## the Scranton Tribune

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## TEN PAGES.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. LATTA. Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-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 legis-lature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unrecessary investigations have been authorized by commit tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pannsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

Senor Sagasta ought to realize by this time that it is useless to attempt to flim flam Uncle Samuel.

#### The Bourgogne Victims.

Two bereaved husbands, Judge Dillon, of New York, and W. O. Perry, of Kansas City, whose wives were victims of the Bourgogne disaster, have chartered the steamer Hiawatha, which has gone in search of the bodies now floating about on the banks of Newfoundland. Incoming steamers report that a large number of corpses are sighted in various stages of decomposition along the Banks. A master of a sailing schooner launched a boat and jewelry and other personal effects which will be handed over to the friends of the unfortunate passengers as sad mementoes of one of the most awful catastrophes that has ever befallen a passenger steamer since steamships were invented. It seems in keeping with all the circumstances attending the loss of the Bourgogne that the work of rescuing from the waves the passengers that went down in the IIIfated ship should be left to private individuals. It is now nearly three weeks ago since it was first reported that a portion of the sea in proximity to the place where the collision occurred was literally strewn with dead bodies.

The French steamship company to which the Bourgogne belonged have done nothing in the interval to have these victims of the recklessness and brutality of the crew of their ship taken from the waters and given a Christian buriel or an opportunity to their friends of identifying them and doing so. This might have been easily accomplished, if it had been undertaken in time. Although the spot in which the disaster took place was too far out to permit of the bodles being washed ashore through the natural operations of tides and currents, it was not so far a vay as not to permit of a steamer reaching them in a short time and rescuing them from the sea which has so stubbornly persisted in refusing them a sepulcher. As a scientific exposition of this phenomenon, we are inclined to believe that the bodies drifted out into the Gulf Stream, where owing to the high temperature of the waters, gases rapidly generated and kept the bodies from sinking as they would have done under normal circumstances. At any rate it was the imperative no less than the obvious duty of the steamship company to undertake the work as some slight reparation for the criminal recklessness of the crew of the Bourgogne and a slight measure of solace to the friends of the victims.

The findings of the court of inquiry at Halifax exonerated the skipper of the Cromarthyshire from all blame, The disaster was due solely to the reckless navigation of the Bourgogne. She was not only out of the trans-Atlantic route or lane adopted by all other steamship companies, but she was running at full speed in one of these impenetrable fogs which settle down on the banks of Newfoundland, blotting out the surroundings as effectively as an eclipse of the sun does the light of day. If the Bourgogne had sailed with a set purpose of causing a disaster, she | plete annihilation of Cervera's ships could not have so fatally circumvented it. In the meantime the French government, as we anticipated, has made a new and strict inquiry into the cause of the disaster. M. Lockey, the minister of Madrid, says that if the surviving members of the crew are found guilty they will be punished. Unfortunately, the evidence of their cowardice and brutality is too well established | cle Sam in advance, the Philippine gen-

they have preserved their wretched lives only to become a burden to them. M. Lockey has also decided to submit to the chamber of deputies a bill for the better safeguarding of ocean navigation. Any law which tends to restrict the perils of the deep is welcome; but the enforcement of these laws are difficult, if not impossible, since their submission rests in the discretion of one man. The knowledge that such laws exist, and that their violation will bring condign punishment, may have an effect. But the careful navigator and able seaman follows the laws of nature. An acquaintance with them is the most infallible guide which the mariner can follow in bringing his ship and passengers safely to harbor.

It has been suggested that Sagasta's peace talk may have been a flyer in the interest of Spanish 4s.

#### Mechanical Superiority.

Nothing has been so clearly demonstrated by the war with Spain in which naval engagements have figured to largely, as the superiority of the American in familiarity with modern inventions. Comparison between the American navy and the ill-fated Castilian fleets cannot fail to impress the observer of this fact. As the Chicago Record says, it is only necessary to examine the wonderful record of the Asiatic squadron under Dewey and the north Atlantic squadron under Sampson to convince competent judges of the superiority in design and construction, equipment and management of the American vessels over those of Spain.

But there is another factor which enters largely into this problem and which must not be disregarded in making the final analysis. The personal element had much to do with the result at Manila and at Santiago, but only those who are familiar with the methods and manners of the Spaniards, their customs and prejudices, can fully realize the distinction between the contending forces. The officers of the Spanish navy are polished gentlemen, highly educated in everything that pertains to art and literature, and, as a rule, they can trace their ancestry back many generations; but when it comes to the practical affairs of life, especially the ordeal of handling a modern warship in an engagement, they are woefully lacking in knowledge and skill. There is no question of personal bravery involved. The condition of the Spanish navy was due to the fact that the nation had not kept up with the march of progress. The country has been content to remain at a standstill for more than a century. The Spanish grandee despises the humble workman, and the latter despairs of raising bimself above his present condition. No encouragement is offered the artisan and mechanic, and as a result there has been scarcely any industrial development in comparison with other countries. Spain can boast of few engineers--clvil, mechanical or electricaland those that she does possess are consigned to the lower classes by that inflexible rule of Spanish society which decrees that a man who engages in any occupation requiring physical exertion cannot possess the fine sensibilities of a true gentleman. As a result of this condition of affairs the Spanish navy was badly handicapped was able to secure several articles of when pitted against the well-organized, splendidly equipped and ably manned American fleets.

It is now apparent that little attention had been given the Spanish vessels, and even less care was bestowed upon fitting out and manning them. After Dewey's victory at Manila the Spanish admiral explained his defeat by saying that his ships were not fit for action; that their equipment was incomplete, their stores insufficient and the men untrained. When Cervera started for Cuba he was repeatedly forced to put into port to make repairs; and in one case, at least, he was unable to proceed for several days because the English mechanics whom he had employed resented the treatment they received and refused to make much-needed repairs to the torpedoboat destroyers. At that time the Spanish fleet did not possess native mechanics who were sufficiently skilled

to undertake the task. It is hardly necessary to point out to American readers the vast superiority of the American navy in intelligence and skill over the Spaniards. Every ship's crew contains engineers, electricians and mechanics competent to make all the necessary repairs to the machinery, and the vessels are supplied with material for such emergencies. But, in the first place, we have the advantage of superior design, material and workmanship in the original construction and equipment of these ships. The performance of the Oregon, the records of the Iowa, the Brooklyn and the New York, as well as the brilliant achievements of the Olympia, the Baltimore and the Raleigh, command the admiration of the world. We have the ships and we have the men. The crews are familiar with machinery and they know how to operate it. The officers are men of education and ability and they command the respect and confidence of the crews. The officers appreciate the importance of the services of the men who are intrusted with the care and operation of the complicated machinery that forms the ships' equipment. They have been educated to place a proper valuation upon mechanical skill. It is a part of their training and it is distinctly an American idea. The result is apparent at a glance. No difficulty was experienced in this country in enlisting all the engineers, mechanics and professional men neetled, while Spain was forced to depend upon foreigners who had no sympathy with the nation's hopes and aspirations, or else intrust the ships to incompetent hands. Realizing these conditions, the destruction of the Spanish fleet under Montejo and the comcan be more readily explained.

Many of our exchanges seem to be of the opinion that Aguinaldo has simplified matters in the far East to a large extent by cutting loose from American protection and proclaiming himself dictator of a Philippine republic. By spurning the protection of Unto admit of doubt. We sincerely hope eral has certainly relieved this country

from any responsibility regarding his republic, but it is not likely that the United States will be swerved from the proper course in the settlement of this tem in the grand reckoning with Spain by the action of Aguinaldo or any other ruler of greater or less importance. As in the affairs of Cuba, this government will doubtless be convinced that anarchy and barbarity are not to reign before it retires from active management of affairs.

The proper definition of humanity in some quarters appears to be "imperlalism."

#### War News Is Expensive.

The Chicago Times-Herald has announced that on and after August 1 the price of the paper will be 2 cents per This is a return to the price at copy. which the paper was sold for a number of years before keen rivalry brought about a reduction to one cent copy. In explaining its course the Times-Herald presents an array of facts that are applicable to almost every daily newspaper in the country. It

Since the beginning of the war there has been a large increase in the cost of white print paper, which has, of course, increased the loss on each copy of the

newspaper. Another formidable item of additional putlay has been the tolls on cablegrams from the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica and Hayti. The reader may form an idea of the heavy expense of the Times-Herald syndicate cable service when it is stated that the cablegram from Santiago detailing the destruction of Cervera's fleet cost \$9,000. Notwithstending this enormous expense

there has been no increase from advertis-ing in the revenues of Chicago news-papers. In fact some lines of advertising affected by the government war tax, such as proprietary remedies, declined heavily or ceased altogether.

The Times-Herald desires to do busi-ness on a business basis, and this is not possible upon a basis of 1 cent per copy, selling price of the daily to 2 cents.

The war experience of the Times-Herald has been duplicated to a certain extent everywhere. Few persons realize the expense that has been necin the way of special correspondence, increased news rates, etc., that newspapers in this vicinity might keep their readers informed as to the events of interest at the front. While the increase in circulation has been large the revenue therefrom would scarcly make a beginning toward defraying the extra expense incurred. People who imagine that the American newspapers are reaping a harvest from the war are decidedly in error.

"Will the Philippines be let slide?" anxiously inquires the Binghamton Leader. If there is a terrible hidden meaning to the foregoing, we sincerely hope not.

#### An Inhuman Law.

suit for damages for the loss of the life of a child in New Jersey has just brought to the surface one of the most inhuman laws that ever disgraced a civilized state. It places the value of a child's life at \$1. In setting aside the verdict of a jury Justice Gummere, of the State Supreme court, has given a decision that has made him famous in a certain way.

In giving his decision in the case the ustice said it was his duty to interpret the law as he finds it, which may be sufficient to absolve him from being a party to the act of brutality. The law, Justice Gummere said, in effect, presumes a child is of no financial tine to the parents; indeed, it is a source of expense; therefore if it be killed it is not a loss but a gain to the parents, as the law requires compensation for damages that are actual

rather than potential. Dissection of the body of the framer of that law would reveal a stone where the heart is supposed to be. The man who would coldly compute the value of a child's life in dollars and cents would charge admission to see a friend in the throes of death.

Such a law is a disgrace to New Jersey, and if manhood in that state has not sunk to the depths of depravity it will demand its repeal.

Coroner Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, gave a somewhat remarkable criticism of hospital management in general the other day, after the jury's finding in the case of a boy who had died from lock jaw. The case had been treated at Hahnemann hospital, and it was alleged that the lad's father had received abusive treatment from one of the resident physicians. After a careful investigation the jury censured this doctor, recommending his dismissal from the staff. The coroner then took the occasion to state that while the Hahnemann hospital, which is a most worthy institution, was in no way to be blamed for the unfortunate circumstance, yet it was only another instance of employing resident physicians from out of the city who, by affiliations and home environment, may have less care as to their personal conduct in the pursuance of their duty. This rather extreme comment has been made regarding the hospitals of this city in recent years. In credit to our hospitals and their management, it can be said, however, that but few complaints of a similar nature to that offered in Philadelphia are recorded against any of the changeful line of resident physicians, whether they were natives or importations.

Accounts of the scenes and incidents at the front have been graphic and thrilling and have aptly demonstrated the ability of the American war correspondent. But wait until the tank dramatist tackles the subject!

The recommendation of Minister Harold M. Sewall for governor of Hawall seems to be an indication that President Dole has been neglecting his fences during the annexation excite-

Aguinaldo will do well to refrain from becoming too gay until it has been definitely settled that Admiral Dewey's squadron is to remain in the vicinity of Manila permanently.

Our esteemed evening contemporary, the Times, seems disposed to carry the silver war in to Santiago.

There is a suspicion that the olive branches that Spain has been waving at us are covered with thorns.

### LITERARY NOTES.

The fall of Sartisgo and the smashing of Cervera's fleet—two of the greatest incidents of the war with Spain— are illustrated in the highest style of art in Les. He's Weekly this week. The title page rhows the Oquendo, Cervera's magnifi-cent war ship, as she appeared after she had been aimost shot to pieces in thir-teen minutes. Two other full pages are given to showing all that was left of Cervera's famous and formidable Spanish Sect, after Schley's fighting squadron had finished its deadly work. A double page is devoted to the rutrender of San-tiago, and the hereic achievement of our army that led up to that notable event. It is from sketches made by Charles Shel-don, the famous war artist now with the son, the frincis war artist now with the army at Santiago. Another page shows Sampson's fleet bombarding Santiago from the harbor. This is one of the best works of Schell, the noted marine artist, whose pictures from the front have added so much interest to the pages of Leslie s Weekly. A full page is excited to lione. Weekly. A full page is deveted to Hono-lulu's enthusiestic welcome to our troops, who stopped there on their way to the Philippines. A page is devoted to photographs and sketches of notable young men who have gone to the war, leading editorial shows "The enor possibilities of the Pacific coast." gether, this is one of the best Leslie's Weekly's famcus war numbers.

The August number of the Century has ness, notwithstanding which the endeavor has been made to keep up the Century's standard in engraving and printing. Mrs. Mary Bradford Crowninshield writes a Mary Bradford Crowninshield writes a striking romance of a Spanish-American dictator, the title of her story being "Sangre de Cristo." Frederick A. Ober, late commissioner in Porto Rico for the Columbian exposition, contributes a paper on "The Island of Porto Rico," in which he describes the characteristics of the land and the people, and telis of the vast resources of the island. Observed wast resources of the island. Osgood Weish, an American sugar grower, brings out new facts in "Cuba as Scen from the Inside," Both of these articles are fully illustrated. Walter Russell gives the impressions of "An Artist with Admiral Sampara's Fleat", with sheather Admiral Sampson's Fleet," with sketches from nature of bombardments and the capture of prizes. Hon. Frank A. Van-derlip, assistant secretary of the treas-ury, presents "Facts About the Philippines, with a Discussion of Pending Problems." Wallace Cumming, an Amer-ican business man, pictures "Life in Ma-nila," and there is reprinted from one of the first numbers of the Century an amusing article called "A Middy in Manila," written by Frederick H. Paine. The destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila bay is described by three- eye-witnesses, there being narratives by Colonel George A. Loud, Dr. Charles P. Kindleberger, lunior surgeon of the Olympia, and Joel . Evans, gunner of the Boston.

Godey's Magazine for August presents several bright topics for pleasant milsummer reading. Among these are the illustrated travel stories, "Fisher Folk of the Gulf of Mexico," by Leonora E. Ellise, and life among the Germans at "Freiburg in Baden," by Katherine F. Reighard, that tell of the lives and customer of the stories of the sto toms of certain people little understood by American readers.

The fiction of this issue is especially strong. The principal stories are the continuation of the "Golden Sorrow," the last work of the late Maria Louise Pool, and the closing chapters of "The City Beyond," Agnes L. Pratt's singular tale of "one who died and dwells in the next planet." Added to these features are a unique Japanese tale written in Japanese style by Adachi Kinuosuke, and a droll story by Alma Cariton, "Brother Dunstan and the Grabs."

A superb frontispiece by H. W. Phillips, with descriptive poem, "The Tiger," opens the issue of the magazine, and is followed by a charming series of pictures of the "Prominent People of the American Stage of Today."

#### THE CUBANS' CASE.

Indianapolis News.

The reported misunderstanding between General Garcia and General Shafter shows in any event that we have an ex-tremely sensitive people to deal with. It not surprising that the C object to the retention of the Spanish officials in power in Santiago. To the insurgents those officials represent and not the United States, and for three years the insurgents have been fighting Spain and the Spaniards.

New York Evening Sun. The important thing about this Cien fuegos petition is not its specific terms, but its tone. It is clear from it that the majority of the people of Cuba realize that it is only right and proper that we should decide on the details of adminitration. They realize that the patriots are deeply in our debt, that we have made great sacrifices for the cause o reedom, that we have spent blood and

treasure on the great enterprise of bring-

ng Spanish rule to an end in this west-

rn hemisphere. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Taking all the circumstances into conderation, unless General Shafter alluda to the matter in his official report to Washington suspicion will deepen into conviction that the whole affair is an impudent fake, and that the alleged correspondence between Garcia and Shafter is a forgery. That raises the question whether Garcia has actually withdrawn and how much of the sensational stories about the Cuban performances and non-performances around Santiago can be believed.

Philadelphia North American. We know that men like Gomez, Estrada Palma, Nunez and many other more are competent to govern Cuba and to make it free and happy. It is quite with-in the probabilities that this Garcia-Shafter incident is a pure fake, intended to create a sentiment favorable to an-nexation. But the object of the invasion was defined by the congressional resolution, in which it was most emphatically declared that Cuba, by right, should be free and independent. When Spanish rule ceases there Cuba should prepare to establish a government by the people.

#### THE TERMS FOR PEACE.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The announcement that the French ambussador at Washington appeared at the white house yesterday and made over-tures on behalf of Spain for peace is the first substantia sign of a disposition at Madrid to enter into negotiations for ending the war. It is likely that the Frerch ambassador

has been requested to sound the American government as to the terms which it will offer.
The administration has at no time signified the conditions which it will deman I as a basis for peace, but there are sev-

eral propositions which the American people will expect it to rest upon. These are: First-The recognition of Cuban indeendence under an American protector-Second-The abandonment of Porto Rico, which Spain cannot be allowed to

hold without it becoming a menace to 'uba and our future policy toward Cuba Third-The payment of the expenses of the United States government in carrying on the war, which up to this time tre believed to aggregate about \$175,000.

Fourth-The retention of the Philippine Islands until this payment has been made, and then home rule for the Philippine Isl-

On these four propositions President McKinley and his cabinet soluted agree as the terms of the United States. They express substantially the prevailing feel-ing of the people of this country; they embody a just and reasonable policy for peace, and Spain reed not expect to higgle for anything easier.

# GOLDSMITH'S



# Specials For Saturday

Woven Madras Golf Shirts, with 4-ply link cuffs, 48c. Cambric Negligee Shirts, with 2 separate collars; 48c. Men's Black Satine Golf Shirts, with white neck bands, 48c. Ladies' Puff Ties in White and Colors, China Silk and Pique, 25c. Garnet Corolla Silk Sun Umbrellas, with steel rod and tassel, 89c.

5-Inch Satin Ribbons at 27 cents per yard. Fancy Striped and Checked Ribbons at 9c, 15c and 25c per yard. All Silk Taffeta Ribbons, in all shades, at 14 cents and 18 cents.

White Lawn Waists, with two rows embroidery insertion, 69 cents. Navy Blue Duck Skirts. with circular flounce, and several rows of White Piping, \$1.98.

### Always Busy



SUMMER, 1898.

Our annual July and August sale of Summer Footwear is now on. All our Russets must go. You need the Shoes. We need room.

## Lewis, Reilly & Davies,

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

ANENT THE BICYCLE HUMP.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The large number of applicants for admission to the army who are rejected by reason of defects due to the improper use of the bicycle and over indulgence in cisarettes and other forms of ook upon as harmless dissipation should teach the young men something. In the battle of life "a sound mind in a sound body" was never needed more strenu ously than now, and young men who are not fit to fight their country's battles are at a disadvantage in fighting their own. They should learn the lesson while y

#### SONG OF THE NEW HEROES.

They've half inch thick of tan upon their faces, And some of them have freckles on their toes. They've scars and bandages in sundry places

As proof of the attentions of their foes. There are some who really ought to see the barber-Their tailors surely never earned their

pay-But we'd know them anywhere as our new herces— The men the Nation honors-Hip, hooray!

Chorus. They're coming home together To meet us all again, The men the Nation honors. The men who conquered Spain; And when they march down Broadway We'll tear the sky with cheers-For army and for navy. And gallant volunteers

There is Dewey, whom Augusti swore to murder, To hang upon the trees with all his But Dewey didn't understand the pro-

And so he smashed Montejo in his den. There is Hobson, earned the foeman's admiration-He bottled poor Cervera up so tight That when the Spaniard fled in despera-He had to make his dash in broad day-

They're coming home together To meet us all again, The men the Nation honors The men who conquered Spain; And when they march down Broadway We'll tear the sky with cheers-For army and for navy.

There's the man who caught the Spanish ships escaping And sent them all to Davy Jones' main; He kept the word he gave when first he

saw them-"Not one," he said, "would e'er get back to Spain."
There's Shafter and his men from Santiago. They drew the lines so close about the That all the brave defenders there sur-

And twenty thousand stand of arms laid down.

Chorus.

They're coming home together
To meet us all again.
The men the Nation honors.
The men who conquered Spain:
And when they march down Breadway
We'll tear the sky with cheers—
For army and for navy. For army and for navy.
And gallant volunteers. -New York Bun.

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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.

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 Under-

wear, Neckwear, Hos-

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

iery, etc., etc.

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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

Soft Front Negligee Shirts, with detachable collars and cuffs at greatly reduced prices for this sale.

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ery, etc., etc., during this sale

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