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SCRANTON, AUGUST 18, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Becretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. LATTA.

Judge of Surerior 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-ters, 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

As he reads of Merritt's work, General Miles, doubtless wishes that he. too, had had a Dewey with him to cut

Too Thin.

It is announced apparently by authority that within a short time the Business Men's league will begin an active and organized opposition to Senntor Quay's candidacy for re-election, conducting public meetings and presumably repeating the bargain-counter tactics of two years ago, though probably with increased discretion, Mr. Wanamaker, we are told, is to resume the stump and visit every county in the state. His resentment is repre sented as implacable.

The great wealth at Mr. Wanamaker's command insures that if he puts it in the campaign he can make considerable noise. Those who hover about him with financial expectations, and it is generally recognized that his political staff comprises a number of artists in shrewd courtiership, will naturally leave no stone unturned to bring about a repetition of former emoluments. While he does the highly moral part on the platform they will doubtless look after the political necessities of the legislative districts, either by trying to alienate nominees friendly to Quay or by setting up contests calculated to result in the election of Democrats. This is the Wanamaker style of "reform" politics.

For our part we question whether the satisfaction which the eminent Philadelphian is destined to get out of this kind of a sorehead campaign will be worth the requisite outlay. The trouble with Wanamaker is that his animus is too transparent.

It would be a great toke on the Mugwump originators of that Saratoga conference to determine a foreign policy for the United States if it should be captured by the "Imperialists." There is a possibility that it may.

The Administration's Solution of the Philippine Problem.

The best information at hand as to the administration's purpose with respect to the Philippines so far as yet defined-and it needs to be understood that, while the main principles of its policy are fixed, details are to be held subject to revision until the latest moment, in response to new information or new developments in public opinion-points to a demand upon Spain substantially as follows:

1. The United States to acquire unrestricted title to the city, bay and harbor of Manila and so much proximate territory as shall finally be deemed by us sufficient amply to ballast our foothold and support our civil, military and naval authority-probably the entire island of Luzon.

2. Spain to retain sovereignty over the remainder of the Philippines under guarantees calculated not only to insure honest and benevolent rule over the natives but also unhampered opportunities for the development of our own commerce.

3. Spain to agree not to dispose of any foot of Philippine territory until we shall have had the first chance to

make a bid. By this means the administration hopes to solve both the commercial and the moral problems involved in Dewey's victories without committing this government with violent speed to a radical experiment in distant colonigation or incurring at one swoop responsibilities not yet comprehended. In a sense the programme is a compromise, but it is one that enables us to assert our authority and expand our dominion at will. While it gives to Spain the chance to retain some part of her colonial empire by deserving it. it also provides the machinery for ejecting Spain entirely in case she neglects to keep faith or fails to justify

the clemency extended to her. We gather the foregoing outline of the executive's intentions from a number of sources and deem it accurate. In connection with the foregoing we invite attention to the appended portions of a significant editorial in the Philadelphia Press, in which it is easy to discern the inspiration of a cabinet

"The United States has certain duties and responsibilities which in the past, phia, in which two girls, opposed in and bear it.

now and in all her history are more important than the mere acquisition of territory. If this were the first object of our policy Cuba would be annexed next winter. But it is not. The United States is not seeking empire but the creation on the American hemisphere, by the exclusion of European militarism, of a group of free, independent, autonomous, self-directing states, whose peaceful industrial development can go on under the powerful protection of this country. Under this policy we took no more from Mexico than rounded our own continental boundaries. We declined Yucatan when its people offered themselves as a free gift half a century ago. We left Haiti and San Domingo untouched. We limited our territorial advance on the sthmus. Porto Rico is taken today not primarily for its territory but because Spain has misgoverned the island and the United States cannot discharge its duty as the naval protector of the Gulf and Caribbean sea without an island for a place of arms.

"The Philippines were attacked as a part of our duty to stop misgovernment on two American Islands, and in disposing of them our American duties England are on the edge of war over a slice of China. It would not pay us to take all China as a gift. Our chief duty in the Philippines is to secure our future control of the Pacific and the protection of our commerce there, and our next duty is to discharge to the uttermost such moral obligations as were created by our victory at Manila. A mere coaling station will not do this. Such a station would be expensive, indefensible and cost in peace and in war more than it would come to. The United States needs another Hong Kong or another Singapore. Such a city is useless as a commercial center unless it has territory. England, after half a century, has demonstrated this in the case of Hong Kong and backed its rock island with a recent grant of Chinese mainland.

"Our Hong Kong must begin right Manila is not enough. A mere neck of land would be insufficient. A score of pretexts would be found in Spain for playing the same game of isolation which Spain, often in defiance of the spirit of treaties, has played at Gibraltar, so that the place is commercially of small moment. Manila must not only be ours but it must be ours under conditions which will make it a valu able, self-supporting, growing possession. Luzon, on which Manila stands can no more be divided from its port than Batavia could be cut off from Java, Colombo from Ceylon or Havana from Cuba. Island and city go together. They cannot be separated,

"The duty of the United States to ward the future American trade of the Pacific-not its own alone-can apparently, under existing knowledge, best be discharged by holding Luzon. Reasons may exist for holding less and the decision is not one to be reached offhand, but the drift is that way. Holding Luzon, also, the United States does its full duty by the insurgents it has accepted as allies. It is in a position to enforce guarantees for better admin istration in the other islands, and what is better than any guarantees. by governing Luzon well, it can render maladministration elsewhere difficult if not impossible."

While impulsive public opinion may at first show disappointment at the administration's reluctance to take immediate and entire hold of the Philippines, the fact that we are to become the guiding power there insures that the civilization for which we stand sponsor, once entrenched, will stead ily expand. That points conclusively to one ultimate result-the Americanization of the whole archipelago.

The new secretary of state, Colonel Hay, is a man in every way fitted to him beyond the reach of those economical considerations which caused Judge Day to retire and, we suspect, kept Charles Emory Smith from aspiring, as by qualification he well might, to the succession. Yet good citizens may well deplore the conditions which have practically closed to all but very rich men the door of ambition and honor in the nation's diplomatic ser-

A Cycle of Crimes.

The subsidence of war news has projected into prominence an unusually large bunch of sensational crimes which, in some degree at least, must be attributed to war's inevitable disarrangement of moral checks. Twice within twenty-four hours New York reports the murder by a jealous husband of his wife, followed by the murderer's suicide; and the Corbett tragedy at San Francisco completes the cycle. Again, in the Dunning case at them a wholesome example. Dover we have a peculiar use of poison by which the homicidal instinct is gratified across a continent's span. In ordinarily full, we clearly perceive the tially our owi ... cheapened view of the sanctity of human life which the legalized bloodshed of war imparts to the ignorant

war's most regrettable concomitants. The Emeline Reynolds tragedy in New York probably is not in any way attributable to the passions of war, but there are lessons in it none the less worthy of consideration. This young he, too, is an Ohlo man. woman, by all accounts gifted with many graces of mind and person, leaves a comfortable rural home and dotting parents to seek the fascinations of city life; sells her womanhood for jewels and finery, and in one of the orgies of her downward career is not only robbed of the tawdry price of her dishonor but is killed in the bargain. How often does this logical experience repeat itself in the annals of the criminal courts, yet how small is its influence in enforcing the lesson that the wages sympathy for the under dog. of sin is death. Meanwhile society receives with welcoming smile the Lotharlos who make the pursuit of feminine virtue their continual avocation and only is it shocked when some poor

focus of publicity. To what to ascribe the singular double suicide chronicled in Philadel-

victim, more unfortunate than the rest,

gets caught with her shame in the

their morbid ambition for histrionic Unique Confrasts river must be left to the slienists. The circumstance to the layman is merely one of many that suggest the crying need on every hand of closer and wiser parental supervision of the young-a larger and fuller acceptance than is nowadays altogether fashionable of the responsibilities of those who beget children and then expect them to go safely through the multiplied temptations and trials of our highly developed modern life with merely perfunctory guidance.

Crime as a subject of study is seldom edifying but occasionally it is in-

At this rate Dowry bides fair to exhaust his countrymen's stock of grat-

A Trade Opportunity. It has been decided to hold an International Mining and Industrial Exhibition in Coolgardie, the principal city of the Western Australian gold fields, and suitable buildings are being erected, ready for March 21st, 1899. The scope of the Exhibition which was at first inmust be first considered. Russia and tended to be entirely confined to mining has been enlarged, and now embraces arts, industries, manufacturers, implements, food products, etc., being in fact thoroughly comprehensive.

This exhibition offers the opening up of a trade on what are undoubtedly the most extensive and the wealthiest gold fields of the world. It is under the patronage of the Western Australian government which has granted the privilege of free railage to the exhibition and free bond except where exhibits are sold. The United States government will be asked officially to recognize the exhibition and to appoint commissioners to represent our country in person at the exhibition.

We have as a nation reached the point in our foreign commerce where our exports exceed one hundred million dollars per month, an aggregate double that of our imports-a stepping stone only in the march of the United States to the prominent position of the greatest commercial nation in the world. The Coolgardie exhibition presents another opportunity not to be neglected of pushing our products to the front, particularly to points on the Pacific ocean, destined to be the field of the great commercial contest looming up in the near future, and in the direction of our newly acquired colonies in the Philippine Islands.

It is gratifying news that, in spite of the diversion of interest caused by war, the receipts of the Omaha exrosition have thus far been considerbly more than its expenses. The exhibition is described on all sides by those who have seen it as one of the largest, best and most instructive of its kind ever held in this country, being exceeded only by the World's fair, and by that rather in magnitude than in quality. The liberation of the thoughts of the people to topics of peace ought to result in a decided increase in attendance at Omaha. The neace festiva! to be held during the eek of Oct. 19, or two days later than Pennsylvania day, will particularly merit the notice of the nation and stimulate popular interest in the exposition's success.

The cable dispatch from Ponce, Porto Rico, which says that the American troops are powerless in the present circomstances to interfere with Spanish soldiers who attack and massacre native inhabitants in obviously incorrect. No truce supervenes the high dictates of humanity and no American wearing his country's uniform will disgrace it by silent acquiescence in preventible outrage.

After two or three members of a faith cure community in York state have direction under the president of had died of typhoid fever the remainour foreign affairs, and fortune has ing members gained sense and called also been kind enough to him to place in regular physicians. Now the fever epidemic is under control. There are some ailments that it pays not to fool

> General Augusti was willing that Admiral Montojo should fight and sink if necessary in Manila bay, but when his turn came Augusti preferred to take advantage of cheap excursion rates. There is a suspicion that a good deal of Blanco's bravery was also of the proxy kind.

> Teddy Roosevelt's political rivals will probably have considerable difficulty during the coming campaign in persuading the voters that the colonel is a bounty jumper, an army sutler and mule speculator and never smelled powder.

> In refusing to pay us what he owes is the sultan was careful to say he had treated all his other creditors the same way. By and by we will set

Things are coming John Bull's way. Even the New York Sun admits that these and several parallel crimes of England's fight in China for equal trade which the papers just now are extra- opportunities and fair play is substan-

Congressman Dingley and General Wheeler simultaneously announce that and the vicious and which is one of they are expansionists. These are Tom Recd's lonely days.

> Captain Carter, of the engineers, has been convicted of defrauding the government out of millions of dollars, and

> M. Cambon appears to have suited all parties. He will go down to history as one of the most blessed of peacemakers.

The German admiral's freshness in

reference to Augustin at all events seves Uncle Sam a board bill. The recent war furnishes an instance in which there has not beeen much

The impression is rapidly gaining ground that Aguinaldo knows a buzzsaw when he sees one.

White-winged peace has also extracted the fangs from Colonel W. J. Bryan's military record.

Blanco will evidently have to grin

Rochester Post-Express.

BEERVERS of the American peo-ple during the past six months must have been struck by the contrast between their conduct and that of other people under similar ions. So marked was this con-that they must have thought that the inhabitants of the United States belong, not to many races, but to a single peculiar race. If they did not think that, they must have come to the conclusion that Anglo-Saxon institutions as developed among them had produced remarkable effects. Certainly, as the qualities manifested dur-ing the war are passed in review, they stand out distinct and individual.

Other wars have been undertaken with purposes said to be unselfish. The apol-ogy made in behalf of all the religious wars of the world has been the rescue of the unbelievers from an appailing fare—
the everlasting displeasure of the Almighty. It has sometimes happened that
the instigators of wars have pretended to
desire the deliverance of some people
from oppression. But we believe that the
history of civilization will be searched in history of civilization will be scarched in vain for a perfect parallel with the Span-ish war. Never before did a people, serious, hard-headed, almost devoid of what is called sentiment, rise and demand as with one voice the cessation of the atrecities that had I cen for years going on in Cuba. The apectacle was an exhibition of a romantic idea of duty that one would only expect in an age of chivalry from a nighly sentimental people. To assure the world that the war for humanity had not been undertaken, as so many other wars under the same banner, to give play to barbarous instincts, a self-denying ordin-ance against spollation was proclaimed, and it has been observed.

Hardly less remarkable have been the unrivaled energy and skill of the Ameri-can people after they had once decided upon a struggle for the liberation of Cuba. Heretofore the ramdity and effectiveness of the Germans in the war with Austria, and still later in the war with France, have occupied the foremost place in the records of military achieve-These movements were, indeed ment. amost miraculous. They were worthy of the admiration bestowed upon them. But it should be remembered that Prussia had been making preparations for them ever since the close of the Napoleonic wars. She had become almost a nation wars. She had become almost a nation of soldiers, trained to quick and concerted movement. When the bugle call to arms sounded they were ready to throw themselves at once upon Austria and France and crush them. Such, however, France and crush them. Such, however, was not the case with the people of the United States. Since the close of the Civil war, they have given their thought and energy to the pursuits of peace. It had come to be a belief with most of them that they would never have occasion again to appeal to the arbitrament of arms. But hardly had the declaration of war been issued before there surang of war been issued before there sprang into existence a navy that was pro-nounced by experts to be hardly less fornidable than most of the great navies of Europe. In the same period there were under colors a quarter of a million men ready to go to any part of the world to fight, and die for the cause that had appealed so irresistibly to their sense of justice and humanity. It seemed as it the wand of some enchantress had been at work. Within a few weeks, a peace-ful and industrious ration had been turned into a military camp. There was much sneering at first at

these "brave troopers in buckram." Mili-tary critics in the Old World could hard-ly contain themselves. The idea that such soldiers could overwhelm in a few months even a decreptd power like Spain, with her trained army and navy, was too comical for serious discussion. While they might, and in all probability, would overwhelm the Spanish forces in the end the task would not be of the nature of a holiday parade. Aside from the contemp that military men are prone to feel for an industrial people, the source of the error vitiating these views is to be found in the failure to appreciate the military value of industrial life. Too often is it thought even in the United States that he best soldiers are the men that have given their whole lives to the training o soldiers. They alone have the courage, the tenacity, the steadiness that win battles. But where have soldiers exhibited greater courage, greater tenacity, greater steadiness than the citizen soldiers that ought in the battles around Santiago Where have sailors made for themselves a greater name than those that fought under Dewey and Sampson? The achieve-ments of these men have astonished and onfounded their critics. They have dem nstrated, as did the achievements of the Dutch during their struggle with Spain that the power of initiative and self-reli ance that an industrial life under free institutions tends to develop in the high est degree does more to make the best soldiers than all the subordination and stern discipline of prolonged military drill, which destroy the spirit and elas-ticity of men and convert them into mere machines.

But the finest trait of the American people that the war has brought into light is their fidelity to principle, and generosity as conquerors. It seemed at one time as if the wave of military en-thusiasm that swept over the country would make them forget their plodge to the world, and that they would claim un-der specious pleas far more than the emancipation of Cuba from oppression and the retirement of Spain from the western hemisphere. But as the war comes to an end, the sober second thought as gained the ascendancy in their minds and hearts, and the man whom they laced at the head of their governmen o lead them in battle as well as in peac has hardly done more than to ask the fulfillment of the terms of the ultimatum framed before a gun was fired. There will be no pillaging of Spain. There will be no heavy indemnity that will plunge the Spanish people into deeper depths of misery. Deplore, as many of them doubt-less will, the loss of the last remnant of their immense empire in the new world, a remnant doubly dear to them because of the memories of past greatness it re-called, we believe that the day will soon come when deliverance from responsibil-ity for rebellicus colonies will be regarded as a piece of great good fortune and the beginning of better days. Instead of cursing us, they will bless us.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES From the Detroit Tribune.

But Uncle San can't be blamed if the Philippines persist in roosting in his TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 3.45 a. m., for Thursday August 18, 1808. 0

A child born on this day will notice that the Mulberry street pave bids fair o become one of the issues of the coming municipal campaign. We are always satisfied with the tax equalization system that squeezes the other fellow. If some of that additional county tax is

used in the purchase of more benches for court house square no one will "Middletowr," as the center of attraction in a military way, has been very appropriately named. Since the battle of Manila bay there

seems to have been a disposition on part of some one to keep our own Consul Os-car Williams back with the raw recruits Ajacchus' Advice.

Always remember that the gun of critithe most deadly recoil.

Shown by the War. GOLDSMITH'S



Price Pounding

Is popular in this store at all times. It's particularly popular just now; the reason is an ebbing season. Summer merchandise must move. The harder we pound prices the quicker the goods change from our possession to yours. Profits don't worry us-it's not profits we're after.

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The material is the best Percales, garments perfect fitting, neatly trimmed Season's price was \$1.25. As long as they last you can have them for

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See Window.

Always Busy



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114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

THE WAR'S BEST GIFT.

From the Philadelphia Record We have taken Cuba; we hold Porto the Philippines are within our We have learned that we have the best sailors in the world, and that our volunteer soldiers fight like veterans. We find that ship for ship our navy cannot be equaled, and that our gunners have lost none of their fathers' skill But, better far than this, the war has given us a real union-true, unques-tioned and indestructible. It exists today as it never has before in our history, not nerely as a cold and calculated compact between states jealous of each other, not as the result of policy or of fear or of force, but at last as it was intended in the beginning by the fathers. It exists no longer merely in the mind, but in the heart of each American. McKinley has had the glory of seeing the fruition and completion of Lincoln's hopes and sims.

It is almost impossible to conceive how strong and satisfying to American hearts the love of the Union has grown; but the evidences appear on every hand. Southland has supplied its Hobsons, North its Deweys; and who of us all is less proud of the one than of the other? Pickett's men as the most natural expression of their feeling brightened the graves of our veterans with the country's flag! Nor have sectional lines alone beer obliterated. Differences of religious con-viction have proved equally impotent to divide us. What Catholic wavered in his loyalty because Spain was wholly Cath-olic, or what Protestant falled to show his indignation when Protestant Germany threatened to meddle?

From whatever point we look the country's solidarity is the great, the striking

THE WAR AND POLITICS.

From the Philadelphia Press. "Politics," certain newspapers have been screaming, would influence the choice of those sent to conduct the military government of Cuba and Porto Rico. Is there the slightest "politics" in Rico. Is there the slightest "politics" in the two commissions now sent to begin this government? Are not these generals and officers ail men fit for their posts and places? Would any government anywhere have had abler, better or more honorable men? "Politics" was going to hinder the war. Instead, we have fought the shortest and most successful war in modern history, with one exception, the Austro-German war of 1868. When a government does its work in the swiftest and most successful way, equaling any ever known, is it not about time for Americans to stop this talk about "pol-itics?" Our war from beginning to end did not have one-half as many political appointments as an English campaign has of appointments due to court and family influence. English military aistory was and still is full of dolts and dunces put in command because they are related to the ruling house or belong to great families. This is as immoral as any "politics."

THE CENTRAL FIGURE.

From the Philadelphia Press. The capture of Manila is the last ac of the war, as the seizure and occupation of its bay was the first. Admiral Dewey has the good fortune to close the war he opened, and his last success leaves him its central figure and popular hero. No iscussion follows his success and no omplaint. The work is complete, thorugh and calls for no question as to victors or victory.

A FANCY.

From the Philadelphia Times. Possibly the idea has got abroad among poets that the sea waves are sad because the whole ocean's blue,

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