an army to meet them What has happened this year may hap-tien again. We may thank fortune that it is a weak nation into war with which we vere hurried before we knew it. It is a likely to happen with a strong power, it does let us hope that this war will be ought us the necessity of connecting ou

AMERICA'S SUPREMACY.

According to "Holland" an English statesman of renown recently said to friend in America that the United State would not realize the enormity of its re-sources until they had been tested. H sources until they had been tested. He added: "You can feed without importing a single article, except coffee, the greatest army ever gathered, and can do it year after year. You can provide coal for all the navies of the world without any difficulty. You can clothe your armies, for you have not only the manufactories for making clothing, but you have the raw material to make the clothing with. You can manufacture all the ing with. You can manufacture all the ammunition you need and you are the equal of any nation in the world in making armament. This cannot be said any other nation. Great Britain would be compelled to rely upon her colonies France and Germany cannot now fee their own people without importing breadstuffs; Russia can feed, but she b at the mercy of the artisans of other na-tions for much of her mechanical needs. Besides that, the United States could carry on a most expensive war for many years without borrowing a dollar, and that is something which no other nation, excepting Great Britain would be able o do." Great Britain no doubt has horough understanding of the enormity the inexhaustible nature and the perfe tion of these resources, and that is one of the reasons why she, animated no doublin some measure by self-interest, is now oking with cordiality toward the United

GOOD TIMES A-COMIN'.

Marse Sampson churned de ocean blue A-lookin' fo' he denne who; From Habena to Martirique Lo'd, how he make dem big guns speak

de Massa Dewey beat 'em all

He run 'em down and make 'em small, And in Manila now dey pray, 'Lo'd, take Marse Dewey clean away." But jest you wait fo' ole Marse Lee; He'll show you somethin' with to see; And when his "corn-fed" boys sing out Dem Spaniards dey'll go up the spout.

Sich times has nebber yet been seed As sho' will come when Cuba's freed; Dis niggah'll shout in loud hosannas, "FI cent a duz fer fat bananas."

Wid watermillions cent apiece De trade will run as slick as grease; Den add de Guy'ment pensions, too, And we'll have no mo' wuk to do.

With Miles, Joe Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, Foredder, is a sight to see, Old Glory" in de lead—we say "My brederin, sistem, let us pray." —Uncle Scipio, in the Sun,

A MUCH NAMED SOVEREIGN.

Washington Letter, Chicago Record. The real name of the little king of Spain is Alfenso Leo Ferdinand Maria James Isidore Pascal Antonio, king of Spain, of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of the two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Majorca, of Minerca, of Se-ville, of Cerdena, of Cordova, of Corcega, of Murcia, of Jeen, of Algere, of Alge-iuss, of Cibraltar, of the Canaries of the ziars, of Gibraltar, of the Canaries, of the East and West Indies, of India, and the Oceanic continent, archiuke of Austria duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and o Milan, count of Hapsburg, of Planders, of Tyrol and of Barcelona, and lerd of Biscay and Molina. This is a cataegue of the lost empire of Spain.

LEST WE FORGET.

From the Toronto Globe There is perhaps a little too much laudation of the talents and virtues that are supposed to accompany the use of the English hanguage; and Rudyard Kipling's "Lest we forget" might with profit be taken to heart by the whole English-speaking world and made to include a prayer against self-righteousness against moral and intellectual as well as martia conceit. But, on the whole, the fabric of these communities is sound, and their forward march of mankind.

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