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SCRANTON, AUGUST 24, 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. Second District-JOHN J. SCHEUER, JR. Third District-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 these 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. Unnecessary investi-gations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and purpose to correct these and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help to discharge my whole duty. The 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.

The Republican legislative nomination made in the Second district yesterday will command the favor of the public generally. John J. Scheuer, jr., represents especially the large body of thrifty citizens who are of German descent, but is in all things thoroughly American and in line with progressive puble sentiment. Concerning the Third district convention comment for the present is reserved.

Inspiring. It must be counted as perhaps the greatest gain of the war with Spain that by means of it American public opinion has been broadened and sobered. Two pestiferous classes of extremists who in ordinary times were went by reason of their success in noise-making to appraise themselves as the real representatives of public opinion have been subordinated by great events into their proper relation to the general mass. The Mugwumps and the jingoes-the pessimists and the hotspurs-have each been pushed aside while under stress of new responsibilities the reserve strength and dignity and self-command of the people at large have asserted themselves, with invigoration of all the currents of our national existence.

This fact is very strikingly illustrated in the result reached by the recent conference at Saratoga, which, though called by a Mugwump minority in the belief that it would afford a conspicuous vehicle for the exploitation of that cartious and belittling cult, was quietly taken in hand by the educated common sense of the country and made the medium of rational deliberation. It is illustrated again in the same and judictions tone which has instinctively been taken by the more responsible and representative journalism of the country, well typified in the article which we reprint on this page from the Atlantic Monthly of contemporary date. A more impressive example of a great nation rising majestically to a great opportunity has not been seen in modern times than is how visible in the stately acceptance by Americans of the duties which have come in the wake of a war without precedent in its motive, spirit and results.

He must be a man destitute of imagination who does not feel that it is well to be living at such a time in such a country under such a promise of expanded usefainess.

All's well that ends well; yet in view of the cumulative reports of German "freshness" at Manila we wish that our government would frankly ask the government at Berlin for an explanation. As Dewey said to Diedrichs, if there's to be war let us be manly and above board about it. The meanest thing on earth is the snoop.

#### A Wail.

There is no writer for the American press, if we except Evening Post Godkin, who can clothe perverted argument in prettier English than Joseph O'Connor, of Rochester, sometime editor of the Post-Express. Hear him:

Wherever our material civilization has gone hitherto, the American spirit has gone with it, quickening and informing it, bearing liberty, fraternity, equality and government with the consent of the governed; but it is now proposed to go forward in the European spirit, at its worst, asserting superiority, denying equality, laughing at fraternity, repudiating the doctrine that all men are created free and equal, endowed with certain inalienable rights, to secure which governments are instituted among men, but maintaining the doctrine that might makes right, that the vast majority of men were created to be ruled by those that speak the English language and that governments are instituted to carry out ir will as self-appointed guardians of

The immediate provocation of Mr. O'Connor's wail is the probability that American conquest of Manila will be followed by the permanent occupation of the island of Luzon, together with the exaction from Spain of guarantees calculated to correct notorious abuses in her administration of the remainder of the Philippines. He calls this robbing Spain. It is a robbery in which the educated people of Luzon appear to concur most heartily, inasmuch as they have facilitated it by every means in their power and are now fearful of but

of affairs Spain's title can be consid- rights to scheme mischief against Rengenuity to explain. It will be likely to puzzle him to devise a process of jugglery sufficiently deceptive to make it appear that Spanish government in any Spanish colony has ever been government "with the consent of the governed."

Certainly governments are instituted as guardians of humanity. Otherwise they would have no excuse for exist-

Argument with the Scranton Times impossible, because it refuses to recognize facts and prefers to wallow in Its misinformation is only equaled by its mendacity. We have only to say to it that The Tribune stands by its original proposition that the welfare of Scranton calls for such an arrangement in the steel rail trade, call it by what name you please, which will enable rails to be made and sold at a profit rather than at a loss. Fortunately this seems to be assured.

#### Inequitable Naval Promotions.

We have already called attention, in a general way, to the fact that under the inequitable system of promotions obtaining in the navy the advancement of one officer for meritorious service is made at the expense of other officers who have done nothing to deserve set-back. This was illustrated in the awards of promotion made by the president after the naval battle of Santiago, whereby the advancing of Sampson's captains pushed back Dewey's captains in two cases two numbers each and in two other cases one number each. To appreciate what this means it is necessary to understand that promotion in the navy from grade to grade is determined by number. The officer highest in rank and seniority is number 1; the one next him is number 2, and so on down. When number 1 retires, number 2 becomes number I, number 3 becomes number 2 and so on down. The arbitrary advancement of an officer from, say number 20 to number 15 means simply that numbers 19, 18, 17 and 16 are discriminated against; that they have to pay for their brother officer's advancement. As a naval officer in a letter to the New York Herald puts it:

"The latest case is that of the com manding officer of the Winslow, advanced ten numbers. The government orders the advancement, the ten men jumped do the rest. Practically each one of them has been ordered to give Lieutenant Bernadou a note for about \$601, payable in portions, at the dates of promotion to the different higher grades. This amount is computed on the basis of promotions for 1897. No one questions Lieutenant Bernadou's gallantry; that his boat was shot very full of holes, and that those on board had an awful time of it until hauled out of the fire by the Hudson. But consider the men jumped. One on the Baltimore and another on the Concord commanded a couple of the gun divisions whose terrific fire wiped out the Spanish fleet at Manila. Another, in the same capacity on the Texas, took part in that wonderful running fight at Santiago. What have these men done to be required by their government to hand over \$601 out of a meagre salary? Their reward must be that of the general service. Not serving in command ink, they can expect no other. And others of the ten, rolling and pitching on the Havana blockade, sweltering in this tropical heat, doing the work cut out for them cheerfully and well, without complaint. Why should they contribute \$601 when the government is much better able to do it?"

It should be stated that in making promotions after this fashion the president is fully conscious of the injustice it works but under the law has no other way to signify his own and the nation's appreciation of specially brilliant service. The administration has tried repeatedly to secure from congress legislation placing promotions on a fairer basis, but until recently congress paid scant attention to naval matters and probably did not appreciate the importance of the administration's request. Two modifications of the jumping system of promotions are suggested-one that the president be empowered to reward conspicuous gallantry by issuance of medals of honor; the other that he be given authority, within reasonable limits, to increase the pay of men specially meritorious, such increase to be a certain percentage added to their salaries during active service and good behavior. This would recognize good work but not punish not having equal chance to gain dis-

and adjusted properly.

It isto be hoped that the efforts of the National Educational association to secure the amendment of prevalent methods of spelling so that hereafter words may be spelled exactly as they are pronounced will bear fruit. "Altho" answers fully as well as "although" thoro" as well as "thorough;" "thruout" as well as "throughout," etc. And the advantages in economy are obvious. All that prevents the substitution is the natural aversion of the public to the change. This, against all arguments and despite the decided advantages in its favor, has long militated against the adoption of the metric system and it equally discourages hope ing reform.

have the advantage of the average business enterprise. They do not have to advertise. When a lull occurs they tell a reporter of a new mining strike in the Klondike region and are obliged to turn business away forthwith.

The author of the brilliant letters from Honolulu, Guam and Manila in the New York Sun is Oscar King Davis, our undertaking such a task involve us in who also contributes to Harper's Weekly. In our judgment these are the best examples of good reporting that the war has produced.

Despite the former perturbation and Press, the Wilkes-Barre Record and new duties and responsibilities in hand, ather anti-Quay papers the wicked theatrical alarm of the Philadelphia

ered valid we leave to Mr. O'Connor's resentative Coray of the Second Luzerne district must have been very harmless in fact, for Coray has been renominated without a dissenting

> That certainly was a picturesque concidence of fate which sent homeward-bound Captain Moreu, formerly of the Cristobal Colon, through the lines of Saturday's parade of warships. This intelligent Spanish officer waved farewell to each American battleship, remarking as he did so that he had friends among every crew. The American public cheerfully recognizes in such men as Moreu and Cervera antagonists worthy of unbounded respect; but it is not ready to agree with them that no Spaniard could have been guilty of blowing up the Maine. Spaniards like Cervera and Moreu are the exceptions to the rule. While we honor them we must not forget the type of ened Hobson in the line of our gun fire and ordered sharp shooters at El Caney and San Juan to pick off Amercan surgeons and nurses at work under the Red Cross flag. Let not respect for decent Spaniards blindfold us to the necessities of dispassionate justice.

Another test of armor plates which have been treated with the Krupp process is soon to be made under the auspices of the navy department. If claims are realized we shall be able to build 19-knot battleships with 19-inch armor as well fitted to resist attack and with as large a steaming radius as our present type of 18-inch 15-knotters.

General Garcia's official report of his operations at Santiago makes no note of friction with Shafter but simply says that the Cuban forces withdrew because their mission in that campaign had been fulfilled. Has a mountain been manufactured out of a mole-hill?

United States has 13 battleships. She needs at least 20, the best that can be built. Of armored cruisers we have 2; we need 40, the faster the better. This will equip us to keep the peace. Citizens of Oklahoma and Texas will

Duilt, building or authorized, the

retoice that their favorite amusement is to be rendered less expensive in the future by Dewey's recent victory, which is expected to reduce the price of hemp rope 50 per cent. Chronic invalids ought to take interest in the statement that a man in

day in his life. A canal department that had squandered \$9,000,000 of the public funds would be delectable game for Governor Roosevelt. He wouldn't do a thing to

New York dropped dead recently while

boasting that he had never been sick a

Admiral Dewey also displayed keen judgment in neglecting to fix the Manila cable until the strategy board had

With Camp Alger the hotbed of typhold and malaria it is not surprising that Russell A. occasionally becomes

taken a recess.

Columbia county Democrats evince a desire to break a link in Grant Herring's endless political chain,

The identity of the individual who blew up the Maine is the only thing

Secretary Alger's apologies are accepted, but don't let it occur again.

### War Benefits and Responsibilities

From the Atlantic Monthly.

THE PROBLEM of governing countries not only separated from the United States, but populated by different races and accustomed to different institutions from ours, is our English kinsmen have so successfully lved that we shall be dull indeed if we do not succeed, with their experience to instruct us. The present popular mood regarding this new task, as regarding most other large undertakings in which national spirit must play an important part, seems to be a deep-seated and safe mood. The people, there can hardly be doubt, prefer to retain the territe; y that has fallen to them by the fortune of war, and they do not share the foreboding of the intelligent minority, whose individualism estranges them from the naother men probably just as capable but tional feeling, and who see grave danger to our instituions in such additions to our political tasks. National feeling is a safer guide to national development than Undoubtedly this matter will be taken the mere reasoning process of critical up by congress at its first opportunity minds. At any rate, it at last becomes the only guide.

The danger to our successful management of Cuba and Porto Rico, or even of the Philippine Islands, consists, not in their distance from our shores, but in their difference of population and insti-tutions from ours. They cannot be con-verted into American states by any states, and no laws can change their charcter. Nor is there any need that they hould now or ever be converted into American states. We are committed to two duties; we have by conquest taken upon ourselves a solemn obligation to the copie of the conovered islands to insure stable government, and the nature of our institutions forbids that we should set up any form of government except one that at the earliest pessible mo-ment shall become self-government. Even if we wished we could not shirk these responsibilities. We cannot leave the people of these islands either to their of an early victory for sensible spell-defeated and disorganized Spanish rule. or yet to the mercy of any predatory Pacific coast steamship companies become responsible for their develop-

> Precisely what form the government of hese several islands ought to take can be determined only after careful study of their people and conservative experi-ment with them; but to predict that we shall make a failure in the effort to pre-pare them for self-government is a childish distrust of our capacity. We have never had a task just like this, but we have had tasks more difficult. Nor will entanglements with European nations-at we succeed. The European nations, it so happens, will look with somewhat greater respect upon American efforts at the government even of Manila than they would have looked six months ago. But without too great regard to Euro-pean opinion it becomes our duty sol-

no tribute-bearing colonies; but it can help weak people to self-government. And it will be found that the government of each island will present itself, not as it now presents itself to the timid, as a task involving revolutionary dangers to ourselves and complications with all the other governments of the world and a other governments of the world, and a denial of the doctrines of the fathers but rather as a practical task that practical and patriotic men can successfully

The main result of the war, the freedem of Cuba from Spanish misrule, has been achieved, but the full fruits of it will ripen more slowly than most men at first supposed. Sympathy with the Cuban insurgents has led many persons to regard them as capable at once of self-government; but the conduct of a part of them during the war has confirmed the judgment of those men who knew them best—that the removal of Spanish rule will not immediately nor easily lead to the self-government of Cuba. The complete conquest of the island by civilization will be accomplished through American industry and commerce, which will ican industry and commerce, which will now follow American arms. Brigands are as certain where roads are lacking as Spaniard that shot the crew of the Virginius, murdered Dr. Ruiz, imprison to civilization may require a con siderable time. In his proclamation con-cerning the government of Santiago, the president indicated the proper course to pursue; local government to be permitted, to be required, in fact; the United States to maintain military control so long as military control is necessary for the se-curity of life and property, but to relax it, and at last to give it up, when a com-petent local government has been cre-ated and tested. The process will not be very different in principle from the pro-cess of the reconstruction of the local governments of the southern states thirty years ago. If the Cubans do not at first show capacity for self-government, the certain increase of American influence and even of American population in the island will greatly hasten its coming The engineer will follow the soldier. The harbor of Havana will be opened to the gulf stream-a necessary and easy piece guif stream-a necessary and easy piece of sanitary work that the Spaniards have been going to do for a century; the cities will be properly drained and yellow fever will be eliminated from the scourges of our own shores. Cuba will present no very serious difficulty till the time comes when it may wish to be admitted into the American Union as a state.

And the same plan whereby local selfgovernment will be built up in Cuba will apply, with modifications, to Porto Rico. ne island will become an independent territory under our grareis nship; the other will be directly caded to us. But the ersential elements of their government under our tutelage must be the same, for the moral obligations that we have assumed are the same, and there is but one great principle of government that we can adhere to. How much territory It may be wise to retain in the Philip-pine Islands it is impossible to foresee; but the principle that should govern our action is clear. We want no "colonies," can indeed have no "colonies," in the con-tinental sense; but we must fulfill every obligation to Spain's conquered subject that our conduct of the war in Asiati waters has put upon us, without regard to the colonizing ambitions of the Euro-pean nations; and we shall hardly fail, noreover, to keep whatever strategic advantage our navy has won, in either

The war, then, brings within the sphere of English-speaking civilization two of the most valuable of the Antilles; inci-dentally the Hawalian Islands, and perhaps a part of the Philippine group, and these results can be only good. But in achieving them we have achieved other results quite as great, and no less great because they were unexpected. We have recovered our own national feeling. Four months ago, we were a great mass of peo ple rather than a compact nation con-scious of national strength and unity. By forgetting even for this brief time our local differences, we have welded our-selves into a conscious unity such as the epublic has not felt since its early days Not only have the north and the south forgotten that they were ever at warfor time and industry had already wellstates are nearer to the rest of the Union than they ever were before, and the great middle west is no longer estranged from the seaboard. We can work out our own problems and build our own future with a steadier purpose.

This consciousness is the keener be-cause of the increased respect that other ations have for us. The United States was never before understood in official Europe, perhaps not even in official England. When the war was begun most of the continantal nations failed to con-ceal their contempt for us; they now respect us as they never dreamed they should. Nor is it only our naval victories that have given the world a somewhat new conception of the United States. Quite as impressive has been the absence of the old-time barbarities of war and of warlike vindictiveness. To send home across the ocean a captured army, to pa-role the officers of a captured squadron. to feed not only the victims of Spanish disrule, but the Spanish themselves, ha laid emphasis on other reasons for war than the old reasons of the punishmen of enemies and the conquest of tributebearing territory. In humanity to the enemy this war is without parallel. Both the power and the aims of the republic are more clearly understood in Europe than a half-century of peace could have revealed them, and (in no spirit of boast-fulness) we might add the American character, also.

It is to be hoped, too, that we have had some effect on the medieval diplomacy of Europe. We have often been called blunt and discourteous in our diplomacy no doubt with truth; for European diplo-macy is a dilatory art, that has always been as courteous as it has usually been mendacious. Ministers have seldom said what they or their masters meant. New if the dealings of civilized governments with one another are ever to advance be-yond evasion and cunning, the old dilomacy must change to republican dictness and frankness. It need not take on discourtesy in manner, but it must speak the truth and keep faith. If w the old mendacious and dilatory metheds, we have done semething toward furthering political civilization.

Nor will the impulse that asserted itself in the war stop with the war. The spirit of the people once having looked outward, American enterprise will seek new fields of conquest-not by arms, but by trade and legitimate adventure. Our navy has revealed to ourselves not less than to the rest of the world our rightful place among the nations. Modern transportation, which we have done most of develop, has changed all international political conditions. By reason of it we are already "entangled" with other peo-ples, in ways that the fathers could not foresee and that no policy can prevent. The great outward pressure that all na-tions feel is the pressure of commerce for new markets; and statesmen, whether they know it or not, minster to trade, and through trade to civilization. With larger and further-reaching political duties too, which appeal to the imagination rather than to the private greed of men our public life will once more rise to the

#### level of statesmanship. NATIONAL RESERVES.

From the Houston Post. The war will have failed to practically impress upon us one of its most valuable ersons if there is no reorganization forthwith of our militia arm of service and of the naval reserves. Of more importance than the land militia will be the naval volunteers of the future, for by them the manned in time of war. There ought to be national reserves both for the army and navy. The state militia crumbled as one thing—that we may not keep what lieutenants of the wicked senator we have won. How in such a situation whom they had pictured as sitting up taction. The great republic can have some states the militia arm was found to

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be a purely paper or dress parade estab-lishment, while there was no uniformity f equipment or organization anywhere in the country. To organize such forces in time of peace will avoid to a great extent too, the favoritism or politics in the of-ficering of forces that has disgraced our preparations for war since the present conflict began. We are a great people, with great interests to guard, and we will be criminally reckless if war ever again us so unprepared as we were April last.

#### A SECONDARY MATTER.

From the Chicago Tribune. "What salary would you expect?" asked the theatrical manager. "When you have a dinner or a supper served on the stage," demanded the gifted but gaunt tragedian who had applied

or a job, "is it a real meal?"
"It is."
"Then we will waive all discussion as o salary," replied the tragedian.

### SELF-CONFIDENT.

From the New York Sun. The same confidence of success with which we went into war remains to vs now after the war is won. We have not now after the war is won. We have not a shadow of a doubt that we shall be able to sustain completely the new reable to sustain completely. sponsibilities of government which come to us in peace as the fruits of war.

#### AN UNFORESEEN DANGER.

From the Cincinanti Enquirer. Of course, all the results of the war could not be foreseen. There is danger that it will fill up the lecture field.

### ALL WILLING TO TAKE IT.

From the Pittsburg Times. When it comes to filling the offices down in the guif there will be no trouble to find plenty of immunes.

#### EITHER WAY. From the St. Louis Republic.

In taking and holding Manila we are

#### FRUITFUL AFFECTION. The language of flowers some people may

Then why not the language of veges and

I will "beetroot" to thee, my dear, My love will never change, A happy "pear" we'll be, my dear, To wed "lettuce orange." Do not "turnip" that pretty nose; Excuse, I pray, the hint. But kindly list while I propose;

My offer is well "mint.

My "celery" is small, but these Are now our "salad" days, And if my people I ap-"pease," They'll find the means and ways, For I have "raisine" to believe That at some future "date." A large sum I shall receive; We can afford to wait.

And, after all, who cares a pin?

A "fig" for Fate, forscoth!
How "apple"-ly we live when in
The "cauli flower" of youth.
Away with "melon"-choly, then, There's no cause to re "pine," I'll be the happiest of men When I can call thee mine -G. D. Lynch.

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