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, JUNE 3, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Governor-Will, IAM A. STONE. Lieutemant Gevernor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. Judge of Superior Court -- W. W. POR-

Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, GALUSDA A. GROW.

Legislative. First District-JOHN R. FARR.

Fourth District-JOHN P. REYNOLDS. The rapid fire campaign orators will Boon be in position for service.

The Nominee for Governor.

' In another place will be found an Interesting biographical sketch of the gentleman yesterday nominated at accomplish without degradation of her Harrisburg for the office of governor of the commonwealth. From this it will be seen that Colonel William Alexis Stone is a man of humble origin, patriotle aspiration in time of war, and varied but honorable experi- beautiful islands are a favorite resort ence as a civilian. On battle field and of Englishmen during the winter in halls of legislation he has been enterprising and progressive, and the success which has come to him has been aggressively fought for and won in the stand-up-and-take-your-medicine fashion which rarely fails to command the applause of our plain American citizenship.

The Tribune, ere the fists were closed, opposed the nomination of Colonel Stone, not on personal ground but honestly and boldly as a matter of party expediency. After an open debate we were fairly overruled by a majority of the men whose commissions from the Republican masses in Pennsylvania gave them the right to pass judgment concerning this matter; and we therefore how without bitterness to the majority's will. Colonel Stone will be desperately opposed less on account of any personal shortcomings than because of the factions company he keeps; and what might have been a walk-over will in all probability become a hand-to-hand contest covering every square inch of territory in the state; but Republicans who tecognize the necessity for party regularity and who especially at this time appreciate the peculiar need of un diminished Republican toyalty in view of obligations due to the national administration in its ordent of war will gird themselves for the fight, sacrificing minor and perhaps temporary objections for the benefit of the larger principles at stake.

To those who have supported the candidate of Luckawanna county during the recent canvass we offer our congratulations. They did not win, but they showed irreproachable judgment.

When we remember Lafayette, we forget all about the silly French newspapers that love Spain.

France and Spain.

That the general situation in Europe is grave, graver than it has been at any time since the Germans crossed the Rhine and laid France under the from heet of Prince Bismarck, is admitted by diplomats and publicists, That some secret understanding has been arrived at between France and Spain, there is every reason to believe. The rumors of such an alliance are persistent, and their singular persistency connects plausibility with the political situation in both countries. France has found out the unreality and unsubstantiality of her alliance with Russia. She has not profited by the Muscovite absorption of Monchurin, one of the richest and most fertile provinces of China, by the annexation of some other portion of the Celestial empire, if not of equivalent value, at least such as she might be supposed to participate in, in a nominal division in an adventure in which both countries were believed to go partners mutually, if national alliances are Russia with the money which makes the terminus of the Siberian railway possible at Port Arthur. The money of Frenchmen will be employed also in the developement of the immeasurable resources of Manchuria. The limitless wealth of this continental province is practicably unrealizable. It contains a population of over twenty-two millions of an industrious, frugal enlightened population who only require good government to develop into one of the finest peasantry on the earth. It is rich in coal, iron ore, and the precious minerals, while its vast forests are sources of immense potential wealth. France had the money which Russia needed to develop Manchuria and as soon as the incongruous alliance was formed, or believed to be formed. French wealth flowed in streams into the depleted coffers of the czar's treas-France has yet received no tangilds United States.

return. But neither Nicholas II or his advisers are ungrateful to France or unmindful of obligations which their country lies under to the French republic. Russia is not prepared to aid France to recover her lost provinces from Germany. Short of this she is willing to give her all the moral if not material aid she can; and the moral support of Russia is a dominating factor in European politics.

Since the era of Napoleon Bonaparte it has been the consistent policy of France to make the Mediterranean a European lake. Italy has for generations been too poor and distracted to frustrate the plans of France. Turkey, so long as she held the Bosphorous. did not pay any particular attention to what was going on in the Levant, and Russia was cooped up in the Black sea. England was the only country that balked her inordinate ambition. She held Gibraltar, which commands the entrance to the Mediterranean at the one end and dictated the policy of the sublime porte which controlled the key of the Levant at the other end. Today England's predominance in the Mediterranean is greater than it was ever before. She now holds Egypt as well as Gibraltar, white her only port on the great inland sea is Marseilles. Algiers faces Gibraltar and all the fortifications on this French colonial possession are believed to be impregnable. However, a battleship can pass both the forts on the Algerian conet and the butteries on the rock of Gibraltar out of range of the guns on each fortification. They ire, of course, of immense strategetical value otherwise. There is Morocco over which Spain exercises a nominal sovereignty and on the coast of which she has a few forts. The sultan of Morocco holds his tenure of the throne as his brother of Constantinorle noes through the fealousy of the European Christian powers. The Canary Islands. and Ceuta in the Atlantic belong to Spain. They are of singularly little use to her. Having lost Cuba and the Philippines, Spain would probably sell them to France. She must do something of the kind. A bankrupt nation can no more carry on its business than a bankrupt shopkeeper. Money Spain must have and the sale of these islands to a wealthy and

There is one third certain, England would never allow France to acquire the islands by concession or purchase without drawing the sword. These months. British capital is almost the sole source of investment in these islands. This is of course a matter of no cause for intervention, as capital is as secure under the regime of one country as another. The islands are, however, of great strategetical importance to Great Britain. They are on the direct road to British West African possessions and to India and Australia by the Cape of Good Hope route. In fact they hold the commanding position in the Atlantic that the Hawaiian islands do in the Pacific, Perhaps Spain believes that we will take possession of them permanently ortemporarily. If we should deem it necessary to do so, and the necessity may exist, we should incur the abiding if not activ vention of France. It is certain that we should not allow France to occury the Canaries until at any rate after the close of the war no more than England. It may be that England and the United States will have to co-operate to prevent her from doing so as the London Chronicle suggests. Russia would gladly see the tri-color waving over the Canaries. It would relieve her of the pretensions of France in the far east.

friendly country like France after the

exhaustion of a great war she could

Castilian pride and dignity,

Since the government silenced Sylvester Scovel, the rest of the business ought to be easy.

Omaha Exposition.

The Trans-Mississippi exposition, which is now open to the public, is evidently destined to a most successful season. There is no question that the enterprise is entitled to support upon the basis of genuine merit, and when it is remembered that the project has been carried through to a successful termination in spite of the war and many other things to claim. the attention of the citizens of Omaha as well as other portions of the country, endorsement of the project becomes almost a duty.

Although no attempt has been made to rival the great World's fair at Chicago, or the Philadelphia centennial, all agree that within the limits which it has plainly outlined the Omaha exhibition is one of the most complete and comprehensive of its class and is thoroughly representative of the enterprise of the great west, The people of Nebraska, who have perfected the plans that have been carried out so successfully are deserving of great credit for their pluck and perseverance and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be substantially recognized by liberal patronage.

The change of European opinion toward the United States will doubtless do much in the way of bringing Spain to her senses. Many of the governments that were free to give Spain advice and sympathy at the beginning of the present unpleasantness worth anything. France has supplied have evidently come to the conclusion that it is not wise to antagonize the American republic. It has already dawned on the minds of the leaders that the forces against Spain are too much to be withstood. When the mobcan be made to understand that no help need be expected from the nations of Europe, it is likely that they will be willing to give up the unequal struggle that can only bring ignominious defeat.

> Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Press, in its convention report of yesterday, says Mr. Connell threw his delegates to Stone. This is inaccurate. When he saw that his own candidacy stood no show, Mr. Connell released the Lackawanna delegates from all obligations and they followed

their own preferences on second choice. "Butch" Weyler will probably charter While the security is good, the "Gussle" when he invades the

THE NOMINEE

Busy Career of Colonel William A. Stone, of Allegheny.

HIS LIFE AS A SOLDIER, STATES-MAN AND CIVILIAN-A PRIVATE IN THE UNION ARMY AT THE AGE OF SEVENTEEN - AS TEACHER AND LAWYER-HIS CAREER IN CONGRESS

Pittsburg, June 2.-William A. Stone is a self-made man. His father, Israel Stone, was a small farmer in Delmar township, Tioga county, and here the prospective governor was born, on April 18, 1846. Here he spent his childhood and early youth, attending to the drudgery of farm life and eagerly securing the rudiments of an education at the district school during the winter. With his four brothers he worked upon the farm until the outbreak of the war, when the three elder brothers enlisted and went to the front. He was then too young to enfist, but in August, 1863, he, with half a dozen other lade, who were members of a cadet corps, filled with a feverish enthusiasm to fight for the Union, ran away to Harrisburg and enlisted. His father, finding it difficult to work the farm alone, decided that his son might be spared from the country's service for the time being at any rate, and secured his discharge through Senator Simon Cameron's efforts.

But parental discipline could not re strain the boy's patriotic desire to fight for his country. In the following February, not having reached his 18th year, he again enlisted, this time going as a private in Company A. One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, a company which had completed a service of six months and was then going in for the rest of the war. His father made no further attempts to interfere, as he had come to realize that the lad was prompted by something deeper than mere boyish fancy for a soldier's life. And so the young man was ordered to the front with his gress, but throughout the country. regiment. While on his way south he became sick and was taken to the Curver hospital in Washington.

REAL SERVICE.

In response to the call for volunteers to man the defences of Washington against the expected attack of Breckenridge and Early, young Stone quit Yellow House, or Six-Mile Run, Au-August 19 to September 22, later in the fall of that year going with his command to do duty at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia. He was promoted through the grades of petty officers up to that of second lieutenant, which he received on March 10, 1865. He was mustered out of service with his company on August 3, 1865. After the was over Governor Hartranft commissioned him assistant adjutant general of the Thirteenth division, National Guards, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Before entering the army, like the sons of most poor farmers, young larly. After he was mustered out he went back to the farm and continued to help his father, attending the Wells-boro academy during the fall term of 1865 and teaching at a district school

TEACHER AND LAWYER.

In 1866 he went to the Mansfield State Normal school, graduating from that institution in 1868. He had a hard struggle to make both ends meet in those days, and while attending the Normal school he "did chores" for his keep. On obtaining the much-prized diploma he secured a position as teacher in the Wellsboro academy, and began the study of law in the of Stephen F. Wilson and J. B. Niles, of that town. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and at once opened an office in Wellsboro, which then had about 1,200 inhabitants.

It is needless to say that clients did not flock to the young lawyer, and it required close management and phil osophy to keep the future congressman in food, clothes and good spirits But he stuck it out. Clients came gradually; he took an interest in polities, and in 1874 made a successful fight for the Republican nomination for district attorney for Tioga county. He was elected, the term being for three years. At the end of two years nowever, he resigned and moved to Pittsburg, and in 1877 opened an office at No. 70 Grant street. After three and a half years of successful practice he was appointed United States attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania by President Hayes on July 6, 1880. He was re-appointed to this office by President Arthur, but was removed by President Cleveland because of some speeches he made in the Beaver gubernatorial campaign. Col-

IN CONGRESS.

In June, 1830, he was nominated for congress in place of the late Thomas M. Payne, who declined after receiving the nomination from the convention. The action of the convention in selecting Colonel Stone instead of George Shiras, third, who had been Colonel Bayre's opponent for the Republican nomination, was severely criticised, and considerable feeling was stirred up. As a result Colone! Stone wrote a letter to the chairman of the county committee declining the nomination given him by the convention and asked for primaries to get at the desires of the Republican voters in regard to the congressional nomination. These primaries resulted in a victory for Colonel Stene after a hard fight of three months. Since then he has had practically no opposition for the congressional nomination, and is now serving his fourth term in the house.

Colonel Stone has made a good record in congress. As a member of the River and Harbor committee he'at once be gan the work which is now resulting in the improvement of the Allegheny river. He obtained a survey of the river with a view of making it navi-gable to Franklin, and has followed out this project with unflagging zeal, until new three dams are authorized and the money appropriated for their construction. His purpose is to slackwater the Allegheny river, and then by the improvement of French Creek to Meadville and from there by canal to Lake Eric, connect the cities of Eric and Pittsburg by water transportation The success of this plan is already assured, as the government is committed to it by large appropriations al-

ready made THE SUNDAY BULL. Colonel Stone's services have by no means been confined to his own con-

stituency. They have been national in their scope. One of his notable achievements in corgress was during his sec-FOR GOVERNOR ments in congress was during his secrument appropriation for the World's Fair at Chicago came up for action. Colonel Stone immediately offered an amendment providing that the appro-

priation should be available only on condition that the directors agree to lose the fair on Sundays.

The proposition was bitterly fought by many of the western members, but it was carried nevertheless. For this Colonel Stone secured the thanks of thousands of clergymen and church-

goers, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the country. He received many resolutions of thanks from religious bodies of every denomination, in which he was generally halled as "the champion of the American Sab-

IMMIGRATION. As a member of the Judiciary com-mittee of the Fifty-third congress he gave the friends of restricted immigration much encouragement by securing the passage of his bill through the house. Failing to get the Immigration committee to report it, he had it re-ferred to his own committee by consent of the house, obtained a favorable report on it, and had it on the calendar before the enemies of the measure were aware of his purpose. Then they bent every effort to defeat it; but, watching his opportunity, one day, when its enemics had gone over to the senate to hear Senator Hill speak, he passed it. Word was sent to his opponents, but when they rushed back to the house, they were too late.

This gave the Stone bill great promnence, Colonel Stone has worked hard since he first went to congress to secure the passage of a law to restrict immigration, and it was mainly through his efforts that a bill was passed through the house last congress, This bill had been vetoed by President Cleveland, and when it came back into the house, Colonel Stone led the fight. The chairman of the Immigration committee did all he could to prevent its passage, but the house voted with Colonel Stone and ressed it over the president's veto. He is known and recognized as a leader in the cause of restricted immigration, not only in con-FRIEND OF REED,

The standing and position of the members of congress are shown by the is mmittees. The committee on approprintions is the second, if not the first, committee in the house. In the organization of the Fifty-fourth congress Speaker Reed did a very unusual thing the hospital and then saw his first real He placed Colonel Stone on the Approservice. He was in the engagement at printion committee, although Pennsylvania already had one representative gust 18, the siege of Petersburg from on it. This was done in acanowledgement of his worth and fitness, and in recognition of his position as one of the leaders of the house.

Although he may not be called ar orator, yet he is a plain, sensible talker, and speaks with great careestness and to the point. Always good natured, he is yet aggressive, and does not shrink from a fight.

PRIVATE LIFE.

His private character is unquestiond. He delights in the quiet of his famity, and spends his evenings with his tife and children. Colonel Stone is a Presbyterian, having joined that church Stone had attended school but irregu- before he left Tioga county, while quite a young man

THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS

A cheer and salute for the Admiral and here's to the Captain bold. And never forget the Commodore's debt stand to the deck thro' the battle s wreck when the great shells roar

And Lever they fear when the fee is near to practice what they preach; But off with your hat and three times cheer for Columbia's true-like sons, The men below who butter the foc-the men behind the guns!

Oh, light and merry of heart are they when trey swing into port once

more. When, with more than enough of the "green-backed stuff," they start for their leave-o'-shore; And you'd think, perhaps, that the bide-

bloused chaps who lett along the street
Are a tender bit, with salt on it, for some flerce "mustache" to cat— Some warrior bold, with straps of gold, who dazzles and fairly stuns The modest worth of the sailor boys-the

lads who serve the guns.

III. But say not a word till the shot is heard that tells the fight is on.
Till the long deep roar grows more and more from the the ships of "Yank"

and "Don," Till over the deep the tempests sweep of fire and bursting shell.

And the very air is a mad Despair in the

threes of a living hell; Then down, deep down, in the mighty ship, unseen by the midday suns. You'll find the chaps who are giving the raps-the men behind the guns!

onl Stone then resumed his private Ch. well they know how the cyclones practice. cloud of death, And they know is heard the thunder

word their flerce ten-incher salth! The steel decks rock with the lightning shock, and shake with the great re-

And the sea grows red with the blood of the dens and reaches for its spoil— But not till the fee has gone below or turns his prow and runs. Shall the voice of peace bring sweet re-lease to the men behind the guns! -John J. Rooney, in the New York Sun.

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3 cents per yard will buy beautiful Challies worth 6 cents.

31/2 cents per yard will buy the best Calicos worth 6 cents. 4 cents will buy Outing Flannels worth 8 cents.

6 cents will buy the finest Dress and Waist Ginghams worth 121/2 cents.

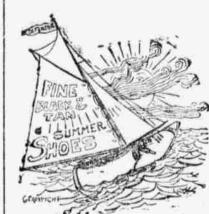
5 cents per yard will buy Dress Trimmings worth 25 to 30 cents. 6 cents will buy English Flannelettes worth 121/2 cents.

3 cents will buy Ladies' Ribbed Vests worth 8 cents.

39 cents will buy Ladies' Ruffled Skirts worth 75 cents.

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