

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

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

Judges of Superior Court—W. W. PORTER, W. D. PORTER. Congressmen—SAMUEL A. BAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

COUNTY.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL. Judge—F. W. GUNSTER. Coroner—JOHN J. ROBERTS, M. D. Surveyor—GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.

Fourth Dist.—JAMES C. VAUGHAN, House.

First District—JOHN R. FARR. Second District—JOHN J. SCHEUER, JR. Third District—N. C. MACKREY. Fourth District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to conduct myself in 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. Abuse and unduly grown up in the legislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary in relations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the State. It will be my care and purpose to control only what is necessary to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their rights. 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 press of the country continues to remove the shrubbery between Alger and the searchlight.

A Queer Paper by Whitelaw Reid.

In the course of a paper in the Century magazine upon the territorial problems of the war, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, since appointed a peace commissioner, takes advanced ground in favor of retaining the Spanish West Indies, Cuba included, as American territories, and inclines toward a similar disposition of the Philippines. Mr. Reid elaborates an argument tending to establish that we should not be bound too rigidly by the terms of the congressional resolution pledging us to withdraw from Cuba as soon as we had accomplished its pacification; his argument resting upon the hypothesis, which he cheerfully (one might almost say eagerly) assumes, that the Cubans can never maintain by themselves a stable government.

It is strange that an honorable man like Mr. Reid, who would defend the sanctity of his personal pledge with his life, is so ready to counsel his government to violate its public pledge and so eager to smooth the pathway to national stultification. Mr. Reid has no right to say before the fact that the Cubans cannot learn to govern themselves; it will be time enough to meet this contingency should it present itself after the lapse of years of unsuccessful tuition. But if it should prove as he predicts that there are not among the present inhabitants of Cuba enough elements of political and social stability to sustain independent statehood, then it may well be doubted if we should have any place for Cuba in our political system. We dislike to picture the United States as an international founding asylum.

Another curious feature in Mr. Reid's paper is the impassioned argument which he makes against thinking of any of the captured territory as representing possible states. He says in effect that statehood for Cuba, Porto Rico or Luzon must never be considered. Not now, certainly. But if we cannot hope ever to Americanize these islands sufficiently to justify their ultimate absorption into the Union, the same as we absorbed the territory of the Louisiana and Gadsden purchases, then in our opinion we had better give up at once the idea of holding them at all. Statehood is the ideal of republican institutions. Toward it, in preparation for it, our efforts must tend if we would remain true to our political principles.

Miles should not hit Alger when he is down.

Joe Wheeler's Way.

It does the heart good to see how little General Wheeler is bringing order out of chaos at Montauk Point. We quote from the New York Sun: General Wheeler took a hand in the administration of hospital affairs today, and he did it in a way that will not soon be forgotten by the hospital officials. Late yesterday afternoon when General Wheeler summoned Colonel Forwood and all of the regimental surgeons to his headquarters and told them that he had received a complaint of a lack of medicine from all sides, the principal complaint having been made by Dr. Woods of General Ames' division, he demanded to know from each surgeon whether this was true or not, and each very eagerly replied that it was. Then turning to Colonel Forwood, he said: "How about this? Didn't you tell me there was enough medicine here for everybody?" "I did, and there is plenty," said Colonel Forwood. "The whole trouble is that the regimental surgeons don't send for it. If they send for it they will get it."

"Then you have enough for the present," said General Wheeler. "I have sent for more and it will be here before long. Now I want you surgeons to make out your requisitions day by day and see that they are filled. I want no more complaints about lack of medicine."

At 10 o'clock this morning General Wheeler again summoned all the surgeons to his tent. "I have brought you here," he said, "to find out if you have done what I told you to do and have got plenty of medicine."

All of the doctors said that they had excepting Dr. Woods, who again complained that he could not get medicines.

"Did you make a requisition for what you wanted?" asked General Wheeler. "I did," replied Dr. Woods. "Was it honored?" "It was not." "Well, Colonel Forwood, perhaps you can explain the reason." "The requisition was sent, but no transportation," said Colonel Forwood. Dr. Woods admitted that and said that he had but one horse. General Wheeler looked very weary. "How many do you need?" he asked. "Three," said the doctor. "Dr. Woods, didn't it occur to you that you might have sent your one horse over three times?" Dr. Woods made no response, and addressing all of the physicians, General Wheeler said: "There is now no excuse for any of you complaining of a lack of medical supplies. Everything you ask for will be given to you. You know how to get anything you want, and I will take no excuse for a lack of supplies from any of you from now on."

But that was not all. The Sun article continues: After the doctors had dispersed, General Wheeler said to Colonel Forwood that there had been a number of complaints from people who were unable to get answers from the general hospital when they rang up that institution on the telephone. General Wheeler said that his doctors could not leave their patients to answer telephone calls. "Then didn't a man to do nothing but answer telephone calls," said General Wheeler. "And now," he continued, "why can't there be an alphabetical list made of all the patients in the hospital as they go out on duty? There is complaint of lack of system."

"I cannot do it," said Colonel Forwood. "Well, then, I'll show you how," said General Wheeler, and he told the chief surgeon of the hospital to get an indexed book and put down each patient's name under his initial when he came in and to check it off when he came out. Then the general made some very decided remarks about the way things were being run in the hospital.

Where there is a will there is a way. Joe Wheeler may be little, but he has the will of a giant, more power to it.

The Havana paper which urges Spaniards in Cuba to get ahead of Americans in instituting internal improvements, resulting in unnecessary expense to the State. It will be my care and purpose to control only what is necessary to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their rights. 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.

There Must Be an Investigation.

The horrible conditions which beset our soldiers at Santiago are ascribed by the secretary of war to the accidental loss of lighters, to the high surf which prevented the prompt landing of supplies, to the lack of good roads and finally to the climate and natural drawbacks of the country invaded. The shortage of food at Montauk Point was due, it seems, to the bad memory of some one in the war department at Washington, who forgot to notify the surgeons at the various camps that an allowance of 60 cents a day for each sick soldier would be available for the purchase of invalids' foods and delicacies. In fact, every abuse that has thus far been uncovered has brought out a ready-made excuse, together with official reports charging gross exaggeration. This being true, perhaps the war department will explain the things mentioned in the following except from a letter written by Colonel Henry Hall to the Pittsburgh Times from Honolulu, under date of Aug. 5:

If the stories told by the soldiers who left last week are true, and inquiries made among scores of them elicited an almost unvarying response, they were certainly badly treated, not only on the trip from San Francisco, but during their stay here. The food served them was insufficient, of poor quality and badly cooked. The vessels were overcrowded, there being 1,400 on board the Pennsylvania. On this vessel, it is said, there was nearly a mutiny. Those in control set out to serve only two meals a day, and the soldiers would not stand it, and threatened to throw the commissary aboard. The meat, it is claimed, was unfit to eat. The meals consisted of soup "alum," a compound made of canned meat and a few vegetables, black coffee without sugar, and hardtack. When bread was allowed, it was of the poorest quality and mouldy. One soldier told the writer that when the vessels came into Honolulu the men almost jumped aboard when they saw the commissary on the deck with pies and cakes and fruits. On the Cuba there were sugar and prunes and other things in the hold, but they were never served out. Finally, the soldiers broke in and helped themselves, but were soon ejected, and even this method of supply was cut off. While lying here the shortness of rations was the subject of constant complaint. Of course, there are always "kickers" and chronic complainers among any body of men, and if they had received the same attention as I have received, there is no doubt that the same story would have been told. But when every soldier is treated in this manner, it tells you the same story, there is evidently ground for just complaint. The writer talked with dozens of them, none of whom, except the intelligent young men, belonging to different regiments and lying in different ships, and all had the same report.

This is the testimony that comes from every direction, publicly and privately, but the private testimony as conveyed in letters from soldiers or in interviews from men returned from the front, is even more intensive in its arraignment of the mismanagement than is anything yet put in evidence in print. General Greenough, Governor Black and a few politicians may pool their strength to attempt to get out of the pool it or charge it to sensational journalism, but the people from one border of the country to the other know through the testimony of their own sons and brothers that it is true and there are plentiful portents of a hurricane of popular indignation and resentment unless steps are soon taken to bring about a thorough, impartial and confidence-inspiring investigation. Such an investigation is necessary as well for the living as for the memory of the dead. The American people demand to know why their war department is unable to manage even a four-months' war that had but two land campaigns.

The National Review's estimate of Ambassador Hay is certainly complimentary. "He has," it says, "spoken well and not too often; he has abstained from being more British than the British; he has refrained from fulsome flattery; nor has he indulged in post-prandial gush, but he has missed no opportunity of promoting friendly Anglo-American relations and has been emphatically the right man at the psychological moment." Poor Bayard. How small he appears in contrast.

Schley's detachment from the flying squadron probably means that it is to be allowed to pause for a time to regain his breath.

The Los Angeles Times argues against the retention of captured territory because it might hurt California's best-

sugar industry. The Times is loyal to local interests but the destiny of a nation cannot halt simply in deference to beet sugarites.

General Coxe is soon to make a tour of the country accompanied by a brass band. The programme will embrace music and oratory, and training camps will be on sale. If Coxe refrains from discussing territorial expansion he will no doubt be tolerated.

Governor Black accuses the newspapers of "journalistic knavery" in dealing with Algerism and its evils. It begins to look as though Governor Black is tired of public life.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the czar we cannot dispel the belief that the white-winged dove of peace rests more securely when perched on top of a 13-inch gun.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

- 1. Summer fails to take her departure with becoming alacrity.
2. Dr. G. H. Hill goes up late and composes the best letter of the season.
3. Editor Lynett files exceptions to the Republican ticket.
4. Admiral Cervera gets a proposal and coyly admits that his heart is another's.
5. Members of the board of control begin to prepare affidavits that they didn't do it.
6. Two engagements and fifteen divorce cases are announced as the result of the summer campaign.
7. The school board disagree about which shall go to the legislature.
8. Professor Coles predicts more troubles.
9. The Scranton police do not catch the burglars who have been raiding the towns.
10. Orator Coburn receives a laurel wreath by mail and afraid it is loaded.
11. Secretary Alger forgets that this is the luckiest date in the year for resigning.
12. The schoolboy hastens joyfully to school-uit.
13. Theatrical and other chestnuts receive a taste of the first frost.
14. Superintendent Howells smiles on the teachers who attended summer schools.
15. The summer boarder pawns his lavender trousers.
16. The annual summer boarding house keeper bureau more government bonds.
17. Straw hats are ordered to the dry dock.
18. Girls refuse to walk on the street with any man who hasn't been a soldier.
19. Advertisers realize that good times have arrived and throng around the Tribune office.
20. Fish Commissioner Stillwell tries a government fish on the alligators at the park and they survive.
21. Charlie Schoger continues extending the city toward Elmhurst.
22. That new afternoon paper appears.
23. The chestnut of the old blowing station will not down and refuses to consider itself dead.
24. Street Commissioner O'Toyle continues to seek the middle of the pavement and ignore the gutters.
25. Another shed is built on Washington avenue.
26. Summer visitors to the northward are glad when they strike the old D. L. & W. R. R. and hard coal.
27. Andrew Bedford is engaged as attorney for Sousa's band.
28. Secretary of the Board of Trade Arthur lands a coffin plant.
29. Judge Gunster fails to acquire a swallow head.
30. A large number of Methodist ministers accede that they do not long to annex the weighty cares of a presiding elder.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE SPEECH

[Concluded from Page 1]

non-intervention of America in matters relating to the European continent. That has nothing to do with American interests in Asia, nor with legitimate expansion of our territory in the Orient. If we are abrogating the doctrine, it must be because the Orient is not justly for Orientals, and not for English and Russians and Germans and French and Hollanders, who are all there now, and fast appropriating the Orient to themselves. Finally it is objected that we have been involved in entangling alliances, and depart from the precepts of the Farewell Address; but Spain provoked continuous trouble at our very doors for a hundred years, Mexico and Central and South America have had revolutions without number, and Great Britain bounds our territory for a century we have avoided entangling alliances, although both propinquity and provocation existed.

VALUE OF PACIFIC TRADE.

The nations of Europe are today concentrating the entire weight of their trade of the Pacific. England, Russia, Germany, France, Germany and France want ports and trading areas. Of all the nations struggling for the trade of the Pacific, ours is the only one naturally entitled to it. London and Berlin and Berlin and St. Petersburg are on the other side of the globe, but we have a Pacific coast line of 4,000 miles. The Philippines mean our ultimate supremacy in the Pacific. They are the eastern-most boundary of the markets of the East. On one side is China, on the other they look across to our own shores. Stretching 1,000 miles from north to south and 600 from east to west, they form a natural barrier between the East and the Pacific. They cover over 500,000 square miles of fertile surface, the whole vast area would serve as an outlet from which to protect and develop the interests of America.

NO WRITTEN ALLIANCE.

Such is the broad plan of international relations, upon which alone it is wise to discuss an Anglo-American alliance. A formal, articulated alliance, in the European acceptance of the term, and as represented by its treaties and covenants, is an artificial bond, arbitrary in character, and essentially military in purpose. It implies constraint, disregards national conscience, endangers national independence, and discourages individuality of national action. If defensive only, England would not ally herself with us, and we would defend England against the world, irrespective of past relations,

present friendships or future interests. If offensive and defensive, each would be a party to the quarrels of the other, without the exercise of discretion or judgment. Such an alliance would increase entanglements; international impartiality would be impossible; each nation would be fettered and hampered; discussions of compensations and advantages and equivalents would follow; and friction and irritation would finally degenerate into open hostility. It was against such alliances that Washington warned us, and his advice is sound today. We want none of them. We need no alliances offensive and defensive; nor permanent and comprehensive treaties.

More powerful than formally articulated alliances and more enduring than written treaties, is the bond of interest and sentiment that unites the two peoples of the Anglo-Saxon race. Next to giving us the Philippines, the greatest blessing of our late war was to re-discover England and America as comrades in the struggle for freedom for the first time in a century, earnestly desire each other's friendship. Nor is this a sudden aspiration born of emergency; it is the result of a long and bitter struggle, the result of economic, political and racial forces which have been silently at work since the dawn of the world. Ten and natural laws, the laws higher than human institutions, are asserting their supremacy and are drawing the two peoples together into open alliance, that no human power can safely resist. That alliance is even now more than a theory, it is fast becoming an actuality, and it binds us to each other or party that disregards that fact and gets in front of an inexorable racial movement backed by 125,000,000 enlightened people.

TRADE NECESSITIES.

America contains today 75,000,000 of the most ingenious, intelligent and active producers in the world. Production is far exceeding consumption. The result is that we are finding additional markets for our products. Hence our intense and increasing interest in the world's commerce, which we are beginning to think when the country was young. And wherever we go, in whatever direction we expand our trade, there we find Great Britain already established, maintaining open markets, forcing wide the doors of commerce, and welcoming trade interests identical with our own.

The area of England and her colonies is 16,662,073 square miles, more than half the size of the United States; and the population is 361,825,000. These possessions, too, are constantly increasing. In the past twelve years England, acquired 2,600,000 square miles, more than twenty times the combined area of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii; and all this territory she has imported on practically the same terms as to Great Britain. Even into remote British possessions and markets, we are pouring our commerce and discovering untold possibilities. The African Cape Colony imports from British dominions, aggregated last year \$38,570,362; nearly three times as much as the imports from any other country were those from the United States, \$13,151,071. Our total exports to Africa in 1897 were only \$3,000,000; for the fiscal year 1898, they were over \$17,000,000. And in China, where England's single-handed opposition Russia, we pass through the doors she forces open, and in her own sphere of influence, compete with her own merchants for the local market. Our commerce amounts to one-seventh of all China's foreign trade. Last year it was three times as great as in 1895, four times as great as in 1890, and five times as great as in 1885. Our exports to Germany last year were two and seven times that of 1865.

OUR EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.

And what is the startling and incredible aggregate result of this all-embracing trade interest? In 1865 our entire exports aggregated \$1,050,000,000, and our exports to the British dominions and spheres of influence were alone nearly 60 per cent. of the total. During the same year our exports to Germany and all German colonies were 11.2 per cent. of our total, and all French colonies 5.74 per cent., and Russia and all her dominions, .77 of one per cent. of our export trade. In 1897 our exports to Great Britain were 5 times as great as our German, 10 times as great as our French, and 75 times as great as our Russian; 249 per cent. more than our exports to Germany, France and Russia combined; and 50 per cent. more than our exports to all the rest of the world.

AUSTRIA'S THREAT.

Last November Austria's minister of foreign affairs used this threatening language: "The peoples of Europe should be united to shoulder against themselves the common danger, and must arm themselves for the struggle with all the means at their disposal." This common danger and "struggle" refer to the American invasion of Continental markets. If joint action should follow Austria's advice, would not a well-defined trade alliance between England and America against Europe be established for the destruction of the commerce and industries of both, be justified on every ground of self-interest and self-preservation? And if the united diplomacy of Great Britain and America should not ally with Russia, Germany and France, to abolish the prohibitive discriminations in Chinese ports, why should not a trade alliance establish discriminations against the British and American ports?

AN AID TO PEACE.

Another utilitarian basis for alliance is the maintenance of peace. The attitude of the European powers is now best described, not as anti-American, nor even anti-British, but as broadly hostile to the Anglo-Saxon race. They are all united in their opposition to our action. And England knows and America knows that all the nations together could never stand against it. Europe will invite no open breach with us. Hence, if we make necessary trade alliances with England, to protect our European, Asiatic and African commerce, we can defy the rest of the world to do its worst; and it can do nothing.

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