

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

New York Office: 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as second-class mail matter.

SCRANTON, JUNE 27, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor—J. P. VORHEES. Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W. LATTIA.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentieth Dist.—SAMUEL A. VAUGHAN. House. First District—JOHN R. FARR. Fourth District—JOHN E. 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 their support.

We'll wager there is no 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administration with infinite care, and after public debate, approved by the overwhelming sentiment of the country, was withdrawn summarily from the senate.

Today, with the sentiment for annexation more overwhelming than ever, and with the country engaged in a war the progress of which has clearly revealed Hawaii's indispensable value to us as an outpost of defence and a stepping stone to future influence in the Pacific.

When at 11 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.

A Word of Warning.

Mr. John Gordon, the South Side representative of the Tribune, was savagely and unexpectedly assaulted by a lusty ruffian named Keiper on Friday evening.

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.

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 not to be deterred by threats. The resources of civilization are not yet exhausted in Scranton. There exist in this state two excellent institutions, the county jail and the penitentiary.

The senator who obstructively defies a majority is little better in war time than the traitor in camp. Annex 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-townsmen, Colonel Stone.

Disaffection there is and always has been. Twice before it has led to party revolution, with no other result than party embarrassment and public disappointment. Experience has conclusively proved to the satisfaction of well-wishers every intelligent voter that the promise of reform when uttered by the Democratic party possesses no redemptive value after election.

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 states from national issues.

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.

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

Spain they are likely to alienate Americans 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 Mugwumpery yet.

The Speakeasy Crusade.

C. W. Travers has at last succeeded in obtaining two convictions in the anti-speakeasy 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 continue? It is no discredit for a man to go forward on a mission of reform, as Judge Edwards said. On the contrary, the reformers who began the crusade against saloons and for the alleviation of the thraldom of humanity in this and other countries were obscure and unknown men who were proscribed and persecuted to within almost an 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.

It is a notorious fact that speakeasies continue their illicit career uninterrupted, without let or hindrance from those whose duty it is to see the law carried out. They retail more drink probably on the whole than the fully licensed saloons. They are far more demoralizing, because they can afford to give their customers long credit, and they are under no obligation to discriminate between minors and men of legal age.

Where is the remedy? We can see only one. We believe the license 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 proprietor of the speakeasy has only to meet the nominal levy of the ward constable. A license for a saloon is almost as high in Scranton as it is in New York.

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.

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 toss 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 Uncle Sam but he has every provocation to seek a fall or two out of the sensational foreign correspondents.

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

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

Big Growth in Our Oriental Trade

THE growth of American commerce with Japan and especially of American exports to that country is of considerable length in a recent number of the British diplomatic and consular reports just received by the bureau of statistics of the department of the interior in the form of a report from Mr. A. H. Lay, assistant Japanese secretary to her majesty's legation at Tokio. The report discloses the foreign trade of Japan during the year 1897, and after showing that Great Britain's imports into Japan increased in 1897 by about 5 per cent, and that those from Germany amounted to 48,265,000 pounds sterling of the total instead of 36 per cent, as in the previous year, says: "The United States has acquired a very largely increased share of both the import and exports having risen no less than 17 and 35 per cent, respectively."

The table showing the total imports into, and exports from Japan by countries, shows that the imports from the United States increased 1,874,389 pounds sterling, or 22.2 per cent, from the corresponding figure of 8,420,299 pounds from Great Britain, 2,912,900 pounds from Germany, 1,879,000 pounds from France, 1,879,000 pounds from the United States, 1,879,000 pounds from the United States, 1,879,000 pounds from the United States.

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 28,259,000 pounds sterling. From British India came the largest supply, namely, 1,800,000 pounds; China was next with 6,420,000 pounds; then the United States with 2,100,000 pounds. The United States shows much the largest increase owing to the fall in the quotations for American cotton caused by the unusually large crop of the crop. * * * Pig iron imported amounted to 2,570 tons more than in 1896 and prices have increased to a large extent owing to heavier freights. In pig iron the United States appear for the first time, being credited with a value of 6,119 pounds sterling as against 83,671 pounds sterling from Great Britain. American iron does not appear to have met with very much favor. * * * The demand for kerosene is still increasing, about 5,000,000 gallons more than in 1896 having been imported. Stocks at the end of the year were not large. About 20 per cent of the oil was American, 25 per cent Russian and 7 per cent Langkat."

Commenting further upon the gains made by the United States in the sales of her products and manufactures to Japan, the report says: "The appearance of the United States as a serious competitor with Europe was mentioned in the last report. In 1898 this was attributed to the prevailing depression in the states, but the continued growth of this competition in 1897 and other causes must be sought. * * * In the first place it would seem that the United States, as a serious competitor in the states until about 1894, had ended with a considerable overproduction in every branch of manufacture. The depression which ensued brought about an increase of economy and stimulated the development of labor-saving machinery and appliances of every description, and by their adoption the American maker has been able not only to meet the lower prices offered to him by his own countrymen, but in many cases to create a demand abroad by selling his surplus at cost prices and thus to bring his goods back from any excess. In the second place the development of an export trade from the United States has been taken up by large concerns, and a serious competitor having as their object the collection and dissemination of such practical information respecting the world's requirements as will lead to an extension of commerce. These features are mentioned in our report as details with regard to the resources and industries of the states, and there can be little doubt but that this broad and comprehensive survey of the available assistance to those concerned in American trade. Another point to be mentioned is the development of direct exports from New York, where, as formerly goods were sent to Liverpool or London for transshipment to Japan."

"While the relative growth of Japan's imports from the United States shows a very large increase in recent years, the amount of exports from Great Britain to the United States is larger in value, but it must be borne in mind that the American invasion has only just commenced, that the ground has been prepared for large extensions in the future, and that the unforeseen changes take place the tendency will be towards an increase of the trade hitherto belonging to Great Britain. A glance at the figures given below will show how rapidly the import trade to Japan of the United States is growing, particularly in machinery, locomotives and railway material articles for which the United Kingdom has hitherto held a monopoly. This position of the report cannot be closed without a reference to the quick deliveries which can always be obtained from America. As an instance, English locomotive builders required two years for the delivery of an extensive order, while the Baldwin locomotive works turned them out at the rate of two a day and shipped the whole quantity within eight or ten weeks. Another case recently occurred where the English time for shipment of five locomotives was six months and the price about \$12,000 gold delivered in Japan, and American makers offered to ship in fourteen weeks at about \$8,000 gold. The same comparison was submitted to both countries. The time allowed for execution of orders by the Japanese buyer is always short, and the consequence prompt shipments are a great advantage, and when in addition the shortness of the rail and sea route via the Pacific coast is taken into consideration, it is apparent that the British maker must, even on the same terms as to price, offer stronger counter inducements to make it shorter still."

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 luster of his deeds. Let him muzzle the lobbyists that are clamoring for his promotion in advance of his achievement, let him lay that Toledo coat in its little nest of mail-balls, disperse with the means to make necessary in a word, let him move to the front in the simple, soldierly fashion which becomes the truly great warrior and which great warriors in the past have generally adopted—in a word, let him earn the Lieutenant Generalcy as his predecessors did.

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