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TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, JULY 9, US98.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-Congressmen - at - Large - SANUEL A. DAVENFORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. 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 legislature which are neither the fault of one perty 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 honest, modest, daily discharge of

No American will begrudge any of the honors fairly earned by our soldiers and sailers in open combat. The promotions accorded by the president to the leading heroes of the attack on Santiago come under this category. No braver work was ever done on land or sea,

The Fifty-fifth Congress.

The attention of our readers is invited to the interesting review of the work to date of the present congress the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Press. It is necessarily a cursory summary of difficult and important labors worthly performed, but perusal of it will do much to clear away the false notion, sedulously disseminated by careless or victous critics, that the American congress has become a degenerate body untrue to its honorable traditions. No congress since the American na-

tion's birth has had to deal with a greater number and variety of difficult and enormous problems than the congress which yesterday brought to an despite its embarrassing bulk and necessarily conflicting interests, no congress has shown a better average percentage of good results. We are not afraid to invite comparisons between the results of this congress and those of any other parliamentary body in the world. Our congress has its faults and criticism of them is necessary to their improvement, but let us in presenting this criticism strive always to be fair and just. While condemning, as we well may, the part which petty partisan manoeuvering often plays in delaying necessary legislation or in causing broad national interests to be viewed through scuring spectacles; and especially while censuring with severity the ignoble use in the senate by obstrererous minorities of the fillbuster to vent sectional or personal spite, let us also recognize with gratitude the courage, the patriotism and the high order of constructive statesmanship which in the end always triumph over these obstacles and drawbacks, to the growing power, profit and glory of the American reople.

The Fifty-fifth congress had in it many Democratic members who, like loyal Americans, stood shoulder to shoulder with the administration for the upholding of its broad and honorable policies, and to these the people should accord unstinted thanks. But it is only stating the obvious fact to say that in its mair, work and progress It represented the superior administrative ability of the Republican party, which will be rewarded at the approaching congressional elections by an overwhelming popular expression of

Theodore Roosevelt will not travel in politics on his military reputation. Those who are trying to use him as a club to discipline Governor Black, of New York, misunderstand both men.

Just before he left Washington General Miles said: "There is no man in the army that I love better than Shafter. He is my personal friend, and has with distinguished gallantry and faithfulness. I took great pleasure in recommending that he be made a major general, and his conduct of affairs at Santiago has sustained every good word that I have said in his behalf. Very recently he proved himself to be a perfect soldier by promptly obeying unexpected orders in a splendid manner. He shall be robbed of no honors

shall receive due meed of praise for his gallant conduct of a campaign of invasion with forces inadequate for the work which he had in hand." This is the talk of a soldier and a gentleman. Let little frictions cease.

General Shafter emphatically denies that the Cubans have murdered Spanish captives or show any desire to, but the lie will travel right on. There is method in this deliberate slandering of the Cuban insurgents.

The Loss of the Bourgogne. The details of the wreck of the Bourgogne are the most ghastly, sickening and ghoulish in the record of maritime disasters. All the surviving passengers of the ill-fated ship agree in the rapresentation that the crew behaved in the most murderous, inhuman and fiendish manner possible to conceive. So diabolical, in fact, has their conduct been pictured that were it not that deliberate design was shown in their acts, and that of the seven hundred and twenty-five souls aboard the ship the crew compose relatively the larger proportion of those rescued, we might charitably assume that they had suddenly became mad, with the delirium of pitiless and indiscriminate slaughter. There can be no doubt, however, that very many of the unfortunate passengers were murdered in cold blood by these savages; that nearly all the wemen and children were thrown beneath the waves by them; that they turned knives and other lethal weapons against the men and women alike who seemed to stand between them and their own worthless lives. There was little or no attempt made at discipline much less at rescue. The officers must have pretty accurately anticipated what the morals of the crew would be in such an emergency, for they one and all calmly submitted to their fate and went to the bottom rather than at-

There is little or no variation in the personal narrative of the surviving passengers. They one and all agree that the sailors on the Bourgogne stabbed women like sheep, clubbed with oars and boathooks the men who managed to keep affoat, and had it not been for the plucky conduct of the captain and crew of the Cromartyshire, no one but themselves would have survived to tell the tale. From the moment the two ships came into collision until she sank, the Bourgogne became a pandemonium, and her deck a slaughter house. The devilish claughter continued, apparently, until the fog lifted and the cowardly Frenchmen were confronted by the crew of the English vessel in their small boats. It is true that there were on board a large number of Italians who, with knives in their hands, had begun the rush for life. But it is safey to say, because it has been done before, that one officer, with revolver in hand, could have kept the whole cowardly pack at may. The women and children might then have been placed in the life boats, and time enough gained to launch them and get them away from the which is reproduced on this page from | ship ere it sank from sight. The less of life would have been enormous in any case, but the holocaust would not have entailed such a disgrace on hum-

That the Bourgogne was navigated with criminal reckiessness there scems now no reason whatever to doubt. She was going at or nearly full speed, if she was making seventeen knots an hour. The Bourgogne was a comparatively old boat, and this was about her top rate of speed. We have the authority of the skipper of the Cromartyshire that he did not hear the for born of the Hourgogne, and that he was en end its first regular session; and first made aware of her proximity when she locmed out of the fog on his port bow and the collision became inevitable. That was probably how it happened. A sailing vessel has the right of way at sea. It is the duty of the steamship to keep out of her track. The fog horn of the Cromartyshire was sounded every minute; her sails were shortened and her master could do no more to secure his own safety or that of other ships.

The French government owe it to themselves to make the strictest investigation into the wreck of the Bourgogne. It is true that those who were entrusted with her navigation are beyond reach: but the experience must yield its lessons to the future.

Anybody can propose peace these days but it will remain for your Uncle Samuel to confirm the terms,

Colonel Bryan. The Tribune never made any derogatory remarks on Mr. Bryan's public deportment, nor has it doubted his patriotism. It has, however, questioned the wisdom of allowing him to command a regiment, even if he has been instrumental in raising one. First and foremost, he so far forgot himself at the initiation of his military career as to identify the troops under his command with certain political phases of his candidacy for the presidency of the United States. We have not heard that he has yet retracted this unfortunate subordination of duty to politics. Allowing, however, that Mr. Bryan committed merely an indiscretion, which his "proper deportment," since the opening of the Omaha exposition, has fully explated, there remains the larger and incalculably more important fact that Mr. Bryan has no military training whatever. Neither his age, his previous habits of life, nor the circumstances under which his regiment was recruited would lead us to expect that "Colonel" Bryan would prove an acquisition to the fighting strength of the army, and he might possibly be a source of danger to himself and his served under my command for years followers. All this is quite independent of Mr. Bryan's position in the political world; of his prospects of upholding the banner of the Populist Democracy at the next presidential election, which is quite too remote a contingency to speculate upon just at

The "dudes" who entered Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders entered the in this war, but he contrary, he ranks to obey, not to command. Al-

put to the test.

present; or of his courage, if it is ever

though Roosevelt's experience for the work he undertook was perhaps as thorough as that of any other man in America, he had sense enough to leave the supreme command of his men in the hands of Colonel Wood, a trained soldier. Roosevelt's troops behaved splendidly. No regiment ever fought

more bravely on the field than on that terrible day at La Quasina, or shed more lustre on their country than in the charge against San Juan. But mostly all these "society men" and "cowboys" had had a rough military training if not a scientific one. One extreme of exaggeration has led to another. Roosevelt's men were not "society dudes." If many of them well off in the goods this world they had experience almost in every individual case in the state militia or National Guard. They knew how to handle a rifle and mount a horse just as well as their comrades from the western prairies. Neither Mr. Roosevelt's indomitable courage nor Mr. Bryan's magic eloquence can manufacture soldiers. The amateur commander is not aware of the responsibility he is undertaking, the danger into which he is leading himself and others, or the irreparable disaster into which he may precipitate a regiment or a division by his ignorance of the elementary axioms of the drill manual. Mr. Bryan might

The public should mark for political slaughter the men who used their powr as senators as long as they dared to block Hawaiian annexation and thus embarrass the commander-in-chief in his conduct of the war. Make their fate an instructive example,

with as good reason be given the com-

mand of a gunboat because one of his

friends presented a yacht to the gov-

If the Spanish commanders whose insane pride forces starvation on intempt to maintain the semblance of nocent thousands had their deserts, discipline during the short time it every one of them would be sentenced might have been possible to enforce it. for life to a diet of bread and water, There is no other explanation of their or perhaps water alone.

> It is noticed that in most instances the Spanish officials who are anxious that barrels of blood should flow in order to preserve that much-talked-of honor, are out of the range of Uncle Sam's guns.

It is gratifying to know that a strenuous effort will be made to float the Christobal Colon. Raised and repaired, she would constitute an invaluable object lesson.

If the nation's new thanksgiving day is to be a regular event it is probable that Spanish mackerel will take the place of turkey as the principal item of the menu.

Let us spare a molety of our praise for the regular army. After all it is upon it that the brunt of the fighting has fallen and necessarily will fall.

A good way out of the naval dilemma would be to make Dewey full admiral, Schley a vice admiral and Sampson a rear-admiral.

In order to smooth matters over it might be well to tender the Honolulu portoffice to Mr. G. Cleveland of Princeton.

Little Alfonso will prabably have to look for his throne at some secondhand furniture store when he becomes

Aguinaldo evidently intends to have Fourth of July of his own. The Fourth is fast becoming popular

The chances are that General Merritt will hold the power of veto over President Aguinaldo.

A good war ticket might be made up, some day, including Roosevelt and

In treating Hobson well the Spanlards cast a whole bakery on the waters.

Colonel Roosevelt, a nation salutes

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawa by Ajacohus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 3.45 a. m., for Saturday, July 9, 1898.

3 In the opinion of a child born on this day the new street commissioner cannot

make things much worse than they are. Asphalt patchwork in Scranton has not been a howling success in any feature save the how! that greets the work. Our banner floats far o'er the sea,

And bayonets brightly bristle, Where the Kanaka on ripe "pol" Dota wet his dusky whistle. When Commodore Watson gets a focus

on the Camara ficet there's liable to be jarring of the films. The Spanish generals at Santiago begin to show a preference for Uncle Sam's recruiting stations. It looks as though the Spanish govern-

ment's suit for peace at home will be more difficult than that with the United The Chicago cable is again in working order though the dispatches are limited.

ONE LEFT OUT.

She pronounced in sounding platitude Her universal gratitude For men of every latitude, From the Tropics to the Poles; She felt a consanguinity, A sisterly affinity, A kind of kith-and-kinity

For Caledonian Highlanders. For brutal South Sea Islanders, For wet and thirsty dry-landers, For Gentile, Greek and Jew; For Finns and for Siberlans, For Arabs and Algerians, For Terra-del-Fuegians, She was in a constant stew.

For all these foreign souls.

Oh, it worried Miss Sophrenia Lest the men of Patagonia Should all die of pneumonia, With the phthisis or the chilis! Yes, indeed, she worried daily Least a croup or cold should waylay Some poor Soudanese or Malay Dying from the lack of pills.

And she toiled on without measure And with most unstinted pleasure. For the good of Central Asia And the pagan people there, But meanwhile her little sister Died of a neglected blister; But Sophronia hardly missed her,

For she had no time to spare!

Great Record of

HE record of the first regular session of the Fifty-fifth consession of the Fifty-fifth congress will form a more important part of American history than that of any session of any preceding congress. The laws that have been enacted since congress met on the first Monday of last December are probably wider in their national and international bearing than those of any one session of past congresses. This congress by legislation has intervened between a European nahas intervened between a European na-tion and one of its colonies, it has declared war against that nation; it has provided for \$200,000,000 annual increase in revenues and for a loan of \$400,000,000; it has authorized vast increases in the United States navy and in the army; it has established by legislation the policy of annexation of territory not contiguous to the United States and has taken a long step toward settling vexatious controversies between this country and Great Britain by authorizing participa-tion in a joint conference for that pur-

The fifty-fifth congress was called in extraordinary session March 15, 1897, con-cluded the work laid for it, that of passing a protective tariff bill, and adjourned July 24, 1897. The second, or first regu-lar session, began on December 6, 1897. with the house and senate thoroughly organized for work on the first day of the session. The Cuban question at that time was the most important of those likely to be presented to congress. There was a stir among those bent on currency reform, and also among those who desired a bankruptcy law needed to re-lieve the business of the country from he paralysis brought on by Democratic times. There were few, if any, who had any idea of the tremendous events that would happen, and there was a general prediction that congress would transact its routine business and adjourn by

In January the Cuban situation became to intolerable that congress could not be kept from taking it up in some form or other. The blowing up of the Maine increased the feeling that there should be some legislation looking toward interference, until finally, on April 19, the famous Cuban resolutions, authorizing the president to use the land and naval forces of the United States to bring the war to an end and to establish a stable government on the Island of Cuba were passed. There were stormy scenes in both houses during the consideration of these resolutions. The president's pol cy did not contemplate the recognition of the Cuban government, and the Dem ocrats, largely to embarrass the admir istration, it is believed, made a desperate attempt to have the insurgents recognized as an independent people. Con-gress sustained the president, and in the light of recent developments it is acknowledged by nearly every one that the wisdom of the administration's pol-icy has been demonstrated. A few days after this the diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States were severed, and the president sent a message to congress recommending the passage of a joint resolution setting forth the fact that a state of war existed between the two governments. Congress thereupon entered upon the

work of passing war legislation. A voltails of its organization provided for The regular army organization was changed so as to permit of its expansion from 24,000 to 61,000. Recommendations from the War and Navy departments re-ceived attention and except for the carp-ing criticism and ineffectual opposition of most of the Democrats, they were speedily embodied into laws. Before war had been declared, however, and shortly after the blowing up the Maine, con-gress unanimously made an appropria-tion of \$50,000,000 to permit the departments to prepare for the conflict that appeared inevitable. The passage of this appropriation with only a short debate in the house and without any debate in the senate is considered one of the most dramatic incidents of the historic session just closing. Congress then set to work to provide additional revenues for the war expenses. -- Dingley introduced a bill for that purpose on April 25 and on June 10 it had passed both houses. The amount of revenue it will raise has been variously estimated from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 annually. The same bill authorizes the issuance of \$400,-000,000 3 per cent. bonds and \$101,000,000 certificates of indebtedness. This one measure would ordinarily be considered good piece of work to be accomplished during a session of congress.

The regular annual appropriation bills were acted upon and passed before the expiration of the fiscal year with the exception of the general deficiency bill, which has just reached the president. Immense appropriations for fortifications, the maintenance of the volunteer and regular armies, the navy and for new battleships and other naval vessels. were made. The appropriations considered and passed at this session of congress are probably more than double those made under ordinary circum-stances. War measures, however, are by no means the only extraordinary and historical legislation accomplished at this session. The policy of annexing the Hawaiian Islands, which has been an issue in American politics for fifty years, tion of Hobsen's daring showed I was consummated by the passage of a gentleman; this last desperate sort joint resolution annexing the islands and obedience to orders, testified his making them part of the United States territory. In the opinion of many states, men, this is one of the great historic acts of the American congress, and may tey of expansion, whose possibilities are not at present appreciated. In this mat-ter congress also supported President McKinley's policy, the vote in the two showing a two-thirds majority in each body.

Another piece of legislation which is pleasing to the administration and which is believed to promise good results is the amendment to the deficiency bill appropriating \$50,000 for the expenses of the American members of a joint commission to be appointed for the purpose of ad-justing the vexatious Canadian dispute that has arisen between this country and Great Britain. It is believed that the authorization of the commission will take high rank with the most important legislation of the session. Another piece of legislation which congress accom-plished at this session is the new bankruptcy law. It required months to so frame it as to meet the approval of a majority in both houses. In the opinion of expert lawyers in both branches it does not go as far as it should in the matter of involuntary bankruptcy, but still it is set down as one of the leg-islative monuments of this congress.

While congress has accomplished a great deal in the past six months, there are several bills yet on the calendar which many statesmen believe should have been passed. The banking and currency committee fought so long and so bitterly over various propositions that the measure, which finally did reach the house, entitled, "A bill to provide for strengthening the public credit, for the relief of the United States treasury, and for the amendment of the laws relating for the amendment of the laws relating to national banking associations," never got further than the house calendar. The Nicaragua Canal bill is not yet acted upon. The bill providing for a national exposition of American products and manufactures at the city of Philadelphia, for the encouragement of the export trade, goes over until next session, as will also a bill regarding the holding of a pan-American exposition in the year 1901, at Cayuja Island, in the Niagara river. Bills giving the adjutant general the rank of major general, and reviving the rank of licutenant general reviving the rank of licutenant general of the army, and the naval personnel bill have been put off until next ses-sion. An important bill which passed the senate—that to further restrict immi-gration—failed in the house

the 55th Congress GOLDSMITH'S



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COURTESY AND WAR.

From the Philadelphia Times.

War is brutal, yet among civilized pec ple it develops a chivalrous sense that goes far to mitigate its brutality. We have an example of this in the univer-saily kindly feeling toward Admiral Cervera. His courtecus treatment in the American fleet-where he was received aboard the Iowa with all the honors due an admiral and escorted to the admiral's cabin as a distinguished guest-was only what was to be expected of the gentle men of the ravy, who are quick to appre-ciate the gallantry of an adversary. The courteous Captain Eulate, of the Vizcaya, had been received on the same ship with corresponding honors, and the efforts of the officers and sailors to protect and succor their vanquished foes make a fine chapter in the history of war,

But what is still more impressive is the readiness of everybody to treat Cervera with distinguished honor, as a brave and chivalrous opponent who had proved his courage and his skill and was vanquished through no fault of his own. Through all the time that he kept our own navy guessing, we learned to respect him as an accomplished sallor; his ready recogni-tion of Hobsen's daring showed him a gentleman; this last desperate sortle, in ery, and there is a universal demand that, as a prisoner of war, he and his gallant associates shall receive the highest consideration.

This is a worthy and honorable senti-ment that is among the compensations of war. It typifies, we think, the general feeling of Americans toward the Spanish nation. Our antagonisms are intense and there have been manifestations of Spanish character that are abhorrent to us. But we respect the desperate courage that Spain has shown, we are sorry for her sufferings, and when she has brought herself to acknowledge defeat, there will be an instant end of all bitterness on our side. Meantime we have nothing but ap-preciation for the gallant officer and gentleman, wherever he may be, who strives to do the full measure of his duty under adverse conditions, and as we would have our own heroes treated, so we will trent the heroes that we recognize among our adversaries.

DUTIES FOR STAY-AT-HOMES

From Leslie's Weekly. Since only an inconsiderable fraction

of the American people is needed for military service, a few suggestions are in order for the vast majority to whom the privilege has not been given of serving in the field. They can refrain from hasty and ill-tempered criticism of the gov-ernment. Such criticism is not only unjust and ungenerous, but it sometimes throws serious embarrassments in the way of the government in carrying out its plans. They can pay their additional taxes cheerfully, and help in other ways to supply the needed sinews of war. They can attend more strictly than ever to their own occupations; they can be prudent, vigilant, and energetic in these lines, and thus help keep the business interests of the country vigorous and healthy. They can attend more scrupulously than ever to their civic and political duties, and thus prevent the country from suffering not only from the inevit able misfortunes of war, but also from the still greater misfortune of the rule of corrupt and inefficient men in legis latures, municipalities, and other places of power. They can contribute promptly and generously, as opportunity offers, of time and means to the various funds used for the care of sick and wounded soldiers They can see that the families of those who have been called to the front do not suffer from want or neglect. They can be patriotic, patient, and prayerful.

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