the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 17, 1898.

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-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 custom. Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by commit-tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and purpose to correct these and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of

There may be some doubt left as to who exploded the Maine but there remains none as to who avenged it.

Manila's Fall.

The difference between entering Manila by virtue of a protocol and entering it by virtue of open conquest is mainly sentimental; yet we are glod that the soldier boys who braved 7,000 miles of sultry sea in the hope of batthing their country's flag to victory on a distant shore were not cheated out of their triumph. They will not now feel that their expedition was in vain and the moral effect of their prowess upon the neighboring peoples in the Crient will be considerable and valuable. Inasmuch as we are to become permanent occupants of Manila and future competitors for commercial supremacy in the hemisphere to which Manila is one of the gateways it is well to have an unclouded title.

Capture, tco, is bound to strengthen our attitude with reference to the native population of Luzon. To them the victories at Santiago which forced Spain to sign the protocol are very dim realities, but they can readily appreciate the irresistible potency of Dewey's and Merritt's guns. When they come to learn, as in time they must, that the strength thus symbolized before their wondering eyes is not a strength for pillage or oppression but for fredom and civilization the educational effect will be most salutary. Nor can the attendant evils of Spanish rule hereafter cry our mercy on the plea that Manila was vielded without a struggle, The victory as it stands is clean-cut and complete, and we assume as a heritage of it no objectionable obliga-

All praise, then, first to Dewey, the intrepid and sagacious, and next to the soldiers and sailors who backed him up. They have added an empire to the domain of republican institutions and their reward will be immortality.

It is to be regretted that Dewey couldn't reach Paris in time to serve on the Peace commission. As a lightning pacificator he has no equals,

Grover Cleveland, Philanthropist.

The public learns with pleasure that Hon, Grover Cleveland has diverted from politics sufficient time, energy and money to aid in the institution near Princeton of a work of philanthropy that seems hopefully founded on a common sense basis. We refer to the farm school for which Mr. Cleveland has given the land and Mr. John Henry Vroom, of Princeton University, the brains. In brief the plan of the school

On the sixty-five acres of good farm land which Mr. Cleveland has placed at Mr. Vroom's disposal a farm colony will be located, to be made up of boys transplanted from urban slums. Says Mr. Vroom: "The boys will not be herded together in one great building. We shall build a number of cottages, each of which will accommodate from 10 to sixteen boys. In that way individuality and a certain degree of home life will be preserved. Wherever it is possible, the boys will have separate rooms. Not more than two will occupy any department. A matron and a man in charge will be assigned to each house. Each boy upon entering the school will have an acre of ground adjoining the cottage in which he lives. This he will consider his own, and upon it he will raise whatever he pleases. The separate acres will radiate from the house like the spokes of a wheel from the hub. Nearest the dwelling there will be a flower garden, then a tract devoted to vegetables or to poultry, whichever the boy wishes to raise and at the outer circle berry bushes The products of each boy's little farm will be sold and he will receive the proceeds. With this he will pay a certain percentage to the school and keep the balance for himself." In addition, during the spare moments, notably during the evenings, instruction will be given in the common English branches, music, etc., also in industrial pursuits "It is our theory," adds the projector of this interesting enterprise, "that good citizens may be made out of many of the boys whom unfavorable environment now impels toward badness. We want to utilize what might be the But this perhaps to their millionaire

possible disgrace into an ornament." It remains to be seen how this new scheme will operate in practice, but the theory of it is certainly prepossessing. And we venture to say that Mr. Cleveland will get far more pleasure and do far more good while witnessing its development and planning its enlarge-

ment than he has experienced during

the hybrid associations of his gruesome political career. It is reported in various ways from London that the British Foreign office, having played with Russia and China at the old style game of diplomatic finesse and lost, is about to adopt the Yankee trick of plain, blunt speech. There isn't a particle of doubt that the latter style, all things con-sidered, is far more dignified, manly and honorable; and it is also more successful-when you have the force

Our Interest in China

to back it up.

In the opinion of the Philadelphia Press the United States has less interest in the future of China than would appear from contemporary comment. That journal admits, of course, that our growing export trade to the Middle Kingdom must be protected at any hazard against unfair discrimination; in other words, the treaty rights which we now enjoy in China on a par with the "most favored nations" shall not over our protest be abrogated by continental European influences working either behind dummy Chinese officials or in open assertion of suzerainty or dominion. Inasmuch as Russia buys a few locomotives from a Philadelphia manufactory the Press virtually offers the opinion that so long as our treaty rights are respected we need not care particularly whether China is seized by Russia or England-our duty, it argues, is to preserve a "benevolent neutral-

Within certain narrow limits this

view is unquestionably correct. Certainly no one save an insane person would contend that the United States ought at this time and under present circumstances to rush in as an armed interloper among the European powers that entertain designs upon China, and put our army and navy unsolicitedly and unreservedly at the command of Great Britain with a view to forcing all the other Powers out. Neutrality in the legal sense is our obvious duty so long as we are left uninjured by the prospective belligerents. But it is idle to contend that as between a civilization in China dominated by Anglo-Saxon principles and one laid out along the lines characteristic of the Slav or the Teuton we have nothing to choose. The Russian who buys from the United States does so because his own civilization does not yet provide the degree of skill in modern mechanism which he seeks from ours, and it is distasteful to him to go to England for it. But the dollar that Russia spends among us in a temporary contingency is not to be weighed against the tens and hundreds of dollars that pass and repass in the continual and steadily increasing commerce which is maintained the commercial aspects involved in the can be a senator. ling repassence of the Orient we must yield to the conclusion that it

new destiny. point of democracy, liberty and enin religion the genuineness of our interest in the continued success of British influence becomes even yet more apparent. In all essential aspects England's battle in China is our own.

Blanco says it would never do for a try to superintend a transition into peace. Blanco could never rise high ly good for the Latin temperament, in American politics.

Yellow Journalism.

A Miss Elizabeth L. Banks essays to describle the genesis of American yellow journalism for English readers in an article in the August number of the Nineteenth Century. The essay is ord has improved with every issue, in itself a splendid specimen of the journalistic phenomenon which it attempts to describe. It is yellow in every line, and between the lines. She declares that there are at least twenty yellow journals in the United States. There are two at most with their evening editions, and one or two other papers which may be placed in that category from one point of view, and in another from another. It would be wrong perhaps to say that the New York Herald is a yellow journal, yet the line of demarcation that divides it from its brace of contemporaries undoubtedly of that hue is in reality spectroscopical in its delimitation. In fact the adventitious arts with which the yellow journalist displays his flimsy wares in the shape of news and pictures of events is only vulgar exaggeration of what is quite legitimate in every newspaper, "There can be no denying the fact," writes Miss Banks, "that yellow journalism has become a power in the United States." So far from this being a fact, it may be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that yellow journalism has had at no time in its brief history less influence for good or evil than at the present moment. Its object and its mission have been thoroughly discredited. Its influence and its propagation have also been grossly overestimated, not alone by the audacious methods of exploitation which it pursued, but by the gratuitous advertisment it has received from those who are never tired

of denouncing it. Miss Banks believes that an investigation of the number of people who have been driven insane during the past five months by the yellow prints would probably reveal a startling state of affairs. This is absurd. We believe that the part yellow journalism plays as the generator of insanity or immorality is very slight indeed. The two yellow journals best known to the public are in many respects admirable papers. Their ultra sensationalism has resulted in nothing worse than their own abasement and the ruinous financial loss at which they are produced.

waste material of society, turning a proprietors means less than is supposed. They are in the fight more for notoriety than for profit,

At the beginning of the war or rather for some months preliminary to the declaration of war, one yellow journal, the Journal by name, became a public nuisance and it would have been well if t could have been suppressed as such; but no one could object to its methods during the actual contest. Sylvester Scovel when he attempted to strike General Shafter struck a blow at yellow journalism from which it is still reeling. Miss Banks insinuates that President McKinley was forced to war by the yellow journals. This is a fair specimen of the character of her arguments and the cogency of her reasoning. The president has had something else to attend to than the vaporings of the New York Journal and the New York World. It was the Skibereen Eagle, of County Cork, Ireland, that startled the chancelleries of Europe by portentously announcing that it was keeping its eye on the Emperor of Russia" at a critical moment. No doubt they helped to formulate public opinion on the Cuban question, but their part in this work, after all, was very small. Substantial opinion is not formed by such agencies.

Miss Banks trots out for the thousandth time the girl reporter who comes to New York to earn her bread as a reporter and to clear off the thousand dollar mortgage on the family farm. There, too, stands the wicked city edifor, with a brimstone thirst-for salacous news, who sends the innocent rustic in quest of questionable copy. How familiar it all is, and how libelously untruthful and egregiously absurd. Miss Banks is ringing the changes for the benefit of English readers on a very antiquated alarm bell. What surprises us is that a magazine of the influence and reputation of the Nineteenth Century should be taken in by such flim flam.

Miss Banks is presumably an American. She has written evidently not with a view to state the facts about yellow journalism, which we have no desire to conceal or to apologize for, but rather to sell the article to a popular perodical under the impression that the farther it diverged from truth, the more readily it would find acceptance. It is, in fact, as good a specimen of yellow journalism in the guise of a magazine article as we have recently come across,

One report from Hong Kong says the Philippine insurgents are satisfied with our terms of peace and another says they are not. But no matter. Decency and civilization have won the biggest triumph in those parts that they have experienced since Spain entered the neighborhood, and public opinion in the United States is rapidly shaping itself to insist upon the permanent retention of all that civilization has won.

The president of course cannot force General Lee to accept the military governorship of Cuba in view of Lee's preference for a Virginia senatorship: between kindred branches of the Anglo- but evidently the place is his if he Saxon race, whose institutions, ideas will take it. And moreover it is the and ideals make irresistibly for multi- public opinion that Lee is precisely plied ties of trade. If we view only the man for the place. Any old thing

Nothing but good words is spoken were better that Englishmen instead by the press concerning the appointof Slavs gained the mastery of China's ment of Colonel Hay as secretary of state, but the designation of Whitelaw Looking at it from the other stand- Reid for the London embassy reveals an unfortunate difference of opinion. lightenment in the social relations and What, we wonder, can be the secret of this able man's persistent unpopular-

The first diplomat in Washington to congratulate President McKinley upon the conclusion of preliminary peace negotiations was the Italian ambassador. man who has talked war as he has to Baron Fava, who once left these shores in a huff. Reflection is evident-

> The congratulations which are being received by the Diocesan Record upon the excellence of its ninth anniversary number issued last Saturday, are well deserved. Under the capable editorial direction of James O'Connor the Rec-

Of course the riff raff in Cuba are no good. They are not much better in the United States. But those have jumped to rash conclusions who assert that there are few capable or honorable Cubans, as the sequel is going to

The recent war has been of benefit to other nations as well as to this. It has taught foreign powers that it is dangerous to get in front of American guns.

The German admiral at Manila is likely to emerge from this unpleasantress with nothing but his Spanish friendship for his pains.

Those big-talking Cuban autonomists at Havana must begin to realize now that they drove their wares to the wrong market.

Poor, old Professor Norton. How fate has given to his aspersions a quick and complete recoil.

A TALE OF TERROR.

The soldier bold on his pillow rolled Like a log in a billowy sea, And a close-reefed sheet beat a slow treat.

To his neck, but naught cared he. The night was hot, but he knew it not Nor the sob of the dying wind That clutched his hair as he sweltered

With a nightmare on his mind.

Far, far away, by a tropic bay-Bivouscked in a rank morass— fe lay in his dream by a brackish stream Full of yellow fever and grass. And a flood of rain soaked body and

brain Till, wet to the very core. He framed a curse that I won't rehearse, Though it died in a mighty snore,

Then out of the gloom of the jungle-o A traitorous Spaniard stole, And, with a blade that a Turk had made Struck the sleeper to the soul. At the deadly stroke the sleeper woke With a shrick of wild despair And slapped his side; but the dream had

A mosquito fastened there.

-Buffalo Enquirer.

No Longer the Far,

N PREVIOUS editorials we have considered what national duty and honor demand of us in our attitude toward the Filipinos. We have insisted that this question should take the precedence of all questions of commercial inter-est and diplomatic expediency; that our est and diplomatic expediency; that our question is not, What can we get out of the Philippines? but, What is our duty toward the Filipinos? Last week, in restating our duty from this point of view, we intimated that we would, in a future issue, consider "the question of our self-interest." To that question we direct the thoughts of our readers in this article. A great deal of current discussion in le. A great deal of current discussion is the press and in private circles assumes that the Philippines belong naturally in the domain of Europe and European in terests, and that in putting our flag up at Manila we are leaving our hemisphere and entering theirs. The following approximate estimate of distances should serve as a sufficient correction of this curious but common error:

Distance from Philippines to Liverpool via Suez Canal Distance from Philippir.es to New York via Nicar-

aguan Canal .

Distance from Philippines to San Francisco In this statement we take Liverpool as epresenting the European Atlantic coast lew York city as representing the Amer can Atlantic coast, and San Francisco pr representing the American Pacific coast Substituting for these Southampton, Kiel Havre, Boston, Baltimore, Scattle, Port-land, would make some difference in the distances, but would not vitally affect the comparison. Germany, England, and France are more than half as far again from the Philippines as the States; and when we have built a Nicara guan canal, as we shall before long, our Atlantic coast will be, in round numbers, a thousand miles nearer to the Philip-pines than either of those countries Whether we have any right in the East or not, geographically the East does not belong to Europe. It is not in her hemis-

The map will give to our readers at a glance the relation of the United States to the several islands over which our flag s now flying. Cuba and Porto Rico stand near the gateway of the future Nicaraguan canal, to protect our future highway from attack. Hawaii serves as a half-way house between our western border and the East. The Ladroues and the Carolines—if the latter shall be evenually included-constitute other and con-venient depots, the former on the ocean nighway to China and Japan, and the lat-ter on the highway to Australia. That Cuba and Ports Rico are to be either American in fact and name, or bound to us by ties so close that for all commercial purposes they may be regarded as one with us, even though they fly a different flag, may be taken for grented. Hawait is now a part of the United States, and will, we may safely assume, never be sundered from us. The question for the American coult to consider tion for the American people to consider with care and to determine with wise udgment is. Shall we secure and main tain either American supremacy over of an American partnership with the Philip pines? Or shall we suffer them to laps: into the hands of Spain, to fall into ancrechy, or to be divided among the Euro pean powers?

From a very remote time the East has been a source of wealth to every people trading with it. It inspired the commerce of Phoenicia; made Venice a queen city laid the foundations of England's com-mercial greatness. The reasons for this are not far to seek. The immense popu-lations of the East demand the products of civilization, and her wretchedly paid labor furnishes, at incredibly prices, what she has to give. Civil will raise her wages, but it will still more apidly increase her efficiency and en arge her demands. It is not strangthat Germany, France, Russia, and Eng land are all eagerly competing for the enlargement of this Eastern trade which the dismemberment of China and the rumbling down of her wall are to the commercial nations of the world.

Consider. China has a population esti-

mated at 400,000,000; she is dominated by a traditionalism which until now has

kept her life in the same conditions in which it was two thousand years ago. Until the present decade she was without steam, electricity, or the printing-press, her ships still junks, her most most important land carriage a wheelbarrow This was; this is; but this is not to be She is waking up. She is beginning to build railroads. She will presently want highways, carriages, electric reads, steamboats, agricultural tools, carpets, musical instruments—all that civilization at once supplies to man and inspires man to demand. But first she will want more and better food. Rice? Yes, we know that she has rice, and is fond of it. But we also know that no people ever grew great and strong without a diversity of foods. China is the land of families. America is the land of plenty. Look at the map; and then answer the question, Does not nature clearly designate the wheat-fields of our trans-Mississippi gion as the supply-field for the underfed nillions of China? Treaties established by far-seeing statesmen have secured for America a right to the most favorable trade condition with China accorded by her to any people. Neither Germany nor Russia, nor France can shut our products out of Chinese ports in favor of her own, without violating cur treaty rights as well as the rights of China. We quote from an article by John Foord in a re-cent issue of the New York Times, to which we are indebted for other statements of fact in this paragraph: "In 1844 citizens of the United States were granted the same commercial privileges in China as those of any other nation whatever, and in the treaty of that year it was stipulated that 'If additional ad-vantages and privileges of whatever des-cription be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States and the citizens thereof shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, equal, and impartial participation in the same. Under the treaty of Tienstin, concluded in 1858, it is declared that should China at any time grant to any nation or the mer-chants or citizens of any nation any right, privilege, or favor connected with either navigation, commerce, political, or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this treaty, such right, privilege, and favor shall at once freely inure to the benefit of the United States. Treaties concluded since merely amplify and affirm the statement of the rights thus

While other nations have been eagerly competing for the Chinese trade, our share of it has sensibly increased. It has not been specially fostered by our government. It has not been eagerly sought, as yet, by any great mercantile trading company. There is in the United States nothing answering to the East In-dia company of Great Britain, or the analogous German Trading company. Nevertheless, the exports to China from the United States will be this year four times as great as in 1895. Then they were \$3,600,000; this year they promise to be about \$11,000,000. Some of the items in this increase are interesting and suggestive. Thus, for example, in bicycles, the exports to China for ten months of the present fiscal year amount to \$24.666, against \$11,444 in the corresponding months of last year. In telegraph, telephone, and other instruments of this class the exports of the ten months are \$22,374, against \$3,540 in the same time last year. Carriages and cars increased from \$1,632 in the first ten months of last year to \$25,603 in the corresponding months of this year; canned beef from 90,281 pounds in ten months of last year 1 156.718 in ten months of last year t- 156,718 "Ne pounds in the same time this year; bacon, "We from 18,002 pounds to 30,375. These figures Star.

But the Near East. GOLDSMITH'S



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SUMMER, 1898.

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Lewis, Reilly & Davies,

are taken from an abstract in the Nev Finance and Commerce,' issued by the Bureau of Statistics. National interest demands that we do all that can be legitimately and honorably done to protect and to promote this growing trade. Our manufacturers no longer find an ademuate market in our own land. The rapidity and economy of production due to machinery and to skill in using it glut the narket and cause periodical stoppages of industry and consequent distress. Our Pacific coast wheat is sent either across the continent or around the cape to have its market price determined for us in Liverpool. We have breadstuffs for the underfed of China; we have the ingenuity which will enable us to share with Europe in furnishing her the long-needed imple ments of civilized life; and we are from three to four thousand miles nearer to her by sea than any competing European country. Why should not we share with European countries in competing for her

But it is not interest only which sumnons us. In this, as in many other cases, true self-interest and a true philanbropy plead the same cause and guide in the same direction. Grant that we can learn something from China; certainly she can learn much from us. Bibles and missionaries and churches are, we be-lieve, essential to any true and lasting civilization; but Bibles and missionaries and churches are not alone enough, China eeds more than the advantages of ma erial civilization, but she certainly needs hese advantages. Let a single illustration suffice: Charity can ameliorate fa-mines, but only commerce can prevent them. If China is ever to have the advantages of an Occidental civilization, if she is ever to have what improved methods of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures confer, she must obtain them by coming into the commercial fellowship of he world. And America is her nearest civilized neighbor. The highest humanity as well as our most evident self-interest demand that we be neighborly, by uniting with England in demanding for China the advantages of "the open door," and in enerously competing with England in ntering it with our industrial and com-If we are to do this, we must have in

the Eastern hemisphere more than a "coaling-station." We must have some ports under the American flag and recognizing its supremacy. We must not be dependent on the courtesy of other pow ers for a right to live in the East. W. must not have again to choose in time of war, as we had when England rightly or-dered our fleet out of Hong-Kong, between sailing back to San Francisco and vinning a port for ourselves by our guns This time we could do it, because our enemy had a port and we were strong enough to take it from him. The next time we might have no port convenient, and we should be obliged to leave Ameri-can interests unprotected. Look at the map again. Put up a flag at the Ha-walian Islands, the Carolines, the La-drones, the Philippines. Put it up also, where it is now flying, at the Samoan Islands and the Marianne Islands. What oes that flag mean? It means a protected highway between America and the far East-far no longer-and a rea conable protection to American commerce in its honorable competition with the other Christian nations of the world, in he endeavor to give to the half-civilize opulations of the East the boon of modern civilization through the ministry of

REMINDERS.

"We are in danger," sald one Spanish statesman, "of sinking into oblivion; of

being almost forgotten by the rest of the world." "Never!" replied the other, proudly, "We still have our debts."—Washington

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