

Scranton Tribune
Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the
Scranton Publishing Company, at Fifty cents
per Annum in Advance.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 15, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.
Twentieth Dist.—JAMES C. VAUGHAN.
House.
First District—JOHN R. FAIR.
Fourth District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to
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.

The American people are exception-
ally magnanimous in victory but it is
asking too much to expect them to
forgive the rank mismanagement
which has been exhibited in the war
department.

The Department of State.

The president has decided to recall
Colonel John Hay, United States am-
bassador to the Court of St. James,
and appoint his successor to Mr. Wil-
liam R. Day, retiring secretary of
state.

Colonel Hay comes to the state de-
partment from London, embassy at
London. His career in England has
been one of long triumph, literary,
social and diplomatic.

The most superficial observation of
the course of events in Great Britain
will convince any one that we are on
the eve of a great European war.

Secretary Day quits public office be-
cause, being both poor and honest, he
cannot afford to travel at the official
pace and will not court suffering.

Theodore Roosevelt for Congress.

Those who are volunteering to take
care of Theodore Roosevelt's political
future have abandoned the idea of
pressing him for the governorship of
New York and now assert their in-
tention of asking him to be a candidate
for congress.

consideration by the next congress
concerning which he has not only good
ideas but also valuable experience.

As assistant secretary of the navy
Colonel Roosevelt learned thoroughly
the weaknesses of the navy. As a
commander in action of volunteers he
also learned something about the
weaknesses of the army, particularly
with respect to the inferiority of its
equipment.

Moreover the election to congress of
fearless and incorruptible men like
Roosevelt, who have no selfish axes to
grind and are not hide-bound in par-
tisan tradition or prejudice, would vin-
dicate the people from the Mugwump
charge that they are unfit to assume
the large responsibilities which a col-
onial system will put upon us.

During and since the war Colonel
John Jacob Astor has conducted him-
self in a manner likely to help to
cause a revision of the opinion once
general concerning the uselessness of
the younger type of New York mil-
lionaires.

Our Foreign Service.

No more important duty will confront
the American people growing out of
lessons which the war has made vivid
than that of instituting a thorough
reform in the diplomatic and consular
service.

The war has shown that a good army
and a good navy cannot be improvised.
It has shown that while we can with
safety in military operations allow for
a certain percentage of flexibility in
the composition of our armies and navy
the bulk of the officers and men must
be regulars, thoroughly trained to
their duties and rated not along polit-
ical lines but in correspondence with
actual merit.

The custom which has permitted
quadrennial upheavals in the foreign
service because of domestic political
changes has been tolerated by the peo-
ple simply because they have not had
brought clearly to their attention its
unbusinesslike and essential un-
fairness. Hereafter we have cared lit-
tle about foreign relations, being en-
grossed with internal problems.

Reports from Honolulu bring intel-
ligence of a rapid increase of business
values and bright prospects in Hawaii
since annexation became assured.

One Spectre Removed.

The prompt acceptance by Dr. Pal-
ma, representing the Cuban provi-
sional government, of the Spanish-
American armistice, with notification
of the insurgent commanders to stop
fighting immediately, removes another
spectre from our path—a spectre very
largely due to malign American influ-
ences.

It is an old adage that molasses
catches more flies than vinegar, a
truth which Americans have reason to
bear in mind in their consideration of
Cuban administrative problems.

the lines of tactical conciliation of the
best elements of the Cuban people, to
the end that whether Cuban annexa-
tion, which all recognize as inevitable
ultimately, be effected soon or late it
will in either event be accompanied
by a minimum of friction and racial
prejudice.

Through our military control of Cuba
during the early stages of reconstruc-
tion must be firm, yet should it be as
far as possible the hand of steel
washed in velvet. We must be careful
not to initiate the fault of Spain.

Ambassador Hay's promotion to the
secretaryship of state, combined with
the presence in the cabinet of ex-Min-
ister to Russia Charles Emory Smith,
would probably make for intelligent
neutrality in the event of a war, now
seemingly not far distant, between the
Lion and the Bear.

Prosperity's Coming Sweep.

The president of the National Asso-
ciation of Manufacturers, Mr. Theod-
ore Search of Philadelphia, who dur-
ing the past two months has been
studying the pulse of commerce in Eu-
ropean cities, gives to the Press of his
city upon his return the following opti-
mistic but not unreasonable state-
ment of opinion:

I believe that the war has given the
United States an impetus which will
make its future exceedingly full of
prosperity. To my mind there are glo-
rious days ahead for the American
people. I am convinced that there is
a great possibility, one little appre-
ciated by merchants yet. The war has
brought the United States before the
European nations in a manner in
which it was never brought before.

THE WAR AND ITS FRUITS.

History alone can do justice to the
appreciation of the results and fruits of
the struggle must sound like extrava-
gance. But no current assertion or esti-
mate of the magnitude of the momentous
consequences of one of the most vigor-
ous and one of the most supremely
successful wars in all history.

Foreign Analysis Of American Trade.

THE RAPID gain of the United
States in her position of com-
merce of the world is intelligently
discussed by the British consul at
Stockholm, Sweden, by the aid of
an important series of statistical tables
just issued by the Swedish govern-
ment, covering the commerce and production
of the world in a series of five-year periods.

The principal pig-iron producing
countries are given as France, Germany,
Great Britain and the United States.
In the quinquennial period 1873-5, the
average annual production of France was
1,265,000 tons, and in the period of 1893-5,
2,066,000; Germany increased from an
average of 1,645,000 tons in the 1873-5
period to 3,582,000 in the 1893-5 period;
Great Britain increased from an annual
average of 2,520,000 tons in the 1873-5
period to 7,351,000 in the 1893-5 period;
while the United States increased from
an average annual production of 2-
284,000 in the 1873-5 period to an average
of 8,253,000 tons per annum in the 1893-5
period.

THE PACIFIC COAST VIEW.

Fortune has thrown in our way a
great opportunity. We had not sought it,
did not plan for it. It came about in one
of our darkest days of which history
presents so many examples. We can do
the world good, the inhabitants of those
islands good and ourselves good by hold-
ing the place and the advantage which

1873-5 period is given as 136,972,000 tons
against 184,819,000 tons per annum in the
1893-5 period; Germany 41,830,000 tons in
the 1873-5 period, and 57,000,000 per annum
in the 1893-5 term, while the United States
is given as 4,233,000 tons per annum in the
1873-5 term, and 10,823,000 tons per
annum in the 1893-5 term. Commenting
upon this Consul Constable says: "Dur-
ing the earlier period it thus appears
that Great Britain and Ireland supplied
42 per cent. of the world's output of coal,
but at the present time only 24 per cent.;
Germany, 17 per cent.; whilst the United
States have advanced from 17 per cent.
to nearly 20 per cent."

The estimated consumption of raw cot-
ton for the United States and Great Brit-
ain is given by periods as far back as
1830, showing that while Great Britain's
consumption of cotton increased from 1-
1-00,000 per annum from 1830 to 1-1-500,000
in 1894, the United States has in-
creased from 1894 to 1895, 1896, says
Consul Constable, "Great Britain's con-
sumption of cotton has increased by one-
fourth, whilst that of the rest of Europe
and the United States has doubled."

Commenting upon the table showing the
growth of railways in the leading coun-
tries of the world, Consul Constable says:
"During the period of twenty-five years,
between 1870 and 1895, the length of railway
lines in Great Britain and Ireland has in-
creased by about 9,000 kilometers, in
Germany by about 24,500 kilometers, and
in France by 22,500 kilometers, while in
the United States the increase is more
than 267,000 kilometers, i. e., nearly eight
times as great as that of Germany, and
twenty times as great as that of Great
Britain and Ireland."

The estimated average yearly produc-
tion of wheat in Germany, United States,
British Colonies and Dependencies, and
for all nations shows, according to Con-
sul Constable, that the United States
produces nearly one-fifth, the Brit-
ish Colonies somewhat more than one-
eighth and Germany less than one-twelfth
of the world's production of wheat
throughout the world."

The total commerce, including imports
and exports, is given in rounded figures
for Great Britain and Ireland's annual
average 1881-5, 573,888,888; 1891-5, 589,196,696; Ger-
many 1881-5, 296,611,111; 1891-5, 327,777,777;
United States 1881-5, 202,222,222; 1891-5,
223,333,333.

Spain retires from the Western
continent, on which England, our fellow-
member of the English-speaking race,
has long been the dominant power.
France retired with the Louisiana pur-
chase and again retreated from Mexico.
Russia withdrew with the sale of Alaska.
The United States, with the aid of
Porto Rico and the surrender of Cuba,
stands today over any considerable por-
tion of the three Americas, and England,
by her colonial legislation, by her sub-
mission to arbitration of the Venezuela
boundary and by the Canadian-American
commission, now sitting, has expressed
her frank, full and hearty readiness to
leave to the Americas the solution of all
American issues.

Not a century has passed since Jef-
ferson began this swift withdrawal of
European power and influence from the
Western Hemisphere before the work is com-
pleted. The narrow file of colonies along
our Atlantic, which adventured the West-
ern Hemisphere under Washington, since
McKinley looks out on two continents in
which no power challenges or longer
questions the right, authority and power
of the United States, is paramount in
the Western world, within its limits guard-
ian, guide and protector of the broad
array of lesser, though independent states,
its facts and even its "sway" and
"power." Our policy, our politics, our in-
ternal development and our external
relations are all profoundly altered. Hence-
forth on no question can the United
States live for itself alone. The Ameri-
can people, like the English, for the fu-
ture stand before men laden with the
future, and even weaker and less de-
veloped, charged with the care and guid-
ance of weaker states, called to a high
part in the work of civilizing and develop-
ing humanity.

Woe to a land summoned by its own
triumphs and victories to this supreme duty
if it be not equal to the burden laid upon
it, and does not walk in justice and deal
out righteousness in the difficult path in
which its feet are set and to which it
has been urged by its own battles. Much
in the past has been pardoned to
our youth, our inexperience, the errors,
the faults and even the corruption of a
new country. This is past. We have
reached our majority. We have taken
our place among the world's greater pow-
ers. We are no longer a child, and we
are justified in peace by the responsibil-
ities we have chosen to assume as the
cost of war and claimed as the price of vic-
tory. We are a nation, and we are solemnly
bound to remember that much of cor-
ruption, base-rules and maladministration
which has hitherto passed as but a mat-
ter of our internal affairs, is now being
lifted on the world's stage and watched
by a world, envious and unfriendly. And
unless these evils of peace are righted
and removed in vain has been the shock
of battle and the thrill of triumph. Not
by war and arms but by righteousness
and purity do nations live.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Ready to Wear

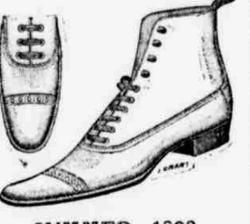
This sentence tells a story of time saved in the selection of materials, worry saved in the making, and money saved in the buying. These lots of ready-to-wear items will appeal to your prudence, especially at this season of the year.

The greatest cut in prices of Tailor-Made Suits ever known.

- LOT 1—Perfection Dress Co.'s Garments that were \$17.98, now \$9.00
LOT 2—Perfection Dress Co.'s Garments that were \$19.98, now \$10.00
LOT 3—Perfection Dress Co.'s Garments that were \$22.98, now \$11.50
LOT 4—Perfection Dress Co.'s Garments that were \$24.98, now \$12.50
LOT 5—Perfection Dress Co.'s Garments that were \$27.98, now \$14.00
LOT 6—Perfection Dress Co.'s Garments that were \$32.75, now \$16.00

No two garments alike and only 16 garments all told in the entire lot.

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.

HILL & CONNELL

121 N. Washington Ave.



BRASS BEDSTEADS.

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

Hill & Connell

At 121 North Washington Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Blank Books,
Typewriters' Supplies,
Letter Presses,
Copying Baths,
Law Blanks

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

Great Midsummer Lamp Sale

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

THE CLEMONS, FERBER,
O'MALLEY CO.
422 Lackawanna Avenue

FINLEY'S

See Our Elegant New
Line of

Art Squares,
Center Pieces,
Stand Covers,
Pillow Shams,
Bureau Scarfs, Etc.

in
Hand Embroidered,
Renaissance and
Irish Point.

The handsomest and
most artistic line of Fine
Goods we have ever had
on exhibition.

Do not fail to secure one
or more of our
Celebrated White
BED QUILTS

of extra size and
quality, hemmed,
ready to use, at
our special price of 98c

They cannot be equaled
for the money and are
good value at \$1.25.

Special Sale This Week

Do not fail to secure one
or more of our
Celebrated White
BED QUILTS

of extra size and
quality, hemmed,
ready to use, at
our special price of 98c

They cannot be equaled
for the money and are
good value at \$1.25.

Special Sale This Week

Do not fail to secure one
or more of our
Celebrated White
BED QUILTS

of extra size and
quality, hemmed,
ready to use, at
our special price of 98c

They cannot be equaled
for the money and are
good value at \$1.25.