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State. Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE Lieutemant Governor-J, P. S. GOBIN, Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. LATTA. Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-TER. Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENTURT, GALUSHA A. GROW,

Legislative.

First District-JOHN R. FARR. Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLD3

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM

It will be my purpose when elected to so comfluct myself as to win the respecand good will of these who have opposed me as well as these who have given me their support. I shall be the governor of the whole prop s of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the legis-inture which are meither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather th growth of custom. Unrecessing investi-entiate have been updated by investigrowth of custom. Unrecessary investi-gations have been authorized by commit-tees, resulting in unmeasured by commit-tees, resulting in unmeasured by expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other evils in so-far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pennsylvama, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the partles to which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their favor. I shall only attempt to win their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best by 4 ne by modest, daily discharge of public duty.

General Gobin's recognition has been somewhat slow in coming but it is none the loss acceptable. The people

porsibility of an Anglo-American al- upon political training or conviction, liance, he has as good a right to that and men capable of undertaking and opinion as to one exactly contrary. "American hearts are not with England, but with France," Mr. Depew is reported to have said to an interviewer of the Matin. Mr. Depew could not really have said so without seriously misrepresenting the opinions of his countrymen. Whether an alliance with England is possible or not, the American people have no cause for gratitude towards France since our trouble with Spain arose. It was in a Parislan theater that a picture of the Maine was viciously hissed and two American citizens were attacked for cheering it. No: the hearts of the American people do not go out to France at the present moment. Even if it were desirable that it should be so, it is not a fact to select these subsidiary officials from that it is so. Mr. Depew knows it. We are under the impression that our one and only Chauncey is not recorted correctly. Perhaps his French of the United States begins. The prehas been at fault or the English of liminary work of organizing the cen-

one party wholly.

affairs.

the French reporter. One contremps sus bureau is of great importance, and ns likely as the other. The Temps the time is none too long in which to and lives of men who dare to defend the oppressed, though it may require the view. Both papers are the most repuprinting alone to be completed within table among the newspapers of Paris. The Matin was founded by the late Allen Thorndike Rice, editor and pro- out the country into divisions and subprietor of the North American Review. The Temps is one of the most be arranged into one whole, when the lisereet and philosophic journals in last name in the last village enumer-France. Neither of them was likely ated has been recorded presenting a to misrepresent Mr. Depew conscious- general survey of the American peoly. What Mr. Depew probably said ple in an invaluable record of our was that a formal treaty alliance was numerical status on the threshold of impossible between England and the the twentieth century. There are some nited States, which of course we all people in the country so benighted and know and admit. That Americans | ignorant as to imagine that a general cear no ill-will to Frenchmen as such census is an inquisitorial device of the is equally a fact. It is notorious that government with some dark design at the general majority of Frenchmen the back of it. Even persons who are absolutely indifferent to the polit- might be expected to possess an ordileal alliances and intrigues of their pary degree of intelligence look on the government; all they want is to be left alone: The chances are that when Dr. Depew arrives in New York, he will satisfactorily explain this seeming inconsistency of his words in Paris and London. Although Mr. Depew is inimitable in his day and generation,

he is only human. Even Jove sometimes nodded.

The constables of our wards have just awakened from their long, Rip its entirety would set apart a portion Van Winkle slumbers. Coming down of the staff to make popular abstracts from the mountains they have found, strange to say, that a number of huge compilations of figures in the saloonkeepers have permitted gambling machines on their premises in violation of the law. What does this new activity of vision portend?

The Future of the Army.

ords would become immensely popular Thus far since the war began every and of manifest interest to everyone feat of valor and every achievement of who had in any way to deal with pub-American generalship have gone to the lic questions on a national basis. credit of the navy. The navy has endeared itself to the people to a degree not likely to be overcome by later galpronounced to be an unqualified suclantry on the part of the army. Its fucess. This idea of a hospital transture is therefore doubtless secure. Our port, fitted up with all the appointre-awakened sense of maritime pride ments of a first-class hospital, to conwill see to it that the ships of our navy vey the sick and wounded from the as soon as possible shall in point of dangers of summer in the tropics, is numbers and quality befit the incomparable spirit of the men who man advantages are constantly appearing

to the medical board. The most ap-But what of the army? So far from being an object of pride this branch of are employed and out of the fifty-four the public service has been for years a men removed from Admiral Sampson's of Pennsylvania have known his worth subject for popular indifference, if not fleet since the recent engagement, in from the first, and that, anyhow, was contempt. This is shown in the fact that while congress has been steadily adding to the navy the army, until a lew weeks ago, remained at a stationary point, and has been kept recruited up to this modest 25,000 limit only with great difficulty, desertions nearly always keeping pace with enlistments. Since the enactment of the amended Hull bill, nearly 175,000 volunteers have been recruited in the volunteer ranks, but only about 10,000 of the expected 5,600 recruits could be found willing to table without delay, and it is probable hoose enrolment in the regular ranks, notwithstanding the law permits retirement as seen as the war shall end. Such being the fact, it is clear that problem will soon confront the country of no snall importance. We do net now refer to the immediate necessitles arising from the war with Spain; these must be met with the resources at command, there being at present no time available for a reorganization. But afterward, when enlarged responsibilities will imperatively demand a greatly enlarged standing army, together with the skeleton organization for an emergency one yet many times larger, how shall this demand be met? Obviously not along the old lines of a rank and file held in virtual slavery with promotion as a reward of merit practically out of the question, while the officers onstitute à caste apart. The regular army must become, as the navy has always been, an American institution ere it will win enduring popularity among the American people.

THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

memories and upon state pride. Since the war patriotism based upon nationality has been slowly developing. Already the has been slowly developing. Already the existing crisis in the relation of the re-public to Spain has forced to fruition the results of our civil war. Sectionalism is being blotted out, and the representatives and citizens of forty-five sovereign states are contending with each other in their engerises to plant the ensign of the re-public where its ample folds shall pro-teet a people strugging for liberty against the iron heel of an oppressor skilled in his work as the result of three hundred and nity voors of practice. With directing the census will be found in the ranks of both parties. An examination before the civil service commissioners would, however, insure impartiality in the choice of the candidates, and would obviate at the outcet those public insinuations of incompetence and nepotism which do so much harm and cause so much delay when the real work of enumeration begins. hundred and fifty years of practice. With William McKinley in Washington and A provision was inserted that no more Fitzhugh Lee in Havana, with the com-missioning in the volunteer army by the president and senate of two major generthan two-thirds of the supervisors and enumerators should belong to one political party. There can be no obals who fought in our civil war on the Union side, and two who fought on the jection to this provision on general or Confederate side: with the command of particular grounds. It would have Commodore Dewey from the decks of the been impossible if it were in any sense Olympia to "open with all guns" respond-ed to by the Boston and the Baltumore, the Concord and the Raleigh, we nave desirable, which we believe it is not, served notice upon the family of nations, that, looking this way, they must face an undivided nation, and not a confed-Nearly two years yet remain before the twelfth enumeration of the people

eration of states. The remainsance of self respect is assorting itself, and the peo ple are venturing to look up to God in confident supplication for the blessing that he always bestows upon the hearts punishment of the oppressor.

the next eighteen months is immense. In an emergency never prophesied or Then there comes the work of mapping dreamed, a free people's war for human-ity and the rights of man, caused on May I, 1898, the starry ensign of the Republic, with all it means, to float over fertile Islands on the other side of the globe, 'ndivisions which without confusion may habited by eight millions of oppressed plundered, and misruled people. Thu Thus uddenly the Stars and Stripes took or new beauty for friendly eyes and new terror for the foes of liberty. The sun of heaven now greets the stars of hope in liberty's banner during every hour of every revolution of the round earth. A blow from the strong right hand of the nation, designed to break the grasp of cruel oppressor in an island just off our coast, has first paralyzed the same oppressor's hand, deprived her of her rich-est colony, and liberated millions of her victims on the other side of the world. Kinship in suffering and in hope makes all the race neighbors. census with suspicion, and cannot account for what they regard as an in-

We earnestly exhert our citizens to see trusive examination of their private to it that the Stars and Strines with all they mean shall on June 14, 1898, greet the rising and salute the setting sun, from A general census is of the utmost every church edifice, school and public building, and from every private dwellinterest and value when accurately taken. The census reports are, howing, however humble, throughout the onever, so unwieldly that few even look tire land. In many of the public and private schools exercises will be coninto them who are not professional lucted in celebration of Flag Day. We solicit the extension of this wholesome statisticians. If the census bureau having completed its great work in practice, and express our gratitude at the hopeful onen for the sture of our American institutions, that the genera-tion of youth that will lead the columns and strike general averages from the across the line into the dawning of the Twentieth century, will be a generation schooled in patriotism in institutions of census returns the expense would be no more than a drop in the bucket of learning of all grades. general expenses and probably the sale

LIVING ISSUES.

From the Sytneuse Post.

Pennsylvania Republicans are the first to hold a state convention since war was declared. It is interesting, therefore, to notice their platform of principles, for a sounds the k-ynote on national issues of The ambulance ship, the Solace, is the Republican party in the war period.

The Republican state convention a Harrisburg last week adopted a strong platform, abreast of the times, patriotic and progressive. It begins by reaffirm-ing the doctrines of the last Republican national platform and declaring em-phatic approval of the "wise and patri-otic course of the president and congress something of an experiment but its in the present crisis." It sustains the administration in declaring war with Spain and calls for a vigorous prosecu-tion of the war to a successful conclu-sion. The platform refers with reloting proved modern methods of surgery to the brilliant record made by the American navy in the present war, and demands that as rapidly as possible the

GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR. <G. B.>

Specials For Saturday.

AT RIBBON COUNTER.

No. 40 Taffeta Ribbons at 14 cents.

- No. 60 Taffeta Ribbons at 18 cents.
- 5-inch Satin Sash Ribbons at 27 cents.
- 7-inch Moire Sash Ribbons at 49 cents.
- Fancy Ribbons, Plaids, Stripes and Checks at 20 to 25 cents,

AT NOTION COUNTER.

Steel Belt Buckles, the latest thing, at 49 cents upward. Leather Belts from 10 cents up. Side Combs at 10 cents, worth 15 cents, Military Belts at 49 cents. Military Buckles at 25 cents.

Shirt Waist Sets from 19 cents up.

GENTS' FURNISNING COUNTER. AT

Boys' White Lawn Blouses with colored collars and cuffs, at 25 cents, Boys' White Embroidered Blouses with large full collars, at 48 cents.

Men's Golf Shirts, in Madras and Cambric with separate 4-ply cuffs, at 48 cents.

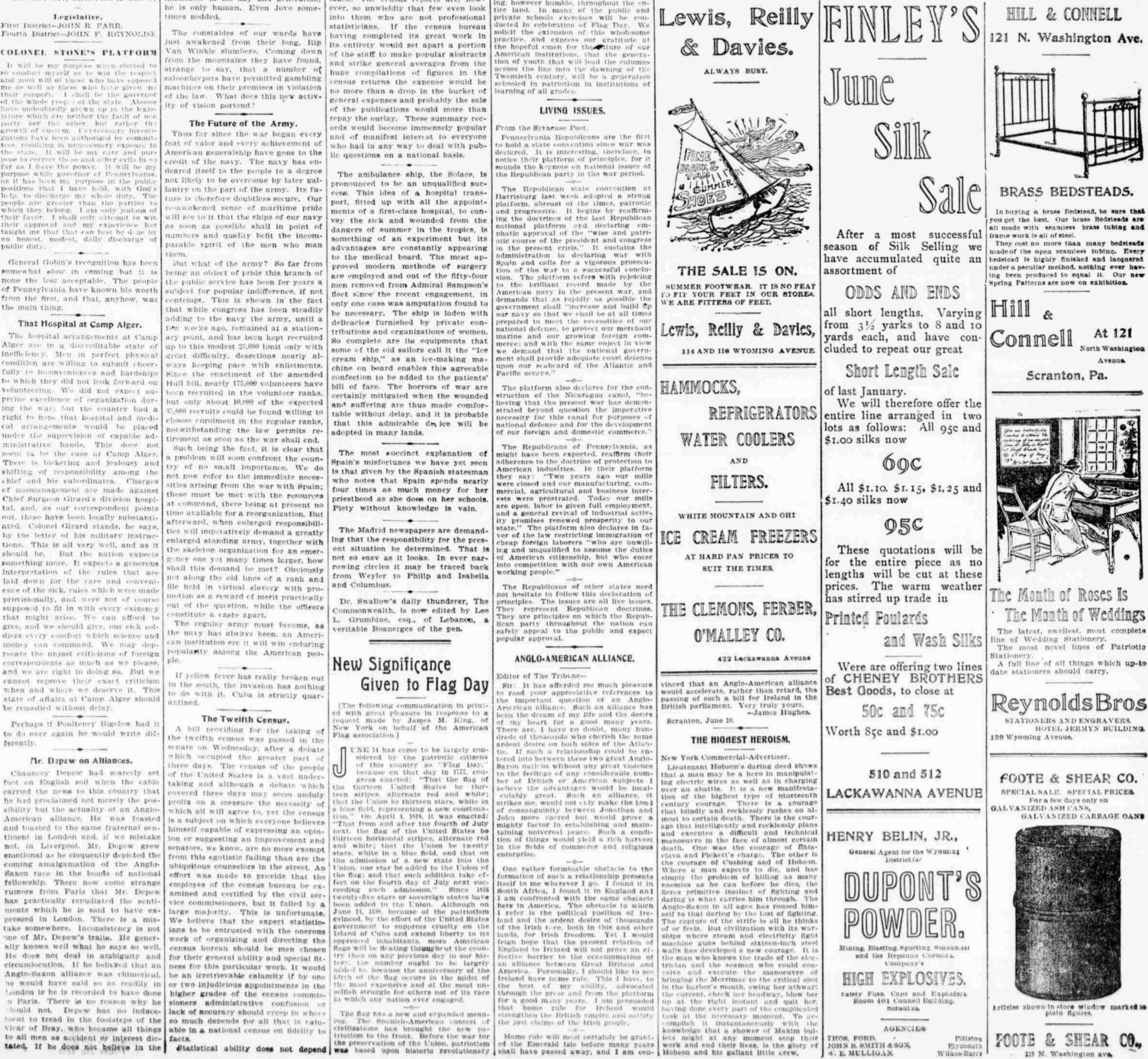
Men's Golf Shirts, of black satin with white neck band, the kind you have paid \$1.00 for, at 48 cents.

Men's Negligee Shirts, 2 separate collars, new lot of patterns this week, at 48 cts, Men's Cantslip Belts, in tan, orange, nutria, also black Patent leather, at 25 cents. Madras Wash String Ties, 6 tor 25 cents.

Ladies' and Gents' Jap String Ties, 10 cents, or 3 for 25c. Ladies' and Gents' Woven Silk String Ties, Scotch plaids, cross bars and stripes, 15 cents, or 2 for 25 cents.

Men's Japonette Handkerchiefs with silk embroidered flag, 15 cents, or 2 for 25 cts AT VEILING COUNTER.

Our 25 cent quality Veilings at 10 cents. Our 50 cent quality Veilings at 25 cents.



the main thing.

That Hospital at Camp Alger.

The hospital arrangements at Camp Alger are in a discreditable state of inefficiency, Men in perfect physical condition are willing to submit cheerfully to inconveniences and hardships to which they did not look forward on volunteering. We did not expect supreme excellence of organization during the war; but the country had a right to hope that hospital and medical arrangements would be placed under the supervision of capable administrative hands. This does not seem to be the case at Camp Alger-There is blekering and jealousy and shifting of responsibility among the chief and his subordinates. Charges of mismanagement are made against Chief Surgeon Girard's division hospi tal, and, as our correspondent points out, these have been locally substantiated. Colonel Girard stands, he says by the letter of his military instructions. This is all very well, and as it should be. But the nation expects something more. It expects a generous Interpretation of the rules that are laid down for the care and convent ence of the sick, rules which were made provisionally, and were not of course supposed to fit in with every exigency that might arise. We can afford to give, and we should give, our sick soldiers every comfort which science and money can command. We may deprecate the unjust criticisms of foreign correspondents as much as we please, and we are right in doing so. But we cannot reprove their exact criticism when and where we deserve R. This state of affairs at Camp Alger should

be remedied without delay. Perhaps if Poultency Bigelow had it to do over again he would write dif

ferently. .

Mr. Dapaw on Alliances.

Chauncey Denew had scarcely set foot on English soil when the cable carried the news to this country that he had proclaimed not merely the pos sibility but the actuality of an Anglo-American alliance. He was feasted and toasted to the same fraternal sentiment in London and, if we mistake not, in Liverpool. Mr. Depew grew emotional as he eloquently depicted the coming amalgamation of the Anglo-Saxon race in the bonds of national fellowship. There now come strange rumors from Paris that Mr. Depew has practically repudiated the sentiments which he is said to have expressed in London. There is a mistake somewhere. Inconsistency is not one of Mr. Depew's traits. He generally knows well what he says so well. He does not deal in ambiguity and for their general ability and special fitcircumlocution. If he believed that an Anglo-Saxon alliance was chimerical, he an irretrievable calamity if by one he would have said so as readily in London is he is recorded to have done n Paris. There is no reason why he hould not. Depew has no induce- lack of accuracy should creep in where ment to tread in the footsteps of the

If yellow fever has really broken out n the south, the invasion has nothing to do with it. Cuba is strictly quarantined.

The Tweifth Census.

A bill providing for the taking of the twelfth census was passed in the senate on Wednesday, after a debate which occupied the greater part of hree days. The census of the people of the United States is a vast underaking and although a debate which overed three days may seem unduly profix on a measure the necessity of which all will agree to, yet the census s a subject on which everyone believes himself capable of expressing an opinon or suggesting an improvement and senators, we know, are no more exempt from this egotistic failing than are the ubiquitous counselors in the street. An effort was made to provide that the employes of the census bureau be examined and certified by the civil service commissioners, but it failed by a arge majority. This is unfortunate. We believe that the expert statisticians to be entrusted with the onerous work of organizing and directing the census bureau should be men chosen ness for this particular work. It would or two injudicious appointments in the higher grades of the census commissioners administrative confusion or so much depends for all that is valu-

only one case was amputation found to be necessary. The ship is laden with dellcacies furnished by private contributions and organizations of women. So complete are its equipments that some of the old sailors call it the "Ice cream ship," as an ice-making machine on board enables this agreeable Pacific occers." confection to be added to the patients' bill of fare. The horrors of war are certainly mitigated when the wounded and suffering are thus made comfor-

of the publications would more than

repay the outlay. These summary rec-

that this admirable de ice will be adopted in many lands. The most succinct explanation of Spain's misfortunes we have yet seen is that given by the Spanish statesman who notes that Spain spends nearly four times as much money for her

priesthood as she does on her schools. Piety without knowledge is vain. The Madrid newspapers are demandng that the responsibility for the present situation be determined. That is not so easy as it looks. In ever nar-

state.

working people,"

popular approval.

enterprise.

rowing circles it may be traced back from Weyler to Philip and Isabella and Columbus.

Dr. Swallow's daily thunderer, The Commonwealth, is now edited by Lee L. Grumbine, esq., of Lebanon, a veritable Boanerges of the pen.

New Significance Given to Flag Day

The following communication in print ed with great pleasure in response to a request made by James M. King, of New York on behalf of the American Flag association.]

□ UNE 14 has come to be largely con sidered by the patriotic citizens of this country as "Flag Day," because on that day in 1577, congress enacted: "That the flag of thirteen United States be thirstripes, alternate red and white; en. hat the Union he thirteen stars, white in blue field, representing a new constena tion." On April 4, 1818, it was enacted: "That from and after the fourth of July ext, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars, white in a blue field, and that on the admission of a new state into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such addition take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission." Since 1818 twenty-five stars or sovereign states have been added to the Union. Although on June 11, 1536, because of the patriotism evinced, by the effort of the United States government to suppress cruelty on the Island of Cubs and extend liberty to its oppressed inhabitants, more American lags will be ficating throughout the coun try then on any previous day in our his-tory. the number ought to be largely because the anniversary of the ldrth of the flag occurs in the midst of the most expensive and of the most unwhich struggle for others not of its race in which any nation ever engaged.

The flag has a new and expanded meaning. The Spanish-American contest of civilizations has brought the new pa-