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. Those papers go to press at midnight; The Tribune receives news up to 3 a. m. and sometimes later. All the news in The Tribune while it is new.

New York Office: 150 Nassan St., S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCHANTON, PA., ABSECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER,

SCRANTON, MAY 25, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Legislative. First District-JOHN R. FARR.

Richard Harding Davis, who wouldn't take an ornamental staff appointment for which he knew he wasn't fitted, is going to enlist as a private volunteer. Richard is evidently & brick.

Yet Time to Avert Trouble.

Eight days prior to the day set for the assembling of the Republican state convention there is a feeling among an increasing number of citizens friendly or unfriendly to Senator Quay that, in his capacity as the recognized director of the Republican party organization in Pennsylvania, he will yet take steps to avert the unwelcome consequences which he and they foresee will follow the forcing upon the ticket of the Hon. William A. Stone. This feeling does not arise from information, but from belief that Scantor Quay is too wise a politician to step with eyes open into a third trap like that which in 1882 defeated Beaver and that which eight years later upset Delamoter. In 1882 and in 1890 Colonel Quay had nothing personal at stake save his grip upon the party machinery, which by clever strategy he managed to retain; but this year he is personally a candidate for re-election, and he cannot obtain that re-election if by reason of the popular distrust of Stone the party majority is greatly reduced or wholly wiped out,

Let it be understood that we speak this necessary truth in no spirit of vindictive antagonism to either Sepator Quay or Colonel Stone. Eath are gentlemen for whom we entertain personally the kindliest feelings. But facts it politics are much more important than feelings, and it is a fact, which any citizen can easily verify, that among the men who usually vote the Republican ticket there is a deep and widening undercurrent of opposition to Colonel Sione's condidacy-just such an undercurrent, only far more pronounced, as existed against the personally popular Beaver in 1882, and against the then unmasked Delamater eight years afterward. The popular vote east in those primaries where this issue has been carried directly before the people evidences this. But it is evidenced still more emineusly in the cotamon speech of the people, in the great volume of prediction that Stone's nomination will mean Republican defeat, and in the unprecedented restlessness and independonce of the masses, both of which cry aloud against offensive boss dictation

We believe we are well within the limits of moderation in saying that the temper of the voters of Pennsylvania at this time is such that they will not ratify a choice for governor which carries with it the suspicion of control by William H. Andrews and men of his class. The time to take note of this fact is before the convention assembles. Wise leadership is yet efficacious to save Republican prospects and fill the future with promises. A large majority of the male inhabitants of Pennsylvania of voting age want to be Republicans and want to vote the straight ticket of the party of liberty and progress, but it is very clear to us that they have made up their mind that if they cannot vote the Republican state ticket without opening the door to treasury raids, notorious jobbery and porcine factionalism they will either vote some other ticket or not vote at all; and it behooves the leaders of the party to govern their actions accord-

A bill authorizing the immediate construction of five fast armored cruisers has been introduced in congress. Bet-

ter make it ten. No Monopoly in Franchises.

A decision of the first importance has been made by the United States Supreme court in a case involving the the United States to keep the Philippoint whether a city council has the pine islands. It looks as if they might right to grant exclusive franchise have to. rights. The facts in the case are these In 1862 the Detroit City railway was authorized by ordinance to operate street railways exclusively in the streets of Detroit. In 1879 by subsequent enactment of councils this monopoly was extended to cover thirty additional years. But in 1894 an ordinance was passed granting to another street railway company certain rights whereupon the first company brought suit. Beaten in the state court, it appealed to the ultimate tribunal, which now decides in effect that no city council may grant exclusive franchise

rights. It would seem to follow as a logical sequence of this decision that when one telephone company enjoys a franchise on certain conditions and a second

for general business the second comvania's back-number anti-oleomargarine law. That law was a relie of commercial barbarism. By virtue of his share in the prizes exacting and onerous than are the terms enjoyed by the original corporof war captured by his fleet Admiral ation. It would seem that the Lacka-Sampson is \$37,000 richer than he was a wanna Telephone company, which, with few weeks ago. Let him show his

800 subscribers on five-year contracts,

wants to get the use of the streets o

Scranton so as to lease telephones and

the element in councils which is striv-

ing to shut it out by means of prac-

tically prohibitory amendments, and

According to the outlook for the dis-

Force Is the Best Persuader.

treatment of anthracite. For example

tite coal regions an organized move

Their agitation is based upon the claim

that if anthracite coal were granted

the same rate per ton per mile as bi-

tuminous, the enlargement of the

those regions steady work, and that

owing to the excessive freight rates,

anthracite coal is being turned out of

that the only difference in the market

between anthracite and bituminous

should be about 50 cents a ton, repre-

senting disparity in the cost of mining.

Their declared purpose is expressed in

the statement that they seek 'to get

now paralyze the coal trade-a rate of

Whether this movement shall amount

out additional discussion of the ques-

advantage to the anthracite roads of

Our contemporary is assured that

trade means eventually loss to them,

also, but because under the stress of

"However much," says Representa-

tive Dockery, of Missouri, "we may dif-

for upon the question of remote terri-

torial extension, it is apparent that we

should strengthen our war navy, build

up a merchant navy, speedfly author-

ize the construction of the Nicaragua

caral with proper safeguards, and thus,

under a policy as expansive as the uni-

verse and as limitless as American en-

terprise, will we be enabled to exercise

that influence among the great com-

mercial nations so essential to the pros-

perity, welfare and glory of the repub-

McKinley for appointing sons of their

daddies to ernamental staff positions

thrown to greatness the government in

fold, and it also takes no account of

daddy-boys thus placed are taken out

friend of Polo, and it is plausible, that

money, the Cubans themselves have

been decimated, and the Island made a

scheme is that Uncle Sam may not

Prof. Green, of Trenton, N. J., re-

fused to allow the Cuban flag to be

raised in his school house and states

that there is no occasion for war with

Spain. Some one ought to present the

professor with a"Remember the Maine"

The ambassador of a European power

Washington informs William E.

Russia, France and Germany permit

The "Dewey cocktail" is the latest

popular beverage that has been in-

vented to cheer the thirsty New Yorker

In color the "Dewey cocktail" is purple

but it produces a blood red sensation

and makes the investigator feel like

tackling the entire Spanish navy single-

Come to think of it, it is a trifle

the United States should be held ac-

Journal.

Curtis that under no circumstances will

consent to enact a passive role.

of temptation and mischlef.

This sounds sensible.

nore nearly equal."

serious to remark:

fight its opponents successfully in the

Perhaps this is its intention.

gratitude by sinking Cervera. These Americans who are proclaimtelephone service at one-half the rates ing the opinion that the United States now charged by the local branch of the isn't capable of governing colonies American Bell Telephone company might, if it chose, snap its finger at

wouldn't like to bear foreigners say

There is evidently a ringing in the ears of the citizens of Port de Palx.

Problems Certain to Follow the War

From the Atlantic Monthly.

position of the Philippines the Monroe doctrine was a sort of homeopathic TIME problems that seem likely to follow the war are graver than those that have led up to it; and if it be too late to ask whether we entered into it without sufficient deliberation, it is not too soon to make It is interesting to note a gradual change in the tone of the trade press sure of every step that we now take. The inspiring unanimity of the people in fol-lowing their leaders proves to be as earnconcerning the announced purpose of the individual coal operators to force est and strong as it ever was under any form of government; and this popular acfrom the coal carrying railroads fairer the Philadelphia Stockholder, which at descence in war puts a new responsidity on those leaders, and may put our astitutions and our people themselves to first spoke festingly of the contemplated independent coal freight line to a new test. A change in our national pol-icy may change our very character; and we are now playing with the great forces tide-water, surveys of which are now we are now playing with the great forces that may shape the future of the world-almost before we know it. Yesterday we were going about the prosale tasks of peace, content with our own problems of administration and finance, a nation to ourselves—"commercials," as our enemies call us in derision. Today we are face to face with the sort of problems that have great up in the management. In progress, has become sufficiently There is under way in the anthrament which, while in its earlier development it may evoke sarcastic references to the three tailors of Tooley at have grown up in the management of world empires, and the policies of ther nations are of intimate concern to s. Shall we still be content with peace-al industry, or does there yet lurk in a the adventurous spirit of our Anglostreet,' may yet take on proportions of such magnitude as will command for it very serious consideration. The business interests of the anthracite countles are forming associations to xon forefathers? And have we come to demand, as they express it, not chartime when, no more great enterprises ity, but a fair deal in the treatment awaiting us at home, we shall be tempted to seek them abroad? accorded those regions by the railroads,

The race from which we are sprung is race that for a thousand years has one the adventurous and outdoor tasks f the world. The English have been market would give the population of explorer, colonizers, conquerors of continents, founders of states. We ourselves, very generation since we came to Amerhave had great practical enterprises engage us—the fighting with Indians clearing of ferests, the war for inde the market for nearly all steam and endence, the construction of a govern-ioni, the extension of our territory, the manufacturing purposes. They claim shing backward of the frontier, the deelopment of an El Dorado (which the paniards awned, but never found), the long internal conflict about slavery, a great civil war, the building of railroads, and the compact unification of a conticentral domain. These have been as great enterprises and as exciting, coming in rid of the excessive freight tolls that rapid succession, as any race of men has ever had to engage it—as great enter-prises for the play of the love of adven-2 mills per ton a mile on bituminous and 14 mills on anthracite, indicating ture in the blood as our kinsmen over the the discrimination against this region.' sea have had in the extension and the the discrimination against this region." management of their world-empire. The old outdoor spirit of the Anglo-Saxon has till lately found wider scope in our to anything or not, it is likely to bring wn history than we are apt to rememtion of the advisability and probable

But now a generation has come to man-need that has had no part in any great making such concessions in tolls as would place hard coal in a position to adventure. In politics we have had difficompete with bituminous on terms cult and important tasks, indeed, but they have not been exciting-the reform of the civil service and of the system of cur-rency, and the improvement of municipal more than discussion will be effected government. These are chiefly adminisby the proposed new railroad. It will trative. In a sense they are not new nor positive tasks, but the correction of past bring down the tolls-not because the bring down the tolls-not because the present railroads have sense enough fallen into the hands of petty brigands, to see that ruination of the anthracite and in others into those of constructive work to do. Its duties have also, but because under the stress of been routine, regulative duties; its prizes, actual competition they will have to only a commonplace distinction to honest yield. There is no persuader so sure men, and the vulgar spoil of office to dishonest ones. The decline in the character of our public life has been a natural result of the lack of large constructive opportunities. The best equipped men of this generation have abstained from it, and sought careers by criticism of the sublic servants who owe their power to the practical inactivity of the very men who criticise them. In literature as well we have well-nigh lost the art of constructive writing, for we work too much on indoor problems, and content ourselves with adventures in criticism. It is noteworthy that the three books which have found most readers, and had perhaps the widest influence on the masses of this generation, are books of Utopian social programmes (mingled with very different proportions of truth), by whose fantas-tic pholosophy, thanks to the duliness of the times, men have tried seriously to shape our national conduct-Progress and Poverty, Looking Backward, and Coin's The foolish criticism of President Financial School. Apostolic ferver, remantic dreaming, and blatant misinfor-mation have each captivated the idleminded masses, because their imaginain the army continues. It overlooks the fact that for each of these sops | routine toil. It has been a time of ro ciel reforms, of the "emancipation" of women, of national organizations of chilone way or another gets repaid many dren, of societies for the prevention of the humanitarian circumstance that of miner virtues, of the study of genealo gy, of the rise of morbid fiction, of jour-mals for "ladics," of literature for babies of melodrama on the stage because we It is understood from a Canadian cism and reform rather than of thought

Spain's whole play, so far as Cuha is These things all denote a lack of adconcerned, is to delay American invas- venturous opportunities, an indoor life ion until we have wasted a lot of such as we have never before had a chance to enjoy; and there are many in dications that a life of quiet may ecome irksome, and may not yet be natwaste place, whereupon Blanco will ural to us. Greater facts than these deabandon it. The objection to this note a period also of peace and such well being as men of our race never before enjoyed—sunitary improvements, the mul-tiplication and the development of universities, the establishment of hospitals nd the application of benevolence to the whole circle of human life-such a growth of good will as we had come to think had surely made war impossible. Is this dream true? Or is it true that with a thousand y-ars of adventure behind us we are unable to endure a life of occupations that do not feed the imagination? After all, it is temperament that tells, and not schemes of national policy whether laid down in farewell addresses or in Utopian books. No national charneter was ever shaped by formula or by philosophy; for greater forces than these he behind H—the forces of inheritance and of events. Are we, by virtue of our sur-roundings and institutions, become a different people from our ancestors, or are we yet the same race of Anglo-Saxons, whose restless energy in colonization. In onquest, in trade, in "the spread of civ Dizution," has carried their speech into every part of the world, and planted their abits everywhere?

ONE MONTH OF WAR.

From the Buffalo Express. The war with Spain had been in prog cess one month. In this time the country has learned much. Some of our previous opinions regarding ourselves have been severe to hold the French nation renfirmed. In other matters we have had sponsible for the blatant babble of a surprises. The war so far may be sum marized as follows: (1.) A daring skill-ful assault on the Spanish squadron on the other side of the world, in which the lot of Paris newspaper men. Suppose the other sole of the world, in which the enemy was annihilated; (2) A series of skirmishes along the Cuban coast, marked by audacity on the part of the Americans, but without important result; (2) The arrival of the Spanish flying countable for the talk of the New York Few intelligent citizens will mourn on certain conditions and a second the demise under United States Susquadron in the West Indies, and the crecompany organizes to company with it preme court ministration of Pennsylthe demise under United States Su-

The slow preparation of an army for a descent upon Cuha, which is the great stake of this war; (5.) The successful avoidance of complications with foreign countries, only one of which, Great Britain, is unmistakably our friend.

One of the things which we have proved is the fact that our American sailors re-tain their old efficiency. Our earlier wars made as expect much of the may in the way of dash, skill and marksmanship The only fleet engagement we have had has approved this expectation, and even the little Cuban skirmishes have certi-fied to the same thing. The war has shown us where the navy is weak, and some of our previous opinions have been upset. Torpedo boats have not proved as terrible as we thought. Dewey made short work of these which attacked him at Manila. We have heard much about monitors; but the events of the last few days have proved that monitors are useful in a very limited field, and good as they are in that field, out of it they are an encumbrance and not a help. On the other hand, experience has proved that we need more armored cruisers of high speed. We could, undeutedly, handle the Spaniards If we could catch them, but the old saying holds good, "First catch your hare." The henors of the last week have been won by Admiral Cervera, hersely because his sendron is so swift. largely because his equadron is so swift To bunt the fast Spanish cruisers with coastline battleships and heavy monitors is like hunting cavalry with drays.

Foreign complications are an element of large posribility in every war, since bel-ligerents are inevitably surrounded co losely with neutrals whose interests and sympathies are always concerned. Yet, after the experience of our civil war, when delicate and dangerous questions were so continually provoked, we may laugh at the dangers involved in this Spanish war,

The unreadiness of the army was in some respects to be expected. Buffalo could not go to war with a neighboring city (were municipal wars still in fashion) with only her police force to back her. Yet the regular army has been, practically, nothing more than a national police force. Volunteers will always be needed for foreign wars, and the present war merely proves once more that, despite all the lessons of the past, even national guardsmen cannot be got ready for hos-tilities in a hurry. What is discredit-able, however, is the evident lack of preparation and of organizing ability at the headquarters of the guard in most of the states. Even more deplorable is the evident game of cross purposes which has been going on at Washington. This country will perhaps never reduce its military administration to the machine-like efficiency of Prussia; but in the regular army, at least, there should be no confusion and things should be smoothly as an example to the national guard, if nothing more.

The most discreditable feature of the war is the slowness with which the preparations to relieve Admiral Dewey have advanced. The British neutrality procamation appeared on April 26; and It was known then that this left Dewey without a base in the east. He salied from Mirs bay, China, for Manila on April 27; he won the Battle of Manila on May 1, and we knew of its result May 2. It is three weeks today since he fought, and nearly four since Dewey was cut loose to find a new foothold for himself. Yet the cruiser rew toothed for himself. Let the cruser Charleston, with the first installment of supplies for him, salled from California only Saturday. Uncle Sam deserves to be a laughing stock. If foreign interference in the Philippines is justified at all, it is justified by this delay

The war altogether has knocked out of ur heads any mistaken idea of coping in minute with any first-class military power on the other side of the Atlantic, We may well rejoice that we did not get into a fight with Great Britain over Vene zuela, and that only poor little seventh rate Spain is our present antagonist Uncle Sam can light at need, after get ting well prepared; but he is not a pro fessional warrior, ready to fight at the

OUR GREATEST VICTORY.

From the Atlantic Monthly. The removal of the scandal of Spain's control of its last American colony is as ust and merciful as it is pathetic—a necessary act of surgery for the health of ivilization. Of the two disgraceful candals of modern misgovernment, the ne which lay within our correction will no longer deface the world. But when we have removed it, let us make sure that we stop; for the old world's troubles are not our troubles, nor its tasks our tasks, and we should not become sharer continued progress of the race in the qualization of opportunity and in well-cing depends on democratic institutions, of which, we, under God, are yet, in spite of all our shortcomings, the chief bene-ficiaries and custodians. Our greatest victory will not be over Spain, but over ourselves-to show once more that even in its righteous wrath the republic has virtue of self-restraint.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope D:nwn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.01 a. m., for Wednes-

day, May 25, 1888, A child born on this day will be unde-

ided whether the Spanish war or the freulation war news is the most imporant in the afternoon papers. Threatened hostilities indicate that there may be a Dupuy de Lome on the Scranton school board. Bulletin boards are kable any moment

o contain something that will please verybody on this side of the ocean. The Phil Sheridan Monument associa tion appears to have erected a "statue

The Spanish-American war in some re-spects is medicinal in effect. It's good for

Breaktast Chat. I met a man from Pike county last

Are you sure? I think so. He had never heard of Adniral Dewey.

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