

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

New York Office: 120 Nassau St., N. Y. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, JULY 8, 1899.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor—J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W. LATTI.

Judge of Superior Court—W. W. PORTER. Congressmen—at-Large—SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.

Twenty-first District—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.

The powers ought to put the Spanish government in an international lunatic asylum.

None of This.

The Philadelphia Stockholder concludes an extended comment upon the anthracite situation with these words: "It is describing the existing situation in conservative terms to state that we have received intimations from the highest sources that the gravity of the difficulties besetting anthracite interests is quite adequately appreciated by the men in control of the transportation of hard coal, and that in some influential quarters, at least, there is a measured willingness to try the effect of some change of policy, taking the form, probably, of tentative concessions in tolls. It must be borne in mind, however, that a movement in this direction will encounter many obstacles of which the business men demanding such concessions necessarily are in ignorance, and action of a swift and radical sort is not to be looked for."

Tentative concessions, indeed! The coal roads have been promising tentative concessions for years. Where are they? The only concession we know of consists of a rate for bituminous from a third to a fourth that levied on anthracite hauled an equal distance, and this, instead of being tentative, has become permanent. It would save a good deal of unnecessary trouble if the "men in control of the transportation of hard coal" would realize at once that the men who do business in the hard coal regions are in earnest in their determination to secure fair treatment for anthracite and are not to be dissuaded from that purpose by indefinite promises or blarney. With the coal fields it is a matter of life and death, and at such times the measures employed are likely to be heroic.

If Schley did the work don't let departmental favoritism for Sampson deny to Schley fair credit. The navy is big enough, or soon will be, for both.

The Secret of Success.

In the opinion of the Commercial-Advertiser, it is nonsense to attribute the charmed lives of the men on our warships to chance. "After Manila it might be said that the escape of the fleet without a man killed was a wonderful piece of luck. After Santiago it must be admitted that the men who through the fire unscathed because the enemy cannot hit them. It is not only that the American gunners are such masters of their weapons that most of their shots hit the mark and that Spaniards are such poor gunners that few of their shots hit anything but the sea—it is that the stupendously accurate fire of the Yankee crews tears to shreds every vulnerable spot in the hostile ships, drums like a deadly hail on their gun positions, makes every fighting point untenable, slaughters gun crew after gun crew, and throws the enemy into such terrors of consternation that they could not shoot straight even if they knew how to. "So the country learns a lesson about its navy. Ever since the first ship of the new navy was launched the men have been preparing for the work so magnificently done at Manila and Santiago. All through the quiet times of peace the navy has been working. The naval service has seemed to feel throughout its whole personnel that the honor and safety of the country in war depended on it. It has seemed to feel that its duty called for the highest preparation and the completest readiness, and we see in the torn and shattered hulks of the pride of Spain's navy how perfectly that duty has been done. The navy has earned its keep in peace. It has made such prepara-

tion for war through years of tactical study at the war college and years of patient practice on canvas targets as have made naval warfare with us short, decisive and cheap. The brilliant tactics of Dewey and Schley, the gallantry of the men, and the superiority of our ships were the obvious elements in the shattering of the two Spanish squadrons in brief engagements. But back of these stands the work of years of training, drilling and practice. Target practice three times a week through monotonous years of peace is what made the destruction of the enemy so quick and terrible, and enabled it to be accomplished with the loss of one man on our part for seventeen Spanish ships destroyed.

It is the same in all other departments of human activity. Greatness is only another name for conscientious preparation.

The Inhabitants of Hawaii.

Now that Hawaii has really become American soil new interest attaches to the article in the current Forum by the inspector-general of Hawaiian schools, Mr. Henry S. Townsend, upon "The People of Hawaii." We noted recently what he had to say with reference to their education. Let us now follow his testimony concerning their character and morals.

Of the 101,000 inhabitants of the island 21,000 are native Kanakas—docile, inoffensive, charmingly hospitable and light hearted, honest in business and in the main trustworthy but with lax ideas on the subject of social purity which are incurring retribution in the form of a steady decline in the birth rate. This element in the population offers a field for missionary work but presents few difficulties to a successful government. Next Mr. Townsend considers the Portuguese element, numbering in 1896 about 15,000. This class were imported beginning some eighteen years ago, to do plantation labor under contract. They have always been industrious, thrifty and law-abiding. Most of them, having served out the term of their contracts, are now working for themselves as small farmers, teamsters, mechanics, merchants and overseers of labor. They are not noted for good education but Mr. Townsend says they stand among the foremost as frugal and peaceable citizens. He compares them to our dis-advantage with the cheap labor imported into the Pennsylvania mine fields from Hungary, Italy, Bohemia and Poland.

The Chinese, who number 21,616, have in Hawaii the same faults which are noticeable among the Chinese on this continent. They gamble, they violate the laws relating to opium, and they constitute a menace to women. But otherwise they are not hard to govern. The fact that there are ten male Chinese to one female is indicative that their stay is transitory and not permanent. The stoppage of additional immigration of this kind, provided for in the Newlands resolution, will open the way to their gradual elimination. Yet even as they are there are worse persons in the United States than the Chinese.

The Japanese, numbering 23,497, are of the lower class. Were they representative of the intelligence and culture of the Mikado's empire no better citizens could be desired. Yet even as it is Mr. Townsend represents them as being reasonably industrious and well disposed. "As a class," he says, "they are law-abiding; though individuals of this nationality commit a fair percentage of our crimes. Yet the officers of the law have never encountered any serious resistance to their authority at the hands of the Japanese. Sudden outbursts of temper have caused a number of them to commit the most serious crimes during the past year. These crimes have been directed against their own countrymen, and in most instances have been attributed to the disparity of the sexes; there being four times as many men as women. In all such cases the law takes its even course; being scarcely resisted by the criminal himself, and never meeting with any organized resistance on the part of the Japanese." The problem here presented, while large, is evidently not discouraging.

The remaining inhabitants of our new possession consist of Americans, 6,080; British (2,250); Germans (1,432); and Norwegians (273), to which we may add 8,838 part Kanakas, who approximate the Caucasians in vigor and intelligence. The men of white skins associate and assimilate naturally as they do in the States. Their character, intelligence, perseverance and energy need no explanation, being fully vindicated in what they have made of Hawaii in the few years that Anglo-Saxon genius has been at work upon its reconstruction and uplifting to the plane of a civilized state. But Mr. Townsend, in closing his article, notes a few points without which this cursory review of Hawaiian conditions would be incomplete. He says there are no lynchings out there and no advocates of apologists for any. "Men sleep in safety of property and person in houses unlocked; and war in every district of the Islands. We have neither almshouses nor mendicants; and there is nothing in our population to correspond with the tramp or 'beat.'" A community of which this can be said is by no means a dead weight on American civilization. If 3,000 Americans working against such odds can do so much it will not take 70,000-600 Americans long to complete the islands' regeneration.

The news that the Spanish prisoners of war will be located at Portsmouth, N. H., will not be received with unmixed delight at the watering places along the New England coast. However, the advent of Admiral Cervera and his countrymen under the present

conditions is rather more welcome than if they had arrived, as they might have done, outside Boston harbor some time ago and inflicted infinite damage to that portion of the coast. Admiral Cervera has certainly conducted himself all along just about as admirably as America could desire, considering the great number of other things he might have done earlier in the game instead of jumping precipitately into our generous arms.

The senator who maliciously flouts against a measure designed to facilitate the prosecution of war by the government of his country, knowing the majority of senators, representatives and people are against him, is no better than a traitor and should consider himself lucky that he avoids being shot.

General Gomez has issued another long proclamation urging the Cuban people to elect only good men to office. The advice is good but a little stand-up fighting by Gomez and Garcia against the common enemy would expedite the opportunity for putting it into effect.

It will have to be admitted even by themselves that Senor Sagasta and his coadjutor liars and would-be bunco steers, who have played the ignorant Spanish populace for a set of jays, are the architects of their own misfortune.

Admiral Cervera will probably be the star guest at Newport this season, while the boys who helped to catch him will be sweltering in tropical seas and in fever-ridden swamps.

When Cervera returns to Spain he will be thoroughly justified in presenting his compliments through the muzzle of a six-shooter to the man who ordered him to dash out.

That Russian paper which threatens to halt the Yankee squadron at the shore of the Mediterranean had better begin to practice up unless Spain soon yields utterly.

A few of Uncle Sam's earthquakes made to order would doubtless do much towards neutralizing the war spirit, if dropped in the vicinity of the Spanish coast towns.

Having a Napoleon of finance in the family has cost the senior Mr. Leiter about \$7,000,000, yet many a foreign son-in-law has come higher.

The patriot at home pays the war tax without grumbling because he remembers that it helps to feed and clothe the patriot at the front.

Germany's much-talked-of attitude continues to be that of an uneasy spectator taking his measure for a possible licking.

By all means let us have "imperialism" on tap, if that is necessary in this war in the interest of downtrodden humanity.

If Camara is wise he will beach his fleet in time to save the wear and tear of frantic flight under fire.

Queen Lil will now have to look to the stage for a throne. She would make a queen of burlesque.

Wednesday's vote shows that those senators' sons in the army staff have earned their salaries.

There is really no need of being in a hurry about bombarding Santiago. It cannot get away.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Alcechus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 2:31 a. m., for Friday, July 8, 1899.

A child that's born upon this day From smile will grin to laughter.

At recent news from Santa Go, Sampson, Schley and Shafter.

There seems to be a general disposition on part of the press of the country to apply the pruning shears to Admiral Sampson's locks.

Senor Sagasta will do well to erect a barbed wire fence about himself at once.

European surprise in many quarters at Spanish inefficiency has the ring of genuine sorrow.

The war spirit has also clothed the lines of the base hat empire with sunset.

The rumors that Officer Hawke had been "bottled up" were evidently misleading.

Alcechus' Advice.

Captain Anon, the Spanish minister of marine, who furnished reports of Admiral Cervera's escape from Santiago to Havana, should hereafter subscribe himself "Antonias."

STONE IS SAFE.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The plain fact is that the anti-Quay campaign, at least so far as the governorship is concerned, received a mortal wound at Altoona. The one possibility of defeating Stone rested on the nomination of a Democrat who could command the support of disaffected Republicans on the state reform issue.

COURAGE BUT NOT SKILL.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Admiral Cervera's mad rush from Santiago harbor showed the courage of desperation, but, as at Manila, brave bravery has proved no match for trained gunnery and higher skill and discipline.

HOBSON'S FREE.

We were fearful that they'd do him in the castle by the sea.

And our eyes they often grew dim As we thought of what might be.

And, though afterward, the Spaniards Ever just a note of sadness.

That would scarcely bring back Hobson To the deck he might have trod.

We were glad they voted honors To our hero right away.

But at times with deep foreboding We were tempted still to say That a right, smart, lively effort Would be worth all the promotions Governments could bring about.

So through all the mad rejoicing Over the victories we've gained, Ever just a note of sadness.

In the triumph song remained, But we're now prepared to "holler," Hear our yell of victory— For the nation states are open, Hobson and his mates are free!

—H. C. P.

Year's Progress of Christian Endeavor

From Secretary John Willis Baer's Report, Read Yesterday at Nashville.

IN ITS native land Christian Endeavor still moves forward. There are now, within the borders of the United States, 45,000 societies, Pennsylvania with 3,679 societies, New York with 1,414, Iowa with 1,338, and Michigan with 1,072, are the states at the head of the procession, and in the order named. These figures do not include the Junior, Intermediate and other societies. So far as we know, Russia is the only country in the world without its Christian Endeavor society. England has 4,647; Canada, 3,496; Australia, 2,281; Scotland, 1,000; Italy, 925; Wales, 218; China, 139; Africa, 119. The total enrollment from without the United States is 11,770 societies. The increase in South Africa, India, China, Germany and throughout Great Britain has been large. The constitution for local Christian Endeavor societies has been translated and printed in thirty-seven different languages. The total enrollment of world-wide Christian Endeavor is 44,181 societies with an individual membership of more than three and one-quarter millions.

The Junior societies continue to increase rapidly. There are now nearly fourteen thousand societies in the world. One thousand of these are to be found in foreign lands. Of those in the United States, mention Pennsylvania's 1,335, New York's, 1,391, Illinois', 1,046, Ohio's, 992, Indiana's, 596, California's and Iowa's, 522, Massachusetts', 450, and the list of states each with an enrollment of more than five hundred Junior societies. Last year we reported 396 Intermediate societies, but the total number has more than doubled; we have now 759 Intermediate societies. California leads the states, having 92; Pennsylvania has 86; Ohio, 71; Illinois, 67; New York, 65; Indiana, 39; Michigan and Massachusetts each, 25. The growth of the Intermediate societies bids fair to rival the growth of the Junior societies. You will be interested to know that there are 77 societies in the United States army and in volunteer societies, on board merchant ships, Christian Endeavor thrives in out-of-the-way and unexpected places. There are societies in prisons, schools of reform, workhouses, almshouses, asylums, institutions for the blind and for the deaf, schools and colleges, among our drivers, policemen, traveling men, life savers on the coast, light-house employes, in large factories, etc., to the number of nearly two hundred.

In England the Baptists stand first in Christian Endeavor; in Australia the Wesleyan Methodists and in Canada the Methodists. In the United States the Presbyterians lead, with 5,005 Young People's societies and 3,109 Junior; the Congregationalists are next, with 4,163 Young People's societies and 2,469 Junior; then follows the Disciples of Christ, with 3,188 Young People's societies and 1,831 Junior; the Baptists, 2,829 Young People's societies and 1,139 Junior; the Methodist Protestants, 1,065 Young People's and 541 Junior; the Cumberland Presbyterians, 892 Young People's and 414 Junior; the Lutherans, 891 Young People's and 353 Junior; and so on until more than thirty different evangelical denominations have been listed.

Nine thousand societies in making their reports during the conference that they have sent directly to their own denominational missionary boards, and the amount is \$108,000. These same nine thousand societies have also sent other benevolences \$225,000, making a total for these societies of \$333,000. I have reserved for the last the best of my statistics. During the past year 27,883 Juniors have become members of the church. From the intermediate societies 14,000 have joined the church, and 18,256 from the Young People's societies, making a total reinforcement of church membership during the year amounting to 225,744.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Americans are quick to award honor where it is due and they will not allow any credit for the naval victory at Santiago to be assumed where it was not earned or withheld from those entitled to it. While congress may rightly await official information before a formal vote of thanks, the introduction of resolutions of honor and commendation is a significant indication of a prevailing sentiment in the public mind. Nor is the cause of this obscure. It must be admitted that Admiral Schley has been very unfortunate in his dispatches. He occupies himself a somewhat false position that should have made him particularly careful, and generous in commendation to his associates. A captain with no great experience in command at sea and none whatever in the command of a squadron, there was no man more ready to reason why he should be selected for supreme command of the naval operations in the West Indies over the heads of his seniors in the service, nor can it be fairly said that this selection has yet been justified by any evidence of extraordinary sagacity.

It was when Commodore Schley, Sampson's superior in rank and service, had come up with the Spanish fleet which Sampson had been sent to "find and destroy" that he was likely to go in and destroy it himself, and Sampson promptly appeared upon the scene and superseded Schley, that people began to grow uneasy. It is a common mistake to suppose that the general disposition was to trust him. His fruitless bombardments had been regarded as well meant efforts to do what he could do and the rapidly announced aliening of forts that were as active as ever the next day excited only a good-humored smile. A foolish dis-crepancy has been made in the confidence a little, but when at last there came the theatrical announcement of the "Fourth of July present." Its weak consistency was a matter of course, and it was overlooked in view of the extraordinary achievement.

The felicitations of Sampson were still fresh when we began to receive the detailed accounts of the victory, from which it appeared that the acting admiral had not been present and that he had neglected to mention Commodore Schley, who had actually commanded the fleet on this occasion. That this should make a bad impression, particularly when the previous absorption of Schley's command in Sampson's was recalled, cannot be wondered at. We prefer to believe that the neglect was not deliberate. It was one of the many mistakes which a man not quite sure of his position is liable. But that it was a mistake—and under the circumstances a serious one—Sampson himself must now be conscious.

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.

The last two years of the present administration will be of the greatest importance to the future of the republic. Important questions growing out of the present war will have to be faced and adjusted. It is more than possible that during the next few years radical changes in our general national policy will be considered. Territorial expansion may become a grave issue; the construc-

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Some Stylish Suits

Not many, but they represent the choicest ideas of this summer's producing. We want to sell them quick, hence these prices.

- Ladies' Crash Suits, were \$4.00, now \$1.98
Ladies' Shrunken Linen Suits, were \$5.00, now \$2.98
Ladies' Dnck Suits, applique trimmed, were \$10.00, now \$6.75
Ladies' White Duck and Pique Suits, \$2.98 to \$10.00

Pretty Shirt Waists

Not dreams of loveliness exactly, but some of the nicest, neatest, coolest conceptions of Shirt Waist sensibleness you ever saw. The prices bring them within easy reach:

- White Lawn Waists, tucked front and back, were 75 cents, now 25 cents
White Lawn Waists of fine quality, were \$1.00, now 49 cents
White Lawn Waists, embroidery trimmed, were \$1.49, now 73 cents.
Colored Waists in Madras, Gingham and Lawn, from from 49 cents up to \$2.98
Derby, United and Mascot Brands.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies.

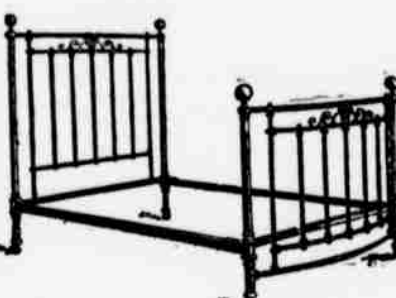
ALWAYS BUSY.



Our Korrek Shape Shoes FOR GENTLEMEN, HAVE MORE FRIENDS THAN ANY OTHER SHOES MADE.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

HILL & CONNELL 121 N. Washington Ave.



BRASS BEDSTEADS.

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

Hill & Connell At 121 North Washington Avenue Scranton, Pa.

FINLEY'S

12 1/2c a yard for

Fine French Organdies

that have retailed throughout the season for

25c

Will be our "special drive" for a few days of this week.

20 Pieces

selected from stock will be sacrificed at this price for only a few days longer. They are this season's goods, all choice designs, and are undoubtedly The Biggest Bargains in Organdies Ever Offered Here or Elsewhere.

Our import line of Choicest Organdies

Manufactured by Koehlin, Baumgartner & Cie, is unexcelled. We show them in a large variety of designs, all exclusively our own, and they are selling freely.

Revenue Cancellation Stamps

Made to Order.

Reynolds Bros

Stationers and Engravers, HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING, 139 Wyoming Avenue.

HAMMOCKS, REFRIGERATORS

WATER COOLERS AND FILTERS.

WHITE MOUNTAIN AND OHIO ICE CREAM FREEZERS

AT HARD PAN PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Avenue

Also One Odd Lot of French Organdies in Dress Patterns at 18 cents a yard to close.

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Snookers and the Repano Chemical Company's

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safely Fuses, Caps and Explosives. Room 401 Connel Building, Scranton.

AGENCIES: THOM, FORD, JOHN B. SMITH & SON, W. E. MULLIGAN, Pittston, Plymouth, Wilkes-Barre