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SCRANTON, MAY 31, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Legislative. First District-JOHN R. FARR. Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLDS,

The men and methods that defeated Beaver and Delamater have reappeared with equal audacity in behalf of

### Five Weeks of War.

ress five weeks, yet in that time the est to the commercial world. Spanish navy deemed at the beginning nearly equal to our own, has been swept from the seas; the richest of Spain's colonial possessions, representing an area one-half as large and a population thrice as large as were represented by the thirteen original American colonies, has been severed from her control, it is believed forever; an army of 25,000 men scattered throughout our own mainland and in Alaska has grown to 150,000 mobilized men, soon to double in size and efficiency; the whole of our extended and valuable Atlantic coast line has been put in condition for defense and a signal patrol service arranged which can give instant notice of an enemy's approach; fleets of transports have been assembled at ports of embarkation; the immense problem of providing equipment and supplies for a grand army of invasion has been partially, almost completely, solved; and it is announced that all is in readiness for moving the advance division of the troops that are to finish the work which Dewey, Sampson and Schley have so well begun.

The fact that this enormous result has been accomplished with the loss of only ten American lives, five of them the Administration to unstinted approbation. Progress might have been even faster had congress in years gone by heeded the counsel of our army and paval experts, who argued for not only a larger army and navy but also a reserve store of war munitions and supplies held in readiness for just such emergencies. We owe to false economy and negligence in congress whatever popular exasperation the present delay has caused; but we also owe to the executive authorities our most grateful and appreciative recognition of services which, under the circumstances, could hardly have been improved. Quick as we are to censure, let us be equally prone to praise.

Sagacious leadership does not endanger a party to humor a faction,

### Clark & Snover vs. Clark & Scott.

The opinion handed down on Satur-Clark & Scott, a firm of manufacturthe label and trade-mark of Clark & Snover is one which is based upon common sense. The injunction is one which we think is not likely to be reversed in the Superior court if the judgment is argued out there. Clark & Snover are an old firm of tobacco manufacturers who have car- prepare public opinion for what is to ried on their business in Scranton for be, in due time, the final decision. But a number of years. They make use of the wise man will not prematurely fix a certain label in putting up their his mind on a definite conclusion. He tobacco in packages in which they will rather sit as a jurer with judgclaim a trade-mark right. Clark & ment reserved until all the evidence is Scott are a firm recently established in. in the same business in the same city. The alliteration in the nomenclature of the two firms is obvious, and it is not difficult to imagine intentional, if there was not incidental evidence to show that it was so.

There is one feature about the disputed label which will not, we think, be controverted generally. It is neither an artistic device nor apparently an original one. It would be easy to design a more nesthetic cover. But it has served the trade purposes of Clark proof of a feeling of resentment toward & Snover for a number of years. It is the distinguishing mark under which the British isles have shown a sympatheir business has grown and prospered. The retail dealers recognize it, and the public has become familiarized with it. Manufacturing firms ropean politics, this in itself would be which have risen to commercial eminence in a particular line of trade, and Frenchmen towards any country which whose goods are known and appreciated by the brand or indicative mark friendship of England in any shape or they bear, are jealous of any infringement of what they regard as an invested interest, and in which the law secures them against infraction.fraudu- is represented by the Parisian press in lently or unintentionally. The value of a brand or label that has become popular can only be estimated correctly by its owners or ambitious competitors in the same line of business. The or arbitrary representations like the German war, in not coming to her asparvenu, but are a marketable com- that passive acquiescence in her downmodity which may be capitalized by fall which England did nothing but

mercial success.

The Scranton Tribune their owners. Their adoption or intheir owners. Their adoption or in-Judge Edwards says in his opinion whether the imitation is accidental or its nativity to the day, and long after, intentional is immaterial. In this in- the constitution of the United States stance it was intentional because it was signed and promulgated. Nor was admitted to be so. The defend- are we forgetful of the great Frenchants' counsel argued that other firms men who stood sponsors at the bapused similar devices and they should tism of our new republic. These facts not be debarred from employing what are part of our history. If Frenchwas in reality a common possession. midnight; The Tribune receives This hardly affects the matter at issue. country is bound up with the destiny If other firms in different parts of the of the Latin races as probably it is, country have employed the same de- much more than with that of the Tarvice on their packages of tobaccothey do tar and Mongolian, it seems an net of

their business, and in seeking a part- ethnological solidarity. ner he sought a man with the name ffered for his choice.

Clark & Scott, it will be noted, are seems necessary to the conduct of their mark of an older firm. They are simply debarred from using the pic-Colonel Stone. Has history no lesson? of the older firm, which, as it seems to us, is essentially fair and just. The The war with Spain has been in prog- decision will possess widespread inter-

> Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist, believes in Anglo-American unison but fears that if Americans don't soon sign a paper agreeing to stand by England come what may, something will arise to spoll the whole negotiation, Gilbert is unduly susplcious, The Toronto Globe has the more correct idea. No bond is needed and none could be effective beyond a mutual understanding based on common principles and identical aims.

#### Don't Jump at Conclusions.

It is undobtedly true, as Henry Norman cables to the London Chronicle, that neither the leaders in American statesmanship nor the intelligent macses have yet formulated a final policy with reference to the disposition of the new territory likely to be acquired by the United States, temporarily at least, as a consequence of the war with port in the Philippines, and that morety by blockade. Neither Cuba nor States in, there will be ample time to particle of cause, determine what to do with these new possessions.

One thing, however, may confidently be predicted of the American people. They will not remit to Spanish control a square inch of soil taken from it by force of American arms. To do so would be to etamp with faisity the representations upon which we declared war against Spain. According to the best opinion of civilization Spain as a colonizing power has been weighed in the modern scale and found wanting. We began, it is true, with no intention of forcing Spain's ejection beyond the liberation of Cuba, to which we were impelled by a lively sense of personal loss arising from Cuba's misgovernment. But when Providence, voicing its will through the victorious guns of Dewey, suddenly enlarged the cope of our operations in behalf of humanity there was no shirking of our divine commission. President and peoday by Judge Edwards restraining ple with one accord moved forward where duty pointed, and it was an ing tobacconists, from infringing upon advance from which there can be no retreat.

In a time of war the successful proecution of war is the paramount consideration. Discussion of remoter consequences cannot be other than tentative. Discussion of such consequences now is to be encouraged as tending to

That fleet of Cervera ought to make a welcome addition to the navy of the

#### United States. Alliances and Counter Alliances.

The rapproachment between the United States and Great Britain which has been called recently into existence, is evidently the cause of much uneasiness on the continent of Europe. France has given the most tangible us, more especially since the people of thetic recognition of the aim and objects of our war with Spain. Under the peculiar conditions existing in Eua sufficient cause for the enmity of had the good fortune to engage the form. In speaking of the political feelings and prejudices of France we do not allude to that part of it which its characteristic railing against England, or even the United States, countries which have done nothing to deserve it from a nation which is under deep material and moral obligations legislature has very wisely defined and to both. If France cannot forgive protected the proprietorship in trade- England for her course of action marks, because they are not abstract toward the culmination of the Francoquarterings on the coat-of-arms of a sistance, at least America is clear of

could do much to avert as Frenchmen allege. We are not unmindful of the obligations which our infant republic obligations which our infant republic lay under to France, from the day of men believe that the destiny of this not stand in the same relation to Clark | singular perversity that it should feel & Snover that Clark & Scott do, Mr. chagrined and hostile towards an alli-Scott was in the employ of Clark & ance between the Anglo-Saxon race, Snover for a number of years; he knew | which is of greater and more enduring

For our part, we are indifferent as of Clark whose interest in the firm to what alliances France may deem it only amounts to fifteen per cent, of the | well to make. We wish her well in profits to the eighty per cent, which all of them. We are, however, sensi-Mr. Scott himself takes. This is not live of our national dignity as a selfa mere coincidence. It is taking an respecting, self-contained people, and unfair advantage in free competition we do not propose to let France or which is as odious to the law as a any other nation interfere with our monopoly is. What the law seeks to plans, Our diplomatic relations with prevent is an intention or liability to other countries are open and above deceive. Under similarity of trade- board. We have waged this war with mark, name, and form of package there | Spain from no ulterior motive of agis a combination of circumstances grandizement or conquest. If these which would tend at any rate to clim- results follow in its wake it will simnate discrimination in the mind of the ply be a repetition of history. The purchaser between the two articles history of the world affords no parallel in the case of war in which the territorial possessions of the belligerot enjoined from using their own outs have remained in the same relanames or putting their tobacco in any tion afterwards. France herself ofsizes of packages they may desire; nor fers a standing example of the truth are they restrained from using the of this postulate. Since this war bewords "Scranton, Pa.," or "Stripped gan France has been intriguing in ey-Smoking." In fact they are at liberty ery court in Europe for armed interto use every device or design which Vention. She would have probably succeeded had Great Britain agreed to business as an independent firm, un. her invitation. We can yet scarcely connected with the particular trade- realize what national humiliation or horror we would have had to face had France secured all she bargained for, torial device and special initial type With the whole naval armament of the Old World face to face with the immediately realizable military and naval resources of the New, we would have either to submit to dictation or fight. Fight we would have done rather than submit: but fighting half the civilized world in arms it an alternative so portentous that we may well feel grateful to England for rendering such a contingency impossible.

It is due to the government of France to say that after its intrigues for concerted European intervention faited it settled down into an honorable and of late rather an anxious neutrality. To be sure, we owe it no thanks for this, for it was no more than its duty to preserve neutrality under the circumstances. But while the government of France has kept its head the scurrility and abusiveness of the French press, amply backed up by the attitude of the French masses, have been sufficient to alienate from the French republic whatever sentimental regard Americans, remembering Lafayette, may hitherto have felt, and in future, whatever may be the political relations between the two governments Spain. Why should they? This terri- the posture of our citizens as expressed tory has yet to come under our author- in business and social affairs, will be ity and control. Dewey holds only one based upon the good, old Anglo-Saxon doctrine of remembering their friends, with incidental recollection, also, of Porto Rico is yet wrested from Spain. | those who, when brought to the test, When Spain is out and the United turned flatly against us, without a view had seemed worn and depressed. In

> It is with unfeigned regret that we observe the spirit of belligerency which is arising between our ordinarily sevene and occasionally scraphic contemporary, Hon. John Garman, and the sliver tongued Nestor of Pennsylvania journalism, Hon. Alex. McClure. Yet here we have Garman calling Me-Clure the "spotted leopard" of Pennsylvania politics, and McClure reciprocating with the passionate exclamation that Garman is a "swaggering blackguard." Of course, neither of these characterizations is true. Nobody who knows the editor of the Philadelphia Times needs to be assured that he is not a loopard, spotted or unspotted. If a figure of speech be necessary, say rather the heart and eye of an eagle linked with the charms of a cooing dove; while as for the Democratic state chairman, the word poet is the only truthful simile. To be sure. Colonel Garman does not deal in rhymes, but some of his political ideas and prognostications have all the other characteristics of an intensely poetic origin. His imagination in matters of politics is without dimensions; it has neither length, breadth nor thickness.

> The ranks of the veterans are thinning fast, but the luster of the flag is as eternal as the heavens.

### Hawaii Soon to Be Part of the Union

From the Philadelphia Press.

THE United States is at war. It is at war on the Pacific. It needs a naval base there. With it Ad-miral Dewey, at the Philippines, could be reinforced in half the time. Without such a base the voyage of the monitor Montercy across the Pacine is both difficult and dangerous. At every stage of the Philippine campaign a mid-occan base is needed. The Hawaiian Islands are such a base. No other exists. This is ready. Once in possession the United States would hold a position of supreme vantage in the Pacific. Without it extended naval operations in the Pacific are arduous and perllous, if not impossi-

Six weeks ago this was theory. Toservion of naval experts. Now every man can see for himself. The war and its experience have converted the coun-It is high time the few who coninue to oppose Hawaiisa annexation in ongress were also converted. They block the nation's worlike way. They gag a clear majority. They obstruct the prose cution of the way. They hinder the ap-proach of victorious peace. They inter-fere with the safety of the future. Visi le fact and recorded experience have taken this question cut of the field of argument. The need of Hawaii has been demonstrated. It is proved. No one doubts that the country is for annexation. No one questions that a clear majority in ith houses favors it. Let the majorit permit a vote is another and very dif event thing. The senate should see to it hat a vote is reached and reached early a both chambers. If this cannot be se-ured in the house, except by adding Haannexation to the revenue till

dded it should be. War does not wait. A nation in ac-

to secure a supreme military advantage for whose acquisition a majority is known to exist. When such action is delayed on a military issue upon which all mayal and military authorities are agreed a heavy responsibility is assumed, too heavy for any man to face. All this is to day true of Hawall. International law and international obligations the United States has no right to break because the United States is strong and Hawaii weak We have no moral and legal right to take any advantage of Henolutu which we would not take if the dag of a firstclass power fleated there. Of all great actions the United States is the most atterested in protecting the neutral rights of small powers. Our history is full of our protests against the abuse of weak and undefended ports by powerful bel-ligerents. The attack on Porter in Chil-ean waters, the brig Armstrong and our disclaimer of our ewn capture of the Florida are all cases in point. We stulti-fy and disgrace an honorable past by any

The case is clear. Hawaii is needed as a military and naval base. This is proven both by experience and by the opinion of our military and naval commanders. Its honorable use as such without annexation is impossible. Annexation was once a matter of opinion on which men could honorably and patriotically differ. It has ceased to be. The demands of war and the claims of honor both require the instant and immediate annexation of the Hawatian Islands.

### HOW IT WAS DONE.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Wednesday, May II—The Spanish Cape Verde deet sighted at Martinique. Thursday, May II—Rent Admiral Samp-son bombards San Juan de Porto Rico. Fridey, May II.—Schley's flying seuad-ron sails from Hampton Boads. Saturday, May II.—Sampson's fleet off Pacets Plats, courts shore of Son Da-Puerta Plata (north shore of San Do-

Sunday, May 15-The Spanish squadre Monday, May 15—16 Spanish squares reported at Currecon.

Monday, May 16—Sampson filed dis-putches at Cape Haytten (north shore of Haytte early in the eventing.

Wednesday, May 15—Santiago de Cuba

mbarded by two or three American var ships. Wednesday, May 15-Schley's squaoror rrives at Key West. Wednesday, May 18-Sampson surprise mateur strategists by Joining Schley a

Thursday, May 19-Madrid amount Cervera's arrival at Sentiago de Cuba in Thursday, May 19.-Schley sails for the west end of Cuba about noon.
Thursday, May 19-Sampson moves to

Havana and takes up position there. Friday, May 20.—Madrid announces (falsely, it is believed) Cervera's departire from Suntiago. Sunday, May 22-Schley arrives at Tuesday, May 21-Schley starts in the

### Wednesday, May 25-Schley corks the MR. LINCOLN'S FAITH.

Oliver S. Munsell, of Council Grove Kan., recently published in the New York Sun something which throws new light on Mr. Lincoln's religion. In 1833 Mr. Munsell visited the president on busi ness connected with West Point, the business talk Mr. Munsell said: "Mr. Lincoln, ir our dear lilinols o anxious, very anxious, in regard to the baue of this terrible war. We have our opinions, our hopes and our fears, and metimes the suspense is terrible.

nought has eeme to me, as I have talked with you, that you see the whole field as no other man sees, or can see it; and it has awakened in me an intense desire to Mr. Lincoln, in the outset of the inter-

become more bright and cheerful; but no sooner had he heard the question then his face again clouded with the beavy lines of anxious thought, and the shad ows again fell around him. He paused moment before he made any reply, and when he did essay to speak he made two ineffectual efforts before he could com-mand his voice, and with trembling lips and tears trickling down his furrowed "Mr. Munsell, I do not doubt--I never and undivided. But do not misunder

ave doubted for a moment-that our ountry would finally come through safe stand me; I do not know how it can be i do not rely on the patriotism of ou people; though no people have rallied round their king as ours have rallied around me. I do not trust in the brayery and devotion of the bays in blue; God bles them! God never gave a prince or con-querer such an a my as he has given me Nor yet do I rely or the loyalty and skill of our generals, though I believe we have the lost generals in the world head of our armies. But the God of our fathers, who raised up this country to be the refuge and the arylum of the down-trodden of all nations, will not let it perish now. I may not live to see it, and," he added after a moment's pause, "I do not expect to live to see it, but God will bring us through safe."

### NO FORMAL TREATY NEEDED

From the Toronto Globe It is not necessary that the improved

clations between Great Britain and the United States should take the form of an alliance, of a treaty in black and white, in articles and codicils. It is not colve itself in wars in India or in South Africa. A question may arise in which the English-speaking communities may aght side by side for a common cause But in the meantime all that is required is the steady growth of friendly feeling between the nations whose relations are so close. There must be either friendship or danger of hostility. There cannot b

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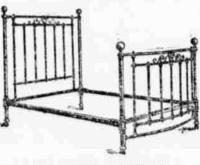


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