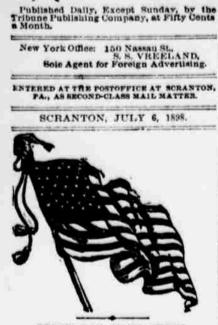
### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-WEDNESDAY, JULY 6. 1898.



The Scranton Tribune

**REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.** 

STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lientenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. LATTA Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENFCRT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

Sennte.

Twentleth Dist.-JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House.

First District-JOHN R. FARR. 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 those who have given me their support. I shall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the lesislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unrecessary 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 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.

The Ninth regiment, it appears, is to he sent to Santiago. Evidently the petition of the Thirteenth for an early assignment to active service has passed out of the mind of the war department.

#### A Moral Duty.

At intervals there are Americans who express sympathy for Spain and who think it would hardly be a chivalric thing for our government to take advantage of Spain's weakness by sending to her shores a powerful American squadren. These are persons whose sympathies have got the better of their judgment. Let us, therefore, view the

liars they are. And this can be done in no better way than by the way ports is slow work, but there is conwhich McKlaley intends to take. Humanity everywhere will be all the have to be done often. better for it.

On July 1 there were six German

warships at Manila, though it is said one small gunboat would have been ample to afford adequate protection to the less than four-score Germans on the Philippine islands. As our transports entered Manila hay the German flagship ran up behind, not to salute but apparently to "size" them "up." This may mean little or much but in the interest of peace it might be well for Admiral Dewey to oil his guns and keep his ammunition handy. One meddiesome move by Germany should be repelled in a manner the intermeddlers

#### Hands Across the Sea.

will never forget.

Judging from cabled reports, London nust on Monday have reminded American visitors within its gates very much of New York, so cordial and enthusiastic was the British recognition of the American significance of the day. Fifteen thousand persons, including Lord Salisbury, attended Ambassador Hay's Fourth of July reception, while in the evening, at the Amercan colony's banquet at Hotel Cecil, peers and commoners competed with plain yankees in toasting the Stars and Stripes and in jubilating over the victory for civilization just won at San-

liago A significant feature of the latter function was the speech made by the Marquis of Ripon, ex-viceroy of India and one of the pillars of English Liberalism. It had been said that the Liberal party in England was not eager for an Anglo-American entente. The assertion was false, as many facts go to prove. But Lord Ripon's speech up-

on this occasion halling the new era in Anglo-Saxondom with the language of warmest rejoicing and eulogizing President McKinley as a worthy successor to Lincoln ought to remove the last vestige of suspicion as to where English Liberals stand. For our part we heartily join in this

sentimental reunion of the English speaking people. In a time of trial forus our English cousins have not been found wanting. Alone among the peoples of Europe they have stood by us, have understood and appreciated our motives and have steadfastly declined to believe ill of us. Such treatment is worthy of grateful remembrance. We need not and should not offend the othor European powers by entering as a competitor against them in the conti-

nental policies of Europe; there, save in defense of our own, we have no place. But in many ways we can and should exhibit to Englishmen as individuals and to Great Britain as a nation our appreciation of their substantial good will and our determination to reciprocate in kind as occasion shall offer suitable opportunity.

Most of the newspapers that were the strongest advocates of peace at any price at the beginning of the trouble with Spain new stand up boldly and firmly in the support of the government. This ought to quiet the nervous people who are worrying for fear the

and supplies 7600 miles in stifling trans-American Policy solation in the fact that it doesn't

Not a Fair Prediction.

The war correspondent of the Toronto Globe, who is with the army at Santiago, writing of the hoisting of the first American flag on Cuban soil, closes his letter with the prophecy: "That flag will never be taken down." Events now unforseen may make this prediction true but at this time the Globe correspondent has no right to make such an assertion. Although offered in friendly spirit it amounts to a reflection upon the honor and good faith of the American nation; it is equivalent to charging them with low deceit. There are men, here and there, whose sense of national honor is sufficiently sordid to cause them to applaud "forcible annexation," which by our code, as President McKinley said, would be "criminal aggression;" but

these comprise a small minority of our total population. The moral natures of the majority are not diseased. The contingency under which the American flag will not be taken down in Cuba is a formal application by the people of Cuba for its continuance, proffered by them voluntarily in furtherance of the belief either that stable government without American protection would not be feasible or that, although feasible, greater advantages to themselves would come from identification with the superior power, prestige and resources of the United

States. In such a contingency we could keep our flag up without stultification, dishonor or fair imputation upon our motives. But no such contingency can be regarded as certain until it appears. Until then, let no man forget that this is a war primarily for Cuban independence.

The Chicago newspaper proprietors

say they are actually making money out of the strike which suspends the publication of their papers. Probably this is so. Times are dull, and a war circulation does not necessarily bring a larger advertising clientage, if a larger revenue, although it adds enormously to the expenses of the office. The fact of a paper suspending its publication for a day or two together makes a disagreeable hiatus, and it is one which the conductors of newspapers would not willingly incur, except when driven to extremities as in Chicago.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Independent, will appear in an entirely new uniform in its Fourth of July issue. Its old, but graceful if slightly antiquated typographical outfit will be exchanged for one more in consonance with modern tastes and ideas. This and all its succeeding issues will be in size and general appearance similar to Scribner's magazine. The excellent religious, social and literary tone of the paper will remain the same and its price will be reduced from ten cents to five.

Examining physicians say that the bleycle scorcher is almost invariably turned down when he comes up for admission into the army. The "bicycle heart" is rather worse than the

Must Broaden Out GOLDSMITH'S From the Fourth of July Address of James M. Beck, at Omaha. ASHINGTON, in 1774, denounced www.as "malevoient falschoods" the assertions that "there is any in-tention in the American colonies to set up for independent states." In 1776 he wrote: "When I took command of the army I abhored the idea of independence: new I am conidea of independence; now I am con-vinced nothing else will save us." "Building better than they knew"-as all master builders of a nation-our fathers were led by impulses which they could not appreciate or understand, to disre-gard every tradition which they held dear, to renounce allegiance to the king, separate from the great English empire, make formal alliance with their hated enemy, France, and create a union of which each had been but too jealous. The same momentous fact is true today Once again the nation feels a mysterious and puissant impulse. It has ever been the traditional policy of the republic not to interfere in the domestic affairs of a friendly power, and the Monroe doctrine distinctly disclaimed any intention to interfere with existing colonial dependen-cles in America of European powers, but as Lexington inflamed a continent and

created a new nation, as Fort Sumter rudely shattered our dream of peace and compelled us to remove by the sword the running sore of slavery, the explosion of the Maine and the cruelties to the Cuban people have compelled us to discard our traditional and valued policy of non-interference, and directly inter-fere with the domestic affairs of another

We need not regret the transitory in fluence of the past. Bilnd adherence to tradition is not the highest patriotism, but is a form of intellectual slavery, which is not worthy of a free and pro-gressive people. An assumption that the teachings of our fathers expressed the finality of political wisdom is con-tradicted by the uniform experience of mankind. I yield to no one in my rev-crential respect for the founders of this republic. No government has had greater men, and history can be searched in vain for any loftier lives or wiser minds than for any loftier lives or wiser minds than Washington and Franklin, Jefferson and Hamilton, Madison and Monroe. But let

nation.

Hamilton, Madison and Monroe. But let us not ascribe to them an infallibility which they did not claim for themselves. Democracy acknowledges no living sov-creign, much less those who are said to "rule us from their urns." Steam and electricity have destroyed our "distant and detached position." of which Wash-ington spoke in the immortal Farewell Address, and upon which he predicted in the infancy of the republic a policy of isolation. Then, we were the weakest isolation. Then, we were the weakest power in the world, today we are the strongest. Then we were 3,000,000 in number, scattered over 300,000 square miles of territory, today we are 75,000,000 of people. inhabiting a continent from ocean ocean, and possessed of resources which are inexhaustible.

Our nation is today feeling that in-stinct of expansion which is the pre-dominant characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is bred in our bo courses with out life blood, at and the statesmen of our day must take it into account and endeavor to wisely control it. There is with us, as with our great mother empire, a national instinct for territorial growth, "so powerful and ac-curate, that statesmen of every school, willing or unwilling, have found them witting or unwitting, have found them-selves carried along by a tendency which no individuality can resist or greatly modify." We could as hopefully bid the Mississippi cease its flow toward the sea, or the Missiouri to remain chained within its rocky sources as to prevent the on-ward movement of this great, proud, gen-erous and aggressive people. This was true of the day of our weakness, it is

true in this, the day of our strength.

There is one tradition of our fathers which we cannot too strictly respect and whose value time cannot "wither nor custom stale." It is the spirit of justice. smoker's heart" as frequently it is cated forever more. The richest country found to be enlarged by the effect of in the world, though it were paved with gold, were dear enough, if purchased at the price of this ideal. While recognizing rapid riding which few bicycle enthusiasts can resist. Enlargement of "the right of the people to alter and abolish any government when it becomes destructive of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." yet where such conditions do not prevail, we will not cast a covetous eye upon the possession of another people, for the mandate of Sinai, "Thou shalt not steal." applies with the same force to nations as to individuals, and in the one case as in the other the ultimate punishment for its infraction is as sure as the justice of God and as awful as His lightning. Let us not annex any territorial possession without the free and full consent of its people.

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## Prices for a Few Days Only.

NO. 1-Lily Shields, covered, regular price, 21 cents, sale price, 10c NO. 2-Lily Shields, covered, regular price, 25 cents, sale price, 121/c NO. 3-Lily Shields, covered, regular price, 30 cents, sale price, 15c NO. 5-Lily Shields, covered, regular price, 40 cents, sale price, 20c NO. 1-Lily Shields, single thick, regular price, 18 cents, sale price, 10c NO. 2-Lily Shields, single thick, regular price, 25 cents, sale price, 121/c NO 1-Lily Shields, silk, regular price, 25 cents, sale price, 15c NO. 2-Lily Shields, silk, regular price, 30 cents, sale price, 20c



matter from a number of standpoints. In a military sense the beginning of

a war, whether the belligerents be evenly or unevenly matched, presupposes that the war will be prosecuted until its purpose shall be accomplished. Otherwise there would be no concelyable reason for going to war. War is the alternative when moral sussion fails. It cannot be mixed with moral suasion by either belligerent, because all the resources of moral suasion are supposed to have been exhausted ere the arbitrament of arms is to be invoked. In war, the object of all activity is quickly to weaken the enemy's power of resistance and bring him by force to concurrence in the victor's way of thinking. When this nation told Spain to get out of Cuba it also authorized the use of the American land and naval forces to put her out. We have a right to choose how and where we shall use those forces for this purpose-whether in Cuba itself, in Spain's other colonies or at the peninsula's own doors. The method which offers the hest promise of effective results at the lowest cost in blood and treasure is obviously the one which good generalship should choose. We struck Spain et Santlage simply because Spain had a fleet there. A Spanish fleet afloat and undestroyed constituted a menace to American security which had to be not at the carliest possible moment. Dewey and Sampson having put these menaces out of our way we are now ready to take the aggressive. A blow at Spain at home by means of our navy will cost less and scare Spain more cabled dispatch from which this inforthan a general invasion of Cuba at this mation is gleaned also says that when unseasonable time, hence it will be troops from the Charleston went stuck just as soon as the ships can ashore, took the Spanish officials and strike it. It will be a peace move, an soldiers prisoners, and formally occueconomy in life and suffering; and it pled the islands in the name of the will greatly hasten Spanish evacuation of Cuba.

But even from the moral point of view, it is false doctrine that the United States should let up because Spain is weak. Weakness in numbers and money constitutes no excuse for national immorality; and Spain as governed today is an awful example of administrative immorality. The lies, the steals, the hypocrisy, the moral cowardice upon which Spain rests makes her not only a proper subject for punishment but so great a menace to the world's welfare that the United States, having been reluctantly forced to take up arms for the cause of humanity, should consider it a duty to pull this rotten structure over and disinfect it. The cry of humanity arises in Spain almost as plaintively as it did in Cuba-from peasants cheated, cajoled, kept ignorant; from honest yoemanry ground down and kept down beneath the worst government claiming Christian kinship that the records

for the worse.

situation.

the task upon our shoulders. Not by

such means nor in such spirit was

America bullded. Yankee conscience,

grit and gumption must make the best

of it, take hold for victory and rig out

with characteristic Yankee ingenuity,

which will fit the necessities of the

A Western physician is worrying mention. We may not feel called upover the fact that bleycle scorchers are on to do for far-off Spain so much dying from heart disease. The general as we do for the near-by inhabitants public, however, will experience anxiof Cuba; in a sense they are outside ety because they do not die more rapour "sphere of influence"; but at least idly. we should vindicate ourselves before

the gulled population of Spain from the All told. Admiral Dewey has now false charges that Spain's lying rulers about 5,000 men fit for land duty and have brought against us, by showing the arrival at Manila of 3,500 more is them up among their own people as the expected within ten days. Moving men

administration will make a mistake be fore the war is over and offend someone.

### The Ladrone Islands.

the heart is one of the affections re-The Ladrone islands are not the most garded as most serious by the examvaluable bits of island property in the ining boards, as the excitement and world, but they will serve well as a extra exertion attendant upon service coaling station. They number twenty, in the field is nearly certain to be have a combined area of 1,254 square fatal to one thus diseased. miles-three times that of Lackawanna county-and the largest island "Where brothers are concerned," says ex-Ambassador Bayard,"no pledge in the group, Guajan, which the Charleston visited on its way to Maof alliance is demanded. A simple recognition of the brotherhood is enough." nila, is about ninety miles in circumference, or one-third more than the area We'll not forget that brotherhood if of Lackawanna county. The islands are England won't. mountainous, well watered and wood-Bryan's regiment is ready. The ed, and are fruitful in bananas, cocoaweather is really too hot for amateur nuts, rice, corn, cotton and indigo. The campaigning, especially around Santianative, or Malay, population number go. What if Mr. Eryan took his regiabout 6,000 altogether, are kind, hosment to the seaside for a short seapitable and easily led into ways of inson? dustry but suffer from lack of moral training-a misfortune common among

The heroism of Cervera was certain-Spanish colonial subjects. ly wonderful and yet, after all, it was It is a curous proof of the utter inthe heroism of a fool. It doesn't stand efficiency of the Spanish system of comparison with the deliberate, precolonial administration that when the cise and educated heroism of Hobson. Charleston appeared off the capital of

the islands and, obeying instructions, began to shell the one old-fashioned THE BOYS IN BLUE. fort which constituted its defence, the Columbia cast a wistful eye governor general sent out an apology O'er all her wide domain for his inability to return the salute She saw her peaceful cities lie the had not been informed of the ex-By valley, sea and plain; She heard a cry across the sea, istence of war) on account of his lack A cry that well she knew, of gunpowder. Imagine the United And prayed, "O Lord. if war must be, States leaving an island possession in God guard my boys in blue such a condition of isolation and un-Her loyal sons were quick to hear preparedness for emergencies. The

That Macedonian cry; And o'er the earth a mighty cheer Arose from earth to sky; And over cottage, spire and mart The starry banner flew, And from the nation's throbbing heart Poured out the boys in blue.

United States the "native soldiers They gather from the northern pines And from the southland groves, cheered and tore off their Spanish uni-And from the midland murky mines, forms." They knew very little about And from the western droves; From prairie land and city street, the United States but they knew enough about Spain to understand that And lakelands bathed in dew The air resounds the tramp of feet a change in sovereignty could not be Of gallant boys in blue.

Undoubtedly it is a grave, difficult Forth from the tilling of the soil And labor's busy hum. With martial tread, the sons of toil and complicated problem which the conquest of this and other Spanish ter-March to the rolling drum; ritory puts upon the United States. The dauntless spirit of their sires Glows in the sons anew, But it is a problem that cannot be Where Freedom builds her altar fires solved by cowardice, by academic dis-There stand the boys in blue. cussion of irrelevant theories, by de-

nunciation of the fate which has laid The sons of men who stood apart, In sullen ranks of gray--Estranged no more, but one in heart. Stand side, by side today. They go to heal another's pain Oppression to subdue, And ne'er shali freedom plead in vain With our brave boys in blue a form of territorial administration

When rifled throats their lightnings flash, And must and turret reel. And war's gigantic furies crash Against the ribs of steel

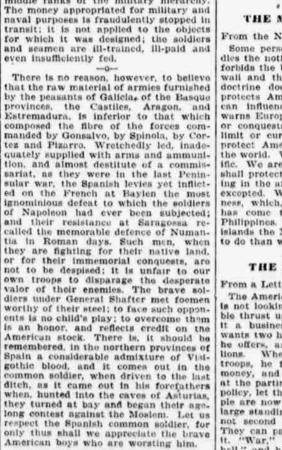
O God of Might, sustain the right, The powers of wrong subdu From shot and steel and deadly blight God guard our boys in blue.

O guard them all, by flood and field, In battleship and camp, And from the lurking foes concealed In thicket and in swamp; On quivering deck, or thundering plain, Men never stood more true-O God. In threshing out Thy grain. Save our dear boys in blue. -George Taylor, in Mall and Express.

## THE LESSONS OF SANTIAGO.

From the New York Sun. There are several things to be learned from the operations at Santiago, and it s better to learn them now. In the first place, it is a mistake to underrate the

courage and efficiency of an enemy. We have been incessantly told that the modern Spanlard is degenerate, and it is un-doubtedly true that, in respect of discipline, prestige and espit'de corps, no Spanish regiments in our day can be regiments in our day can ompared with the famous tercios which, or about a hundred and fifty years, from he time of Gonsalvo de Cordova to the battle of Rocrol, caused the Spanish infantry to be reputed invincible in Europe. The fault lies today, as it has lain for upward of 200 years, in the laxity and corruption which pervade the upper and middle ranks of the military hierarchy. The money appropriated for military and naval purposes is fraudulently stopped in transit; it is not applied to the objects for which it was designed; the soldiers and seamen are ill-trained, ill-paid and



It is also manifest that, even as regards the abilities of Spanish officers and artillerists to make the most of their

defensive opportunities, the conquest o Cuba or Porto Rice is no holiday job for our army. Unquestionably, the im-mediate surroundings of Santiago afford-ed admirable facilities for defence, but it is equally indisputable that these were well turned to account. The Spanish lines were skilfully drawn; the intrenchments were well planned, the guns were ably served; much of the ar- umph.

Hill & Lewis, Reilly & Davies, At 121 Connell 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE. North Washington Avenue tillery seems to have been heavier than that which we managed to bring into action, and the smokeless powder used by Scranton, Pa. the Spanish marksmen gave them an ob-vious advantage. If we win, we win as the British did at Bunker Hill, when, ac Revenue cording to all the rules of war, they should have acknowledged themselves twice beaten; or, as we ourselves won at Buena Vista, when we were outnumbered nearly seven to one. There is no doubt that, if we overlook the influence of sea Cancellation power upon the contest, the Spaniards at Santiago, as regards position, armament and relative numbers, were better able to beat off attack than was Gen-eral Jackson at New Orleans. That they Stamps did not do so must be ascribed to the magnificent exhibition of American hardihood and pluck. In the war of 1812 we committed the Made fatal blunder of underrating our antag-onists. The result was repeated humiliation and disaster, from which we scarcely began to recover at the end of the second year. We are expecting no to such reverses in the present contest, but we shall be completely guaranteed against them if, throughout future operations in Cuba and Porto Rico, we realize that the conquest of those islands is to Order. be no holiday excursion, and, accordingly, turn forthwith to account our vast preponderance of material resources. THE MONROE DOCTRINE. From the New York Sun Some persons have got into their nod-dies the notion that the Monroe doctrine ReynoldsBros forbids the United States to acquire Ha-wall and the Philippines. The Monroe doctrine does nothing of the kind. It protects American interests and Ameri-can influence in this hemisphere and Stationers and warns Europe away from new purchases Engravers, or conquests in the same. It does not limit or curtail or impede our right to HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING. protect American interests anywhere in the world. We have interests in the Pac-139 Wyoming Avenue. ific. We are bound to protect them. We shall protect them. We are not interfering in the affairs of other nations, Spain excepted. We are minding our own husi-ness, which, in the progress of events, HAMMOCKS, has come to include Hawaii and the Philippines. With our relations to those islands the Monroe doctrine has no more to do than with the rings of Saturn. REFRIGERATORS THE AMERICAN JINGO. From a Letter in the Sun. WATER COOLERS The American Jingo is a quiet man. He is not looking for trouble. Having trouble thrust upon him, however, he makes it a business. When the government wants two hundred millions on its bonds, AND FILTERS. he offers, as recently, six hundred mil-lions. When the government calls for troops, he fills the quota, puts up his money, and says nothing. If we stand at the parting of the ways of diplomatic policy, let them part. The American peo-ple are now convinced that they need a WHITE MOUNTAIN AND OHIO large standing army. They want a navy not second to England's or anybody's. CREAM FREEZERS They can pay for it and they will have War," General Sherman said, "is and he knew. We are now in the AT HARD PAN PRICES TO hell business, and before we are through we shall take all the degrees, and be-SUIT THE TIMES. come masters. A VICTORY FOR HUMANITY. THE CLEMONS, FERBER, From the Philadelphia Press. Not a good cause the world around, not a right denied, a race oppressed or liberty and freedom withheld in any land, O'MALLEY CO. but draws courage and has fresh strength and new hope from this American tri-422 Lackawanna Aveune

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