

The Scranton Tribune

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Unfold the star-flecked banner bright, Nor curb emotions swelling; The dead old flag that knows no night In freedom's story telling.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State. Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor—J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W. LATA.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose, when elected to so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support.

The One Sure Cure.

The Philadelphia Ledger expresses the opinion with reference to the convention called to assemble in this city June 28 to consider measures for benefiting the anthracite coal trade that this is "a hopeless undertaking for men who are not in control of the trade."

Secretary Alger's Defence.

A public statement has been made by Secretary Alger in reply to the criticisms which have been aimed at the war department. This statement contains many facts of interest.

England's Old Nobility.

"Let wealth and commerce decay, but spare us our old nobility." This poetic effusion reads like a strophe taken from the album of one of the ladies of the court of Louis XIV.

Tremendous Growth of Export Trade.

The farmers of the United States are having upon other parts of the world for more and more of the fiscal year which ends with this month than in any preceding year in the history of the country.

The Hottest Place.

From the New York Sun. To the safety of Dewey and his heroes in the safety of America and the far East, the annexation of Hawaii is an indispensable prerequisite. If af-

trains, 106,382 blankets, 123,128 blouses, 25,779 canvas coats and trousers, 55,580 cotton flannel drawers, 12,300 summer drawers, 121,739 cambric hats, 25,926 canvas hats, 92,844 leggins, 105,287 ponchos, 120,785 flannel shirts, 192,656 leather shoes, 396,359 cotton stockings, 24,270 woolen stockings, 24,829 hammocks, 8,125 helmets, 3,829 mosquito bars, 2,000 head nets, 6,006 common tents, 141,562 shelter halves, 3,562 wall tents and 1,250 conical tents.

The secretary contends that those who know how great and sudden was the burden put by congress upon the war department do not criticize but marvel at the phenomenal progress made, and we dare say he is right. It is a habit in this country to criticize quickly and freely, but the habit, if somewhat vexatious and unfair to officials doing their level best, is certainly proof of the public's eager interest in public affairs and indicative of a high standard of popular desire and expectation.

With the actual invasion of Cuba, Cape Hattien fell into that state of obscurity from which it suddenly emerged through the herculean efforts of some notorious liar who took up his residence there, bewildering the country by false alarms and fabricated rumors.

The Battle of Guantanamo.

The results of the battle fought at Guantanamo on Sunday morning appear to be the defeat of the Spaniards with unknown but considerable loss, the killing of four of our men and the wounding of one in an encounter that lasted nearly fourteen hours. This skirmish opens the most serious business of the war. We have already practically overthrown the Spanish fleet. With Cervela bottled up in Santiago and the Spanish fleet nowhere in particular, our troops will be landed in Cuba without serious opposition, and henceforth we may expect the operations of the war to be carried on in the field. Of course the fleet will not be inactive. Not to speak of Santiago, there remains the dismantling of the forts and batteries around Havana, no small undertaking considering the opportunities the Spaniards have had to strengthen them. Even the Cadiz fleet may yet put in a belated appearance. The Spaniards do the most ludicrous things imaginable when hard pushed.

One of the most satisfactory features of the Guantanamo engagement was that there seemed to be no hitch in the material arrangements. Of the nerve and steadiness of the officers and men of the marine corps which drew such high encomiums from Colonel Huntington, it was such as might be expected from American soldiers. In darkness and in a strange land with a concealed enemy before them and the sea behind them, they fought as coolly as they fought courageously. Old Glory is now raised on Cuban soil; there for the present it at any rate remains. It must have been a picturesque as well as a glorious sight to have witnessed the engagement on Sunday morning with the Spaniards under fierce lights from the ships in the harbor seeking shelter behind shelter among the cactus shrubs like startled rabbits in the gray dawn of the morning. War is always cruel, and rarely picturesque; but here are certain phases of it which compel our admiration.

Colonel Campina, the Cuban guide, said the Spaniards were mostly guerrillas. He ought to know. But whether guerrillas or regular troops, they were, it would appear, not well directed. This signifies for our land forces hereafter an immense advantage. The operations of the Spaniards in Cuba in dealing with the insurgents have been conspicuous for lack of leadership. They were imperfect or mistaken at almost every point. There is no doubt that the strength of the insurgents has been overestimated. They are ill-fed and have barely a rag of clothing. But they know the country; they know the tactics which the Spanish pursue, and so far as their numbers admit, we can safely match against Spanish guerrillas the Cuban insurgents, when it comes to a fierce determination to die for victory. Our first battle on Cuban soil for Cuban liberty has been fought and won with every circumstance of valor and good generalship attending our arms.

A contraband trade in silver coin has been discovered at Madrid. Who ever heard of a contraband trade in gold coin?

England's Old Nobility. "Let wealth and commerce decay, but spare us our old nobility." This poetic effusion reads like a strophe taken from the album of one of the ladies of the court of Louis XIV. so feudal is it in its aspiration and so medieval in its setting. It is nothing of the kind, however. It was written in all sincerity by a gentleman who in his youth was known as Lord John Manners, but who some few years ago succeeded to the title and estates of the Duke of Bedford and is now alive and hearty. Whatever compensation the people of England may have felt fifty years ago in the retention of their old nobility after the decadence of the country's wealth and commerce, it would hardly afford them the same consolation now. There is a black sheep in every flock, it is true; but the English nobility are now so pelted that their ancestors would not know them.

A few instances of the evil ways and evil days on which the English nobility has fallen quite recently will explain what we mean. Less than two months ago Lord William Nevill was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for forgery. Lord Clonbrock having married a music hall singer winds up in the bankruptcy court without a shilling to his credit. The earl of Annesley, who squandered, as he himself admits, his patrimony on gambling, horse racing, and living beyond his means is open to an engagement on the stage. He is not yet thirty. The Earl of Arbury had a pauper, or as he himself puts it: "It would be very glad now to eat a limb of the fowl which I once would

not have thrown to my dog." He owned one of the finest estates in England. Lord St. Leonards is a fugitive from justice; his name and whose crime are alike unmentionable. It is needless to prolong the list. On Friday in the London bankruptcy court Sir Robert Peel was posted as a defaulter to the tune of \$1,535,050. This young ruffian is a grandson of the great Sir Robert Peel, the author of the repeal of the Corn Laws, which allowed our wheat to enter British ports free forty years ago. Young Peel came very near marrying an American heiress a few years ago. Fortunately for the girl the engagement was broken off on advice from London.

We are far from insinuating that the American girls who have sought husbands in titled Englishmen or who have been sought by English noblemen have been deceived or disappointed. There may be, of course, a few such instances. On the whole, however, such marriages have turned out tolerably commonplace, which is as much as can be expected in alliances based more or less on mercenary motives. Neither must it be forgotten that there is a new as well as an old nobility. There are in the House of Lords men as illustrious in science as Lord Kelvin and Lord Raleigh; in surgery as Lord Lister, the discoverer of the antiseptic treatment of wounds; one of the greatest benefactors of the human race since Jenner; in law as Lord Russell of Killowen; in military affairs as Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts; in art as the late Lord Leighton; in literature as the late Lord Tennyson. But there are five hundred other lords besides, hereditary peers, from whom scoundrels of any type may be selected.

Those Americans who condemn their own institutions must at least admit that the "American House of Lords" is set upon the whole superior in character, ability and usefulness to the British chamber of peers.

The report that the Democrats of Pennsylvania are likely to nominate as their candidate for secretary of internal affairs Captain P. DeLacey of this city will be agreeable news to the captain's numerous friends. A brave soldier who in service earned a medal of honor, an upright citizen and not an office-seeker, Captain DeLacey would bring to the Democratic ticket many unique elements of strength.

Of all the convenient and conventional habits of civilized life perhaps bathing in weather like this is most heartily to be commended. But like every other good thing in life bathing has its drawbacks. The drowning season has begun early, and there is every indication that it will be a protracted one.

The Daily Mail says that Germany is determined to prevent a bombardment of Manila. The war lord of Germany has been credited with so many intentions that it is perhaps as well to await his expressed resolution through some other channel.

Our first taste of Spanish chivalry in land warfare corroborates the characteristics exhibited in the destruction of the Maine. Having killed four American marines in a bushwhacker's ambush they mutilated the corpses.

Foreign grain buyers will please remember that in addition to millions of bushels of wheat we have oats to spare. The oat crop is also among the most promising this year.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 2:51 a. m., for Tuesday, June 11, 1888.

A child born on this day will have respect for "Old Glory" in future years. It may not be "hot enough" for you. As "old" is the only word that is true. But this statement must be true: It's hot enough for Cervera.

Senior Sagasta will please take note that the League of the Sea Rowing Association at Lake Ariel have been offered for sale cheap.

The street beggar is happier than the man who is continually worrying for fear that he will not get his money's worth.

Speaking of the Philippines, General Augustus's mail will probably be "quashed" before many weeks have passed.

Many's articles.

If your patriotism does not exceed the purchase of a flag for your button-hole, display that anyway.

Tremendous Growth of Export Trade.

The farmers of the United States are having upon other parts of the world for more and more of the fiscal year which ends with this month than in any preceding year in the history of the country. Even the high water mark of 1882, when our exports of agricultural products amounted to \$79,725,222, will be surpassed by the report of the year which closes with this month. The preliminary reports of May exports which have reached the bureau of statistics at Washington make it quite apparent that the agricultural exports of the year will be considerably in excess of \$90,000,000, the total for the year being likely to reach \$85,000,000. Never before have the exports of agricultural products reached the \$80,000,000 line, and never but twice have they been as much as \$70,000,000. The two precedents in which they passed the \$70,000,000 line being in 1881 and 1882. Compared with last fiscal year the increase in exports of agricultural products will be \$12,000,000, and compared with the preceding year the increase will be over \$20,000,000, while the total will be fully 50 per cent. in excess of that of the fiscal year 1885.

In breadstuffs and the exports of the year will amount to nearly \$1,000,000 for each business day and will be more than \$10,000,000 in excess of last year's exports of breadstuffs. New city articles classed as breadstuffs have participated in this increase. Of what the value of the exports for the fiscal year 1888 will be more than double those of the fiscal year 1887; while the increase in flour will be nearly 50 per cent. and of corn nearly 50 per cent. in value. Many exports of corn were larger than those of any other year in the history of the country, while the total exports of corn for the year will, for the first time, pass the 200,000,000 bushel line, the total in only three preceding years having reached the 190,000,000 bushel line. Corn meal, oat and oat meal and rye show a striking increase, the gain in oat meal being more than 80 per cent. over last year, and that

of oats 100 per cent., while in rye the gain is also phenomenally large.

In "provisions" in which term are included beef, hog and dairy products, there is also a marked increase, the total exports of provisions for the year being likely to reach \$60,000,000 in value. Most of this increase, however, is in hog products, exports of which were \$1,137,147 in value last year being likely to reach \$1,900,000 this year, and had showing a similar increase. The figures of last year, which are \$29,128,855, being likely to reach \$37,000,000 this year. Live beef seems to be gaining in popularity with our foreign customers, the exports of beef cattle having increased materially, while those of beef, either fresh, canned or salted, have failed to show an increase, in most cases a decided falling off being noticeable. The exports of beef cattle, however, have greatly increased, the number during the first ten months of the fiscal year being 370,867 against 310,478 in the corresponding months of last year, the value in the first ten months of the fiscal year being \$23,525,252 against \$23,595,703 in the corresponding months of last year, while fresh beef in the same period fell from 22,184,024 pounds in ten months of 1887 to 27,424,073 in the corresponding ten months of 1888, salted beef showing a fall of 35 per cent. for the year, and canned beef dropping from 46,820,000 pounds in the ten months of 1887 to 34,011,123 pounds in the ten months of 1888.

The classifications which the bureau of statistics makes of the exportations of domestic merchandise are products of agriculture, manufactures, forestry, fisheries and miscellaneous. For the fiscal year, which ends with this month, agriculture and manufactures show a marked increase, while all other of the classes show a slight decrease.

THE DECREE OF DESTINY.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. In his utterances before the Pacific Union club at San Francisco with reference to what he called "the new national policy of the United States," General Merritt gave expression to his own personal sentiment as an American citizen. He did not speak in any representative capacity so far as the government at Washington is concerned. It is significant, however, that the man who has been sent by the administration to be governor general of the Philippines should, on the eve of his departure for his post of duty, proclaim his adherence to "a new national policy of the United States, which looks to acquisition of additional territory representative of our islands that are requisite for the development of national strength and growth."

Moreover, it would be useless to deny the fact that in this bold utterance General Merritt expressed the dominant American sentiment at this time. A war which had its inception in a desire to advance the interests of humanity and civilization has become, through the necessary incidents of successful conduct, a war of conquest. The acquisition of outlying islands has become essential to the attainment of the direct object of the war—the expulsion of Spanish tyranny and oppression from Cuba. A war for humanity has become a war of conquest, and this war of conquest forces upon us a "new national policy." Historical traditions are shattered by the unavoidable exigencies of a war which has inaugurated the acquisition of territory, but to restore peaceful government and order to an island being near our shores, which has been pillaged by Spanish cruelty and misgovernment.

We cannot escape the logical conclusions of the conflict. There is no reason in believing that the administration desires to escape them now. On the contrary, it has pushed forward with all possible speed the military movements upon the island of Luzon, and has developed into a war of conquest. Our flag must be kept over the Philippines. The president will keep it there if he has to outbid a million volunteers to re-enforce Merritt and Dewey. If the stars and stripes are planted on the Rizal, the Cavendish, the Cavendish, the Canary Islands, or upon every island in the entire archipelago, from the Marshalls to the Philippines, it will be an incident of our American military force and naval valor.

This is the "new national policy" forced upon us by a war which has not undertaken to acquire territory but to give to struggling Cubans a free government. Having acquired outlying islands, as an incident of war, the new twentieth century national policy may demand that we retain them as necessary to "the development of national strength and growth."

IMPERIAL AMERICA.

From the Independent. It is as plain now that we must hold on to the Philippines as it was that we must smother the Spanish fleet there. Manila is our only point for offensive or defensive work in this war beyond California. A nation that would give her the Philippines to a country would hold back a tiger the little lamb wrested from its grasp. Nor can we turn over the Philippines to any land power that can be without endangering the balance which keep Europe at peace. We must hold the Philippines. Either to contain this war between those waging it or to make our victory hereafter of peace permanent, the Philippines we must hold. The same is true, and for the same reason, of Cuba and Porto Rico. What we gain in the cause of humanity we must control in the name of civilization.

A further duty is imposed. Between our Asiatic possessions and our West Indian, the Nicaragua canal must furnish the balance of gain between our old states on the East and our new states on the West, in a war in which both sections are equal warriors and with equal honors would be impaired. No one part of our Union should be built up at the expense of another part. The Nicaragua canal is the insurance of equality of gain by commerce to our Atlantic and to our Pacific coasts. It will be the link between the economies of equal seas as truly as our transcontinental railroads have bound it by the cords of equal states. He who sees not this in the history of the country, and who in the railroads blinds him to the necessity of holding the canal and to the necessity of holding the islands which we get by force of right and by right of force, his views should be discounted where the warring reasons for them are understood.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

From the Philadelphia Times. A man who enlists in the regular army goes in for business. He merges his personality for a term of years, and becomes simply a part of a fighting machine. As a soldier, he is infinitely better off than he can be with the volunteers. He is among men to whom soldiering is the business of their lives, and he is cared for and taught to care for himself in a way that volunteers never learn.

THE POPULAR CHOICE.

From the Elmira Advertiser. The interested observer must admit that Colonel Stone made a splendid canvass and won the nomination on his merits. He is therefore the popular choice of his party, and will make proof of it in November.

REMEMBER MONTGOMERY.

From the Toronto World. These poor, shoeless, half-starved American soldiers may be able to fight Spaniards, but what would happen to them if they ran up against well-fed, properly clothed Canadian volunteers?

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7 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet long, 2.30.
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ter the Newlands resolution has passed the house the obstructionists at the other end of the capital attempt to defeat the measure by adjourning congress, let every patriotic senator prepare for an all-summer session, if that be necessary in order to put up the Stars and Stripes at Honolulu, Washington is a hot town in July and August; but, as we have already remarked, Manila is hotter. The hottest place of all, however, will be in the immediate neighborhood of any statesman who runs away from the thermometer and duty to seek personal comfort while our brave soldiers and tars are fighting for their lives and for the flag under the burnished sun of the tropics.

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95c

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