the Scranton Tribune

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. 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. Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM

It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me support. I shall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grewn up in the legislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unrecessary investigations have been authorized by commit-tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur pose to correct these and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my nurpose while governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by onest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

We'll wager there is one race of foreigners that is learning not to call our army slow.

Force the Traitors' Hands.

Five years ago a treaty of annexation between Hawaii and the United States, negotiated by the Harrison administration with infinite care, and, after public debate, approved by the overwhelming sentiment of the country, was withdrawn summarily from the senate, where it was yet pending, by a Democratic president who afterward sent a paramount commissioner to Henelulu, with instructions to haul own the American flag and work up a case aspersing the momory of the American officials under whose aus pices Old Glory had been hoisted there The recoil of public opinion from this policy of infamy knocked Grover Cleveland's administration into the lowest depths of innecuous desuctude

Today, with the sentiment for annex ation more overwhelming than ever and with the country engaged in a war the progress of which has clearly revented Hawaii's indispensable value to us as an outpost of defence and a stepping stone to future influence in the Pacific, not Grover Cleveland but a knot of filibustering senators try to block the way, saying by deed that they hold their individual opinion to be worth more than the wish and will of the great people whom they serve. and virtually commanding president, house of representatives, army, navy general public and a large majority of their own colleagues to go to the devil. Shall this new conspiracy to thwart the popular will and nullify the principle of majority rule succeed?

Perish the thought! When at II o'clock this morning the senate of the United States resumes its sittings, the chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Davis, with the consent and approval of a majority of the senators, should arise and give plain notice of an intention at the expiration of 72 hours to demand a vote on the Newlands annexation resolution, and to enforce that demand by refusing to adjourn until the vote is taken. Let us see whether this is a government of, by and for the people or one of, by and for the Sugar

Even the mistakes of the American soldier are brave mistakes, which add to the lustre of Yankee arms.

A Word of Warning.

Mr. John Gordon, the South Side representative of The Tribune, was sayagely and unexpectedly assaulted by a lusty ruffian named Keiper on Friday evening. An item of news, the impending marriage of this man to a young woman, became public property through the medium of one of Keiper's friends. Mr. Gordon did not take up the report of the event upon irresponsible hearsay. He was requested to publish it, and was of course merely fulfilling his duty in doing so. Such reports are a matter of daily and conventional record in every newspaper in this city and in every other city. The business of a newspaper is to publish news, and the business of a reporter is to collect it. Some few persons have a different notion. They seem to imagine that public events in which they figure affect them alone. and that public proceedings in courts of justice and other places should be held in secrecy as long as they are

discreditable or disagreeable to themselves. This is a theory which cannot be tolerated as long as a free press exists. There is nothing wrong in getting married. It is a public ceremony, made so by law with particular anxiety. As

a religious function, it must receive a formal public sanction as everybody knows. Marrying and being given in marriage are events in which the world takes a natural and proper interest. What interests the public necessarily interests the newspaper compiler as a matter of business. There is no country in the world in which newspapers exhibit such a tender regard for the domestic susceptibilities of the people as we do here. The public lives of public men may be attacked and are attacked rationally or irrationally on grounds of public expediency. It is legitimate, it is necessary, although it may sometimes be excessive in its virulence or unjustifiable in its intemperance of language. But it stops there. The private lives of our citizens are not made public, even at times when there is sufficient justification for doing so. The newspaper records of our divorce court proceedings, for instance, are immaculate compared with verbatim reports and unsavory details dished up in English newspapers. which affect a puritanical virtuousness in their editorial columns. There are a few papers in New York, and perhaps nearer home, which indulge inlewd sensationalism; but they do not much exceed a score among the thous-

Mr. Gordon's assailant threatened him with murder if he reported the cowardly attack of which he was the victim. Mr. Gordon and The Tribune have ignored the threat. They are resources of civilization are not yet exhausted in Scranton. There exist in this state two excellent institutions. the county jail and the penitentiary. A sojourn in either is not a very auspicious termination to a honeymoon. In all kindliness and sincerity we advise Keiper's friends to counsel that young and excitable man, if they have

breadth of the country. The Ameri-

can press as a whole is exceptionally

any regard for his future happiness. to let Mr. Gordon or any other representative of The Tribune in the execution of his duty alone. The senator who obstructively defies a majority is little better in war time

The State Campaign,

Hawaii forthwith.

A significant action has been taken by the Republicans of Allegheny county. Before the recent state convention they were divided in preferences on the gubernatorial question, a large majority of them bitterly opposing the nomination of their fellow-townsman, Colonel Stone. Into this opposition entered many rasping factional memories; but now that Colonel Stone stands as the choice of the party throughout the state, the Republicans of Allegheny have indersed him unaninously and are making preparations to give him a rousing majority.

This example of party fidelity is worthy of emulation throughout the ommonwealth. Personal and factional subordinated to the larger question of the party's welfare. Republicanism as may not obtain what drink he pays of Pacific ports. * * * The demand for kerosene is still increasing, about an active force in public affairs either for. is worthy of popular indorsement or it not. If it is, the personality of the temporary nomince is not to be compared in importance with the preservarion of the permanent principles for which: that nomince momentarily stands. Men who as Republicans have differed as to nominees and who, in the open parliament of public debate, have espoused antagonistic factions must now decide, not a question of permissible variation in preference within the party lines, but a vital point of loyalty to political doctrine. There one evasion of the issue. It must be met and faced and decided between this day and the eighth day of next

Dissatisfaction there is and always has been. Twice before it has led to party revolution, with no other result than party embarrassment and public isappointment. Experience has conlusively proved to the satisfaction of well-nigh every intelligent voter that the promise of reform when uttered by the Democratic party possesses no redemptory value after election. There is confessedly no hope of betterment from a political organization whose own leaders publicly confess in their attacks upon each other that their one bond of union, apart from the force of life-long habit, is an irresistible appetite for spoils. The Republican who, with history before him, would abandon Stone to trust in Gordon or Jenks would thereby confess himself a humorist, and could no longer be taken

seriously. Hope of a successful independent movement there is none. Circumstances national in their character. render out of the question the possibility of securing for a state canvass at this time the concentration of popular attention on local matters necessary to the separation of state from national issues. War makes partisans inevitably. Men align themselves in local campaigns by an irresistible impulse along the lines which divide them in the larger contests of the nation. Anything savoring of detached and independent politics is at such times put

under the ban immediately, One of three men will be the next governor: Colonel Stone, the Democrat to be nominated at Altoona this week-very probably Mr. Jenks-or Dr. Swallow. These candidates represent respectively the policy of construction. the policy of obstruction and the policy of destruction in public affairs. Personally such difference as there may be among them is not to the discredit of the first named, whose individual record as farmer boy, student, soldier and civilian promoted step by step to eminent and responsible public trusts sustains the most exacting scrutiny, But as representatives of past public achievement and present and future public promise there can be no doubt among fair-minded men that he who stands for Republican principles is by far the worthiest of confidence, and this obvious fact will suffice to insure Colonel Stone's triumphal election.

Carl Schurz warns the people of Germany that in espousing the cause of

Spain they are likely to alienate Amercans of German birth. He adds: German-Americans are proud of their new fatherland, and know how to appreciate its advantages and great qualities. Now that war is going on they stand with their new country. Its friends are their friends and its enemies are their enemies." Well said of Carl. There is hope for Mugwump-

The Speakeasy Crusade... C. W. Travers has at last succeeded in obtaining two convictions in the anti-speak-easy prosecutions in which he acted as informer. The men who have been convicted pleaded guilty, or attempted no defense. But the great majority of his cases have fallen through and the costs been put upon the county. Mr. Travers has danced himself into notoriety, if nothing more substantial, and the people have to pay the piper.

We wonder how long this farce is to

ontinue? It is no discredit for a man o go round on a mission of reform, as Judge Edwards said. On the contrary, the reformers who began the crusade against slavery and for the alleviation of the thraldom of humanity in this and other countries were obscure and unknown men who were proscribed ands of newspapers that are published and persecuted to within almost an every day throughout the length and inch of their lives; enthusiasts who were hounded from pillar to post and from post to pillar; who were scoffed, jeered at and reviled by the hirelings of those whose vested interests they attacked or were supposed to threaten. As we have said on a former occasion, the public does not believe that either not to be deterred by threats. The Travers or Maloney is actuated by any such disinterested motives. Indeed, neither of these men makes any pretentions to such virtue. But we do not require in modern reformers the fanaticism of the ancient crusaders. All that is wanted is honesty of purpose and incorruptibility in discharging obligations imposed by the office voluntarily assumed.

It is a notorious fact that speakeasies continue their illicit career uninterruptedly, without let or hindrance from those whose duty it is to see the law carried out. They retall more drink probably on the whole than the fully ilcensed saloons. They are far more demoralizing, because they can afford than the traiter in camp. Annex to give their customers long credit, and they are under no obligation to discriminate between minors and men of legal age. It would be more equitable if the license laws of the state. were altogether abolished than that they should be violated with impunity by anybody who likes to set the com-

nonwealth at defiance If it is notorious, and Judge Edwards uninterruptedly, how is it that the ward constables are not held responsible? Every netorious speakeasy that is frequented by the general public must be known to the constable of the ward. The fact of the matter is, and there is no sense in disguising the fact, that the ward constables bring into court returns with their lips swollen with perjury. There is not a district

Where is the remedy? We can see laws are altogether too high. If they were strictly enforced, the trade in drink would be more or less a monopoly. But as these laws are not or cannot be strictly enforced, the legitimate saloonkeeper is taxed out of the larger part of his profit, while the proprictor of the speakeasy has only to meet the blackmall levy of the ward constable. A license for a saloon is almost as high in Scranton as it is in New York. We do not say that licenses are too high if they could be made operative in the restriction of the sale of intexicating liquors. What we do maintain is that the high license act as t is operative in this community practically defeats the object for which it was imposed. If it were placed at such an amount as would bring it within the resources of the proprietors of the speakensies generally, they probably would not run the risk of detection and the grave penalties which the law imposes; while the license holders themselves would form the nucleus of an effective trade association organized to prevent the illegal sale of drink. As it is, licensed saloonkeepers are too few and too indifferent to co-operate for self-protection. The licensed saloons ccupy as a rule the more central parts of the city, while the speakeasies studthe outposts. They do not therefore ome much into serious opposition and ompetition does not array one sharply

against the other. The time has arrived, we think, when the obligation of detecting breaches of the license laws should be taken out of the hands and from under the responsibility of the ward constables and placed in better hands. Better a state license commission than no attempt at law enforcement whatsoever,

Sergeant Hamilton Fish of Rooseveit's Rough Riders, who met his death in Cuba the other day, was over six feet in height with a frame herculeau in proportion. May the turf by lightly on his brave heart. Home and friends and worldly advancement were sacrificed for the cause of freedom and then life itself. The tree of liberty is nurished by the blood of patriots.

General Shafter evidently believes in the U.S. Grant idea of fighting along a straight line from start to finish. If he isn't careful history, repeating itself, will also make a hero of him.

A senatorial Vesuvius is needed to tosa a few earthquakes among the Popocrats who are trying to bottle up the administration's war policy of Hawaiian annexation.

The German emperor may not tackle I'ncle Sam but he has every provocation to seek a fall or two out of the sensational foreign correspondents.

Great men are not so numerous these days that the tar heels of Maine can afford to turn Tom Reed down.

As a matter of economy if not of principle it might be better frankly to ascertain and pay the price for which

the sugar trust will agree to stop resisting the necessary annexation of Hawall.

Sagasta, like another Micawber, is only waiting for something to blow up.

Big Growth in Our Oriental Trade

HE growth of American commerce with Japan and especially of American exports to that country is discussed at considerable length in a recent number of the British diplomatic and consular reports just received by the bureau of statistics at Washington. The statement is in the form of a report from Mr. A. H. Lay, excitated Japanese secretary to her fault form of a report from assistant Japanese secretary to her majessty's legation at Tokho. The report discusses the foreign trade of Japan during the year 1897, and after showing that Great Britain's imports into Japan increased in 1807 by about 5 per cent, and that those from Germany amounted to mly 8 per cent, of the total instead of a per cent, as in the previous year, says: The United States has acquired a very largely increased share of both the im-port and export trade, the values of her imports and exports having risen no less than 17 and 55 per cent, respectively."

The table showing the total imports into, and experts from Japan by countries shows that the imports from the United States increased 1.671.839 pounds sterling against 32,488 pounds sterling increase from Great Britain, 629,915 pounds sterl-ing increase from British India, 19,19 pounds sterling because from Germany, 637,751 becrease from Chita, 222,505 in-crease from Hong Kong and a decreas-of 301,051 pounds sterling in the imports om France. It will thus be seen that be increase in imports from the United States into Japan was greater in 1897 than from any other country. Discussing the details of the gains

Discussing the details of the gains made by the United States in imports into Japan, the report says: "The increase in the import of raw cotton amounted to 31,941 tons to the total value of 980,279 pounds sterling. From British India comes the largest supply, namely, 180,053,500 pourds; thins was next with 65,482,500 pounds; then the United States with 65,565,607 pounds. French India sent 1,200 pounds. The United States shows much the largest increase owing to th fall in the quotations for American cot-ton caused by the unusual largeness of the crop. * * * Pig iron imported amounted to 2,570 tons more than in 1996 and prices have increased to a large extent owing to heavier freights. In pig from the United States appear for the first ime, being credited with a value of 6.1% bounds sterling as against \$1.671 pounds erling worth from Great Britain. Amertean iron does not appear to have met with very much favor. 'Redear' and other British brands being preferred. So far the shipments have been experimental but it is understood that large quantities will arrive monthly in future shipped in combination with cotton cargoes di been imported very largely, but her Great Britain's share is decreasing, while that of other countries, excepting lectures that it is, that speakeasies France, is increasing, and as recent large continue to trade in spirituous liquors contracts have been obtained mostly that 188 the United States, it is probable that 189 will see a still less proportion of this trade in the hands of British makers. " has always been alleged that American manufactures or the suppliers lost money over these rail contracts, but judging by heir persistent bidding for the business as would not appear to be correct. Nails from the United States have pracically driven out of the market those from Germany and Belgium, but insuffi-ciency of picking has enused much loss 8,000,000 gallons more than in 1896 having been imported. Stocks at the end of the year were not large. About 70 per cent. of the oil was American, 23 per cent. Russian and 7 per cent, Langkat,

> ade by the United States in the sales of r products and manufactures to Japan ie report says: "The appearance of the nited States as a serious competite with Europe was mentioned in the last In 1896 this was attributed to the exailing depression in the states, but e same reason will not account for the 27 and other causes must be sought. he period of prosperity experienced in the states until about 1865 or 1894 ended 189 with a considerable overproduction in 189 very branch of manufacture, pression which ensued brought about an 159 a of economy and stimulated the dend appliances of every description, and y their adoption the American maker is been able not only to meet the lower rices offered to him by his own countrymen, but in many cases to create a de-mand abroad by selling his surplus at ost price and thus freeing the home maet from any excess. In the second plahe development of an export trade from arge combinations of varied interests iving as their object the collssemination of such practical informaion respecting the world's requirements is will lead to an extension of commerce nese institutions stand ready to furnish urces and industries of the states, and here can be little doubt but that this road and comprehensive policy is of indentable assistance to those concerned a American trade. Another point to be mentioned is the development of direct teamship lines from New York, whereas ermerly goods were sent to Liverpool or ondon for transhipment to Japan.

Commenting further upon the gains

"Whife the relative growth of Japan's ports from the United States shows a ery large herease in recent years, the mount of exports from Great Britain as increased by a larger total value but it must be borne in mind that the American invasion has only just com-menced, that the ground has been prepared for large extensions in the future. nd that unless some unforeseen changes ake place the tendercy will be towards meroachment upon the trade hitherto benging to Great Britain. A glance at the figures given below will show how apidly the import trade to Japan of the nited States is growing, particularly in achinery, locomotives and railway maerial-articles for which the United Kingdom has hitherto held a monopoly. This portion of the report cannot be closed without a reference to the quick delivries which can always be obtained from America. As an instance, English loco-notive builders required two years for the delivery of an extensive order, while the Baldwin locomotive works turned em out at the rate of two a day and apped the whole quantity withing eight r ten weeks. Another case recently acurred where the English time for ship ent of five locomotives was ten months and the price about \$12,000 gold delivered in Japan, and American makers offered to ship in fourteen weeks at about \$5,000 gold. The same specification was sub-mitted to both countries. The time al-lowed for execution of orders by the Japanese buyer is always short, and the tendency is to make it shorter still. Consequently prompt shipments are a great advantage, and when in addition he shortness of the rail and sea route via he Pacific coast is taken into consideraion, it is apparent that the British maker most, even on the same terms as to price, offer strong counter induce-

the superiority of the British-made en-

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States and Creat Release in 1890, 1895, 189 and 1897, are shown as follows: Imports from the United States and

		Imports from the United	Import from the Grea
		Yen.	Britain Yen.
0.0	201000000000000000000000000000000000000		226, 651,7, 10
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成に	220100000000000000000000000000000000000		50, 251, 11
5	Y-FOREST CONTRACTOR	27,080,537	45,446,26

tems which formed the United States totals in these years will give an idea of the changes that have taken and are taking place; Imports into Japan from the United States by leading articles.

trincon of tringing		7	
140	1890. Yen.	1896, Yen.	1897. Yen.
kerosenad			
tow cotton	201.819	4.152,398	7,278,233
eather	223,540	815,057	405.277
Vatches, clocks and parts of	327,401	212,552	321.473
.ocomolives	48,588	416,106	2,000,480
dachinery and in-			
struments	394,111	581,510	3.985.72
Steam boilers	30,314	54,869	211,79
Hour	226,769	554,021	1,152,315

UNAMERICAN AMERICANS.

deneral Birney in Washington Post. Among our own people I am very sort say there are a few persons who slu he Cubans as untrustworthy, and who tre endeavoring to make our govern event faithless to its pledges to give in dependence and a stable government to 'uba; to persuade the United States to top into the shoes of Spain and attemp e govern that island as Spain has done These advecates of national dishoner are blind to the fact that Spanish methods load to Sparish results; rebeilion, revo-lution, and chronic guerilla warfare. They appeal to our national vanity erce both Cubany and Spanlards! Impo sible. Such a task in such a country would require a standing army of 200,000 men. Such an informous violation of na-tional plodges would make Americans more hated in Cuba than Spaniards are now. Every chapparal would be dyed with American blood. Not the path of honor is the path of safety. Let us ir at the Cubans according to their great merits, frankly, generously. Let us as cept them as auxiliaries, without raising fine, pettifogging points about flags, etc. Let both go in and whip the Spanlards without splitting hairs on questions of precedence. In this spirit we will free Cuba and lay the foundations of a stable

HE WILL DO IT. From the Washington Post. General Miles has his opportunity at last. The United States is at war and important military operations are on foot. He will have every chance to distinguish himself as a leader, a soldier, and a strategist. There is no one to block the way of his advancement or dim the lig-ter of his deeds. Let him muzzle the lobhies that are clamoring for his promotion in advance of his achievement, le im lay that Toxodo coat in its little est of moth-balls, dissense with the ments to ensure successful competition. dazgling pageantry in which he usually at the same time there seems to be no doubt in the minds of the Japanese as to dierly fashion which becomes the truly great warrior and which great warrior in the past have generally adopted-in The total imports from the United eraley as his predecessors did.

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