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.

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SCRANTON, MAY 28, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. Legislative.

First District-JOHN R. FARR.

Unless there is news to warrant it.

Cuban Conditions and Prospects.

not be published tomorrow.

When public opinion in this country pushed past the peace-at-any-price element and declared war, that element decided to work off its chagrin at the expense of the Cuban insurgents. Since is could not very well play traiter to its own country, it immediately started to discredit the purpose for which the war was begun, in hope of making this determination chiefly we are indebted for the activity with which a portion of the American press has lately been holding the Cuban cause up to ridicule. Nobody has been deceived by this netlyity who has taken pains to keep in touch with the facts; and nobedy at all will be deceived long.

The Cubans are not saints. They are not prodicies of valor or discretion. They have their good points and their bad points and the latter are much more numerous than they ought to be and than they will be in course of time. The Cubans are what a century of Spanish misrule, with its negation of Cuban rights, its hostility to improvement and its otter neglect of moral sand public instruction, has made them; the masses of them are poor, ignorant and, their bound boline of Latte blood they are also mercurial, and baying had so long to counterplot against their Spanish oppressors, they have become by nature furtive, suspicious and tricky. We speak now, of course, of the average Cuban as found in Cubathe real child of the soil. But the enpacity of the Cuban for

development is shown in the splendid character, ability and attaluments of those Cubans who have enjoyed the opportunities of education in the United States and who are today the directing influences in the island's present revolution, as they will be in command when it shall have gained its freedom and set out to guide its own bark of independent statehood. History is cloquent with records of the quick transfermation which has come in the character and morale of a people of natural ability who, having long suftered under expression, are given at last the inspiration and the inventive of freedom. We can see the beginning of the transformation between the lines of General Gomez's latest proclamation to his treops, which after notifying them of the coming of American rescue proceeds in the following strain:

I take this occasion to remind each Cuban in the service that he new has a country recognized, for which he must night with all honor and glory. He is now a Cuban soldier and not an insurgent, and will respect the subsect civilized war-fure. I will order punished any chief, offeper or private who falls to respect the rights of our prisoners of wor, and such personers will be treated with respect to their ranks and according to the rules of civilized courtries and the constitutiona army. Our soldiers will conduct them selves in such manner as to gain for thomselves the good offices of our brethern of the United States, and for this reason it is my wish that the army of Cuba may exhibit model discipline. I desire to impress upon you that we will not continue this war, which has been so gal-lantly kept up for the last torce years, with the idea of revenge. We are fighting for liberty and independence and not for revenge, and I would call your attention to the fact that the history of the world snows that loss of blood has always been the price of aborty. Notwithetanding we must ever remember our dead martyrs to the cause of Cuban freedom and fight the good fight, and it will not be long before every Spanish soldier will have left our We have had to contend against a most cruel enemy, one which has known no hanor, and its methods of warfaire have been most barbarous, and every act of Spain has shown its thirst for blood and desire to trample down and annihilate the people of Cuba. I do not desire that our army shall emulate its example, but I would prefer that our methods of war be those of civilized nations; that we may show to the enemy that those whom they are fighting are more honorable than themselves.

Though in this outburst we can perceive evidences of that grandiloquence of thetoric which is a racial characteristic of all Latin peoples, yet the essential strain in it is a new pride, a pride which has not been with the average Cuban before as an incentive entering into his daily thoughts and actions-the pride of recognition, of dawning responsibility. We who have always had freedom and who take it as a matter of course, thinking little of its importance, can have but faint conception of what the effect is likely to be upon the Cuban people of the knowledge, when it comes home to them, nerve and high courage. They never very much a candidate for re-election

The Scranton Tribune that the long struggle against Spain; the struggle which has engulfed genthat the long struggle against Spain; eration after generation, drenching each with blood and punctuating it with ruln, is about to end in the realization of the traditional aspiration.

Why, we wonder, should any American an reloice or gloat over discoveries that the Cubans in arms have been further reduced in fortune and in numbers than was recently believed in this a topic for jest and satire that the Cuban army has been found by our officers to be more ragged, more battleworn and less formidable in fighting strength than we had been led to suppose? The fact that it has resisted until Spain has reached the limit of its tyranny in Cuba attests its determination and each new proof of its suffering and sacrifice should augment rather than lessen American sympathy and respect. It is probable that the Continentals at Valley Forge afforded the Tories equal scope for ridicule and cruel sarcasm, but this fact does not detract from the high place which history has accorded to the men who made possible the first American republic.

On second thought, business reasons duly considered, France has decided that it is impolitic to abuse Americans openly. Hence from now on she will guardedly stab them in the back.

Mr. Gladstone Laid to Rest.

The mortal remains of William E.

Hadstone will be laid to rest in the

callowed fane of Westminster Abbey his atternoon, parliament having uninimously memoralized the queen, ac ring to custom, to grant the great tatesmar who had been its most promnent light for over a half century a sublic funeral, and this was accordingy ordained through voice of sovereign and people. It is a fitting consummation of such a life as that of Mr. Gladstone, that his ashes should mingle in the giorious old abbey with the dust of men who are numbered in the select roll of England's illustrious dead, an extra edition of The Tribune will Westminster Abbey was founded in the reign of Edward the Confessor. It is the pantheon in which the sons who have made England great in war and peace, in literature, religion, science and art through all those centuries, have been laid to repose. It is, of course, true that in this historic necropolis others have found a temb who ruthless kings and lawless tyrants. Here Henry VIII and two of his decapitated wives lie buried side by side Tudor and Stewart having fought their last fight on earth sleep the last sleep n its historic isles. There rest in this synonymous with power and conquest throughout the earth, such as Mariborough and Wellington; admirals such as Howe and Camperdown, who raised the Union Jack in the battle and to the breeze in every sea; religious reformers such as Cramner and Ridley, commingle with monks and anchorites and prelates who died centuries before in communion with Rome. In the "poet's corner" a galaxy of genlus is forgathered in death, who have crystalized in immortal verse the highest imaginings and yearnings of the human soul. Milton and Keats, Goldare better known to us Americans than perhaps the others. Orators and statesmen like Lord Chatham and Pitt, Burke and Fox; administrators like Clive and Warren Hastings, painters like Reynolds and actors like Garcick people its crypts. In the eternal companionship of those immortals Mr. Gladstone will take his place.

> Westminster Abbey to thousands of Americans who cross the Atlantic annually has been a place of interest and pilgrimage. They have wandered through its naves, transcepts and cloisters, or have attended divine worship in its chapel, or listened to the magnificent music of its choir. No spot in the British isics has so many or such ancient and hallowed associations for the stranger. It will be none the less attractive from the fact that a statesman who died but yesterday, whose name has been a household word wherever the English language is spoken, is among the number whose names are traced on its mural tablets and whose monuments comprise its sculptures. It would have been Mr. Gladstone's wish very probably to have been buried in the family mausoleum in Hawarden village. But concerning a man who has devoted his life to humanity, the public enters claim to betoken its honor and esteem by disposing of the poor lifeless corpse in its own way, Mr. Chadstone would have been the last to deny this claim, whatever solace a more private interment might bring. The public was his idol as he in turn was the idol of the pub-

The Tribune on the morrow following Mr. Gindstone's death published a number of tributes delivered from the pulnits by clergymen of different denominations in this locality. They voiced the sentiments that have found expression with striking unanimity throughout the United States. We are ngaged in a war which would have found favor with Mr. Gladstone, Liberty to poor and oppressed nationalities was the passion of his life. In the last days of his career he would have rejoiced to have seen England take up arms in the cause of humanity, as represented by the persecuted perjury, collusion and adultery, Armenians. He was a lover of peace, but not at any price; not at the price of oppression of a people, whether sanctified by the name of royal autocrat or an allegorical travesty of consome great men who have outlived and even in literature. But the name and Lincoln, will live on, growing ever

shadows of history. There are some people who might hesitate to entrust their lives to the tender mercies of a red Indian nurse, and yet it is declared by competent authority that Indian girls make ideal trained nurses. Many of the graduates of Carlisle are taking up this profession with pronounced auccess. An eminent physician says that they pos- at the head of this page. It is scarcely sess every requisite, great intelligence.

become excited, never lose their heads, and having remarkable physical endurance and strength are well fitted to pursue this laborious vocation. Besides all these qualifications, they are kind and attentive and follow a physician's orders implicitly.

The Divorce Court.

Eleven divorce cases were heard at the suit of husband or wife in court on country? Why should it be paraded as | Monday of this week, and several cases have been entered since. So far as anpeared from the testimony, conjugal infidelity does not seem to have figured largely, the complaints on which the separation orders were granted being chiefly abandonment and cruel treatment. In other words, incompatibility of temper seems to have been the main source of domestic infelicity. The judges, of course, administer the law as they find it. It is not part of their duty to enter into the moral and social questions involved in a divorce law which permits the severance of the matrimonial bond on such slight and seemingly inconsequential facts as simple desertion and cruelty. These may seem on the part of some people to be sufficient in themselves on which to base a divorce suit. If we are to regard the marriage tie as a mere personal pledge or contract, in which the state and society are in no wise concerned, the relief granted by the courts to the participants in this pledge or contract is a formal legal process of no more relative consequence to the integrity of the family, society and the state than an agreement over the hiring of a piano, which, owing to some ambiguity or non-fulfilment of the contract, requires the intervention or interpretation of the court. But the matter does not stand thus in any civilized country, and even among barbarians the marriage bond has its solemn sanctions and individual, if not tribal, enforcement.

Few questions are surrounded with greater moral and social difficulties than that of divorce. The family is the unit of society and the state. The dissolution of the marriage bond involves the disintegration of the family, and the communion of the state is the corrollary of the dispersal of the family. When a man and woman marry they change not alone the status in which they formerly stood towards each other, but towards society and the other, but towards society and the state. In the natural course of events Some of the Things were no less deserving of execration, they bring forth children, and these children they are obliged by law, human and divine, to rear from helpless infancy to the adult state, or until New York Commercial-Advertiser. to its pious founder. Plantagenet, such time as they are able to do for themselves. So much must be done for them by their parents, following out the dictates of natural law and the long, last sleep illustrious warriors obligations of the constitutional law, events move swiftly, and governments and upon the proper performance of and policies must move with equal speed. this duty depends the perpetuation of the race in a progressive ratio. We are justified in saying that the value of the marriage contract depends upon the fulfilment of its natural and constitutional obligations faithfully. Upon these rest the fabric of our civilization, Whether marriage is regarded as a civil contract or a sacramental or religious union, the essence of its establishment was the protection of the family as the unit of civic life. Public opinion may vary as to the grounds on which divorce may be legitimately and inocuously granted, and it is eviand in France, if not in England, towards a greater laxity in its binding obligations, but there is no question about the danger to society which the loosening of the marriage bonds in-

> These must not, of course, be neglected in reviewing this momentous question. When the Roman civilization gave church took under her especial guardlanship the marriage bond. She constituted it into a sacrament, prothe transgressors of its transcendental relationship, spiritualized it and sanctified it with her blessing and protection. When the relations of the state to the church become less harmonious, when their spheres of influence became distinct, the state more and more encroached on the sacramental prerogatives of marriage and secularized it as far as it was able. Perhaps the state has gone too far in this direction. At any rate the outcome of the recognition of the civil marriage as the only legal obligation has gone far to make divorce if not fashionable, at least easy. The secularization of marriage has gone on, until barely any form of religious ceremonial remains to be accounted for. Of course the churches, and the Roman Catholic church in particular, hold on to their ancient and sacred formularies. But their influence is palpably waning. We do not say that under certain circumstances divorce should not be granted; but surely these should not be trivial, temporary, or evanescent. Learned juristhe part of either husband or wife is a sufficient grievance for the nullification of marriage. In the United States this is held to be so. In England only on the part of the wife does it afford ground for divorce. If the wife pleads it as a justification, she wife pleads it as a justification, she must also establish her husband's CHINA and cruelty. The divorce laws in many states of the union are unfortunately premiums on subornation of evidence.

Much amusement has been made by the newspapers regarding the Holland Dames and their antics, but the little Daughters of the Holland Dames are stitutional government. There are heaping coals of fire on the heads of writers for the press by organizing a their work and reputation in politics fund to aid newspaper correspondents who may become sick or disabled while of Gladstone, like that of Washington at the front. "Nobody thinks about the newspaper men," said one small more luminous amongst the shades and | maid, "and yet they are in every bit as much danger as the soldier, without any claims to care or help if in need." This is true, although as a rule the newspapers make more consider-

ate employers than Uncle Sam. The Tribune owes an apology to Hon John H. Reynolds for inadvertently omitting his name from the list of legislative nominations kept standing necessary to say that Mr. Reynolds in

and that he will be returned by a majority which will signally attest popular appreciation of the fine record made, by him at Harrisburg last session,

The lot of a soldier is not a happy one, however far removed he may be with village girl accompaniments the other night at Niantle, Conn., and marched ignominously back to camp, which they had forsaken without leave.

Inventor Holland now offers to enter Santiago harbor with his submarine torpedo boat and sink the whole Spanish fleet if the United States government will tow his boat to the harbor's mouth and agree to buy it after the work is successfully done. Unless Mr. Holland is engineering a huge bluff, this offer ought to be worth considering.

Colonel Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, president of the Universal Peace Union, has written to Premier Sagasta suggesting that in the interest of peace Spain immediately withdraw her military forces from Cuba and its vicinity. Colonel Love will pause for a reply.

Major Smith, an American formerly with Gomez, but now connected with General Shafter's force, has just returned from a secret expedition to Havana, He says Blanco has food for six months and 140,000 armed men. He will need 'em both ere long.

Minister Polo de Bernabe is to be rewarded for his good work in the United States by an appointment as chief assistant to the Spanish minister of foreign affairs. Polo deserved better than this,

Thirteen dollars a month for private soldiers is not enough. Congressman Acheson's bill to double the pay of the rank and file should be passed without delay.

inate Stone if he is willing to take the risk. But is he willing? Probably not. If Senator Quay has heard from Beaver-as we dare say he has-he should pause and reflect.

No one doubts that Quay can nom-

War is Teaching Us

BENEFICENT feature of war is its work in sweeping away humbugs When questions are to be settled by fighting, illusions shrivel. Cher-Speculations full of its and buts get no audience in war. Things have to be done, and have to be done on the instant. Speculation is supplanted by quick judgment and that quick judgment, too, is usually right. Old conditions are swept away by the pressure of instant need, and new ditions appear with startling suddenness. War is thus educational. It re-veals to the people at large things which statesmen hardly guessed in peace. It takes the people a little way into the counsels of fate and makes them feel nething of natural law in its highest and most abstruce workings.

"What do we care for abroad?" is one numbug which this war has already We have found that we care a a prond. We have found that fighting in American waters a decrepit Eurpoean state involved us at the start in necessity of playing the game of Euean statecraft. We always believed that any war between us and a foreign power would be simply a defensive was on our part. We have functed that all we should have to do would be to stay at state obligations of the marriage tie rather than its religious sanctions, want of an army or navy? Besides, no power on earth would dare attack us. Or continental isolation and our strength are our defense. So the whole country fauntily and gally echoed Mr. Cleveland's way to the Christian dispensation, the Venezuela message. We would cheerfull go to war with England on a minute' notice, and she never would dare fight us anyway. Now we have an object lesson nounced it indissoluble, anathematized have to fight when it least expects it, and that neither our isolation nor our strength is enough to prevent even a weak power from fighting us when to yield would be disgrace. The Venezuela incident had made us think we could dictate terms to the strongest power in Eu-rope, and we found, after a certain point, we could not to the weakest. So war be gan, and we have spent its first month in preparing to begin fighting on land.

Humbugs have been dying every day in We have always or domestic affairs. thought we did not need an army except to keep the Inglans quiet. We also thought we had a reserve army in the National Guard. Now we have found that it takes as long to make an army out of the National Guard as it does out of any other plain civilians. In a general way we are learning that war is a trade of nations, and that every nation that thinks of making war needs to learn that trade just as thoroughly as a carpenter learns his trade. We shall understand ereafter that no nation is so great that it can treat the rest of the world with deflance unless it is prepared at any time to support that deflance with force. We to support that defiance with force. have found that the claim of being a great nation has put us under bonds to maintain our greatness. Greatness im-plies responsibility. We are taking it. The United States will be a far more powerconsults have agreed that adultery on ful and respected nation when the war not be so boastful, and while, after the war, we shall spend much more money on war preparations than we ever spenpeace, we shall have a less warlike

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Ladies' and Children's Cambric Handkerchiefs, with silk embroidered flags, 10c each, or 3 for 25 cents.

2 for 25c quality Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25 cents. Children's Lace Caps from 8 cents up.

A new line of Patriotic Belts and Shirt Waist Sets at special prices,

New line of Percale Shirt Waists at 47 cents, worth 75 cents. Ladies' Striped Linen Umbrella Skirts at 59 cents, worth 98 cents.

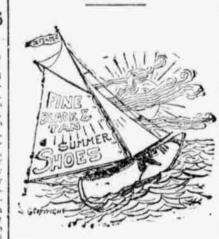
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