

The Scranton Tribune

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JUNE 24, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE.
Lieutenant Governor—J. P. S. GOBIN.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W.
LATTA.Judge of Superior Court—W. W. POR-
TER.
Congressman at Large—SAMUEL A.
DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.

Twentieth Dist.—JAMES C. VAUGHAN.
House.
First District—JOHN R. FAIR.
Fourth District—JOHN P. REYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM

It will be my purpose when elected to
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. I shall be the governor
of the whole people of the state. All
have undoubtedly grown up in the belief
that the people are the fault of one
party or the other, but rather the
growth of evil. Necessary investigations
have been authorized by committee,
resulting in unnecessary expense to
the state. It will be my care and
purpose to correct these and other evils in
as 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
public duty.

The Future of Anthracite.

In two articles going exhaustively
into the subject of the outlook for the
anthracite coal trade Mr. J. C. Powell,
editor of the Wilkes-Barre Record,
a recognized authority in these premises,
draws up before the unwelcome
conclusion that that outlook at best
is gloomy. That extortionate freight
tolls have operated greatly to anthra-
cite's disadvantage he admits, as, in-
deed, every man must who looks the
facts in the face; and that some of
this best advantage may be won back
again by the forcing from the railroads
of lower rates he is disposed to con-
cede; yet on this score he is far from
optimistic.

"Coal," he says, "is now selling at
\$4 a ton at tide. The tolls from the
breaker to tide are about \$1.60. Sup-
posing they were half this sum, 80
cents; that would make the price at
tide \$3.20. The additional cost of
hauling the fuel, in the way of com-
missions to retail agents, cartage, etc.,
would add to cents more to the cost,
which would run it up to \$3.50. As bit-
uminous coal is sold all over the east
for less than \$2, the difference in the
price of the two fuels would still be
so great that it would be idle to expect
to wrest from soft coal any consid-
erable number of its customers. Of
course, a reduction of a dollar a ton
in anthracite might bring it many new
orders. But such a cut would have to
be borne by others besides the rail-
roads. And which of the various ele-
ments that go to make up the trade
would chip in their pro rata per-
centage of the reduction? There is no
use expecting the miners to make any
more sacrifices, for that is simply im-
possible. No further economies can
be introduced about the mines. In-
side and outside of every colliery all
expenses have been heaped, hacked and
skinned down until nothing is left but
bed rock conditions. Whatever re-
ductions there may be made therefore
must come from the pockets of the
people at the other end of the line.
Commissions, salaries and tolls will
have to bear the brunt of the entire
cut." And while he doesn't say so,
Mr. Powell evidently does not expect
that they will do it.

In the opinion of this writer next
Tuesday's convention in Scranton to
consider the future of the anthracite
trade should advocate the necessity
of getting new industries as well as
booming anthracite. What all the coal
region towns in this state need are
factories. Cheap fuel can be had close
to the mines. Small sizes of anthra-
cite, such as manufacturing plants
require, can be had for almost nothing.
And it is cheap fuel that all manu-
facturing plants want, more than any-
thing else. Fuel is a great item of ex-
pense to all of them. We have cheap
fuel, and hence we should have more
factories. We should manufacture a
hundred and one things that the whole
country needs." The wisdom of this
advice is not to be gainsaid. Yet all
the industries in existence would not
wholly reimburse these communities
for the loss which will confront them
if anthracite is crowded to the wall.
The problem at this time more espe-
cially is how to save the hard coal
trade. Can anybody suggest a more
practical solution than the building by

individual operators of an indepen-
dent outlet to tidewater? If so, now
is the time to speak out.

The sanitary conditions at the Home
for the Friendless are to be improved.
Those who are not friendly or re-
sourceless like to keep their own
houses in order, and when they un-
derstand the supervision of our hapless
brethren as a philanthropic or Chris-
tian duty, they should be no less ex-
acting for their welfare and comfort.

Our Administrative Machinery.

The secretary of the navy in speak-
ing of the general satisfaction which
has been expressed throughout the
country with the way in which the
navy department has been adminis-
trated, very justly reminded the pub-
lic of the obligations it owes to its per-
manent officials in all the government
departments, whose work is carried on
silently, without show or parade, often
under obloquy and invariably without
thanks or recognition. It is only by
the rarest chance that the individual
in departmental work is recognized for
his executive ability beyond the sphere
of his immediate superiors.

Promotion comes slowly to the civil
servant, and the prospects in this di-
rection are limited. It is increasingly
difficult to find men of rare adminis-
trative ability who are willing to de-
vote their talents and intelligence to
governmental work. In a country
where professional and commercial life
opens up such wide and alluring av-
enues to fortune it is almost impossible,
where patriotism is not superadded to
the other requirements of a competent
administrator. The work is often re-
pulsive, disheartening, and difficult
of successful accomplishment. When it
is well done, it is no more than had
been expected; when mistakes, miscalcu-
lations, misconceptions of orders or re-
quirements follow, as they will and do
occur in the best regulated depart-
ment, the cry arises that officialdom
is encumbered in the meshes of the red
tape which it has woven, and the na-
tion at large in its spoken words and
through its delegated representatives
demands the expulsion of the culprits
from the public service or at least their
degradation. Red tape in the popular
mind is synonymous with incapacity
and ignorance, with official prejudice,
dilettantism and a stupid conservatism
opposed to obvious and necessary in-
novations. But red tape is something
very different in reality. Red tape is
the mainspring in the clockwork of
official life. Where it is wanting there
is chaos and confusion where there
should be regularity. It is the sym-
metrical evolution of department work,
where nothing is left to chance; no
matter of importance left unverified
and no risks taken. It may be a slow
process, but it is a sure one. The ob-
jection is made and with a show of
reason, that in a national emergency
minute, scrupulous and precise paring
should give way to a generous liberality.
But the financial details of govern-
ment must be carried out on business
principles.

The secretary of the navy laconically
adds that he sometimes notices that
he gets a word of praise, as if this
were something beyond his merits or
expectations. Mr. Long deserves all
the praise that he has got, or is ever
likely to get. He has proved himself
to be the most capable administrator
since the retirement from office of the
late Secretary Whitney. In going to
war the country is naturally uncertain
of the ability and capacity of its ad-
mirals and military commanders. Many
of these have never been put to the
test in actual combat. All is prob-
lematical until the event brings forth
the man. Happily for us it has always
done so in our government and in our
military leaders from the days of the
Revolution down to the present mo-
ment. And to Secretary Long's good
judgment of the men under him we are
indebted for no small part of the navy's
good work before and since the war be-
gan. Secretary Long has a good word
to say for his late assistant, Mr. Theod-
ore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's work
at the navy department during the
brief period he remained in office was
thorough, conscientious and infectious.
He imbued his subordinates with the
same high ideals, the unwearied as-
siduity which he brought to the work
himself. His activity and comprehen-
sive grasp of details made him in-
valuable to his chief and to the coun-
try. It would have been better per-
haps from an administrative point of
view had Mr. Roosevelt remained at
his post. But no one had a right to ex-
pect the subordination of his patriotic
and deliberate determination to serve
his country in the field rather than at
his desk in a departmental bureau. A
few more of such inspiring examples
would have done no harm.

The real administrative work of the
war has been practically transferred
from the broad shoulders of Secretary
Long to those of Secretary Alger and
his department. There has been some
criticism of the apparent tardiness of
the equipment and transportation of
the army congregated at Tampa. Per-
haps it was not altogether unde-
served. Immobility at camp does not
necessarily mean stagnation or adminis-
trative paralysis. Things are not al-
ways what they seem, as the world
has learned from long and painful ex-
perience. Our army has reached Cuba
not a day too soon as it would seem,
nor yet a moment too late as the course
of events will, we hope, establish. The
absence of a serious blunder during
the course of the war has been one of
its distinguishing characteristics. It is
hard perhaps that the men who have
most contributed to the success of the
war by faithful labor in its preparation
will share least in its ephemeral
glories. But there is always a recom-
pense in the consciousness of work
well done, in duty performed; an in-
tellectual pride in its accomplishment
which compensates in some measure
the expert and man of experience at
his desk in no less measure than na-
tional applause which only in rare
cases falls to the share of the indi-
vidual soldier or sailor.

Here is a fact which under careful
study looms up as big as a barn
door. While the balance of trade in
favor of the United States for the cur-
rent fiscal year is the largest in our
history, promising to reach \$700,000,000,

or more than double what it has been
heretofore, British exports are steadily
decreasing. You can draw your own
conclusions.

General Shafter has not figured so
largely in the newspapers as some re-
spondents of the principals in this war, but in
the matter of expeditious work he ap-
pears to be all there.

A Poser for Bryan.

The Galveston News, the leading
Democratic paper of the southwest,
does not share Colonel Bryan's objec-
tions to a policy of colonization.

"In the present contest with Spain,"
it says, "the circumstances of the case
utterly exclude the possibility of suc-
cessfully serving the cause of humani-
ty except through the agency and on
the basis of conquest. There is no
conceivable method known to the busi-
ness of war save one by which such
territories as Cuba, Porto Rico, and
the Philippines can be rescued from
the devastating cruelties of Spanish do-
minion and dedicated to the beneficent
uses of humanity. That method is the
complete and permanent supplantation
of Spain in these territories. And this
condition is practically unattainable
without forcibly taking possession of the
islands and holding them, as long as
circumstances demonstrate the jus-
tice and wisdom of holding them, for
the substantial promotion of a broad
humanity and a benignant and pro-
gressive civilization.

"Deliberately to eliminate the ele-
ment of conquest from this war would
be to invest it with most revolting at-
tributes of a farce, a blunder, and a
crime. It would make the war a gro-
tesque, wasteful, and sanguinary quix-
otic adventure without a spark of
Quixote's lofty chivalry character
and inflexible honesty of purpose. Such
a course would be hardly to inhabi-
tants of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the
Philippines who had hoped for Ameri-
can redemption of these colonies from
misrule, oppression, and barbarism;
perilously to industrial and commercial
interests of the civilized world, which
had come to count cheerfully on the
prospects of such redemption; perilous
to the tolling and taxpaying masses
of this republic, who would have to
suffer all the sacrifices and burdens of
the war and be absolutely denied the
possibility of experiencing any com-
pensatory fruits of it, immediate or re-
mote."

Colonel Bryan is respectfully invited
to reply.

In case of an attempt on part of
Germany to lease the Philippines the
delivery of the goods would probably
be the most perplexing part of the bar-
gain.

The Russian ambassador to this
country says the czar has no objec-
tions to our occupying the Philippines.
This is fortunate—for the czar.

Secretary Long believes in giving
credit where credit is due. Secretary
Long knows how to get good work out
of his subordinates.

If it is going to require 30,000 men to
reduce San Juan how many millions
will be necessary to capture Havana?

Soon a two-cent American stamp
will carry a letter from San Juan to
Manila, a distance of 11,000 miles.

Judge Gordon evidently has a sus-
picion that he has been made the vic-
tim of a political gold brick trick.

The Democratic boy managers in
congress seem determined to make a
Republican victory easy next fall.

The reconcentrados may have all de-
parted, but the Cuban insurgents ap-
pear to be very much alive.

Blanco's cable gives evidence of be-
ing encumbered with sea-weed.

Perhaps that Cadiz fleet is headed
for the Klondike.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacicus,
The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrological Cast: 4:57 a. m., for Friday,
June 24, 1898.

A child born on this day will notice
that the Yale colors have assumed a
robin's egg blue shade.

Musicians as a rule are not buying
many bonds, but they are drawing a
check on the Banks of the Wabash.

A cannon firecracker is not always a
symbol of patriotism. In many instances
it is the tool of animosity.

The man who says: Edithenoughfor-
you has thwarted his own wish.

The last year's summer is preparing
for its annual period of loneliness.

THE POSTS' WAR BRIGADE.

'Tis gallant men who wield the pen
And shed whole seas of ink;
Whose hearts are full of fury;
Whose heads are full of think;
Our country now is calling to
The reckless and the staid.
And lo! the answer's coming from
The posts' war brigade.

Now to discordant notes of strife
Each hand has tuned his lyre,
And every heart is swelling like
A huge pneumatic tire.
With rhythmic step they're marching on
As to a dress parade.
Ten thousand cranks that join the ranks
That form the war brigade.

Each scribble will sharpen up his quill
To puncture Spanish pride,
Mount his cowering Pegasus,
And on to glory ride.
No harmless cartridges of blank
Shall form their fusillade,
But volleys of most deadly rhyme
Pour from the war brigade.

And when they hear those missiles sing,
The haughty lions will flee,
With a pained, tired feeling and
All plume into the sea.
Then the victors will return as from
A picnic escapade.
With not a scribble missing from
The posts' war brigade.

And when the strife is over
And drum and fife are still,
And our ears no longer listen to
Their war cries, loud and shrill,
By fingers of fair maidens shall
Their songs of love be played,
While lullabies sound through
The posts' war brigade.

—Hoffman News.

Day of Isolation
Has Gone Forever

From the Outlook.
THERE is coming to be a general
agreement that recent events have
compelled or will speedily com-
pel a reversal of the traditional
policy of the United States. This
policy has been one of isolation; it is
henceforth to be one of fraternization.
During America's early history its
unique principles of government, its
calm remote from the Old World, its
comparative weakness and inexperience
and its complicated domestic problems
all combined in compelling it to avoid
entanglements with foreign nations.
But time has changed these conditions.
Our principles of government are no
longer unique; they are already winning
recognition and emulation all over the
world. The United States is no longer
a remote island, but a power of the first
rank. Its position is no longer one of
isolation, but of a world-wide interest.
Our domestic problems are as seri-
ous and complicated as ever, but, with
the exception of those presented by an
African population, our social and eco-
nomic life are no longer isolated. Our
policy must be changed. The isolation
which it has laid upon the nation for fair
government in Cuba and the Philippines
has awakened us all to the fact that the
isolation of the past is forever an ob-
solete. The national motto must be
not Americans for America, but Ameri-
cans for the world.

Some men recognize more quickly than
others radical changes in world con-
ditions; some more readily abandon tradi-
tional policies when changed conditions
render them obsolete. It is to be regret-
ted that some men and some news-
papers are endeavoring rather to see how
they can hold fast to the policy of the
past than how they can create new
policies for new conditions; not at all
strange that some men should make it
their endeavor rather to escape the new
obligations of a new time, or reduce
them to a minimum, than to face them
with courage and fulfill them with
success. It is rather strange that so
many see with at least some clearness
of vision that the new epoch involves new
obligations, and are eager rather than re-
luctant to assume them. The spirit with
which Dewey sailed into the harbor of
Manila and Hobson into the jaws of
death at Santiago is typical of the spirit
of the American people, who are ad-
venturous, audacious, self-confident, but
thoroughly earnest, sincere and helio-
centric. The great body of the American
people are turning their faces toward the future.

The new national policy, placing this
nation in the compass of the world's af-
fairs, to share with them in responsi-
bility for the world's development, re-
quires a somewhat increased navy and a
somewhat increased army. It requires still
more a better army, not in numbers, but
in the officers of our regular army are men
of whom the United States is rightly
proud—but in the rank and file. The pri-
vates in the regular army should be held
to such wages, given such chances of pro-
motion and accorded such social consid-
eration as will make their positions and
opportunities envied by volunteers. The
new national policy requires a new and
perfected diplomatic service. We should
be represented abroad not by raw re-
cruits, but by trained men. No man
should be sent to represent our interests
among a people whose language he can
neither speak nor understand. Consuls
should be educated for the service as
careers for the army. The nation
should maintain a continuity in its for-
eign policy. The revolutions which are
admissible and not without advantage
in domestic policy are inadmissible and
wholly injurious in foreign affairs. Our
ambassadors and consuls should be ap-
pointed not to represent Republicans or
Democrats, but Americans. No man who
covers his party politics and whatever his
name, family or culture, should ever be
sent abroad unless he is an em-
bodied believer in the fundamental
principles of the American commu-
nity—justice, equal rights, universal
education, religion and civil liberty. Our
foreign ambassadors go to European
courts, but they go to represent the
American people. The new national policy
requires, probably, the adoption of some
method of colonial administration or
something akin thereto. If this necessitates
a change in the constitution, our
past history has proved that this fact
need constitute no serious hindrance. Our
constitution is able to bear almost any
maneuver to thwart our endeavors.
No one on this side of the Atlantic
and few upon the other doubt that Spanish
domination is at an end in Cuba, Porto
Rico and the Philippines. When the
Spanish flag comes down American re-
sponsibility begins. When it has existed
Spain from Cuba and Porto Rico and
Cuba and the Philippines have been
itself responsible to see that the old des-
potism is not followed by a new one, or
by anarchy which is still worse; that these
people, delivered from an intolerable rule
of bondage, are not left unprotected with
a government both able and determined
to secure to their people justice, equal
rights, free education and religious and
civil liberty. Whatever it is necessary
for us to do to secure this result we must
be prepared to do.

This new national policy involves our
ready co-operation with any people who
believe as we do in justice, equal rights,
free education and religious and civil lib-
erty and are willing to co-operate with
us to secure these beneficent ends. Our
most natural ally is Great Britain.
From her we have inherited in large
measure not only our political institu-
tions, our language and our literature,
but our religious and political ideals. We
are already one people, though two na-
tions. Our natural sympathy with each
other has found substantial almost unan-
imous expression since this war began.
It is one of the incidental advantages of
the war that it has evoked this expres-
sion of sympathy. The American and the
British are already so closely knit in spirit
and in institutions.

A great trust did repose upon the
American people when he called them
from all nationalities, but in the main
from the poorer and less educated classes
in all nationalities, and intrusted to them
the task of building up a great empire
with no leaders except those of their own
choosing. While that trust is yet in
process of accomplishment, Her Majesty
lays on them the larger duty of helping
to work out not the same forms of gov-
ernment, but the same principles of jus-
tice, equal rights, free education and
civil and religious liberty throughout
the world. The American people appear

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Beautiful Printed Challie Delaines, 2½c per yard.
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to us to accepting the trust in a spirit
of exultant courage which assures well
for its final achievement.

THE PROPER SPIRIT.

From a Proclamation by Bartholomew
Mass, President of the Republic
of Cuba.

In the struggle begun by the noble revo-
lutionist Jose Marti on Feb. 24, 1895, we
may look forward to an early triumph
with the help of the United States. Our
arms, not vanquished by Spain during
the three years of war and strife, will
be led quickly to conquest and victory.
Arms, ammunition, and provisions are
coming from the United States, the tri-
umph of Washington and Lincoln. Uni-
ted, Cubans and Americans will quickly
put an end to the tyrannical dominion of
Spain in Cuba.

For three years Cubans have fought
like heroes in their great struggle for
liberty. Their obligation today is to be
the vanguard of the allied armies. Au-
tonomists and Spaniards born in Cuba,
they who doubted the ultimate triumph
of Cuban arms, now see the hour in
which they should and must unite with
us. The republic of Cuba will receive
glory in the world. Our one ob-
ject is to form and sustain a stable
government and a just one for all the in-
habitants of the island.

Come to our side, men of good faith
and noble sentiment. Help us to make
the Cuban nation. We have had the
valor and courage to face death, and we
will have the added glory of extending
garden and forgiveness to our enemies.
Remember, Cubans, that now is the hour
in which every man able to bear arms
should present himself at the nearest
military camp, whether Cuban or United
States, and offer his services to fight for
the freedom of his country and his brothers.
There is no more honor, no greater
glory in the world than to contribute
now to the liberty of this our country.

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The Month of Weddings