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une while it is new.

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SCRANTON, JUNE 13, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutanant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-

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

Legislative. First District-JOHN R. FARR. Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

#### COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM

It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct maself as to win the respect and good will of these who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. I shall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undouttedly grown up in the lecis-lature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custem. Unrecessary investi-gations have been authorized by committess, resulting in unnecessory 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 Pennsylvania, 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 parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of

The stuff of which the Thirteenth is composed was shown in the petition to Secretary Alger signed by everman in it praying for assignment to active duty. It is this spirit which distinguishes real soldiers from dress paraders, Colonel Coursen may well feel proud to be at the head of such

#### Gambling Machines.

Constable Timothy Jones has withdrawn from the prosecutions which he instituted against a dozen or more saloon keepers in the city, who permitted gambling machines to be erected in their licensed premises. This action farcical, if administration of the laws of the commonwealth in Scranton has not been altogether abrogated. We trust that is has not. Mr. Jones says that the seizures were made by order of the court. We should now like to learn by whose orders he has undertaken to "rettle" these cases,

The operation of gambling machines in saloons is legal or it is not, If slot machines are legal Constable Jones had no more right to take possession of them contrary to the wish of their owners than he would have had to seize the whiskey or beer. It they are not lawful, the prosecutions should go on to the end.

The evil genius who first invented the slot machines has much to answer for. The fact appears to be that penny or nickel-in-the-slot machines which might have served a useful purpose have fallen into discepute. Except for the weighing machines of this character the public has not taken kindly to the innumerable devices to which this ingenious idea was put. Children have found out that better bargains can be secured in candies and chewing gum across the counter; white grown up beople regard them as childish. Their adaptation to gambling purposes was really so obvious that to see in it only a recent innovation is more than strange. The explanation perhaps may be found in the fact that in other cities the ward constables or their equivalents, whether policemen or deputy sheriffs, have a duty to perform and that the force of public opinion enables them and obliges them to act up to it. When the state declares gambling prohibited, it is prohibited. It should be so here.

It is a fact which needs no very profound thought that while infringments of laws which are allowed to go unpunished in individual cases may take a long time to undermine social order, yet sooner or later greater evi follows the less. We have too much shirking of duty in this city by those who are appointed or elected to perform it. Citizens cannot afford to laugh at the antics of constables who look upon civic government as a joke If a fakir appeared at the corner of the eminent practitioners present and Washington avenue with three peas and a thimble, we know how short as a remarkable discovery, giving would be his shrift. Yet all the harm he could do in a month would fall very for short of that compassed by a single machine in a saloen an hour or two on pay night

from the good ship Oregon, which had is employed for a few weeks, after

General Merritt's confidence that the Philippines will be held is increasingly shared by public opinion. The idea of embarking upon an experiment in colonization undoubtedly exerts a steadily augmenting fascination. It touches physician's hands materially abate. the imagination of the people. It may not be wise; it may involve consequences which the most far-sighted of our statesmen do not foresee, but it evidently is destiny. There is apparently not one chance in ten million that the United States can escape it. Hence the wise thing is to make the best of party politics of other countries.

#### Poultney Bigelow's Latest.

riticism, has returned to his attack evincing somewhat better aim. He arraigns the war department for incompetence in executive work and for political jobbery; he asserts that many of the best positions in the army have pull by men inferior in military experience and training, which not only pro- ment. duces inefficiency at the top but also discouragement among the faithful and neritorious men in subordinate posiion, who have to do the hard work without hope of sharing in the public recognition and rewards, and he pro-

"What is the remedy? A very simple one. Treat our military machine as we treat any other great machine, Select the best men, pay them well, and, above all, intrust the working of this vast enterprise to one manager In the next place, the regular army should be made the nucleus for all expansion. The regular regiments should first be filled to their full strength, and new regiments can be created as fast as they are needed. The men who have been good captains should be raised to the next higher grade. The efficient colonels should be given brigades. If there are aspiring patriots who want to serve their country. let them enter the army at the foot of

the ladder and work their way up." These suggestions embody practical wisdom, and the time is coming when they will force themselves upon the attentive consideration of the American people. For the present, the defeat of Spain; but for the near future. an overhauling of army matters so thorough that never afterward will the United States in this branch of the service be unprepared to meet its duties as a nation.

Some one ought to tell Rudolph Blankenburg that veterans like Senator Quay are not unhorsed by school

#### Climate of Cuba and Manila.

The government has made public in a bulletin of the weather bureau some interesting and timely information concerning climatic conditions in Cuba and

With regard to Cuba the popular im-

pression crediting it with exceptionally

high temperature is shown to be incorrect. The average temperature of Havana for the months of June, July and August is only 82 degrees, about equal to that of New Orleans and only degrees hotter than that of Wash ington. Havana's annual average rainfall is only 51.73 inches, while New Orleans' is 69.52 inches and Washington's 44.70 inches. The average rainfall during the rainy season (May to October) is only 32:37 inches at Havana, or 5 From the Globe-Democrat. inches more than at New Orleans and 8 inches more than at Washington for the of Mr. Jones is more serious than same period. The humidity of the Cuban atmosphere is what causes most of the mischief among unacelimated persons. It averages about 75 per cent. of saturation, or 7.5 grains of vapor to the cubic foot of air, while in Washington the average percentage of saturation is 72, or 4 grains of vapor to the ubic foot of air, and in New Orleans, 78 per cent., or 6 grains. Roughly speaking, the climate of Havana is quite as wholesome as is the climate of New Orleans, the difference in healthfulness being one chiefly of sanitation. The average annual temperature at Manila is 80 degrees. The months of April. May and June are the hottest part of the year. May, with an average temperature of 84 degrees, is the hottest of the three. December and January are the coolest menths, each with an average temperature of 77 degrees. The highest thermometer reading recorded is 100 degrees; this was inserved in May. The lowest reading recorded is 74 degrees, and was observed in January. The average relative humidity is 78 per cent. That of the most humid month, which is September, is \$5 per cent, and that of the least humid month, which is April, is To per cent. The average absolute humidity is \$.75 grains in a cubic foot. It greatest in August and least in Feb. ruary. The average annual rainfall is 75.43 inches, of which 43.69 inches, more than 57 per cent., fall during the months. of July, August and September, and 50.74 inches, more than 80 per cent, fall from June to October, inclusive. September has the largest average fall, 15.61 inches, and February the smallest

average fall, 0.47 inches. From these figures it would appear that military service in Cuba is proferable on climatic grounds to service in the Philippines.

A new cure for consumption is announced. It has been discovered by Dr. J. B. Murphy, of Chicago, and was made public in a paper by him on Thursday at the convention of the National Medical association in Denver, Col. The explanation of his theory caused a decided sensation among seems to have been generally accepted promise of wonderful results in the treatment of tuberculesis. It is a well known fact that the sore spots in the lungs have a tendency to heal and that the process is constantly retarded by the expansion of the tissues in The first American flag permanently breathing. Dr. Murphy's treatment is planted on Cuban soil was put there the introduction of pure nitrogen into on Friday, June 10, by Color Sergeant the lung cavity by means of a hypo-Richard Silvey, of Company C. First deemic needle. The action of the nitro Battalion of Marines. The first land- gen compresses the lungs and gives ing of troops of occupation was made them complete rest. This treatment

just came 13,000 miles around the Horn which the nitrogen is withdrawn and will be an interesting problem. It will be new in our experience, but we shall work it out, as we have worked out other problems. We shall make the can be employed even in desperate cases with almost instant relief and rapid replacement of the tissues, the future of tuberculosis patients brightens, and the trouble and expense of shipping them away to the mountains where they may die off the home

> It is a pity that the Irish Parlianentary party in the House of Commons cannot realize that the American people are quite capable of taking care of their own interests, and that they intend to do so irrespective of the

Sylvester Scovel, correspondent of the New York World, landed in Cuba, Poultney Bigelow, undeterred by but could see neither Spaniards nor insurgents. It is tolerably certain that upon the American army, this time both were in the Island at the time of Scovel's visit.

Colonel McClure advises the Altoona convention to adopt word for word Senator Quay's reform platform of been filled as the result of political 1895. We fear this would be useless without a bond for faithful enforce-

> Reform in Pennsylvania these days nust be puzzled to identify its real friends amongst the many discordant factions that claim each a monopoly of its championship,

to be fought upon the issue of territorial enlargement, what party will take the negative side? Evidently not the Republican. Paper money is only worth from 14

If the next presidential campaign is

paper this is usually what happens. One advantage of this war is that it has ended for a generation the era of small issues in politics. It has taught

Havana. When paper is redeemed by

This is a good time of the year to keep the Spitz dog in a place of safety. His presence on the streets is liable to make pedestrians run mad.

the nation that it has grown up.

It is still our belief that when the issue becomes tightly drawn between Bianco's pride and his appetite, Havana will yield.

This war is making a big crop of heces, but hero-worship is a much better pastime than sordid worship of the almighty dollar.

A test of good citizenship will soon be afforded in the opportunity to bear necessary extra taxation without grumbling.

mind that Hawaii will be an American territory long before snow flies. The one sure way to bring Spain to

It is becoming plain to the dullest

terms is to carry the war into Spain's own territory.

A stamp tax on the Congressional Record wouldn't be a bad idea,

The strategy board will kindly ac-

cept apologies and a vacation.

### Heroism in the American Navy

THE HISTORY of the America navy is an unbroken record of navy is an unbroken record of daring valor and devoted patriot ism. Thrilling incidents account in its pages, and in all is the lu-domitable spirit that leads through every flery test to victory. Naval Constructor Hobson and his seven arsociates have added a new and brilliant exploit to those that are familiar in the annals of our navy. Above everything, and it will stir ne country to proud admiration of its allors, is the fact that no less than 1,000 men on our ships stepepd forward to take the place of the eight volunteers invited to perform a service of extreme risk. There is nothing to match this in the long narrative of warfare on the Volunteers for work of peculiar danger have always been found among our blue lackets, but in this case almost the entire flect was ready to be included in a forlorn hope of extraordinary peril. Such a body of men is necessarily in-vincible. They can be destroyed, but not conquered. They will fight to the utter-most, and go down with their colors tasher than strike them.

t'sually in extra hazardous service certain chance of escape is open. But Hobson and his companions were required to sink their own ship after taking it through a tarrow passage lined with heavy batteries at short range and over a net work of mines. Their first danger was to be blown to pieces by artillery or into the air by terpedoes. within easy rifle shot of the shore. If they escaped shot and shells and high explosives their mission was to locate their ship in the manner best calculated o obstruct the channel, sink it with a torpedo fixed in place, and then row away, subject again to a tremendous crossfire. That the eight men should have mines and successfully performed the strange task is a most remarkable event and that none was killed or seriously wounded is a marvel. They are prisoners, but prisoners of a kind honored by the military men of every civilized nation. Intrepldity like theirs is acknowledged wherever courage and love of country have any hold upon the human heart.

It is in no spirit of vaunting the Amercans point to the achievements of their colunteers on sea and land. Not one onscript today is found beneath our flag. man wearing the national form represents his own consent and individual featty to his country. The story of our navy is one of splendid deeds. If past times we have created fleets from almost nothing and amazed the greatest sea power in the world by their effective sudacity. Our sailors have run batter, es, defied torpedo mines, blown up ar mored ships from frail boats and clinches for the final struggle in every form of ocean warfare. The commander has but to order, the men stand ready to execute in utter defiance of death by buildis. shell, fire or drowring. Engineers and diots guard their ports with the same toroism as the fighting sailors on deck. Old fronsides is not an exceptional Ameran ship. It is the type of all. The selfcrificing valor celebrated in song and story, in the sea lyrics of Campbell and the Charge of the Light Brigade, is in ober truth a matter of course on the ships of the American navy.

#### COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The flacal administration of the depen-

dependencies self-supporting, of course This country will rever endure taxatler to police islands, near or remote, but we to police Islands, near or remote, but we shall not try to make them support us, as Spain has done. There will be local governments, more or less independent with power of taxation for local purposes. The degree of our interference with these will depend upon the capacity of the people for self-government and the responsibility we are obliged to assume for their protection. Of course if we maintain any army of use uponting any we maintain an army of occupation any-where, the country it protects will have to sustain it, and we shall have to see that the revenues are honestry collected and applied. Probably we shall not make the many a local charge, but we shall re-quire the colonies to pay any civil offi-lals we find it needful to keep in them. Moreover, even in the most autonomous we shall look sharply after the maune of laying and collecting taxes and so that the people are not oppressed robbed. Even the Cubans are not qui

ready for the complete self-government

It will be a puzzling problem to adjust

mjoyed by Canada.

our commercial relations with our de-pencies, and the matter will not be ac-complished without much trade jealousy and industrial discentent in this country if they become absolute and indistin guishable American territory, like Alaska, guishable American territory, like Alaska, no tariff can be enforced against them. This would give a tremendous stimulus to industry in all the Islands and make the fortune of enterprising Americans, who would hasten to acquire plantations there. On the other hand, it would cut off all our revenue from sugar and to-bacco, and create a deal of discontent among persons who want to build up those industries here. Undoubtedly we should not sacrifice this revenue without some returns from excise taxation in the falands. How the American sugar and to-bacco interests are to be contented does Islands. How the American sugar and to-bacco interests are to be contented does not yet appear. Perhaps they will be strong enough to exact only a protector-ate over the present Spanish islands, with perhaps preferential duties giving them an advantage over other foreigners. It is our protective system and the ideas that have grown up under it which will make the problem of colonial administra-tion more complicated for us than it was for Great Britain. o 16 per cent, of its nominal value at or Great Britain.

> Pending complete conquest and final ces-sion of the Spanish islands, while we are sion of the Spanish islands, while we are merely in military occupation of them, it appears that present commercial relations will not be disturbed. The legal theory of such occupation is that the native laws, institutions and status of the conquered country subsist, only they are controlled, maintained and administered by the invader. This being so, as long as we hold tuba or the Philippines by military tenor alone, our revenue laws will be enforced against their trade, as against foreigners. They can claim exemption only when pain has ceded them to us in the treaty of peace. It is said that our the treaty of peace. It is said that our treasury department is already preparing hese countries when they are conquered.

#### MANIFEST DESTINY.

From the Altoona Tribune.

If the eternal powers open up the way If the eternal powers open up in-und suggest that the United States ought to enter upon the work of ending cruel and despotic government in this hemi-sphere and elsewhere, then the nation sphere and elsewhere, then the nation must march up and seize opportunity or be ever considered faithless in the councils of the universe. Some of us have been very much opposed to the policy of national expansion. We have protested against the acquisition of any lands beyond this continent; we have opposed any ncrease of the mayy or the army, we save held that higners does not mean the same thing as greatness; that a nation which attends to its own business, avoid ng entangling elliances, is most likely prosper, and that military glory is an expensive and a savage thing. Yet the swift passage of events seems to have left us without a foot of ground upon attitude of isolation and to join in the demand for a new and immediate carrer, one that will bring into active play the policy of expansion, the result of which will be a union of all English speaking peoples for the domination of the globe.

There were signs on every hand that he nation was becoming impatient over he modest policy that had been in force since the foundation of the government.
Whether or not interested parties were zealously engaged in assisting Provi-lence to push us out into the path of op-portunity, certain it is that there was much talk concerning Hawaii and very gealous efforts to secure a governmen guarantee of the otherwise worthics; bonds of the Nicaragua Canal company But these projects made but slow prog-ress after all, even the Hawalian scheme was side tracked and nearly as good as dead, when suddenly the destruction of the Maine and the slaughter of her crew, with the publication of some particulars of the terrible suffering of the non-comstants in Cuba inflamed the temper of the American people to such an extent that war became inevitable. And all the other things have followed the war.

Already it is clear that Spain will have She may likely be driven out of the Philippines and compelled to abandon the Caroline Islands also. There may be formal alliance with Great Britain but there is sure to be a warm friend-ship, and if the sultan of Turkey should resume his massacre of Armenian Christians, Great Britain may undertake to drive him out of Europe, back into the Asiatic fustnesses whence his predecsers emerged, and she may do so with the assurance that the United States will step right out and take a place close by her side should any of the continental powers threaten to interfere, as they did efore. Our navy will be very much enlarged, our army will likewise be more cession of the nations that bring things

#### THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following letter from A. L. Slack of Tulbulah, La., to the Mobile Register contains cheering information on a topic of present interest. Mr. Slack writes: "I visited Mobile a short time since to see my son, who had enlisted in the Second United States cavalry. When my son wrote me of his culistment in the regular army my heart sank within me. I preferred rather that he should have joined the volunteers, but since I have ecen the present splendid regiments of the United States and their composition I am convinced his choice was a wise

"I shared somewhat the prevalent publican that the regulars were mostly burns, and that a boy had better be in the neil ermost regions than among such than agreeably surprised, in fact as-tounded, at the morale and personnel of the standing army. I found seven regiments of regulars encamped at Spring Hill camp ground, some four miles from Mobile. Five of these were infantry-the Third, Touth, Eleventh, Nineteenth and Twentieth, and two cavalry-the Second and Fifth. I was all through the regu-lar and volunteer camps, taking in every detail with the eye of an old spidier. I found the personnel of the regulars as good as that of the volunteers. The 'bums' who formerly injested our regu-lars are now not in it. The army is a

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#### A FORMIDABLE ARRAY.

New York Commercial-Advertiser.

The fleet of war ships and troop trans orts ordered to Santiago is carrying more men than did the Spanish Armada as it left Lisbon. tion, as it went to help capture England, carried 19,295 soldlers and biose sailors and rowers. The Santiago expedition carries 25,000 soldiers and 8,000 sailors Comprising this Santiago fleet are steamships, with troops varying from are some 15 or 16 other craft, includes vessels suitable for conveying fresh wa-ter, stores, etc., and for lightering the troops and stores from the ships to the each, when the debarkation begins. Th ntire transport fleet of about fifty steam ships, augmented by the fleet of nava convoys, is in number, will make a for bums, who formerly injected our regu-lars are now not in it. The army is a splendid body of physically developed men and trained soldiery, made up prin-cipally of young men. Their soldierly soldierly soldierly with the some 89-odd boats midable marine procession, even exceed dencies with which this war will charge | bearing, gentlemanly ways, spiendid phy- | engaged against Santiago,

Junc

nil made with seamless brass tubing and After a most successful frame work is all of steel. season of Silk Selling we have accumulated quite an bedstead is highly finished and lacquered assortment of ing been produced to equal it. Our new

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