The Tribune's telegraphic news is from three to five hours fresher than that of any Philadelphia or New York paper circulated in its field. Those papers go to press at midnight; The Tribune receives news up to 3 a. m. and sometimes later. All the news in The Tribune while it is new.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

First District-JOHN R. FARR.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Swallow's nomination has had nothing to do with the present spell of wet weather.

### Representative Farz Renominated

The quantimous re-nomination yesterday tendered to Representative Farr by the Republicans of the First Legislative district was a compliment richly deserved, and it is significant as pointing to that unity of which the party generally stands so much in need. For the first time in years the convention was entirely harmonious and this is as it should be.

Mr. Farr, through long experience, intelligent activity and persistence in pushing for legislative results of benefit to his district and to the common wealth at large, has won a place of prominence at Harrisburg which adds materially to the public value of his services. His re-election is assured,

It is estimated by experts that the war with Spain will cause at least \$75,000,000 to remain in the United States this summer which would otherwise have been carried to Europe and expended there by American tourists. And after all, this country isn't a bad

### The Speakeasies Again.

T. H. C. Maloney, as reported in The Tribune, has sworn out a number of warrants against the reputed proprieters of speakeasies in the North End of the city. We cannot congratulate ociety on the work of this crusader in the cause of temperance and morality, As a common informer he has been be fore the courts already and made such an exhibition of himself that the grand in which he had filed information, and of course those cases in which he was listed to appear as principal witness for the prosecution were at once set uside. This is a very serious matter Indeed. If indictments "against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth" are thus subjected to public ridiculs and contempt on one occasion what guarantee have we that the same thing may not occur again? An informer who obtains evidence of the illicit sale of drink is subject to private and interested influences which may render his eath and evidence open to the gravest suspicion. His testimony is tainted in the eye of the law, being criminal transgression. Prosecutions on the evidence of a common informer are necessary in certain well defined cyldence is alone possible. The less, however, evidence of this kind is acted upon by the commonwealth, the more hopefulness there is that the law in its ordinary working, and procedure will assert itself and bring offenders to justice. If public opinion is not in sympathy with a particular law, its enforcement, judicially and impartially, is well known and understood to be impossible where its application in criminal causes lays in the discretion of a jury. A common informer in the minds of a common jury is an obnoxious and despicable creature, whose motives they understand, gauge and divine with unerring intuitiveness. The judge may express his astonishment that the direct and circumstantial evidence placed before them was not palpable enough to convince the intelligence of any ordinary human being, but the court is too familiar with human pature as segregated in a jury

That speakeasies are sources of unfailing demoralization there can be no question. They are under no restrictions, under no obligations to the law dollars annually; and they compete with licensed saloonkeepers, who contribute their quota to public taxation. They are an inexcusable nuisance and unmitigated \*menace to public health and public morals. Scranton is honeycombed with them from one end of the city limits to the other. They have grown brazen with impunity. The licensing records of the Lackawanna court, growth in population considered, show a steadily diminishing number of licenses granted. The court does not, as might be supposed from this phenomena, place obstacles in the way of obtaining permits to sell drink. On the contrary, the judges know that to refuse a license is practically to eatablish a speakeasy, and they are generally ready to grant a license to the saloonkeeper who has hitherto conducted his business in a reputable large number of licensed saloonkeepers the generous haste with which this no-

box to be surprised at it.

licenses because they could just as well by the constable of the ward whose duty it is to report the matter, and who very well knows how matters stand; and he is led finally to believe compliance with the law in his case an unnecessary trouble and expense.

We do not believe that it is the duty of the district attorney to order wholesale arrests of the owners of speakeasies. His duty is to prosecute them when they are brought under his official cognizance by the constable of the ward. As we take it, his public obligations begin and end there. It is one of the duties of the ward constable to report to court the proprietors of the speakeasies. There are none so blind as those who do not want to see, and if the constable of the ward does not know a speakeasy when he sees it, or has some private motive for not seeing It, there is, we think, some ultimate authority behind the constable to which he may be made responsible, or if there is not, the high license law must be set down as a public farce. If the people could be brought to understand what is so emphatically and logically true, that every evasion of the high license law is a burden thrown on their shoulders, the speakeasies would not be long in existence. Our taxation has increased, is increasing, and none can tell when and where it may stop. Articles of domestic consumption are considerably higher than they were a twelve month ago, and the poor find it more difficult to live. The high license laws of this state would materially relieve local taxation if they were systematically and uniformly enforced. But so far from that

The war fever has created such a thirst for news that it is necessary for low, rakish craft' to be discovered at least once a day off the Massachussetts coast in order to keep the pulse of Boston in a normal condition.

being the case, Illicit sale of intoxi-

cating drink has grown to such dimen-

sions that it is now a huge scandal.

earnest citizenship to do something

toward its correction.

### The Ledger Account With Cuba.

The statistician of the United States department of agriculture, Mr. John Hyde, contributes to the National Geographic magazine for May an article on the trade of the United States with Cuba, before and since the outbreak of the last insurrection, which goes far to justify intervention without regard to moral reasons. Having been convinced by the testimony of our consuls that this insurrection could not be terminated by either class of its participants, but, unless adjusted from outside, would continue indefinitely, having as its only effect the substitution of anarchy for government and chaos for commerce, we would have had ground in the destruction of our trade to intervene even though there had been no high principles of humanity at issue.

Our trade with Cuba, as Mr. Hyde points out, reached its highest figures in 1892-93, when it amounted to \$102,-864,204, the ratio of imports to exports being approximately 10 to 4. The principal article imported is sugar. In 1893-94 the amount was 949,778 tons, jury threw out many of the indictments one-half of the total consumption of the United States. Next is tobacco. the trade in which reached its maximum in 1894-95, when the amount imported was considerably more than onethird the value of the domestic crop. The only other importation worth mentioning is that of vegetables, amounting in 1892-93 to \$2,500,000.

This total was almost equal to that of our entire Asiatic trade, was nearly four times that of our trade with China or Japan, and thirteen times that of our trade with Russia, while it even exceeded the grand total of that with Austria-Hungary, Russla, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Switzerland and that of an accessory to the fact of a Portugal combined. Nor does this contrast derive its strength mainly from the largeness of the imports. The exports themselves, products of our own instances, since a conviction on such country, were nearly twice as great in point of value as our exports to Italy, over three times as great as those to China and Japan combined, nearly six times as great as those to Sweden and Norway, and over ten times as great as those to Russia; they amounted to almost half as much again as our total exports to Asia, and even exceeded our total exports to South America, exclusive of Brazil. The principal articles of export are meats, breadstuffs and manufactured goods, the trade in all of which articles was rapidly assuming very large dimensions at the outbreak of the insurrection. Coal, coke and oils were also exported in considerable quantities. Indeed, so diversified were our exports that there is no considerable section of the entire country that was not to a greater or less degree benefited by the market for our agriculture mineral and manufactured products

that existed in Cuba. Between 1893-94 and 1896-97, however, our imports from Cuba suffered a decline of 75.7 per cent., and our exports to the island a decline of 61.7 or the executives of the law; they rob per cent., the imports being reduced the commonwealth of thousands of to loss than one-fourth and the exports to little more than one-third of their previous volume. During the first year of the insurrection our trade fell off over \$30,000,000; during the second year a further sum of \$18,000,-600, and during the third year a still further sum of \$21,000,000, making a total decline of \$69,000,000 in the annual value of our foreign trade, and a branch of it, moreover, that is carried almost entirely in American bottoms. From these figures of trade decline under incompetent Spanish administration we may gain an idea of what our commerce with Cuba will be when the island is made free to work out its productiveness unhampered by voracious, tyrannical and im-

becile administrators. The deliberation with which Scrantonians organized to provide relief for manner, or to the new applicant who the needy families of soldiers at the may be presumed to do so. In fact, a front is apparently to be atoned for by

have deliberately failed to renew their | ble work is now to be pushed. The acknowledgement of contributions, made get along without it. The licensed in another column, shows that the patsaloonkeeper sees the proprietor of the | riots of Lackawanna county are not all speakeasy prospering in his deliberate in the field. May the list and total evasion of the law, a few blocks away, grow until there has been complete undisturbed in his criminal occupation provision for the community's debt of honor!

Opponents of American imperialism, those who argue that we should put a wall about us, hide our republican light under a bushel, and except in processes of trade disconnect ourselves from the remainder of mankind, mayhap forget the parable of the talents. To him who hath shall be given" is as true of nations as of individuals. The nation which by God's grace shows exceptional fitness to ordain and preserve human liberty cannot without moral cowardice run away from the responsibilities which its superiority incurs. If the United States is not adequate to the problem of governing wisely and humanely the colonial possessions which Spain's unfitness has forced or is about to put under our care, what nation is?

The American citizen who wants to give practical effect to his patriotism should register a yow never to vote for another candidate for congress who will not, in advance of his election, agree to press for the development of our navy and the re-organization and enlargement of our militia system until there shall be in readiness, in case of need, 1,000,000 able-bodied civilians drilled in military tactics and a sufficient force of trained officers properly and promptly to command them. In that way lie national peace and prog-

The Philadelphia Ledger makes timely quotation from Washington's Farewell Address in an effort to forestall entangling foreign alliances. Why don't it emphasize Washington's other advice, most valuable of all: "In time of peace, prepare for war?" The time has arrived for honest and

> It is very evident that the nomination of Colonel Stone for governor would impose on the Republican party la Pennsylvania a risk as serious as t would be unnecessary.

> Foreign nations in many instances egret that the United States has beome a warlike nation, but it is pleasing to note that the regret is tinged with respect.

The failure of General Coxey to appear with his army is attributed to the fear that his soldiers may be asked to volunteer as individuals and not as

As the war proceeds the volume of dvice from the grand stand seems to e on the increase.

## The Philippines and Trade Effects

New York Commercial Advertiser. HERE is a most pregnant hint in the comment of the London Speak-er on the relation of the annexation of the Philippine Islands to the development of our trade with the East. Our ocean commerce, it says, cannot compete with that of Great Briin without protection. wise trade there is this protection, since all foreign ships are excluded, and by taking the Philippines and treating them as a territory of the Union all trade be-tween them and any American port comes under the same conditions as coastwise trade ipse facto." That is to e trade there is this protection coastwise trade piece factor. The say, all direct trade between the Philippines and American ports would have to so in American ships, the same as trade between New York and the Guif of Mexico, San Francisco and Alaska, No foreign lines could compete. The same will be true of Hawaii when the islands are

This is a fact with wide bearings. Trade between the Philippines and this country is large already. According to a late consular report, we take it per cent, of the exports of the islands. This cent, of the experts of the Islands. This will increase in volume, if not in proportion, with annexation and removal of duties. Now the largest importation is hemp. But the islands have unlimited capacity to produce sugar. When it can come in on the same terms with the Ha-wallan, we shall require no German beet wallan, we shall require no German beet sugar. Our own islands in the Atlantic and Pacific will send us all we need. Then there is tobacco. The Havana supplies are running short. The best cigars smoked on the Pacific coast are smugaled Manilas, on which there is a prohibitory duty, though they cost only a few cents addee at home. Removal of the duty would make an immense trade in these. Probably the sugar and tobacco interest would oppose annexation, but that is not worth considering. Nobody wants annexation, anyway, and nobody wants annexation, anyway, and nobody will favor it. If it comes, it will be rough operation of resistless forces,

But observe the tremendous effect on ir Pacific trade if it does come. All our ommerce with the Philippines now goes Dritish ships and balances are settled grough London. Then it will have to go through London. Then it will have to so in American ships and exchange will be direct. This is what we have been struz-gling for for years. We have been trying to sustain a languid merchant marine in the Pacific with subsidies. When it has the monopoly of the trade between this country and 10,000,000 people, with a com-mercial capital of 300,000, Pacific shipping will grow like a mushroom over night. Steamship lines to Manila will appear by magic and tramp steamers and sailing snow will keep down rates by compe-tition. In a few years we shall have an ocean-carrying trade with the East rivaling the China trade of fifty years ago, and direct exchange with Manila will give banking as well as freight and in-surance profits.

This is not all. Nobody can suppose This is not all. Notody can suppose that American steamship lines to Manlia would stop there, only 600 miles from Hong Kong, 1.500 from Yokohama, India and Australia, and in the very thick of the East Indian Islands. From this cenral station we should reach out for trade n every direction. Our own ships, in-tend of British, would carry wheat, coton, petroleum and manufactures to Ja-an and China. India and the islands, and oring back tea and fabries, hemp and uto, rice and coffee from Ceylon and coal rom Australia. With the tremendous ad autage of the Philippine and Hawaiian nonopely, we should soon take the on's share of the trade between the 'nited States and Asia, a trade of which he present sees only the paltry begin These considerations should no empt us upon the unknown and perious on of colonial enterprise, but they will sconcile us to our fate when clashing can nations shall push us reluc

## AMATEUR WARMAKERS.

From the Times-Hernld.

While the professional warriors are confuciling a systematic warfare against spain a large number of amateur warmakers re busin engaged telling them how to do it and scolding vigorously be-cause their advice is not heeded. Most of these amateur warmakers were born since the last war in which the United

States was engaged. Many of them have never seen a battle ship nor heard the roar of a cannon. These latter are par-ticularly severe in their criticism of the covernment's delay and are loud in their lomands that the naval strategy board shall be abollshed. They also demand to know why Sampson has not sunk the Spanish fleet, why Havana has not been bombarded and captured, why Porto Rico has not been taken and why Dewey has not been re-enforced by an army of occu-nation.

The answers to all of these questions The answers to all of these questions are obvious. You must first eatch your spanish fleet before you can sink it. It is useless to attack Havara and Porto Rico by sea until an army of occupation is read to be embarked, and volunteer armies cannot be mobilized, equipped and made ready for service in a day. It ought to suggest itself to the amateur warmakers that the president who is a godier. ers that the president, who is a so dier and his chief aids in the army and navy are making as much baste as is warrant-ed by conditions. It ought to be apparent to the fault-finders that men who have been trained in the science of warfare are more likely to conduct a campaign with greater skill than men who have neither heoretical nor practical knowledge of

It was these same amateur warmakers who elamored for a declaration of hos-tilities before the country was prepared to wage an aggressive war, and had they not been restrained by the cool and courageous opposition of the president the country might have been placed at a great disadvantage at the beginning of the conflict. Some people regard unbridles criticism and wholesale denunciation of the authorities as evidences of brilliancy and magacity, but to people who are dry behind the ears it seems to be idle and The government has already cre-a press censor to restrain indisrect correspondents; it might supplement his labors by appointing a wet nurse to look after some of the amateur war-

### SUPPOSE.

From the Philadelphia Press. Now that war has actually begun as been in progress for four weeks the cou ry has a chance to appreciate the po-ion in which it would be if we were

real war—with a first-class European power of our own size.

The whole country is nervous over a single Spanish fleet of four armored cruisers some 1,600 miles from our coast. If the war were with England, by th time twenty battleships would be off o coast in two or even three divisions, each twice as strong as our total strength of hattleships. If with France, ten to twelve battleships would be here, in two divisions, each double our total battleship strength. Our navy has done its best and it is equal and not much more than equal to a sixth-class European power. What possible chance would we have against a first-class power?

After four weeks of war, with prodigious effort, the United States has some \$5,000 men at Tampa. This is the limit. Some \$5,000 men are mustered in; but they

Some 95.000 men are mustered in; but the are not organized, they are not equipped, they are armed with an antiquated rifle ten to fifteen years behind the times, and they are undrilled. After four weeks of war the United States is still without on

In four weeks, even Great Britain could land 30,000 men on our shores, and its alliance with any one of three forcian powers would enable 60,000 men to be landed here. France could have this number ready to embark in a week, as could Germany, and the transports are ready, too. For land service either coun-try can set its whole army of 505,000 men

in motion in just six days.

Now that the country knows just how war feels is it wise, is it prudent, is it safe to have a fifth-class fleet and no army whatever? This is our present position. We are making an army after declaring war and our fleet is barely big enough to meet Spain's. Our risks grow as our power increases, and our army and navy must grow with our risks. A first-class power must have a first-class fleet. If it does it will never have to waste time and stop business to fight a fifth-class power like Spain. An army of 100,000 men would have prevented this war and given security from attack. Yet congress has foolishly provided that when the war is over the army shall fall back to 27,000 men. Yet congressmen chatter about a vigorous foreign policy. What unmitigated nonsense such a policy would be for a country with a weak fleet and no

## BRITAIN'S GREATNESS.

New Orieans Times-Democrat.

At the present moment the British em-France, fifty-two times that of Germany three and a half times that of the United States of America, thrice the size of Europe, with treble the population of all the Russias. It extends over 11.000,000 square miles, occupies one-lifth of the globe con-taining one-lifth of the human race, or 350,000,000 people, embraces four conti-nents, 10,000 islands, 500 promontories and 2.000 rivers.

## MR. MAGGINLY FROM CANTON

From the Buffalo Times.

Many unjust things have been said of President McKinley, but it remained for the El Diario of Madrid, with uncon-scious humor, to perpetrate the follow-ing: "It will no doubt surprise our read-ers to learn that the Yankee President Magginly is a naturalized Chinaman, hav-ing been born in Canton."

## THE BEST OF ALL.

Washington Letter, Chicago Record The military inspectors say that the Pennsylvania volunteers are the best that have gone to the war; that they suris those of all the other states in oranization, discipline, drill and equip-

## A Guilty Conscience.

"I was quite at a loss," said Mr. Storm-ngton Barnes, "to understand why, when pointed my finger into space and said the counterfeit presentment of a man, a man got up and left precipitately." exclaimed the treasurer, "I guess," exclaimed the treasurer, that he must have been the man who

'Did what?" Came in on a lead quarter."-Washing-

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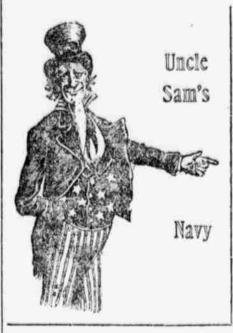
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