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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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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.

LEGISLATIVE.

Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

Sennte. Twentieth 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 legis lature 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

We guess it will now be generally conceded that the Maine has been re-

American Honor Vindicated.

This is indeed an American year. Right after the thrilling victory at Santiago comes another victory, not of armor and ships and guns, but of plain American common sense, triumphing over ignorance, prejudice and corperate greed, and this victory, consummated on a date to be forever memorable, will stand out in the clear light of history as the greatest though bloodless victory of all.

The annexation of Hawaii plants American influence impregnably in the heart of the Pacific ocean; gives us command of this great water in peace and in war: adds to our domain 6.677 square miles of as charming territory as the sun shines on; and serves notice on the world that the American republic proposes hereafter to fulfill the measure of its magnificent opportun-

In consummating this great triumph of statesmanship the administration of William McKinley has done for posterity a service of incalculable value; and the enlightened patriotism of a two-thirds majority in both branches of congress has wiped from our national records the stain put there by Grover Cleveland and Paramount Commissioner Blount when they tried to enforce their "policy of infamy."

Why are we so chary of bestowing naval honors on our naval heroes? Sampson and Schley and Watson are have done enough to be placed in the front rank of their profession. Besides, American titles are not hereditary.

On a Profitless Tack.

Today at Delawars Water Gap the committee on law reform of the Pennsylvania Har association will make public the changes in existing statutes recommend to the favorable consideration of the Pennsylvania legislature with a view to increasing the respectability and the efficiency of our courts and augmenting the dignity of the legal profession. We are not advised as to what these recommendations will be, but if the committee has faced its problem resolutely it will have found ample room for suggestion of improvements, though from the nature of the case these must look to public sentiment, rather than to merely nominal changes in the phraseology of the law.

Some faults and defects there are in the mechanism of our ordinary courts to be sure, and these may well be pointed out by the Pennsylvania Bar association for remedy by the law-making power. But the great fault which lies at the root of most of the injustice dene in our courts and gives life to most of the popular criticism of the courts is the indifference with which the great body of well-to-do citizens view the operations of the courts in directions in which they are not primarily and personally concerned, and by this indifference make it an easy task for the jury fixer, the professional pettifogger, and the scoundrel in general to gain over the courts an undue ascendancy. It is with the jury system as it is with political primaries-the stream cannot rise higher than its source. When educated and responsible men shirk their duty in either case or, pleading the press of personal business, let these important civic duties go by default, they must expect what they get in the way or rank misgovernment. Tinkering the system will not overcome the neglect. No system can work satisfactorily when the men who work it are below the moral aver-

age of the community.

books were enforced with reasonable vigilance the work of the courts would be so greatly improved as to excite general astonishment. There are laws fitness, the examination to be such in aniple for the punishing of embracery. subornation of perjury, false personation, jury fixing, perjury and neglect of sworn duty. These laws, if enforced, would quickly cleanse the jury room of professional or speculative jurors and the bar of the harpies who under the license of officers of the court are in fact plotters of mischief and fomentors of litigation. These laws are ample to reach not only the speak easy which clogs the dockets of the criminal court and the constable who takes the speakeasy's subsidy as the price of his quarterly rendered false testimony, but respectability, higher up, who are believed in some communities to manipu- | men in it.

late politics so as to safeguard the interests of the brewers and make the ourt a careful respecter of persons. But if the better citizens in the community don't call for improved enorcement of the law, if they don't even take the pains to see for themselves how the law is being enforced, but on the other hand sedulously try to avoid even the small item of jury service once a year, resorting to all kinds of excuses and sometimes to downright lying in order to gain exemption, we are unable to see what substantial betterment can come through more additions to the dead-letter verbiage of the statute book. Because the people tolerate the courts as they are it is fair to infer that they are satisfied with them as they are, else they would wake up and also do their part toward legal and judicial reform.

When La Fourgogne was struck sho was, it is reported, steaming at a 17knot gait through a dense fog. If that navigator who goes at such a speed irons the minute he attempts it.

Weighed and Found Warting. If the Spanish government had de-

liberated in solemn conclave over the most expeditious and certain method of ruining the existing dynasty, it could not have more effectively let oose the pent-up forces of anarchy and revolution on the unhappy monarch to whom it owes and no doubt gives its allegiance. When Admiral Cervera's fleet was destroyed, Senor Sagasta would have been doing his whole duty in informing the country of the fact forthwith. He knew it, because the telegrams from London in which our great victory was made known were suppressed and a false dispatch, purporting to come from Santiago, in which Cervera was alleged to have escaped, with minute circumstantial details, was made an official bulletin. It gave this ridiculous ministry a respite of a few hours, probably to make some futile arrangement or devise still more puerile plans of action, which never can be and never will be put into operation, but it added immensely to the debt which this ministry will eventually have to settle with the Spanish people.

In the meantime we are told in a dis-

council, after a short session, decided not to open negotiations for peace but a single soldier remains in Cuba. Spanish honor is a peculiar product in the evolution of the human race. It seems more like the blind instinct of a polar bear protecting its dead cub, than a process of the understanding. What has Spanish honor, as the Paris Temps asks, to gain by prolonging the struggle in which she has been so hopelessly worsted? Is it to see the agonlzing dissolution of the nation that Sagasta and his ministry make these announcements? Spain has now lost the last remnant of her once worldwide colonies in a desperate attempt to maintain a feeble and bloody grasp on one of them. The Temps has been the best friend Spain has had in this war. Its counsels to her have been prompted by the sincerest desire to restrain her in her insane and headlong folly. We had hoped on the strength of the extract given in The Tribune from the influential Diario of Barceall old enough and know enough and long that Spain was at last beginning to recognize the hopelessness and the helplessness of the unequal contest.

but it seems not. It is worthy of note that Don Carlos has stood by his promise not to hamper the government while it continues to prosecute the war. It seems, however, that he has let slip his chance. The discontent is gaining ground and judicial processes which it will among the people; they are arming, and the loyalty of the army is dubious. That a revolution is imminent in the peninsula there seems no room for doubt; but the country is too distracted to coalesce in placing on the throne a disreputable pretender whose adherents are neither numerous nor powerful. A republic has been tried before and was altogether unsuccessful. A dictatorship under Weyler or a military oligarchy under Campos seems to fit in more harmoniously with the temper of the people than any form of government that can be devised on the ruins of the monarchy. The sooner this comes and opens the door of Spain to peace the better will it be for all concerned.

> The base ball umpire who would not exchange places with a mount in Teddy Roosevelt's rough riders should have an immediate increase of salary.

In its opposition to the policy of American expansion the Philadelphia Ledger has become almost senile. "The more we seek to enlarge our sphere of influence, political and commercial," it plaintively remarks, "the more danger there is of coming in conflict with jealous rivals." Conversely, the less we enlarge the less this danger, and by ceasing to exist the danger can be obviated wholly. If the Ledger is so afraid of the ability of the American people to take care of themselves, why doesn't it pack up and go to Russia to live?

District Attorney Beck, of Philadelphia, has drafted a bill for consideration by congress dealing with the naturalization problem. It embodies the essence of the rules of practice now If the laws siready on the statute governing the courts of Lackawanna fighting for.

county; that is, public examination of applicants after opportunity has been given for production of evidence of unkind and thoroughness as to debar the grossly unfit; and its object is to make naturalization practice uniform throughout the country. It is almost superfluous to add that the enactment of this bill is urgently necessary.

It is unlikely that the criticism of Admiral Sampson for not mentioning Schley's name has just foundation. Sampson was reporting hurriedly a momentous fact, whose importance rose far above personalities. At the same time it is only fair to Schley to give him the credit for what he did. also those persons of more outward There are room and glory enough in the American navy for all the brave

Prisoners of War.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet Santiago and the immediate fall of the city itself will place in our hands large number of prisoners of war which we will have some difficulty in disposing of satisfactorily. To hand them over to the military authorities in Cuba would necessarily hamper their operations, and they are equally imesible with the fleet. To send Admiral Cervera, his commanders and the superior officers of the Spanish navy Washington and release them there on parole presents no difficulty, but what to do with the ordinary prisoners is a much more difficult question. It is not altogether a question of expense, although that will be considerable, and will continue in a progressive ratio as long as we continue to take prisoners of war. Spain has, it is believed, some forty thousand soldiers in Cuba. After the conquest of the islbe true it tells the whole story. The and it is reasonable to suppose that we will have some twenty thousand of under such conditions should be put in their men in our custody. We cannot permit them to remain in the country where their presence would infuriate the natives and interfere with our measures of pacification. Neither can we permit them a stay in this country for any considerable length of time after the war has closed. To propose an exchange of prisoners would be ridiculous, because there are no American prisoners in Spanish hands except Hobon and his few companions, who may

e released at any moment. As it is we have nearly two thousand Spanish prisoners of war at Key West, and with Admiral Sampson and General Shafter. The Spaniards themselves are in no hurry to leave us, now that they have ascertained our humane intentions. They have learned to appreciate our courtesy, our food, and our onsiderate sympathy for a fallen enemy. In our own civil war and in wars generally the disposal of prisoners of war comes within the limits of polcy and reciprocal exchange because the frontier limits as a rule overlap and make exchange both desirable and easy. But in the case of the Spaniards there lies the whole width of the Atlantic between these unhappy conscripts and their homes. Spain has no ships to bring them back to their native land, nor money with which to procure such transports and the sitpatch from Madrid that the cabinet uation of the difficulty will not permit of protraction or procrastination. It is ossible, indeed, that we will have to undertake the task ourselves. Should this come to pass, one of the strangest spectacles in the history of the world will come about, the conquerors transporting to their homes the con-

quered foe at their own expense. The Spaniards must be gotten off our hands in some way. Each day will add to their numbers and the anxiety of the administration in solving this seemingly inexplicable problem. The fall of he Spanish monarchy may come about at any moment. If this does not take place before the arrival of Watson's squadron in the Mediterranean, it may ome to pass that Queen Christina and Alfonso XIII may be forced to seek pro ection aboard our fleet. Such an event s not without precedent. Fallen monarchs have before now sought protection from the vengeance of their infurlated subjects at the hands of the enemy. This, indeed, was practically what Napoleon III. did after the battle of Sedan. That he quitted the soil of France alive was owing to the protection offered him by the old Emperor William. This, however, although a possibility, is a remote contingency. What we are brought face to face with is the necessity of making immediate provision in some manner for the humane entertainment of the survivors of the Spanish army and navy. It is a great consolation, however, to know that we are able to do so,

There is one man who must be a hoodoo who was injured at Santiago the other day. He is Private Henry A. Holzkamp, of a New York regiment. He was reared in an orphan asylum, broke his leg twice when a little child, later on fell and broke four ribs and his breast bone. After joining the regiment he was twice disabled by an injury to his ankle and on the day Grant's tomb was dedicated tumbled down a steep embankment and was terribly hurt. Now he is one of those most seriously injured and it is safe to say that should he recover there will not be a great scramble to march at his side in the ranks. Brave and true, his patriotism has been fostered under difficulties.

Writing in 1880 of the relations between England and America, Mr. Gladcountries is close, and is likely to grow closer still. Honor to all those who seek to corroborate the bond!" The bond is certainly being "corroborated" with exceptional rapidity just now.

General Miles' anxiety to go to the front is to his credit. There is work and glory sufficient for both him and General Shafter at Santiago and the ersonal equation should not lead to

The pope is level-headed enough not to be disturbed by the periodical rumors of his failing health and unbalanced mind. He is used to it,

Cervera says he was ordered by Madrid to make that suicidal sally. Cervera ought to secure employers worth

America's Mission

From the New York Sun.

HE Hon. George F. Edmunds, for-merly and so long a senator of the United States from Vermont. phia, on the Fourth, in which are expressed strong misgivings regarding the extension of our national domain which will be the inevitable consequence of this war. It is needless to go over his arguments carefully, for they are sub-stantially the same as those whose dreary repetition during the Hawalian ebate and since the triumph of Dewey a Manila has wearied the public so sadly. They are, in brief, the old talk about the natural unfitness of tropical peoples for natural unitness of tropical peoples for republican government, the terrible danser to our home institutions which would be involved in the possession of "distinct" territory, and the ill opinion of us which the world would have if a war begun by us for the declared purpose of freeing the Cubans should be utilized to secure territorial "aggrandizement."

In the first place, it is a weak nation, as it is a weak individual, that is veered from the pursuit of any course which is desirable and requisite because of feaof the opinion of somebody else. That argument, accordingly, can be dismissed at once as unworthy of discussion by a strong and self-reliant people. Actually moreover, we shall stand the better in foreign opinion the more we govern out conduct by common sense, and the less we allow it to be influenced by merely sentimental considerations such as those upon which Mr. Edmunds dwelt. The purpose for which a war is waged and the consequences actually proceeding from it are usually at variance.

The climate of the islands we shall acquire from Spain is not so far different from that of our own gulf coast as to cause any radical distinction in the character of those regions unfitting them in-trinsically for our form of government. The application of that is not limited by the thermometer. Under modern san-itation, as the best scientific opinion holds, and as experience is proving in actual results, the old danger to health in the tropics has been eliminated. As to these islands being inhabited by alien races, all races are represented in our citizenship already. America is cosmo-politan in its population, and its function, performed so successfully hitherto, has been to assimilate all through the influence of our political institutions and political methods.

Concerning the alleged danger of the acquirement of "distinct" territory, has not that argument been disposed of very effectually by our experience during this century? How about the Louisiana purchase. Florida, Texas, the conquests of the Mexican war, and the purchase of Alaska? They were all "distinct" territory, in the sense that they were inhabited largely or solely by distinct tacks, were under different lexitations. races, were under different institutions and were far more remote in time from our seat of national government than are now the remotest possessions of Spain which will come to us as recom-pense for our sacrifices in this war. Modrn science has neutralized time and dis tance, so that they are no longer ele-ments in the political problem. Hawaii will be brought into instant communication tion by cable with Washington, which will be as near practically as New Orleans or Galveston. Nor will Manila be more remote as such communication with it is established. The West Indian slands, of course, are at our very ders, even geographically; they belong naturally to this continent.

Nor is there anything in the inference of Mr. Edmunds that our territorial "aggrandizement" as a consequence of this war will involve a gross violation of our principles of self-government. Our territory has been quadrupled in area since we won our independence, by con-quest or purchase, and our further ex-pansion will not be more contrary to our principles than was that aggrandizement of earlier days. We have carried free-dem, self-government, education, advancement in civilization, prosperity and happiness wherever we have gone in the past, and they will go with us in this further expansion, and as a necessary concomitant of it. We do not take away concomitant of it. We do not take away liberty as we carry onward the flag; we confer liberty and all the highest blessings of civilization. We do not subjugate: we enfranchise. We shall carry to the West Indies, the Philippines and the Ladrones and the Carolines, it may be, the blessings of free and equal and stable government. Persently as present sufficient to the content of and civilization will succeed barbarism All the inhabitants of those islands the whole world of civilization, will profit by this national "aggrandizement" of America.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. The business men of the anthracite cal regions are making an earnest effort o relieve their district from the prostra-tion that is inflicted by the excessive rates on anthracite coal maintained by the railroad combination of that section. One of the projects set on foot is the building of a railroad from the Lacka-wanna district to New York to carry coal at reasonable rates. An objection has been raised to this, that the new road when built will eventually be absorbed into the combination, which some of its supporters are inclined to resent as an ing up the project.

The objection is not a fanciful one, as the objection is not a fancital one, as the history of similar projects shows, nor does it impute it sincerity to the present promoters of the enterprise. These men must die and the settlement of their es-states will put their stock on the market, or they may need to sell their stock in the future for business reasons. But the inancial power which is interested in the combination is everlasting and always ready to adopt the means of buying or sankrupting the competing interest.

Yet there is one means of preventing the absorption of a competing line which has never been tried. Let one condition be incorporated in the charter and re-peated in every grant of right of way or franchise. That is, that any shipper or transporting company shall have the right to run its own trains and engines over the road on payment of tolls per ton per mile, which, calculated on the total business, will pay 5 per cent, on the bona fide, unwatered cost of the road, to-gether with maintenance of way and general expenses. Let that right be made fundamental in the organization of the road and any effort to absorb it for the purposes of combination will be futile. In that case any coal mining firm or union of firms could. If rates were exces sive, carry their coal to market them

This right was regarded as a necessary one when railroads were first organized. It has been abandoned or suppressed, and for that reason the majority of railroad abuses and discriminations have become

EQUAL TO EVERY DUTY.

From the Philadelphia Times.

It is the glory of the navy that once in the brilliant naval history of this war has an officer, holding responsibility according to his rank, failed to meet the full measure of his opportunity, from Sigsbee keeping his calm judgment in the face of the Maine disaster, or later en-gaging the Spanish torpedo destroyer with an unprotected cruiser, to Wainwith an unprotected cruiser, to Wain-wright sailing in to destroy two of these terrifying destroyers with his armed pleasure yacht. Dewey at Manila and Schley at Santiago are the two commo-dores who have had great opportunities and have met them greatly. Each occa-

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sion has displayed the fine organization of the navy, as well as the individual courage and skill of the commanders of our ships, but these two great naval battles, in their absolute completeness. the blessings of free and equal and stable government. Pest-ridden regions will be made healthful; natural resources will be utilized fully for the first time; cruelty will give place to Christian humanity, will give place to Christian humanity, mat thanks of congress, but by the formal thanks of congress and thanks of linked together not merely by the for-mal thanks of congress, but by the grateful recognition of the American

PROPER RECOGNITION.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The resolution which Representative Berry, of Kentucky, offered in the house of representatives tendering the thanks of congress and the American people to of congress and the American people to Commodore Schley, for his heroic and distinguished conduct, is eminently proper. Schley has borne himself as a true man and a brave sailor. When true man and a brave sailor. When Sampson, a captain, was singled out for favor and made superior to Schley, a commodore, the latter made no com-plaint, but, modest and obedient as he was intelligent and courageous, he re-ceived his instructions and fulfilled them to the letter. It was he who "bottled up' Cervera in Santiago, and very fit-tingly it was he who demolished Cer-vera's fleet. When Cervera had been driven to cover by Schley's flying squad-ron Sampson sailed to Santiago and as sumed command, but the fortunes o war, which deal with promotions as well as with hostilities, operated to afford

Schley the opportunity to display his valor and establish his fame. Doubtless the victory would have been as thorough had Sampson personally directed the movements of the blockad-ing squadron, or, for that matter, had Captains Taylor, Evans, Higginson, Chadwick, Cook, Clark or Philip, who fought as commanders of single ships. been in command of the squadron. Every engagement in the present war has de-veloped heroism from the bridge to the forecastle, that proves the extraordinary grit and capability of the personnel of our navy. But the laurels for the victory of Santiago have been fairly won by Com-modore Schley and it is no derogation to modore Schley and it is no derogation to Admiral Sampson to say that the name of Schley, rather than that of Sampson, deserves to be imperishably connected with the only battle worthy of the name fought off Cuba during the present war-the only battle that will be fought in hese waters.

A CANADIAN TRIBUTE. from the Toronto Globe.

Discuss the scientific aspects of the case as we may, the exce-tingly good fighting of the Americans forces atten-tion. It is needless to claim for them parity of endurance under suffering with the British regiments at Albuera, who won a voctory with three-fourths of their number on the ground; with the Russian battalions, who pressed up the hillside of Pievna to literal annihilation, or with Pickett's men in their charge up the awful slope at Gettysburg. The bad-ness of Spanish marksmanship prevented such losses being inflicted. But the corps actually engaged must have lost fully 10 per cent of their numbers, a loss held in scientific, cold-blooded treatises on war to be sure to demoralize and reputse troops; and they never flinched. It is not rutting it too strongly to speak of their behavior as spiendid.

their behavior as splendid. DOWN IN FRONT.

From the Washington Post. If the kaiser continues to interrup the performance he will be sure to provoke a "down in front" protest from

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