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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-TER. 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 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 party nor the other, but rather the growth of custem. Unrecessary investigations have been authorized by committees, 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 being. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

It has cost some time, money and trouble for the United States to decide as to what was the matter with the Maine. Experiments necessary to evidence have also been rather costly to Spain, but the proof is conclusive.

The Red Cross Society.

The country owes a debt of gratitude to the active members of the Red Cross society which it can only in one way adequately repay. Let the Red Cross society have the financial support for the merciful work it has undertaken, and the individual officers and ministers will find adequate reward in the consciousness of the work they have done and are doing in Cuba. It is difficult the administration could have distributed satisfactorily the necessary relief to the starving Cubans in and around Santiago without the cooperation of the Red Cross society. A distribution of a kind could have been made, of course; but the effectiveness of the work would have been hampered by official restraint. We can easily perceive how this would have come about no less by a lack of individual sympathy than of individual initiative. The members of the Red Cross society are free from the harrassing and disturbing conditions of relief work undertaken by government. The resources of the organization being limited, they know when and where and how to economize without inflicting unpreventible hardship, while they are liberal where liberality is needed. Every case is examined on its merits. The recipients are made to feel that they are receiving succor from friends in an hour of extreme need, and not forced in their own opinion to accept eleemosynary dabs. Many of the people who are now accepting the relief of the Red Cross society at Santiago were before the war in a substantial position. They probably never dreamed that the time would shortly come when fortune would humble them to the necessity of receiving gratefully those alms they were accustomed to distribute as a religious duty, as well as a social obligation.

Immediate wants are attended to as they occur. An average of eight hundred rations a day are given to the most needy at Santiago. This is a class that cannot be reached all at once. Those who lived low down in the social scale will not be backward in coming forward to claim their share; but there are undoubtedly others whose birth and position heretofore placed them above want who will have to be industriously sought out. Castilian pride is never so stubborn in its folly as when it has nothing but hunger and rags to support it. The Red Cross society will not take any notice of this ridiculous aloofness. It is working without discrimination, bringing food and clothing to all whom it finds in need of it. The most pressing necessities of the people of Santiago have already been met. The society has pressing need of the finer sorts of provisions, such as oatmeal, milk, and canned goods. The soldiers have made large holes in the stock of the provisions of the Red Cross society and this is hardly reasonable, although it was possible a necessary disposal of the society's provisions. The provisions consumed by the military, whether Spaniards or our own troops, should be immediately made good. The administration is responsible for the care and comfort of both. The Red Cross society is no part of the military commissary. It is a voluntary, charitable organization for a special purpose, and the more it is allowed to confine its administration to that purpose the greater the beneficence of its work

The American soldier does not conalder it beneath his dignity to do some-

thing else besides fight when at the front. Machinist-privates have saved the government about \$3000 in repairing rifles at Jacksonville.

Admiral Dewey should present that gold collar to Aguinaldo, along with a stout chain with the instructions that the other end is to be worn attached to a big cocounut tree unil the war is over, during which time the "Prosident" of Manila might whistle.

War Deafness. Lieutenant W. H. Harrison, of the Oregon, has had his hearing temporarily injured if not permanently destroyed, and is now at home invalided. This resulted from the reverberation of the guns at the battle of Santiago. Partial loss of hearing or even incurable deafness of a member of the crew is not infrequently the result of a heavy cannonading on a modern battleship. This is not to be wondered at when we remember the delicate anatomy of the ear. The ear consists of the outer lobe, as we all knew it, from which leads a somewhat curved canal, about one and a quarter inches long, which ends in a delicate membrane, the tympanic membrane, which protects the tymphanic cavity, the drum of the ear, while this small cavity is in turn kept ventilated by a narrow tube, the eustachian duct, the open end of which is placed in the throat. Any violent shock or concussion is likely to rupture this tymphanic membrane and cause irreparable injury. A violent blow on the car deprived Thomas Edison of his hearing. It is hard to estimate what the world has lost by this physical deprivation of the great inventor. It seems almost incredible that a man almost stone deaf could be the originator of the phonograph, the most wonderful of all applications of electricity to the indefinite retention and

There was not a man probably in the engagements at Santiago or Manila who has escaped more or less injury to his hearing as a consequence of the rapid detonations of the guns in action. In most cases this will be temporary, but in many instances it is likely to remain permanent. Deafness, if slight or temporary is, it is true, more of an inconvenience than an affliction. No man or woman traveling the downward path of life wholly escapes it. It is as natural a corollary to this age as gray hairs; it is an indication of the decline of the recuperative powers of the nervous system and constitution. The increasing deafness of the late Mr. Gladtone was the most noticeable sign of the decline of his marvelous physical powers, and so it is with almost all men who carry robust health to extreme old age. Certain occupations predispose to deafness. Boilermakers, for instance, are notorious for this deafness, and so on with men engaged in occupations in which continuous danger accompanies the prosecution of their work.

afflux of sound waves.

While deafness is the natural accompaniment of physical debility and senile decay, it prevails among the young to a more prevalent degree than most instances, preventible. Had clay from hardening, he might have preserved his hearing intact. Cotton wadding is not dense enough to prevent the sudden contraction of the air on the tympanic tissue and its consequent rupture or total destruction. No artillery battery should go into action without the gunners first adopting the simple and effective precaution of clay ear plugs. They cost little or nothing and are as portable as canned goods. Bathers will find it an effective remedy against a very disagreeable and sometimes a dangerous effect of a sudden plunge in the water. In the good old days when the rod was the sole symbol of authority in the school many a poor boy and girl lived to curse the brutality or thoughtlessness of the blow on the ear from the teacher which deprived them of hearing for life or superinduced earache, the most agonizing of all contracted diseases. Specialists in ear troubles are almost as numerous as specialists in optics or nervous diseases, and they do not seem to lack a large measure of patronage. Yet nature has admirably protected the delicate organism of the ear from untoward accident. In all these matters that concern the preservation of nerves, sight, or hearing we are yet like children, we live to learn by the experience which is paid for in sorrow and suffering.

It was a British sea captain who saw a sea serpent last week. American commanders are watching out for

Profanity of Today.

The new ordinance regarding profanity in New York city, which is practically the old law existing in most states, seems to be causing not only extreme criticism, but actual consternation in certain quarters, although a suburban resident swore twenty-five dollars' worth the other day and uncomplainingly paid the five to a New York justice, evidently not regretting the outlay. That the enforcement of this ordinance seems to be regarded as necessary is not a flattering indication of municipal or national progress in the way of culture or morality. It is however encouraging to see some one prominent in municipal government, who is interested in this species of reform in the metropolis. The time has arrived when profanity is not tolerated in company where in years gone by it was often heard. The bluff old Uncle Tobies and Sir Anthonies, who punctuated their remarks with oaths. have gone out of fashion, and while refraining from profamity in the presence of women and children is considered imperative, there is a large proportion of men, and among them those whose opinions and respect are worth cultivating, to whose ears it is decidedly objectionable. Under strong provocation a man may have to exercise considerable self control to avoid using so-called strong language. Yet few men with any pretensions to refinement and familiarity with good society, swear habitually in ordinary

conversation in these days.

The press should come in for some

criticism on this point as there is a tendency even in reputable journals to constant repetition, under the guise of wit, of stories and speeches containing a profusion of profane expressions, and this is not the best means of elevating the popular taste.

The Carlists are making little progress in Spain. The pretender hurriedly left Brussels on Saturday for Switzerland, owing very probably to a gentle hint from the Belgian government. The government is watching closely his movements throughout the country and their efforts for mischief are fettered by the general indifference of the people and the continued loyalty of the army. The Carlist outbreak may be general when it comes, and will, of course, add one more to the unutterable woes of the peninsula. Don Carlos expects that the conditions of peace when they are concluded will cause a revolution, and he is right. It is altogether another matter how that revolution will trend. Meanwhile members of the Spanish ministry are attributing to President McKinley's impressionableness the one insufferable difficulty that stands in the way of peace. The fact is that the Spanish government has made no direct overtures for peace either by her responsible ministers or by accredited plenipotentiaries. Until she comes to direct issue, the president must be impressionable, for his judgments must be guided by the issue of the war. At all events our demands will not likely be essened by a continuance of the war.

The Trading Stamp.

The trading stamp is no more in the "Parlor City." The final blow against the enterprise was delivered n Binghamton the other night at a meeting of the Retail Grocers' association, when the following resolution regarding the trading stamps was adopt-

Whereas, Many merchants in other lines of business as well as our own, have reently discontinued the use of trading stamps, on account of which special ef-for is being made at this time by the stamp companies to induce merchants to

continue giving them out.

Resolved, That we, the Binghamton Retail Grocers' association, denounce in the strongest possible terms the use of trading stamps of every kind and nature First, because it is contrary to good, sound business principles to educate customers to expect a gift with everything they buy. Second, It is an unnecessary tax and expense upon the merchant. Third. Any merchant handling these stamps must in some way get the cost of the stamps from his customers or he cannot afford to give them out.

At its birth the trading stamp scheme appeared to be one of the most attractive of baits ever placed before the class of people who are always anxious to get something for nothing. and the indifference with which the arrangement was received by the easy rublic has been a matter of surprise everywhere. In this city, it is alleged, many merchants who had an aversion for the scheme entered into the trading stamp combine because they expectd that it would control the retail business of this vicinity in a short time and they feared to be out in the is commonly supposed, and is in cold. The result has been contrary to expectations, very few people taking Lieutenant Harrison stuffed his ears the trouble to bother with the stamp with a mixture of soft clay and cot- books. From the action of the Bington fibre, which effectively prevents the hamton grocers, however, it seems that here was danger that the trading stamp schenie would not die a natural death in that city.

> The army surgeons who objected to vomen as nurses at the front are keeping still just now. The hundreds of wounded men who lived through the horrors of Santiago are, however, doing a deal of talking which is largely interlarded with carnest blessings upon the Red Cross Sisters.

One of the supplies seized with more enthusiasm than Bibles was the box of baseball bats taken to Key West by the Young Men's Christian association and immediately appropriated by sailors who wanted to play against a nine of the marines.

With Lieutnant Hobson and Joseph Leiter both in the city at once New York has had unwonted excitement in the past few days.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 3.45 a. m., for Tuesday, July 26, 1898.

3 46

A child born on this day will note that Aguinaldo's gold collar has been un-equalled as food for editorial thought ince the days of Li Hung's yellow vest. The folly old sailor of Cadiz

of Yankee tars never afraid is; But when Watson runs Out the 13-inch guns He'll imagine school's out down in Hades, It is probable that the "strategy board"

the St. Charles hotel today will o lead the Lackawanna unterrified. The barn swallow builds his nest of

oud. And Candidate Swallow-well, he appears to have mud to spare! Ambitious scribes in this vicinity are vidently trying to transform the Scranonlan into a journalistic Waco. General Shafter and ex-Street Commis doner Abe Dunning will soon be able o shake hands. Shafter is engaged in he work of cleaning the streets of San

Aguinaldo's whistle seems to worry al nost everybody but Dewey. The Spanish gunboat hunting season is

tiago.

THE FLORIDA GIRL.

Red rose was ne'er so sweet to press pon a rad-rose mouth. hips of her that I curess, My Sylvia of the South; The scented air is in her hair, And in her twilight eyes I catch the gleam, as in a dream,

Of love's own paradise. Oh, happiness amid the flowers Of this fair lotus land! We laugh away the witching hours Together hand in hand, While in my breast the sweet unrest Of love undying grows.

Until I say, "Re mine for aye,

And then she lifts her regal head And opens wide her eyes, As if the serious words I've said Occasion her surprise; She speaks at last—suspense is past—

My fate—what shall it be?
"All uniforms—and they're in awarms—
Look just alike to me!" -Baltimore American.

Great Britain's

From the Times-Herald. THE statement of the first lord of the admiralty, George J. Goschen, on Great Britain's supplementary naval programme, which was delivered in the house of commons on Friday, shows that the British government proposes to a there tenaciously to its "two-power system." no matter how heavily any other nation may increase its navai budget. In the original British programme only two battleships were taken into account, but in consequence of the action of Russia the government, in order to carry out its policy of keeping the navy of Great Britain equal to the combined fleets of any two powers, is compelled to present a supplementary programme asking for four more hattleships. The Russian programme provides for four cruisers. Great Brit-

the entire expenditure for new ships about \$75,000,006. Of course Mr. Goschen maintained that this increase in the naval programme was not intended as a menice to Russia or to any other power. Great Britain is not looking for quarels with her neighbors. Her commerce and her colonial dependencies, in the opinion of her statesmen, require firm adherence to the policy laid down a number of years ago.

ain will match this with four battle-

ships and twelve destroyers, making

The proposed enormous increase in British naval armament invites comparison of the present fighting strength of the navies of the world. Comparaive tables prepared from information officially compiled by the British gov ernment in response to a parliamen-tary inquiry make the following show ing for the leading powers in the mat ter of battleships:

| | Tons |
|-----------------|--------|
| Number. | ment. |
| England33 | 408,00 |
| France19 | 180,00 |
| Russia11 | 108.00 |
| Germany 4 | 39.50 |
| United States 5 | 48,50 |
| | |

While the combined battleships of France, Russia and Germany outnum er those of Great Britain by one, their otal displacement is 70,000 tons less. In armored and protected cruisers England's supremacy as a naval power is still further emphasized by the following comparative table

| | | | | Tons |
|--|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| | | | | lisplace- |
| and the same of th | | | mber. | ment. |
| England | | | .97 | 427,000 |
| France | | | 37 | 133,606 |
| Russia | | | . 9 | 59,500 |
| Germany | | | | 85,800 |
| United States. | ***** | ******** | 16 | 79,600 |
| Inspection | of | these | com | parisons |

shows that Great Britain is so far ahead in naval armament that no naion can expect to catch up with her. even though she abandoned for a time her "two-power policy." Comparison with other powers, however, shows that the United States is rapidly assuming a commanding position on the seas. We are ahead of Germany in battleships and stand next to France in

With five battleships in active service and eight new ones building and projected we are in a position to easily laim third place among naval powers.

LITERARY NOTES.

The fiction number of Scribner's Magazine has been an institution for a decade. In it have appeared many notable short It has also been the occasion for several novel and successful experiments in color-printing. This year the colored cover is one of the four prize designs by Albert Herter, and it is a brilliant ex-ample of decorative printing. The most imbitious scheme in color-printing undertaken by an American magazine is the reproduction of eight full-page designs by Henry McCarter which accompany E. S. Martin's noble poem, "The Sea Is His." The way in which the shading of color is attained is mechanically ingenious and artistically effective. It is novelty in color printing, even for ex-

The War has necessarily crowded out some of the illustrated short stories. Richard Harding Davis continues his brilliant Chapters of the War with amusng description of the life at Tampa just before the sailing of General Shafter's expediton. He aptly calls it "The Rock-ing-Chair Period of the War." The conrasts of character seen on the piazzas of the Tampa Bay hotel; the amusing differences of point-of-view among the troops from various states; indeed, all the romance and comedy of the im-promptu army assembled at Tampa in May and June are depicted by Mr. Davis. Following the text very closely is a series of illustrations from photographs made by Dwight L. Elmendorf which are not only realistic but artistic.

DEALING WITH THE CUBANS.

From the Springfield Republican. Now, it is obvious that we cannot g mong these people in tropical lands and maintain pleasant relations with them if we hold them rigidly to our standards. It cannot be done without appearing to them as narrow, intolerant and oppressive. We must know their language, we must be tolerant of their customs, we must be charitable toward their failings, we must recognize their inheritances, and finally, we must not assume to be perfection our selves. There is real danger that in our impatience to achieve quick results, in our masterful desire to run things, in our conceit of transcendant superiority over all the rest of the world, we shall unduly antagonize weaker races and end by simply pushing them to the wall. If we are to be teachers, helpers and protectors, rather than conquerors, we must use the weapons of knowledge and toleration, and lead by the persuasiveness of sympathy rather than brute force. We can Amer-icanize, but in this case it is our boast that we will not Americanize by the sword

PRAISE FOR M'KINLEY.

From the Mexico Herald. The American people have many good things for which to thank Allah and one of them is a president with the gift of common sense. The president of the United States who very properly has asjumed the duties of commander-in-chief of the land and sea forces of the republic, and is comamnder in very fact has done well in restraining the arder of belli-cose patriots who shed seas of blood for no good purpose. The war has developed the character of President McKinley, who has been emancipated from himself! He is no longer the northern Ohio politician wrapped up in protectionism; he is a statesman and a soldier worthy of respect. He moves slowly at times, like Lincoln, but he has demonstrated that he has the sound sense of a Grant and the wise patience of the first of the martyred

TIME FOR ACTION.

From the Elmira Advertiser.

There was a wild exuitation in certain quarters over the conduct of the Cuban

Britain's Naval Increase. GOLDSMITH'S ...



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SUMMER, 1898.

Our annual July and August sale of Summer Footwear is now on. All our

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the followers of Garcia. It may be that these half-starved men represent the average of Cuban intelligence and sentiment though that remains to be seen The Cubans in this country make the plausible explantion of the actions of their countrymen and they may be right in their positon. There is yet something to be learned before making up a final judgment, hard as the allies are to get along with at present. But granting that they are worthless, the condition of things in Cuba had become intolerable, as the president said, and it was time to end it.

THE LITTLE ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Nearly 700 languages are spoken in The screw of an Atlantic steamer costs About 400,000,000 pounds of soap are used in Britain yearly.

The first theater in the United States was opened in 1752. Cigars are given to soldiers in the Italian army as part of their daily rations. Eighteen tons of steel disappear daily on the London and North-Western rail-

way through wear and rust.

A captive bee striving to escape has been made to record as many as 15.540 wing strokes per minute in a recent test.

As far as calculations can decide the temperature of comets is believed to be 2,000 times flercer than that of red-ho

The share of land falling to each inhabitant of the globe in the event of a partition would be about twenty-three and one-half acres. It is said that the patterns on the finger

tips are not only unchangeable through life, but the chance of the finger tips of two persons being alike is less than in 64,000,000,000. The amount of liquid refreshment taken by a man of 70 years would equal 10,700 pints, and to hold this a pail twelve feet high and more than 2,500 times as large as an ordinary pall would be required.

Cats can swim if they only care to ex-

ert themselves sufficiently. The ancient Egyptians used to fish with them on the Nile, according to the representations on walls and so forth that have come down The names of no fewer than 165 buttles are emblazoned on the banners of the various regiments which form the British army. But many actions of great importance, both as regards military results and the roll of killed and wounded, are

not so commemorated. There have never been more than three contemporary European queens; in fact the number who have occupied thrones in medieval and modern times is compara-tively small. England heads the list with five. Russia can boast of four, but the total comes to considerably under thirty

altogether.
The durability of ivery is proved by the fact that billiard balls which, for the sake of curiosity, had been made of very well-preserved mammoth ivory, undoubt edly many thousands of years old, were played for several months by experienced players in Paris without it being noticed that the balls were not made of fresh Swiss funeral customs are most pecu-

liar. At the death of a person the fam-ily inserts a formal, black-edged an-nouncement in the papers asking for sympathy and stating that "the mourning urn' will be exhibited during certain hours on a special day. In front of the house where the person died there is placed a little black table, covered with a black cloth, on which stands a black jar. There was a wild exuitation in certain quarters over the conduct of the Cuban soldiers and it is assumed that this country has been bunceed in going to war with Spain. No doubt much disappointment is felt over the revelations of Cuban inefficiency, greed and cruelty among

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Until Sept 1st we will offer our entire line of Banquet, Princess and Table Lamps at from 25 to 50 per cent. discount. We wish to reduce stock. If you are in need of a lamp this is a chance to get a bargain.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

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The last ten days in July will be devoted to clearing up stocks in general throughout this department, when everything in the line of summer goods or broken lots of any description will be closed out regardless of cost. Boy's Shirt Waists and Blouses, Men's Negligee Shirts, Men's Balbriggan Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., etc.

One Lot Men's Soft Front Negligee Shirts, separate cuffs, to be worn with white collar. Our regular 60c line, at

One Asorted Lot Men's Soft Front Shirts, with attached collars. Our 69c. 75c and 85c qualities, in one lot to close, at 50c.

Two Lots Boys' Unlaundried Shirt Waists, "Mother's Friend." Our 50c quality, at 38c. Our 65c quality at 50c. Broken Lots Celebrated King Waists for Boys. Round collar style. 95c quality at 50c to close.

Glen Collar Style, our \$1.10 quality

Boys' Madras and Oxford Chevot Blouses, our \$1.10 quality, 95c. Our \$1.35 quality, \$1.10. For Stout Men, extra large sizes in

tachable collars and cuffs at greatly reduced prices for this sale. The greatest value ever offered in Men's Baibriggan Shirts and Drawers at 21c each. For this sale only. Big reductions on Neckwear, Host-

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