the Scranton Tribune

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, 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 these 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 party nor the other, but rather tha growth of custom. Unrecessary investitees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and purthe 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 covernor 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 scalous of their fears. I shall only attempt to with 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 public duty.

Madrid's curiosity as to our terms of peace could doubtless be set at rest by a direct inquiry at Washington,

A Policy of Infamy.

Toral's refusal to surrender Santiago is one of the most desperate acts of military barbarism in the annals of war. It is quite evident from the start that he had had no such intention. He callously prostituted the flag of truce. His object was to gain time to strengthen his defences, and in this he has partially succeeded. Let the needless and wanton bloodshed which this fatuous defence of a position at the mercy of our army and fleet will entail be on the heads of its authors: it will Spain. If there was the slightest possibility of the Spaniards making a gallant if unequal defence, we could understand if not approve the motives of a beleagured general resolved to sell the lives of his garrison with the last cartridge in his possession. But there is no such condition and no such prospeet at Santiago. Toral will sacrifice his soldiers and the unfortunate inhabitants to a barbarous ideal which would have been looked upon as reckless and sanguinary even in the Middle

General Shafter has done everything possible to induce Toral to take a rational view of the situation. The surrender of Santiago would have relieved the city of the rayages of famine and obviated its destruction by fire and sword. The Spanish soldiers in our hands had nothing to fear. On the contrary, it is well known to Toral that they would receive every consideration and comfort in our keeping which humanity could suggest or honor approve. It seems to be the determined and deliberate policy of Spain to complete the devastation of the island which she systematically began nearly four years ago, as far as it is possible for her to effect it. She is laying up for herself a heavy retribu-

"Suspended business"; as the American Sub-Marine Mine remarked to the Spanish Torpedo Ecat Destroyer.

Unworthy Apprehension.

It is a noteworthy fact that underlying every objection to the expansion of American territory and political influence, if not specifically declared then broadly impited, is distrust of the American system of government. Until we can more successfully govern ourselves, is the burden of the argument, let us not undertake the momentous problem of trying to provide a government for people alien in race, far distant in location and atterly unlike ourselves. Colonies, the objectors continue, would breed nothing but scandals in their administration. It would be American municipal misrule over again, on the larger scale and with the greater audacity which would come from remoteness of operations and scantiness of public scrutiny and

Akin to this but not so generally urged is the argument that if we enter upon a career of dominion over territory separated from the North American mainland and exposed to foreign attack jealous foreign powers will come along and give us a licking. Here we have the expression of a distrust of take care of themselves in international relations. These fears are complementary. One doubts our fitness for self government at home; the other questions our fitness to defend responsibilities abroad. Taken together, they imply that we are a national mistake. That the men who offer these arguments and are oppressed by these apprehensions are patriotic and sincere

vative estimate of American character

on history it is worthy of remark in leads nations on to progress, although terbalance. Individuals may have their moments of misgiving, indeed, these are often a penalty of greatness; but the spirit in which even individual successes are won is the spirit of pluck and dare. That general who should go into bettle preclaiming that his troops were unfit to attack the enemy and incapable of assuming the responsibilities of military activity would scarcely be likely to lead his forces on to victory and renown. The same is true in statesmanship. While great steps vance, the spirit of confidence, of heroshould prevail when once the decision has been reached to go ahead.

Is it true that we are unfit to add efficient to defend ourselves in a widening circle of growth? Is our government at home so bad; are our political pansion would run counter to the best best citizens. The great West and Northwest was a wilderness inhabited and ultimately fall by the wayside. by Indians and coyotes-today it is a

litical gravitation. don't want them and find an honorable way to transfer the responsibility which this war has put upon us with reference to them-all this can be debated and determined in due season. But in the meanwhile let us not insult American history and American achievement by the cultivation of doubts that are as unworthy as they to the Mugwumps.

Do not forget that the men blown to fragments in the Pompton powder mill explosion, as they stood at their dangerous posts to provide our army and navy with ammunition, were no less heroes than those who were shattered by the enemy's shells in Santiago har-

Cutting the Havana Cable.

The Havana cable is cut at last. Toral is now without communication with Blanco and Blanco is without communication with Madrid save through the Key West line, which under our censorship. The isolation is complete. This should have an important and far-reaching effect on the future of the war. Blanco is left to his own devices. He is at the head of a discontented army and a starving population, shut up in a blockaded city without the slightest prospect of reinforcements or food by sea or land. Henceforth he will remain ignorant of the movements of our ships and army. Havana may be attacked at any moment, so far as he knows. This uncertainty will be the more galling because Blanco will no longer be able to pose before Madrid as a brave man struggling with ad-

The fall of Santiago will be the signal for a strategical movement towards Havana. That city is the last and strongest citadel of Spanish rule on the island. Havana lost to Spain, all is lost. The defences around Havana are unquestionably formidable. They have been strengthened and restrengthened until, in the opinion of its effects than many diseases which experts who have no unfriendly feel- in this country excite little alarm. The ing towards the United States, they worst danger in yellow fever is the have been rendered, if not unassail- scare. able, at least in such a condition of resistance as would render an active campaign by us unwarrantable during the rainy season. It would entail a loss of life to our armies which would not be justifiable on the humanitarian grounds alone which dispose us to it. Our first duty is towards our own troops in the field. Even if we tried to succor the unfortunate wretches who are dying like mayfites in the streets of Havana, our relief would

come too late. It seems, therefore, our duty as well as our best policy to keep the effective blockade up and starve Blanco and his soldiers into submission. This we can possibly do within six weeks or two months longer. Affairs in Havana have reached a desperate stage. Blanco has gobbled up every mouthful of food he could lay his hands on. We cannot add to or prolong the sufferings of the Havanese, and by encamping our troops around the sink-hole of Havana harbor during the rainy season, we might the ability of the American people to be inviting unutterable calamity on

our own country. "Farmer" E. B. Dunn has resigned from control of the New York Weather Bureau and his resignation has been promptly accepted. The difficulty has all come about through a disagreement between Chief Moore and himself and is creating as much consternation in certain circles in New York city as if no person of sense will question, but | Forecaster Dunn's departure from the | humanitarian.

have they warrant for such a conser- Bureau would bring disasters like unto those prophesied by Professor Coles. and courage? Do they not underrate The newspaper men are particularly and minify the government and the desolute over the change as Mr. Dunn people for whose protection they are so has always been an unending source of comfort and satisfaction to the craft. As a philosophical reflection founded It is somewhat to his newspaper popularity that Mr. Dunn credits his dispassing that the spirit of diffidence, of | favor with the chief of the department self-distrust, of self-depreciation and in Washington, who, it is claimed, has national finidity is not the spirit which | regarded his subordinate's prestige with marked dislike. This being true it is not without its uses as a coun- it is another case when deliverance from one's friends might be desired.

Our Brothers' Keepers.

We have no need to go to Santiago or Havana to find men dying of starvation. They are here in the midst of us, unrelieved and unsuspected, reconcentrades of a highly crystalized civiligntion. A day or two ago a man was found insensible in the woods near this city who, it appears, had not tasted food for three days. A story of a similar character comes from Wilkesshould be catefully thought out in ad- Harre, where a young man collapsed on the streets whose enforced abstie resolution to abide the consequences. | nence from food extended over four

We need not start off with the assumption that these two men, and to our national responsibilities and in- hundreds like them, were "tramps," "worthless fellows," "served them right," "would not work" and such comfortable and reassuming reflecstandards so low, that a policy of ex- tions made upon the easy assumption that our brother has recklessly esinterests of civilization? In consider- caped from our keeping. The fact is ing these questions seriously let us not if these men were trainps they would forget that in no place where Ameri- have had full and plenty. They were can enterprise has pushed forward the not such evidently. They are types of flag, the free school and the church a large class of men who, having fallen has civilization retrograded. We found out of employment from one cause or the Louisiana territory an abode of another, go aimlessly on from one stage creoles and savages and we made it a of destitution to the next. Ashamed to garden spot-the home of many of our beg and unable to find work, they become lethargic, spiritless, unambitious,

Is there no employment, then, in this fertile inland empire, the granary of great country for such? Yes, undoubtthe world, Texas, California, Alaska, edly, there is employment for every each in turn, reflected in their im- man who is able and willing to work. provement the quickening influence of But too often it is employment of a American dominion. Hawaii today is kind which makes the burden of life on the threshold of a new destiny no lighter to those who are not inured Cuba and Porto Rice are bound in the to it or capable of undertaking it, let fulness of time to obey the law of po- them try never so willingly. Of what use is a painter at the plough handle, or As for the Philippines, we may, when a plumber in a quarry, or a dry goods more fully informed, decide that we clerk in the timber settlements, or a bookkeeper in the mines, or a printer in the oil regions? Yet they are the class of men who most frequently appeal to our sympathies, and whose appalling helplessness in the maelstrom of the relentless competition of the labor market is as complete as that of babes in the wood.

While we are caring for soldiers are without justification. Leave them abroad and their families at home let us not relax our efforts to alleviate the condition of civilian unfortunates True charity is all-embracing.

> Asbury Park, so near the godly reort of Ocean Grove, has discriminated against the American Volunteers and the Salvation Army. These two organizations have been holding street meetings in the pretty Jersey shore town and the vociferation of their bands as the rivalry grew more bitter and active became so annoying to the patrons of the resort that a decided protest was made. The din increased nightly to an unbearable degree and Founder Bradley has finally decided that the ordinance against street gathorings will hereafter be enforced. Just what these organizations, whose annonneed aim is slumming, expect to do at a quiet, respectable place whose residents and patrons are of such a class as frequents Asbury Park, is hard to determine. That they have made night hideous in their controversy seems to be amply proved on this occasion and Founder Bradley will probably find strong supporters among the summer guests who go to the shore for a rest from the turmoil of the city.

Cervera's own story shows that it versity, whose courage in the face of was Schley who corked him in. When overwhelming disasters was unshaken Schley called at Cienfuegos and found and indomitable. The cable was a that Cervera was not there, he kept great relief to Blanco's feeelings. He two decoy ships in the harbor while made the most generous use of it to with the remainder of his squadron he expatiate on the spirit of the army and pulled at full speed for Santiago. It the impregnable ramparts which he was not until Schley had reached there had erected and on which he had em- that Cervera learned he had left Cienployed the laboring resources of the fuegos. A meditated escape was thus city and its neighborhood night and prevented and the world knows the day for months, to such little purpose rest. Department influence at Washthat if our military policy dictates it. ington may jump inferior officers over we may starve Havana into submis- Schley's head and try to keep him in sion without firing another shot at its the background but merit is pretty

sure to tell. Yellow fever among the troops at Santiago is deplorable but it need not excite undue alarm. With good care and precautions, such as American surgeons and nurses are abundantly qualified to provide, there is no reason why this disease should be more serious in

It would certainly be a humorous speciacle if our transports at Santiago should be used to carry the Spanish army back to Spain. It would make Spain more than ever the laughingstock of the nations. But from a humanitarian standpoint it would be decidedly better than having to shoot these poor Spanish peasants down in cold blood.

Sampson will get \$10,000 in prize noney for the work that Schley did. whereas Schley's share will be only \$4,000. Still, we'd rather be Schley than Sampson if current reports be true.

The element which growled because Miles didn't head the procession now grumbles because he does, showing how utterly impossible it is to please every-

It will please Spain to know that ex-

lovernor Altgeld of Illinois is also op-

posed to American retention of the Philippines. Showing grace to an armed Spaniard s very much like casting pearls before swine, yet for our own reputation it be

Fair play for the German commanders at Manila. They know enough not to fool with Dewey.

General Shafter is evidently

Some American Imerican Characteristics GOLDSMITH'S G.B.

ENRY Norman, the distinguished correspondent of the London Chronicle, contributes to McClure's magazine for July an interesting article entitled "America Revisited in War Times." He says that during the seventeen years which have shaped since he graduated from Harvard university and returned to his vard university and returned to his native island American affairs have in terested him in a degree second only to those of his own country. "From time to time I have come back." he says, "and corrected my impressions. On each occasion, however, a curious thing has happened. I have gone home profoundly impressed with the energy, the intelligence, the courage, the resources, and the prospects of the American people; and bit by bit this impression has coxed away, ilke water from a leaky tub, until I found myself doubting whether the United States is on the up grade at all." This has been due to the fact this his impressions of America on his return home have been perverted or corrupted by such information as the British newspapers see fit to publish with regard to affairs in this country. The Englishman in England reads very little that is reliable of American politics or Ameri-can methods, and it is only when these impressions are corrected by an actual visit to the United States that men like Henry Norman are set right.

He confesses frankly that everything surprises him, and most of all the re-markable development among us of markable developement among us of what may be called applied intelligence. "Not only." he remarks. "is there an extraordinary fertility of invention, but also, what is perhaps more striking still, there is apparently an instant readiness on everybody's part to make use of the things invented." He refers to the constant improvement in the telephone, which he has noticed from visit to visit. "The instrument" he adds. "has grown "The instrument." he adds, "has grown smaller, neater, more graceful, simple, and easier to use. As it stands on an American desk today it might be a flower holder. In some of the best and most expensive parts of London today you cannot have a telephone put in your home at all. When you do, it is the ugly box arrangement of ten years ago. I call upon a journalist friend in New York. Upon his desk stands an elegant little apparatus through which he converses very afternoon with Washington and Chicago. In a London newspaper office ou might as well look for a machine for making liquid air."

Mr. Norman points out a number of instances in which we have distanced England, and in fact all other countries on the globe, and this one of the many may, perhaps, be worthy of particular attention. The street cars are another example. When I was here a short time ago, the system of traction was by un-derground cable. This is already appar-ently becoming extinct. The cars them-selves, too, are marvels of comfort and light. In London there is not, so far as I know, a single street car propelled by any mechanical means, and those in use are the dim and dirty vehicles of a quarter of a century ago. It is impossible to imagine a better system of street transpor than prevails, for instance, in Washing-ton. Even the traveling postoffice runs by electricity along the tracks."

The system of street rallways which is operated in Washington is but a minia-ture of the systems operated in Chicago. Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other great American cities. There is nothing quite so marvelous to the European visitor of intelligence as the progress that has been made in metropolitan traction within the past decade, and next to the fact itself, that is, the advantage taken of all man-ner of inventions and devices, the next most marvelous thing is that American street-railway corporations are not con-tent to let "well enough alone." The street railways of the British metropolis and of other European capitals today are practically what the street railways of Chicago were twenty years ago. It is hardly conceivable that a Chicago street railway could have ever been quite so bad as some of the lines now operated in London, Manchester, Bradford, Liver pool, Leeds, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast or Dublin, but is appears from the evi-dence of travelers and old settlers that this is the case. It is difficult to rememher what we had to contend with in

AMERICA'S NEW BIRTH.

From the Globe-Democrat.

The persons who are casting a hore scope of magnificent possibilities for the United States as a result of the war with Spain have history and reason on their side. Every great war has influences for the successful nation which project themcives far into the future. This truth has been particularly obvious in the histor of the United States. By the war of 1775 \$1 this country gained political independnce, but social and industrial independ nce did not come until after the war of 1812-15, which ended the period of American vascalage to Europe, cut the country off from all connection with the Old World's interests and ambitions, and en-abled us to develop our resources and reate a distinctively American type of civilization. The war of 1846-48, with Mexico, which immensely breadened the national area, also constrained the country to take large views of its mission and possibilities. Two elements of weakthe institution of slavery and the theory held in certain states that the government was nerely a league, and not a nation-remained to humiliate the coun ry, and to humber it in its endeavor to utilize to the utmost its physical and moral advantages, and these were removed by the war of 1861-5.

That the war with Spain is to alter the character of the country's ambitions and activities is inevitable. The predictions that it will result in an immediate enmavy, are, of course, entirely safe. If these had been enlarged long ago the present war would probably have been averted, for the odds would then have been so obvious that no Spanish dynasty or ministry would have dared to tempt fate as has been done in the present cor flict. But if, nevertheless, with the odds so strongly against her, Spain had pro-voked war, her overthrow would have securred in far less time than it will now, and with far less loss of life and money on the American side. An immediate result of the war will be the destruction of the century-old superstition that an adequate army and navy are a menace to republican institutions. The destruc-tion of the old notion that liberty is such a feeble plant on American soil that a standing army of the size of Switzerland's or Belgium's could imperii it will represent a growth in political sanity which is worth all the sacrifices which the present war will entail.

A new America, to use the term given gent American correspondent of the London Chronicle, has been born within the past few weeks, and all the world grasps this circumstance, and will hereafter be compelled to recken with it. Through no design on our part, the circle of our responsibilities has vastly broadened. The area of our activities will be enlarged to an extent not dreamed of when the present war began. This condition has neces-sitated a new examination of some of our old political conceptions, and has resulted in the rejection of some traditions. To mye questioned the wisdom of the isolation policy would once have been regard-ed to be as sacrilegious as to attack the Copernican theory in astronomy. Studied in the light of the larger capabilities and edge that it was too parrow and rigid to light.



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be an intelligent rule of conduct for the A DEMAND THAT IS JUST.

From the Chicago Record. Under the heading "Justice for the Navy" the Army and Navy Journal of recent date makes comparisons of pay of the "s in the naval and military service showing that the latter are better paid. The pay of naval officers varies some-what, according to the nature of the ser-vice. The table as given by the Army and

Navy Journal is as follows:

Rear admiral\$1,000 to \$6,000
Commodore 2,000 to 5,000
Captain 2,800 to 4,500
Commander 2.300 to 3.500
Lieutenant commander 2,000 to 2,800
Lieuterant
Ensign 1,000 to 1.400
The pay of the corresponding officers
of the army is:
Major general
Brigadier general 5.500
Colonel 4.500
Lieutenant colonel 4,000
Major 3,500
Captain 2.805
A comparison of these figures shows
that the highest pay in the naval service
is less than the regular pay to officers
of corresponding rank in the military service. The Army and Navy Journal,

without reflecting on the army, points out that almost everything that has been actually accomplished thus far in the war such good service should be recognized by congress by having the pay of naval officers made equal to that of the army officers. This is a demand that will strike the public as just.

PEACE TALK.

From the New York Sun When the time comes for the United States to speak of peace with Spain it

must be remembered that making peace is as distinctively the function of the war party as is the making of war. The peace party, in which are all the anti-American, Mugwump Spanish sympathizers, who opposed the war most virulently at first, who have deprecated it from its beginning, and have sought persistently to balk the United States of all territo-rial compensation for losses in money and men, should be rigorously excluded from the official councils as wholly incapable of fairly representing the country. Unless the friends of the war, the helievers in it as a national necessity and the believers in the right and justice of this nation's taking all that victory brings to it shall arrange for the war's cessation. then it will be an unpardonable and dis antrous failure, criminal in its expendit ure of blood and treasure. Peace can be repose and quiet; but no territory that war has put beyond his control. Every thing that Spain had upon which we have laid our hands must remain ours. No step backward!

ONE WORTHY FOE.

From the Washington Post. Admiral Cervera probably did the best e could under the circumstances. He unertook the task of being a Spaniard, a fighter, and a gentleman all at the rame time, and he nade a very good showing in each line. We cannot but admire Cer-vera on account of the absence of that interests of this period, however, the isolation idea loses much of its sanctity. It was an excellent principle for the age in which it was enunciated, but the wise men who proclaimed it. If they were here now, would probably see and acknowledge that it was too parrow and right.

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Every garment in stock has been remarked at reductions varying from 19 to 25 per cent, below regular prices for this sale, which will positively last for

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In the annexed list are several numbers which we will discontinue and the prices quoted barely cover the cost of

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TO CLOSE OUT AT 69c, One Lot Gowns, nicely trimmed and a good number for \$1.25. SALE PRICE 90c.

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One Lot Underskirts, plain and good quality musiin, regular price 50c and SPECIAL PRICE 39c and 49c. One Lot Drawers, nest embroidery rimmed. SPECIAL PRICE 25c. One Lot Drawers, plain tucked, extra uality, were 50c and 65c. SPECIAL PRICE TO CLOSE 39c.

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