#### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE- WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1898.

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**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. Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A DAVENPERT, GALUSHA A. GROW

#### LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentieth Dist.-JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House.

First District-JOHN R. FARR Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLD3.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM

It will be my purpose when elected to so 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 people of the state. Abuses have undouttedly grewn up in the leads-lature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather th growth of custom. Unrecessary 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 cylls in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty. 

May'be this war isn't moving now.

A Simple Remedy.

Civilization has developed no better corrective of business ills than open and honorable competition. The expression "a free field and no favors" embodies the best ideal of healthy husiness enterprise. An intelerable situation is presented when men who have put their money and thought and toil into a legitimate industry are robbed of their just reward, not by open defeat in the commercial battlefield, but by artificial discrimination and adverse conspiracy.

The anthracite coal trade offers at this time a sad example of such a situ-

tunity to express himself, prefer such a disposition of his case. Promotion in our navy has been

any other nation in the world, as sea- plated by the next. men and commanders. A system which has evolved such splendid results in the past should not be lightly interfered with or superceded. Hobson is a mechanical genius. No man in his profession excels him in his constructive engineering skill. Why remove him from his particular line? It is said there is only one higher grade in the construction department to naval. which he can succeed. But Hobson is a young man. We are about to enter a new era of naval construction. The fact is we cannot afford to lose such a man in the line where there are others who excel him in experience. What reward, by the way, shall we appropriate to Lieutenant Colonel

Roosevelt and his brave rough riders? General Garcia has issued orders that,

any Cuban who charges or accepts money from an American for service rendered shall be shot. This is a somewhat emphatic way of attesting his appreciation of American Intervention; but it is possible that the order has a Pickwickian aspect.

#### An Excellent Opportunity.

The recruiting which Captain Elliott of the First Volunteer Engineers began yesterday in Scranton merits more than passing notice. Membership in this regiment is highly honorary to the volunteer who attains it. The engincering corps is the army's scientific auxiliary which has not only to fight

when necessary but also to do the skilled work in construction and destruction without which the bravest and largest army would be helpless. The need of this class of skilled labor in connection with the present or prospective land operations in our war cities which are mainly sonside rewith Spain is so great that those who sorts will probably be spared. The pass the muster are reasonaby sure to see active service immediately.

The work of the average soldier will end in this war when Spain surren- hear so much more on the west of Gibders. The best work of the engineer will then only just begin. In Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, but in Cuba more especially, the capitulation of the enemy will bring with it fication, but of course this is purely the gravest problems of reconstruction. Not only will stable governments have to be established but there must also be a thorough overhauling of the whole system of internal improvements or lack of improvements. Cuba, a waste place, must be converted into Cuba civilized and fitted to develop the marvelous resources with which nature has endowed her. At bast the foundaseacoast cities. tions of this work will have to be faid

by the American government, operatig through its army engineers. To participate 19 such a labor will constitute not only an honorable but also in all probability a prolitable career. Such a career is opened to the skilled workmen of this vicinity by the opportunity now offered for enlistment in the Volunteer Engineers. Able bodied men are wanted who are proficient in some one of the various trades and who are willing to sell their skill to the government at a fair

price. Scranton thus fur has in its offerings of men for the service sustained an enviable reputation for practical patriotism. We have no fear that this reputation will be lowered. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy argues emphatically for a large numbor of fast battleships; and we believe starving reconcentrades if the young that despite his years he will live to man would ship a cargo of provisions. sue 'em.

counter to American sympathy for the Cuban patriots in their Ten Years' war that indignation meetings were strictly on seniority and capability, held in New York and other places for Adhering to these lines has made our the purpose of denouncing him. Thus naval officers unsurpassed by those of the mistake of one generation is ex-

Foolish Punctiliousness.

It is said that the vice president of the Cuban republic, Senor Capote, who is now in New York, declines to visit President McKinley until he can be assured of a reception in his official capacity. This punctihousness is characteristic of the Latin race but it is exceedingly foolish. Capote cught to be above such small scruples, which tend simply to prejudice his cause in American eyes. In view of what the United States has done and is about to do for Cuba there ought to be no raising by Cubans of little points of eliquette or vanity. The tendency to do so is racial, but by broad-minded Cubans it should be resisted. General Garcia has set the right example. He told Miles that the

expression of a wish by the American commander would be accepted by Garcia's army as equivalent to a command. That frank recognition of the obvious proprieties of the situation did more for Cuba libre than all the pouting and skulking of the fastidious dress parade Cubans can do in a thousand years. The great body of Americans don't understand the curious kinks in

the Latin character sufficiently well to make proper allowances; they judge by Anglo-Saxon standards and immediately condemn. It therefore behooves Cubans of intelligence as well to try to comprehend the Anglo-Saxon point of view as vice versa,

Spain has a large seaboard to the Bay of Biscay and on the Mediterrenean. But at the coast towns on the Mediterranean seem to be the destination of Watson's squadron, the Biscan principal cities within the range of Watson's guns are Cadiz, of which we have heard so much and are likely to

raitar, and Malaga, Valencia and Barcelona on the east of that fortification It is possible that the Balearic islands may be invested and held for Idemniconjectural. It is a pity our guns could not be trained against Madrid, the vat in which all the mischief has been brewed. It is hardly possible that we shall be forced to invade the Peninsula with an army, but stranger things have happened. It all depends on the spirit in which the Spaniards of the interior take our castigation of the

Mr. Hearst, proprietor of the New York Journal, has, it is believed, set out in personal charge of a complete printing outfit with which he intends to establish the first English newspaper in Cuba. Was there ever anything more ludicrcus, more quixotic, more idiotic? There are not, perhaps, a theusand natives on the island who can speak English, not five hundred who can read H, not ten who would not prefer a mouthful of bread to a train load of yellow journals. It may

he said that this is Mr. Hearst's way of squandering his tortune. He may

Good Advice by

From the New York Sun. MONG the fathers of the republic Thomas Jefferson stands out pre-minently as the earnest, persist-ent advocate of obtaining the full-est and freest access possible to foreign markets for American produc-tions. To this broad policy of states-manship he united the kindred one of fostering by every legitimate means the carrying trade both ways, so as to build up a commercial marine that should be a source of defence in war. Jefferson, in fices of national progress, enrichment and commanding strength on the ocean. As

commanding strength on the ocean. As disclosed by himself in his autobiography, written in 1821, but not published until ong afterward, and also in a letter to President John Quincy Adams in 1826, he was a member of the committee of the ongress of the confederation which con-idered this whole question. "I was, e wrote to Mr. Adams, "as you sup-ose, the draughtsman of the instrucactually agreed to, and was joined your father and Dr. Franklin to carry them into execution.

That appointment was made in 1784 n March, 1785, Jefferson succeeded Franklin as minister plenipotentiary at he court of Versailles, and in the folwing June John Jay, who had charge the foreign affairs of the confedera-on, wrote Jefferson an unofficial letter oliciting his views on the question whether it would be useful to us to arry all our productions, or none." Jef ferson's answer is most important for in it is formulated the exact Jefferson-ian doctrine on this subject, all theories swept aside, which is of far greater moment at the present time than it was one hundred and thirteen years ago. This

is what Jefferson said: "Our people are decided in the opinion that it is necessary for us to take a share in the occupation of the occap, and their established habits induce them to require that the sea be kept open to them, and that the line of colles be surged which

that that line of policy be pursued which will render the use of that element to them as great as possible. I think it is a duty in those intrusted with the ad-ministration of their affairs to conform themselves to the decided choice of their constituents: and that therefore me constituents; and that, therefore, we hould in every instance preserve an quality of right to them in the transrtation of commodities in the right of shing and in the other uses of the sea.

"But what will be the consequence" Frequent wars without a doubt, Their property will be violated on the sea and in foreign ports, their persons will be insulted, imprisoned, etc., for pretended chts, contracts, crimos, contraband, etc These insults must be resonted, even if we had no feelings, yet to prevent their eternal repetition; or, in other words, our commerce on the ocean and in other countries must be paid for by frequent war. The justest dispositions possible h ourselves will not secure us against it it would be necessary that all other na tions were just also. Justice, indeed, or our part, will mive us from those wars which would have been produced by a contrary disposition. But how can we prevent those produced by the wrongs of other nations? By putting ourselves in a condition to punish them. Weak-ness provokes insult and injury, while a condition to punish often prevents

them. This reasoning leads to the neces-sity of some naval force, that being the only weapon by which we can reach an enemy. I think it to our interest to pun-ish the first insult, because an insult unpunished is the parent of many others. We are not at this moment in a coudi tion to do it, but we should put our selves into it as soon as possible."

If this policy outlined by Jefferson nore than a century ago had been car ried out, the United States would today have command of the markets of the world; our commercial marine would far surpass that of any other nation; our navy would be supreme in every sea and the nation's wealth would be counted in figures that stagger even the im-agination. But putting away all idle speculation in regard to what might have as well loose money on a newmane been, it is the policy which commends itself to the wisest statesmanship of our printed somewhere in Cuba as to loos it in the same way in New York. There wn day, which this most progressive o all generations of Americans is eager to euter upon, the policy whose golden prizes are placed within our grasp by is nothing to be urged against this argument Notoriety is notoriety, however and wherever it is purchased. the fortune that sways the fate of em-But how different it would be to the



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ation. Natural changes in the business of fuel production have influenced it through the law of competition until it may be that its natural market has gradually been diminished, although this belief is founded on conjecture rather than on evidence. But the one clear fact not open to dispute is that there has in late years been an arti-

ficial impediment to its growth put in its way unfairly and operating to cripple it in violation of every known principle of equily. When the same roads that charge 11 mills per ton of anthracite freight per mile haul a competitive fuel for 2 mills into the same territory and thus force an unequal competition in which anthracite is handicapped from the start, a discrimination is practiced against those concerned in the anthracite trade which necessitates protest and remedy, It is nossible to reach and cure this

gross unfairness by a very simple process. Since the existing railroads will not name an equitable rate for anthracite freight and cannot be persuaded to do so, let the men who mine anthracite make arrangements also to ship it over a railroad of their own. This is an experiment which admits of no doubt. The cost of railroad building, the amount of tonnage available and the expense of operating the road quences if she does not immediately are points which can be accurately estimated in advance. Competition will feat was inevitable from the beginbring the other carriers to time. ning.

It wouldn't be a bad idea to let the Vesuvius take a few earthquakes

over.

Rewards for Bravery. erate masses of the Spanish people The president in his message has rec whom they have long been deluding ommended rewards for Naval-Conwith the most abominable falsehoods. structor Hobson of the Merrimac, Lieuwe must do this for them. It is as tenant Newcomb and his crew, Capnecessary for Spain as for us. It is a tain Hodgedon and Cadet Powell. No surgical operation which may pain while it lasts but which is the only rewards which may be made to these heroes can repay their valor. Rewards possible way to the patient's ultimate are a recognition of bravery, and recovery. In making it we shall not should be proportionate to the peril only hasten the end of the war and and courage exercised in securing save to ourselves great expenditure of them. There is very often a difficulty

in fitting the reward to the deed; the title to the fame. When the distincadministrative fourness and start a tion is a purely honorary one, as in revolution on Derian soll which will conferring a decoration, no injustice not end until there shall have been can be done to men whose bravery is crected on the ruins of mediaeval Our good steed bruffs the evening air, unquestioned, and who only lack the superstition and sixteenth-century opportunity to display it. By appointignorance a sadder but a wiser and

ing a young man whom fortune and a happy coincidence of circumstances placed in a position to command the recognition not only of his own coun- if she would and she would not if she trymen but of the world by a deed of could. The world is about to see daring never excelled and rarely another triumph of American democ-

equalled, to a position in the navy to which there were 350 prior claims would look something like an injustice. No reward or promotion which the right place as commander of a bri-Hobson can or will receive is altogether

worthy of his character and his pluck. Falling short of that, we hope what-It is something of a coincidence that ever promotion is in store for him will the first American volunteer killed in be commensurate to both without interfering with the legitimate aspira-

land fighting in the war for Cuban liberation. Hamilton Fish, should have tions and service grade of his seniors been the grandson of the man who as in the navy. Hobson himself would, American secretary of state during the we feel confident, had he any oppor- Grant administration went so far

racy.

a better Spain.

gade of Pennsylvania troops.

A Triumph of Democracy.

nal: Foreign commentators say the American announcement of an intention to send a squadron into Spanish home waters is a bluff. They reach this conclusion by arguing that if we had really intended to execute such a purpose we would not have taken the whole world into our confidence in advance.

The conclusion is a non sequitur. No necessity for secrecy exists. Though Spain were put in possession of our It is an easy, if not altogether dedetailed plans she could not possibly lectable way of showing one's love for thwart their execution save by surone's country for editorial soldiers at render. Her capacity is a known quancase in their sanctums to abuse the ommander upon whom fall the burdens tity. The limits of her power of resistance are fully understood by our of the campaign, and to draw preposauthorities. They are taking no step terous schemes of sleges and battlesin the dark but on the contrary have on paper.

made known their purpose deliberately, We confess we don't see the extenas a humanitarian warning. By this uating difference between mutilating means, Spain will invite the consean opponent with a machete and tearing him to pieces with a rotating yield and end a war in which her de-Mauser bullet.

There is no vindictiveness in this Isn't it foolish to waste good Amerproposed attack upon the Iberian ican blood in bushwhacking operations peninaula. It is a necessity of the situation. Spain's rulers not having mustered the courage to undeceive the illitbetter fitted?

> Even if fruitless, it is kind in the alien Professor von Holst to undertake to save the American people from themselves,

> > Camara is not afraid of Dewey, so he says. We can well believe it at the distance which lies between them.

The annual Kansas wall of affliction life and treasure but we shall also let has been drowned this year by the jinwholesome daylight into Spain's own gle of gold doilars.

#### ----

CAVALRY SONG. Our pulses with their purpose tingle; The forman's fires are twinking there; He leaps to hear our sabers jingle; Hait!

Europe will not interfere with this Each carbine sends his whizzing ball; Now, cling! clang! forward all, Into the fight! crusade of civilization. She could not

Dash on beneath the smoking dome; Through level lightnings gallop nearer! One look to heaven! No thought of home; The guidons that we bear are dearer, Charget Clingt clangt forward all. General Gobin is the right man in

Heaven help these whose horses failt Cut left and right

They flee before our fierce attack! They fall: they spread in broken surges: Now, comrades, bear our wounded back, And leave the forman to his dirger.

Wheel. The bugies wound the swift recall; Cling! Clang! backward all; Home, and good night!

-Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Jefferson never departed in any essen tial point from this policy. He reaffirmed it and developed it eight years later, when, as secretary of state in Washing-ton's cabinet, he wrote his celebrated re-The reconcentrados cry for bread, and Mr. Hearst brings them a yellow jour-

on the commerce of the United States in forcign countries," which is justly char-acterized in history as the ablest and most comprehensive state paper ever which he become events that still later. Our troops fell fairly into it at Honolulu. The soldiers were not allowed to spend a cent, and they got all they wanted to cat and drink. Our men when he became president, he declared in his second annual message that "to mainreciprocated this hospitable attitude of the people of the island by behaving as American soldiers should. This is a pleasing premonition of favors to come, the is an even if not altorather do.

make the Louisiana purchase the fol-lowing year, thereby, in that one act, rendering the greatest service ever perormed, perhaps, by one man in the field of human industry.

sonian precedents and policies will be the party of the twentieth century,

#### LITERARY NOTES.

the cost. Cuba," by Italo Emillo Canini, is the title of a new book that ought to prove of peranent interest. In his introduction th

resent state of affairs, and the reasons or which Spain, once the dominant power in the new world, has gradually lost all her possessions, and has declined from her position in the front rank of nationwhere the genius of Columbus had placed her, until now the 'Pearl of the Antilles.'

one of the few last gens in her crown, and the most beautiful, is on the eve of being wrenched from her." The book ntains some forty illustrations from auhentic sources, among these being portraits of famous Cubana, pictures showing the burning of men at the stake, the ter-

rible "garrote," Havana in the sixteenth century, Cuban forts, Spanish guerillas firing, scenes at executions, the destrucof the Maine, etc. [Laird & Lee, hicago.

There are many seasonable features in the July number of St. Nicholas. All boys and girls will be interested in "Some Ships of Our Navy," a series of fifteen pictures of representative American war a free people been better justified that vessels, reproduced from photographs, Lieutenant Pfilip Andrews, United States best and purest services man can give. navy, describes the "Ceremonies and Etiquette of a Man-of-War," showing the

onors with which distinguished visitors re received on board. "Manila and the Philippines" are de-Santiago Dispatch in the Sun. cribed in the July Scribner's by Isnue M.

Elliott, for three years United States con-sul at Manila. He tells of the oppresrions by church and government; of the way in which money is made and lost by foreigners; of the climate, mode of life, and amusements-in abort, just those chings that everybedy wants to know about since Admiral Dewey's great vic-

ory. In the July Century Jeremiah Curvin, in the July Century Jeremian Currin, whose translations have made the works of Sienklewicz known to American read-ers, tells of his acountitance with "The Author of 'Que Vadis," Mr. Curtin visited Sienkiewicz at the latter's pictur-esque home in the Carpathians.

The July Cosmopolitan gives fifty pleand the Philippines and the United States as many as he is worth. Poultney Bigelow contributes to the it shall be decided is matter complex Poultney Bigelow contributes to the July number of the Certury a paper en-titled "Ten Years of Kaiser Wilheim."
Mr. Bigelow is a personal friend of the

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE. nonarch, and he reiterates his statement of ten years ago that the empored



New York Commercial-Advertisor,

rimae does not obstruct the channe and that the Rough Riders ran int ambush and threw away their live recklessly. This may be. Rash and fruitless daring is a common feature in war, and most common in war made by enthusiastic volunteers. If the Rough Riders exceeded orders they imitated the promoted stowaway of the Merrimac It was glorious disobedience and bore splendid fruit. The use of valor in war is not measured by its tactical gain o diminished by fruitless loss of life. To conomize the lives of his men is the trade of the commander in the tent; to risk life gloriously is the instinct of mer in the field. A splendid example of dar ing and resolution is worth more to th

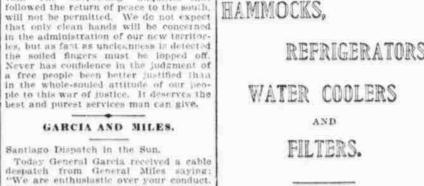
army and the country than the scaling up of a fleet or the capture of an outpost The Merrimac may not have altered the status of Santiago, and Sevilla might have been taken without loss of life, but there has been no waste. The nation has gained heroic trauitions worth ten times

A REBUKE TO MUGWUMPERY.

From the Criterion. We have a class of prefessors at hom-

ReynoldsBros who hase their objections to all policies except that of inaction on the political corruption, which any active policy in vites. We do not hold with these. We must go forward using the material a hand. A higher ideal of public service prevails now than ever before with ur forruption will not have the same chan it had in the supply branches during th civil war. We have a more watchfu press, and a better grounded standard o 139 Wyoming Avenue. ublic morals. Against these the swind

ling contractor, who is the commonplaof all countries in war time, will not pre vail. The "carret-bag" iniquities tha followed the return of peace to the south



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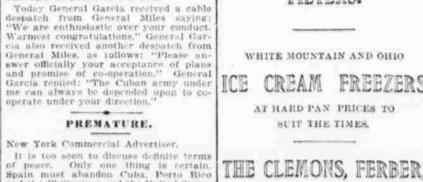
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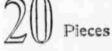


has "a Yankee head on his shoulders." It begins to be hinted that Hobson's feat had no real value, since the Mer-

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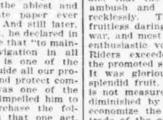
Baumgarter & Cie, is unex-

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variety of designs, all exclu-

sively our own, and they are

Here or Elsewhere.



The party that lives up to these Jeffer-

"Four Centuries of Spanish Rule in

# author says: "This is an inquiry into the causes which have determined the

for which the Cuban insurgents, by training and predilection, are much