

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JUNE 18, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State.

Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE.
Lieutenant Governor—J. P. K. COBBIN.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W.
LATTY.
Judge of Superior Court—W. W. POE-
TELL.
Comptroller of the Treasury—SAMUEL A.
DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

Legislative.

First District—JOHN E. PAER.
Fourth District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

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 of those who have given me
their support. I shall be the governor
of the whole people of the state. Abuse
has undoubtedly grown up in the litera-
ture which are neither the fault of our
party nor the other, but rather the
growth of custom. Excessive investi-
gations have been authorized by commit-
tees, resulting in unnecessary 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
to have 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 anxious 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
public duty.

When the Hawaiian and Philippine
questions have been properly solved the
Star Spangled Banner can remain in
"the dawn's early light" most of the
time.

Destiny Points the Way.

The ultimate disposition of the Phil-
ippine islands will be the most delicate
and intricate of the many problems
that will await solution at the end of
the war. We must sooner or later face
the fact that Russia and Germany,
and perhaps France, will look with
disfavor on our permanent occupation
there. The Philippines are in a juv-
enile position to their recently acquired
possession in China, and form the out-
posts of that immense archipelago
which lies between the Pacific and
south of the Equator from the Isthmus
of Northern Australia to the Yellow
Sea. These island groups include the
richest tropical possessions in the
world, while the Philippines are among
the most luxurious of them all.

Despicable and cruel and ruthless as
Spanish rule in the Philippines has
been, yet it has brought a measure of
civilization and Christianity and a dif-
fusion of primary education to the
natives. If they have been merciless-
ly oppressed, they have also learned
to love and prize liberty under the
lash of their oppressors. They are not
head hunters nor irreclaimable sav-
ages, like the natives of the Solomon
Islands, New Ireland, New Britain, or
even New Guinea. They are a hetero-
geneous race, but, perhaps, of
ultimate consolidation as a national
unit, but certainly amenable to pro-
gressive civilization influences. Although
formerly under the possession of
Spain during the last three centuries,
the interiors of some of the larger
islands of the group have never been
surveyed. No exact knowledge of their
resources is available, but a comparative
estimate places them as equal to
those of Cuba.

In determining our relation to the
Philippines all the circumstances of the
islands, commercial, social, ethno-
graphical and political, have to be
carefully studied and adjusted to the
political conditions at home. The Con-
stitution places an embargo on politi-
cal experiments such as is unknown in
other countries which have become in-
clined to become colonial states. The
Constitution does not set a limit to the
acquisition and administration of new
territories, it is true, but it does place
conditions as to their incorporation
into the fellowship and the privileges
of the states of the union.

The deputations of English mer-
chants and capitalists who have waited
on Ambassador Hay, urging him to
represent to his government that the
retention of these islands by the United
States would not only meet with their
concurrence, but that such a step is
absolutely necessary in the interest of
the industrial development of the
islands is one of the strongest and
strangest arguments that has ever
been advanced by the citizens of one
country to those of another to stimu-
late a colonializing spirit, equally hono-
rable and equally servicable to both.
The investments by Englishmen in the
Philippines are large; their trade with
the islands is greater still. It has been
retained in its natural development

owing to the cupidity and stupidity of
the Spanish officials. Under their
medieval policy, it was only by the
sacrifice of perhaps half of its legiti-
mate profits that a merchant could
hope to carry on commercial transac-
tions with the natives. Without lib-
eral bribes to the ruling classes no
business operations could have been
conducted successfully. We need not
reiterate how the Spanish colonial gov-
ernment has plundered and robbed the
natives of their wealth and the foreign
merchant of his anticipated commer-
cial profits. It is an old, old story, it
is Spain all around and all through. To
correct these abuses and open the ave-
nues of trade and development is a
duty put upon us by the high destiny
of Providence.

Apart from the tropical luxuriance
of the flora of the country, its mineral
wealth is believed to surpass that of
any other island or country of the
Orient. The gold deposits are estimated
to be among the richest in the world and
probably the most accessible. In other
words, the incentive of gain no less
than the mandate of duty is before us.
In the face of these considerations the
retention of the Philippine Islands
under the Stars and Stripes at least for
purposes of civilization becomes an
inevitable conclusion. The country
never entertained the notion for a
moment after the battle of Manila to
permit Spain to regain sovereignty
over them. It was equally plain that the
natives were not yet capable of forming
an autonomous government under a
dictatorship or under a plebeian system.
There are, therefore, only two
alternatives before us, either to retain
possession of the islands or give them
up to Russia, Germany or France.
England, it is obvious, does not want
them; but she certainly would not per-
mit either of the other powers to take
possession of them without a struggle.
That is plain enough to Englishmen
themselves, and it should be equally
obvious to us. We have won these
possession by the sword; we will retain
them by the civilizing arts of
peace, until such time as they can
stand independent and alone.

But the Caroline and the Ladro-
ne Islands are still nominally under Span-
ish dominion. If there was no consid-
eration of humanity involved in the
liberation of these islands, and there
is, as great at all events as that in
Cuba, although not so near us, it would
be a cruelty to Spain to permit her to
retain them after all else had gone.
With the Philippines, the Caroline,
the Ladrones and Hawaiian Islands in
our possession, we will have bridged the
Pacific and laid the foundation of a
vast future growth; and with the con-
struction of the Nicaragua canal we
will bring the eastern states into their
just participation in the indefinite
wealth of our Oriental conquests, which
is opening out to American enterprise
and adventure a boundless vision.
If this be humanism, humanism so far
from being a term of reproach will in
the near future be demonstrated to be
synonymous with the greater glory of
the American people and the forward
march of civilization.

The dynamite guns of the Vesuvius
have been tested and found to be in
good condition. The potentiality of
ships of the Vesuvius pattern should
give foreign governments and foreign
politicians who speak glibly of our
inability to maintain our acquisitions
time for reflection. We cannot build
a Vesuvius in a day, it is true; but we
can lay the keel of one for every day
in the year and not feel that we are
working overtime.

A Novel City Charter.

The city of San Francisco has recently
adopted a new charter which embod-
ies several points of novelty. One of
these is a provision that whenever 15
per cent. of the voters who voted at the
last state or municipal election shall
join in a petition for the submitting of
any ordinance to the vote of the peo-
ple, the ordinance must be so sub-
mitted for approval or rejection at the
next election. If a majority of the
votes cast upon such ordinance shall be
in its favor it shall become the law of
the city, and the city legislative body
cannot amend it, although propositions
for its repeal may be submitted to the
people by the legislative body.

The charter's treatment of the fran-
chise problem is refreshing. Street
railroad franchises cannot be granted
for a longer time than twenty-five
years, at the end of which time the
track and roadbed are to become the
absolute property of the city without
any money payment therefor. The
board of supervisors decides whether a
new franchise asked for by any corpo-
ration ought to be granted. If this
question is decided in the affirmative,
the ordinance must be published and
the franchise disposed of at public auc-
tion, at which the bidders agree to pay
certain percentages of the gross re-
ceipts to the city. They must pay at
least 2 per cent. for the first five years,
4 per cent. for the next ten years, and
5 per cent. for the last ten years. It
takes a three-fourths vote of the board
of supervisors to pass a franchise or-
dinance, and a five-sixths vote to pass
it over the mayor's veto. After hav-
ing been granted, it cannot go into
effect for thirty days. If at any time
during the thirty days a petition is pre-
sented, signed by 15 per cent. of the
voters of the city, asking for the sub-
mission of the charter to popular vote,
then again the voters must express a
final opinion.

Imagine a charter like that operative
in Scranton!

Princeton university has honored
itself in conferring the degree of LL.D.
upon Admiral Dewey. Dewey may
know little Latin and less Greek, but
these are not indispensable on the
bridge of a battleship. Nevertheless,
the American navy has produced some
notable names in English literature.
There is Captain Mahan, to whom our
own Harvard has given a doctor's de-
gree, supplemented by another from
the great English university of Ox-
ford. Retired English admirals mostly
take to politics, curiously enough,
of which they know little or nothing;
ours take to the breezy literature of
the sea, of which they know a good
deal.

Professor Goldwin Smith asserts in
effect that when the United States said

it went to war with Spain in the inter-
est of humanity it lied, its real purpose
being vengeance for the destruction of
the Maine. It were fruitless to argue
with Goldwin while he is in such a tem-
per. But we should like very much to
know what he thinks England would
have done if in our place.

The Hon. James Bailey, of Texas,
has opposed in congress the bill which
provides that the soldier in the service
of his country shall not be dis-
franchised. It would not be a measure
rational, practical and patriotic if
Winfield Bailey did not do his best
to blow it out of congress. Texas sol-
diers, remember Bailey!

Sergeant Cupid is recruiting in this
city with the most satisfactory re-
sults imaginable. In the North End
he did exceedingly well on Wednes-
day. He led to the hymenal altar in
that section no less than six young
couples. May the point of his shaft
never grow blunter.

Admiral Sampson, who is in com-
mand of the largest American naval
force ever assembled, draws the pay of
a captain only, inasmuch as he is sim-
ply an acting rear admiral. But the
\$30,000 prize money awaiting him on
shore probably balances his financial
account.

It will soon be in poor taste to tell
things "to the marines." At the pres-
ent pace down near Guantanamo the
marines will be able to spin an occa-
sional yarn themselves.

The Cuban insurgents at Santiago
have been a disappointment as to num-
bers, but they appear to possess the
proper amount of grit and knowledge
of bush warfare.

Admiral Sampson intends to give his
marines a fair chance for battle if he
has to shoot down all the woods in the
vicinity of Guantanamo to do it.

These foreign financiers who expected
to see the United States collapse into
bankruptcy at the first sound of war
will have to continue to guess.

A nation which would blow up a
sleeping ship in time of peace would
not hesitate to mutilate the dead in
time of war.

We should not like to have to be-
lieve that the War department at
Washington is as inefficient as it looks.

The Spaniards may not find guerrilla
tactics quite so inviting when Shafter
and Teddy Roosevelt get after them.

We trust that it will not yet become
necessary to attach General Aguinaldo
to the American war department.

It is not thought that it will be pos-
sible for the yellow press of Europe to
land German troops at Manila.

The Democratic party at Washington
is suffering painfully these days from
too much boy leadership.

The season of clamorings will doubt-
less demonstrate that the brave men
are not all at the front.

Honolulu is wanted to perform the
functions of a national half-way house.

Hunger and the Vesuvius together
ought to make it warm for Santiago.

Like a modern battleship, Letter
found Armour very useful.

The Cadiz squadron has bottled
itself.

Consul Williams
Describes Manila

UNDER date of May 4 Consul O. F.
Williams, formerly a resident of
Scranton, has written to the state
department a report upon the bat-
tle of Manila of which the fol-
lowing is the essential part: "At about
3:30 a. m. Sunday, May 1, the Spanish
guns opened fire, at both the Manila
breakwater battery and at Cavite, from
fleet and forts. With magnificent cool-
ness and order, but with the greatest
promptness, our fleet, in battle array,
headed by the flagship, answered the
Spanish attack and for about two and a
half hours a most terrific fire ensued.
The method of our operations could not
have shown greater efficiency, or our guns
greater effectiveness, or our officers and
crews greater bravery, and while Span-
ish resistance was stubborn, and the
bravery of Spanish forces such as to
challenge admiration, yet they were out-
classed, weighed in the balance of war
against the methods, training, aim and
bravery shown on our decks, and after
less than three hours' perilous and in-
tense combat one of Spain's warships
was sinking, two others on the ground,
and all others with land defenses, had
severely suffered when our squadron,
with no harm done its ships, retired for
breakfast."

"At about 10 o'clock a. m. Commodore
Dewey renewed the battle, and with ef-
fects most fatal with each evolution. No
better evidence of Spanish bravery need
be sought than that, after the castigation
of our first engagement, her ships and
forts should again answer our fire. But
Spanish efforts were futile; ship after
ship and battery after battery went to
destruction before the onslaught of Amer-
ican energy and training, and an hour

HAMMOCKS,
REFRIGERATORS
WATER COOLERS
AND
FILTERS.

WHITE MOUNTAIN AND OHIO
ICE CREAM FREEZERS

AT HARD PAN PRICES TO
SUITE THE TIMES.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER,
O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Avenue

and a half of our second engagement
wrought the annihilation of the Spanish
fleet and forts, with several hundred
Spanish killed and wounded and millions
in value of their government's property
destroyed, while amazing, almost un-
believable, as it seems, not a ship or gun
of our fleet had been disabled, and, ex-
cept on the Baltimore, not a man had
been hurt. One of the crew of the Bal-
timore had a leg fractured by shelling,
and another was hurt in the ankle in a
similar manner, while four received slight
wounds from splinters thrown by a
6-inch projectile, which pierced the sta-
board side of the cruiser. In the battle
of Manila our second engagement, the
Spanish fleet of eight warships, many tor-
pedoes and accomplished this work
without the loss of a man. History has
only contrasts. There is no conflict to
form a comparison. The only flash light
between the modern warships of civil-
ized nations has proven the prowess of
American naval men and methods, and
the glory is a legacy for the whole peo-
ple. Our crew are all heroes from chief-
board and while we suffer for cough drops
and throat doctors, we have no use for
liniment or surgeons.

"To every able officer, and crew all
praise be given. As 'Victory was
answered years ago, 'Your majesty,'
there is no second,' so may I re-
port as to our warships conquering
the Spanish fleet in the battle of Man-
ila bay, there is no first, there is no
second.' The cool bravery and efficiency
of the commodore were echoed by every
captain and commander, and down
through the lines by every officer and
man, and naval history of the dawning
century will be rich if it furnishes to the
world so glorious a display of intelligent
command and successful service as was
placed to the credit of the United
States Asiatic squadron under date of
May 1, 1898. It was our duty to stand on
the bridge of the Baltimore by the side
of Captain Dewey during the first engage-
ment, and to be called to the flagship
Olympia by the commodore at the second
engagement, and when the clouds rolled
by and I saw again a settled habitation,
it will be my honor and pleasure to
transmit a report showing the scene
somewhat in detail and for which com-
manders promise data. Meanwhile our
commodore will officially inform you of
events which will read in American his-
tory the exploits of Paul Jones."

FINLEY'S

Clear-Up Sale

ON

Fine
Dress
Patterns

We have just
22

Spring Dress Patterns left,
all high-grade goods, which
we have determined not to
carry over under any circum-
stances. The prices range
from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per yard
and average about 7 yards to
a Dress Pattern.

Our clearing up price will
be:

On 10 Dress Patterns—
All \$1.50 and \$1.75 quality,

75c per yard

On 12 Dress Patterns—
That sold from \$12.50 to
\$24.00 each,

98c per yard

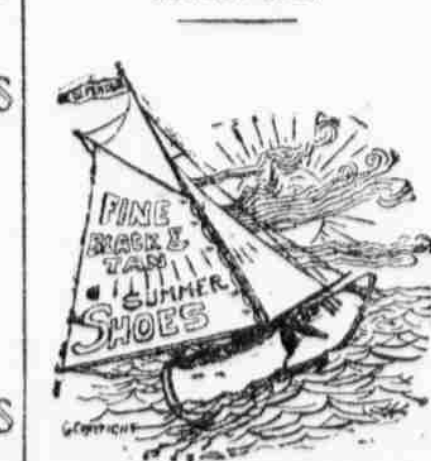
Or actually about ONE-
THIRD the original cost.

Special Sale on Fine
Parasols during this week

510 and 512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Lewis, Reilly
& Davies.

ALWAYS BUSY.



THE SALE IS ON.

SUMMER FOOTWEAR. IT IS NO FEAT
TO FIT YOUR FEET IN OUR STORES.
WE ARE FITTERS OF FEET.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies,
114 and 116 WYOMING AVENUE

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.
The Second Annual June Sale

Of Women's and Children's Stylish Undermuslins begins at the BAZAAR at 8
o'clock Monday morning, June 20th, amidst auspices particularly favorable to the pur-
chaser, while improvements in manufacturing methods have added considerably to the
beauty and perfection of the Muslin Underwear prepared for this great yearly event. The



Gowns like these, 39c.

Gowns like these, 59c.

Gowns like these, 98c.

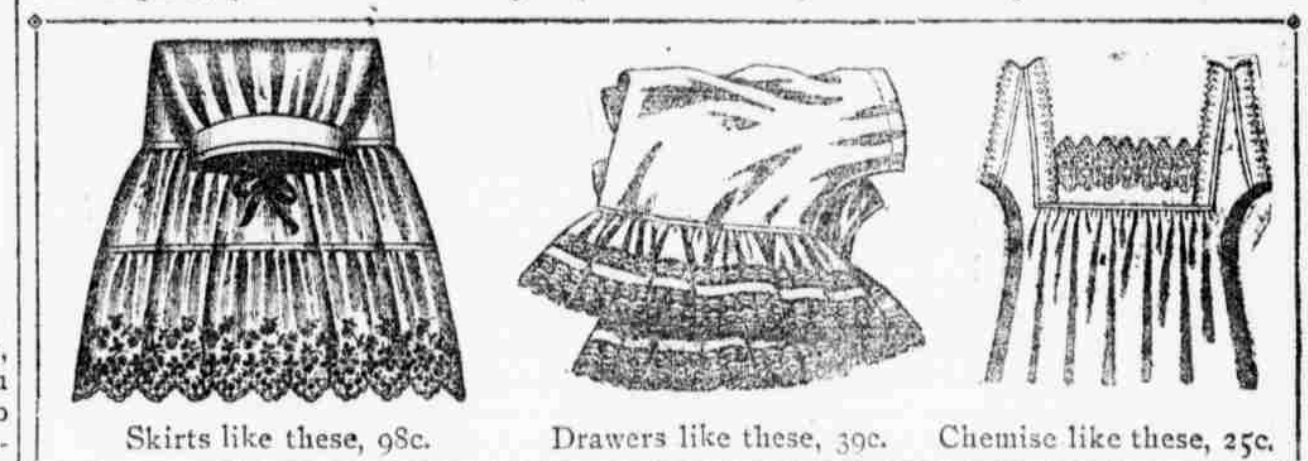
recent stringency in financial circles, caused by events that will add another brilliant page
to the history of our country, has enabled us to procure for ready cash greater values in
stylish Underwear than we have ever seen in this or any other city.



Skirts like these, 39c.

Skirts like these, \$1.98.

We cannot in the limited space allotted to this announcement speak of half the
details that the preparations of a merchandise movement so momentous as this must needs
have entailed. Suffice to say that unremitting attention has been paid to the three car-
dinal principals upon which the success of this great yearly sale depends—assortment
the largest, qualities absolutely dependable and prices the very lowest.



Skirts like these, 98c.

Drawers like these, 39c.

Chemise like these, 25c.

To begin the sale with proper eclat—to score a great victory on the first day of the
trade battle, we quote the following prices bordering well-nigh on to the phenomenal:

39 cents, 59 cents, 98 cents,

Are the prices that will prevail for your choice of Chemise, Drawers, Gowns and Skirts,
comprising many styles at each of these prices, and if you match the garments elsewhere
within gunshot of these prices, we will cheerfully refund you the money. In addition to
these great lots, we enumerate a few side specialties selected and priced for this great sale
only:

Ladies' Muslin Corset Covers, perfect fitting,
well-made, June Sale Price, 7 cents.

Cambric Corset Covers, V neck, back and
front, embroidery trimmed, Sale Price, 15c

Cambric Corset Covers, high, low, square
and round neck, lace and embroidery trimmed,
June Sale Prices, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c

Children's Drawers of good, soft-finish cot-
ton, with deep hem and three tucks,
June Sale Price, 8c

Children's Drawers, with cluster of tucks
and embroidery ruffle, June Sale Price, 15c

Ladies' Drawers of good, soft-finish cotton,
deep hem, cluster of tucks, June Sale Price, 15c

E. Z. Waists for Children—do double duty—
serving the purpose of both shirt and waist,
June Sale Price, 25c

Ladies' Umbrella Skirts, with very rich and
wide embroidered flounce, skirt 4 1/2 yards wide,
well worth \$4.00, June Sale Price, \$1.98

100 dozen beautiful Summer Corsets, made
specially for this great sale—lots of stores if they
had or could get them, would ask 75 cents for
them, June Sale Price, 33c

This Underwear Sale will continue for ten days only, and any lot once sold out
cannot be replaced. Whilst the last that come will get excellent values, first choice is
always best.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

A
Three-Burner

Oil Stove

For \$5.00

IS OUR LATEST BARGAIN. IT HAS A
12X12 TOP AND IS THE BEST WORK-
ING STOVE ON THE MARKET.

See Our Show Windows

FOOTE & SHEAR CO.,
110 WASHINGTON AVENUE

Reynolds Bros
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING,
139 Wyoming Avenue.

The Month of Roses Is
The Month of Weddings

The latest, sweetest, most complete
line of Wedding Stationery.
The most novel lines of Patriotic
Stationery.
A full line of all things which up-to-
date stationers should carry.

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At 121
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Scranton, Pa.

HILL & CONNELL

121 N. Washington Ave.



BRASS BEDSTEADS.

In buying a brass bedstead, be sure that
you get the best. Our brass bedsteads are
all made with seamless brass tubing and
frame work is all of steel.
They cost no more than many bedsteads
made of the open seamless tubing. Every
bedstead is highly finished and lacquered
under a peculiar method, nothing ever hav-
ing been produced to equal it. Our new
Spring Patterns are now on exhibition.