the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JUNE 16, 1898.



Unfurl the star-fleeked banner bright, Nor ourb emotions swelling. The dear old flag that knows no night in freedom's story telling

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Governor-William A. STONE. Lieutemant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN.

Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-TER.

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 se conduct myself as to win the respect and 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 receive of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the legislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custem. Proceessary investigations have been authorized by commit tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and purpose to correct these and other evils in * 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 honest, modest, daily discharge of

Spain has taken no steps in the direc tion of peace. So speaks the valiant Duke de Rio. We have taken some enormous strides in that direction. Sam has put on a pair of seven league boots for the purpose.

The Necessity for Hawaii.

Events which the American people cannot undo have made the Pacific ocean the present and the prospective theater of the world's most interesting activities. Europe, overpopulated and overtaxed, is reaching the hand of conquest into the fertile and undeveloped Orient, hoping with the gain thu won to replenish the waning vitalities at home. Thus far a parity in per quisites among the pirate powers has sufficed to keep the peace; but it is a peace founded on mutual fear and sus picion-the most fragile thing in the world. When it is broken, as broken it will be, the United States must be in fit condition and strategic position first, to defend its own and ultimately to see that there shall be no permanent less to civilization.

The man who looks at passing events with a philosophic eye is likely to perceive in them the hand of Providence directing the American nation out of the insularity which has been its proper limitation during the republic's lummaturity, and into the broader destiny of a majestic world-power. Such an evolution is a logical exemplification of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. The American who argues that this republic should live for itself nione misses the moral and abases the material significance of government by and for the people. It is no accident that forced the United States to strike a blow for civilization at the very mo ment when the robber nations of Europe were arming for a new era of boot and plunder. Nor was it blind chance which, while we were thinking of Cuba chiefly, made Dowey at faroff Manila the instrument of a stroke for liberty which set American power and conscience down in the verf center of the sphere of the forthcoming conflict between the armed forces of European greed. Clearly, God has led us up to this new duty and it will be the basest recreancy if we ignore His sum-

If there had been no widening of the American horizon by virtue of a war for humanity Hawaii, by position the leverage to our Pacific defence and by character made and molded by American ideas, would still have been an indispensable addition to our list of strategic outposts. In our possession and control it locks up the commercial and naval potentialities of the increasingly basy North Pacific and puts the key in our pocket, to use as our pleaswhich as by the interposition of invisible hands are at this moment lending us toward a new influence in shaping the destinies of the human race its annexation as one of the protecting steps in our pathway toward higher respon- the restriction of immigration. sibilities becomes a necessity both immediate and imperious.

working up a lot of unaecessory and the ability of producers of that commofictitious sympathy for Representative dity to get their product bauled to tide-Corny, of West Pittsten, by represents water on terms such as will enable it to

ing that the bad men of the Quay ma- compete successfully with bituminous is afraid to seek a re-nomination. The truch is that Mr. Coray has had enough little new immigration is being attractof Harrisburg. But if he were to de- ed to the coal fields under present consive another term he could have it for the asking. He is no martyr.

Since the last birthday the stars on Old Glory have become veritable plan-

The French Ministerial Crisis.

The recent election to the French chamber of deputies gave the ministry so small a majority that its overthrow was momentarily expected on the first controversial question that presented itself. This is as a matter of fact what has actually occurred. The Meline government has had a phenomenal lease of life. Its members are now nearly three years in possession of They have centrel of enough tonnage to their portfolios. The average duration make such an investment profitable; of a French cabinet does not exceed they have enough money to build and nine months. The terms of the motion upon which M. Meline was overthrown would seem to a foreigner quixotic to a ludicrous degree. To affirm that a republican government should legislate on republican principles in a legislative assembly elected on universal suffrage appears the quintessence of superfluity. To overthrow a ministry because it decided to accept the support in its administration of monarchical deputies elected by the people may seem more plausible, but is in reality no more rational. French republicans have allowed their monarchical fellow countrymen votes, and the right to exercise them involves the right to participate in the direction of the policy of the administration when in sympathy with it. This seems a logical deduction from

the premises of representative government. But in reality it does not apply to France. Parliamentary institutions are allen to the traditions of the French government and the instincts of the French people. The republic has stood the stress and strain of nearly a quarter of a century. It has often been threatened from one side or another. It has not succumbed simply because there has been nothing to put in its place. Pretenders to the French throne there are in the Duc d'Orleans and Prince Louis Napoleon. But neither of these young men are formidable enough in the captivating and ostentatious qualities, dear to the French heart, which might make their pretentions dangerous to the republic Boulanger possessed them in a small measure, but he never had faith in his undertaking and finally he lost faith in himself. The danger still exists and when the man comes, the omens are favorable to a dictatorship. The most sincere friends of the French republic, even among Frenchmen themselves, recognize this fact.

If it was impossible to distinguish

the Meline ministry from its predecessors in constructive statesmanship, it will be remembered at all events for the part it played in the great Zola scandal. Whether Dreyfus was guilty or not, this part of its executive work has already become historical. There are few people in the world beside Frenchmen who do not believe in the probable innocence of Dreyfus. But this is a matter which principally concerns Frenchmen themselves, and would probably have caused less danger to the stability of the republic than the Panama scandals, had not it been for the fact that M. Meline subjugated the civil legal processes of the country and the individual rights of private citizens to what he proclaimed to be the "honor of the army." What the guilt or innocence of an alleged military traitor or the justice of the verdict of five or six officers sitting as a military tribunal had to do with the collective honor of the largest army in Europe it has taken all M. Meline's gallic casuistry to explain. At any rate the army rules the country, and will rule it, in its own way, when the time comes. The anti-Semitic movement is another symptom of the degeneracy of republican institutons in France. Jew baiting is not consistent with the spirit or essence of democracy, much less republicanism. In fact, France is the most bureaucratically governed country in the world except China. The Code Napoleon is the surviving principle of administration, outlasting the monarchy, the empire, and the republic.

M. Faure will find the difficulty of forming cabinets among the clashing elements of the groups in the chamber the curse and burden of his presidential life. Nothing is easier than to get men in France willing and eager to accept office; the difficulty is to enable them to retain it. In a country of unithe danger is great, and, as the French themselves say, the debacle inevitable When it is said, as it often is, that the French people are sound at the core, it means that they are quite indifferent to the form of government under which they live so long as it secures to them the rewards of their industry and thrift. Revolutions are abhorrent to the notions of citizens under a stable government. But in a little more than a hundred years France has witnessed no less than six revolutions and is not at all indisposed to add another to the list before the century dies out.

Get your firecrackers in order. We are going to have a pyrotechnic display on the Fourth and no mistake.

A Matter of Vital Concern.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, while recognizing the justice of the demand which is being made in the anthracite coal region for relief from oppressive discrimure or need may dictate. But in the ination in coal freight rates, is disposed light of those significant occurrences to doubt whether a concession by the coal roads of the points at issue would bring the relief desired. It armues that back of the matter of rates and prices lies the existence of a surplus of labor and the need of increased stringency in

Our continuorary in a broad sense is undoubtedly correct, vet it must admit that the salvarior of the anthra-The Philadelphia Press has been cite market depends memodiately upon

chine have frightened him so that he coal. This is the pressing and vital part of the problem at this time. Very ditions. For every new comer there is an exodus of two. But while this is going on the market once held by anthraelte is being gradually taken from it. not through any depreciation in the quality of anteracite, but simply because a short-sighted policy has been enacted by the railway magnates whereby soft coal is given a most in-

quitable preference in tolls. Many plans of argument and appeal having been tried in vain, the men whose business this short-sighted policy is ruining propose now to take the remedy into their own hands. They intend to build a railroad of their own and haul their own coal to tidewater. operate the road and they have surveyors now at work upon the selecting of a route. We shall see how this plan eventuates.

Lieutenant Blue has performed an et of valor which falls little short indeed, if it falls short at all, of that where the subject matter is claimed in performed by Lieutenant Hobson. der the laws of different states. The bottling up the Spanish fleet at Santiago; but it was a noble deed nobly performed. Will these southern officers give us poor northerners a chance?

The objection which Candidate Bryan offers to a policy of annexation may not be altogether impersonal. The putting forward of such a policy by the present administration would probably leave him very far in the political lurch.

The crew of the Merrimac have received their promotion. Hobson's will ome in good time. Our heroes are yet prisoners. A strong fight and a short me before Santiago and they will be able to draw their deferred pay,

A few slight earthquake shocks have disturbed the south. That is nothing to the shock we are going to give the Spaniards in Cuba.

General Correa, the Spanish minister or war, is cheerful. Small is the cheer that brings comfort to an aching heart.

Spain is expecting aid from Ger-

nany. Blessed are those who expect little, for they will not be disappointed. The Sound Money Democrats are all ight. Populism has no place on their

Young Mr. Leiter is in position to ap-

reciate that it is the last laugh which

Don't get excited about the Cuban

TOLD BY THE STARS.

insurgents. This war is young.

Daily Horoscope D:awn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 1.49 a. m., for Thursday, June 16, 1898, A child born on this day is liable to

prosecutes the councils for not repairing he city payement. The Scratton high school graduating class is evidently of a superior order this year-only one essay on the Cuban ques-

Between the Spaniards, the Cubans and the gunners of the Marblehead, the mar-

ires had a hot time at Guantanamo. Happy is the local politician who car et his feet on the right side of the Hawaltan fence in time The local branch of the "Business Mon"

will close at six during the heated term. The bond issue will be nougher with the

The United States of Australasia

T is characteristic of a more democratte spirit that the Australian confederation is to be known as a "commonwealth." whereas the name "Dominion" was applied to the Canadian confederation by the British North America act. Another striking difference between the two systems will be noted in the composition of the senate. It will in the composition of the senate, it will be recalled that the members of the Dominion upper house were to be appointed for life; in the Australian confederacy, on the other hand, the senators, six of whom are apportioned to each original state, are to be elected by the people of each state voting as one electorate, each elector to have only one vote. There is a provision that, although versal suffrage, where one-half the the senatorial term is, ultimately, to be voters do not take the trouble to vote and the half that does is actuated by any other spirit than a natural one, ed those of the second at the expiration of the sixib, after which all senators will vacate their seats at the expiration of six years from election. The Ameri-can precedent is followed in the regula-tion that while extraordinary vacancies n the senate are to be filled by the state legislature, yet during a recess of a legislature, the state governor may nomnate to the vacancy

> Turning to the popular branch of the federal parliament, we find that the members of the house of representatives are to be chosen by the people of the commonwealth in proportion to the state population, and the whole number of rep-resentatives is to be, as nearly as possible, twice the number of senators. Each original state is to have at least five members. It follows that Tasmania will members. It follows that rasmania will be better off in the Australian confederation than Nevada is in our own. The term of a representative is, normally, three years, but it may be shorter, for, in the event of a deadlock between the chambers, the parliament may be dissolved. We should here mention that if, after the election of a new house of representatives, the disagreement be-tween the houses of parliament continhambers, and if the disputed bill is atchambers, and if the disputed bill is af-firmed therein by a majority of three-fifths of the members present, it is to be taken to have been duly passed by the scuate and house of representatives. This is, so far as we know, a new device in legislation, and, should it work well in Australia, is likely to be extensively copied. The powers of the two Austra-tian chambers are not co-ordinate.

eration will be the queen, represented by a governor general, who is to have a sat-ery of \$50,000 a year. He will be, how-ever, like the governor general of the Dominion of Canada, a mere figurehead, he real power being exercised by an exceutive council, or cabinet. The men bers of this council, that is to say, th ministers, must be capable of sitting either in the senate or house of repre-sentatives, and, after the first general election, no minister can held office becond three months without becoming a youd three months without becoming a member of the legislature. For the present, the number of ministers is not to exceed seven, nor shall their joint salaries exceed sixty thousand dollars a year. In the arrangements for the federal judiciary the Australians have copied the United States rather than the Dominion of Cannda. The existing colonial courts are not superseded, but will continue to passess the same kind of jurisdiction which is vested in our own state tribunals. The judicial power of the commonwealth will be vested in a supreme court, consisting of a chief justice and not less that two other judges. and called the high court of Australia: the federal parliament, like our congress, has power to create other courts with federal jurisdiction. The said jurisdiction covers matters arising under the constitution, or under the laws of the federal parliament, or under the laws of ederal parliament, or under treaties; also causes in which the commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the commonwealth, is a party; also is-sues between states, or between resi-dents of different states, or between a state and a resident of another state, or Counting the enemy's ships within range of the enemy's guns may not loom as large in public estimation as queen in council. Under certain circum-stances there may be an appeal from the high court itself to the privy council at Westminster, but no such appeal may be made in cases involving the interpre-tation of the constitution of the commonwealth, nor of any state,

> Besides the difference of opinion regarding the expediency of a protectionist policy, the unwillingness of certain col-onics to renounce the right to levy customs and excise duties has been an ob-stacle to confederation. By the common-wealth bill uniform customs duties are to be imposed by the federal parliament within two years, after which all inter-colonial trade will be absolutely free, except in the case of West Australia, to which a further temporary indulgence is extended. The seat of the new govern-ment is not yet fixed upon; for the pres-ent, the federal parliament will sit at such place as shall be designated by a majority of the governors of the states in the event of an equal division of opin ion among them, the governor general will decide. We observe, lastly, that the machinery for constitutional amendment follows the Swiss rather than the Amer ican model. The proposed alteration of the constitution must be passed, first, by an absolute majority of the senate and house of representatives, and then, not less than two or more than six months later, must be submitted to a popular vote, when it must be approved by a majority of the electors in a ma-jority of the states, and also by a maority of all the electors of the commo

> Even a cursory view of this synopsis should convince the reader that the fed-eral constitution of Australia is a marked improvement upon that of the Dominion of Canada.

MOBILIZING AN ARMY.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. In the Civil War, and now again in the war with Spain, our statesmen failed to grasp at the outset the importance of thorough preparation for the conflict, and in both of these wars failed to comprehend the magnitude of the contest or to estimate with any approach to the truth the time that would be required to yanguish the pages. to vanquish the enemy. At the New Eng-land dinner in New York Dec. 22, 1869 Mr. Seward confidently predicted that the threatening Southern question would be settled within sixty days. This is the same cheerful but dangerous optimply to a questioner who asked him Europe what the United States would if the country should be thrown into col-lision with a European nation strong in military resources: "In thirty days we could put millions of fighting men in the field, and back them up with a wal of fire, in the persons of the veterans." The herculean task of placing a milion men in the field equipped for war ir thirty days, under our present military organization, is demonstrated by the inability of the government to get 25,000 regulars started for Cuba in fifty days. The difficulties to be met in preparing for the invasion of a foreign country are encountered in military operation within the country. The failure to realize the boastful prophecies of Seward or Alger casts no reflection upon the patriotism of our people, their readiness to bear stolcally the wearing sacrifices of war; but it illustrates our unpreparedness for war, and demonstrates a defect in our military system or want of system respecting the mobilization of volunteers, which could be remedied by the nationalization of our militia service and by the enactment of a more effective code of military law.

Captain James Parker, in a scasonable paper on "The Officering and Arming of the Volunteers," published in the cur-rent issue of the North American Review, makes some valuable suggestion touching the organization and mobiliza tion of the volunteer army, upon which we must rely for the defence of the coun-try. A large regular or standing army constantly on a war footing has never been in contemplation here, but the slow mobilization of the volunteer forces to a war with one of the weakest European nations shows that some better method for the organization of the nation's patriotism should be devised if we are to have a sufficient force prepared to cope at once with a foreign fee which might make a sudden descent upon the country with a large, well equipped and disciplined army. We have the material ere for a formidable volunteer army, nd it should not be difficult to utilize in without placing upon the nation the burdens of war in time of peace. The New York Times forcibly remarks in this connection: "If the army had been in as good a state of preparation for offensive operations as the navy: if we had had a trained and disciplined force of such portions of the National guard as "national" body. In fact as well as in name. He suggests that the federal government should equip such passed the inspection of federal officers. 100,600 men, including a regular army, say of 50,600, complete in its staff departments and immediately available for foreign service, the way need to be inspection of federal officers. For the prompt equipment of volunteers foreign service, the way need to be inspection of federal officers.

Captain Parker insists that the pri-Captain Parker insists that the pri-niary requirement of an effective volun-teer service for the country is a full complement of skilled and trained offi-ers. The three achools of the soldier, from which such officers could be sup-piled, are the Military academy, the regular army and the National guard Captain Parker says that the Military academy was established to proprie of cademy was established to provide of ficers, not only for the regular standing army, but to furnish a reserve of offcorresentatives, the disagreement be-ween the houses of parliament contin-nes, the governor general may convene a maximum number of cudets at West oint sitting of the members of the two Point is 571, and eighty years ago the maximum number of cadets at West Point is 571, and eighty years and the maximum was 260, Captain Parker thinks that an army of 800,000 would be necessary in a war with a first class European Power, requiring 15,000 officers, and that haif of these efficers should be graduates of a military academy. To accomplish this he would increase the number of cadets from 571 to 2.20s, divided among three academies. He would form a reserve of officers from the graduates of these schools, who would be copied. The powers of the two Australan chambers are not co-ordinate.

Money bills must originate in the house of representatives; the senate may not amend them, but may suggest amendments to the other house. We add that the salary of senators and representatives is fixed for the present at \$2,000 ann-commissioned officers, many of them excellent drillmasters, are discharged from the regular army every year, though the figure may be sitered be reserved officers would draw no pay. Captain Parker says that probably 1,000 non-commissioned officers, many of them excellent drillmasters, are discharged from the regular army every year. He would make these men eligible to comfort when Old Sol is sizzling and General Humidity is doing his worst.

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an examination showing their compet ency, and this, Captain Parker avers, could be done without federal legislation, by an order of the war department. The third source from which trained officers could be supplied is the National foreign service, the war would already have been over." such system of officering and organiz ing the volunteer army would make it available for field duty in a short time and celerity of movement is of the utwar.

THE ARGUMENT CON.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. The United States will cease to be the exemplar of liberty the moment it assumes to govern without the consent of the governed. The ideal that has inspired the world will be shattered whenever such government is maintained by mili-

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