

The Scranton Tribune

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

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

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 22, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

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

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentieth Dist.—JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House. First District—JOHN R. FAIR. 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 their support.

In the Current of Destiny.

We must, it seems, give up the controlling but inaccurate thought that the surrender of Manila carried with it the capitulation of all the Philippines.

Whatver it was best to take before the assault on Manila it is best to take after it. It is the final and lasting interests and needs of the United States, and not the transient enthusiasm of victory, which must determine the act and policy of a nation.

Such are the arguments and conditions that make steadily for another steel rail "pool." If new business is to come from new territories acquired in war there is additional incentive to prevent the demoralization and wastes of unchecked competition.

The estimate of Dewey in Saturday's Tribune, challenged elsewhere by an esteemed correspondent, was not meant to belittle the work of either Farragut or Porter, yet it was made with deliberation. Dewey is to be rated as much by the influence of his achievement upon the world's future as by the difficulty of the achievement itself.

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It is evident from the distribution of Saturday's applause in New York that the North Atlantic squadron is an all-star combination.

An Unaffected Welcome. The leading newspaper of Havana, La Lucha, owned and edited by an intelligent Cuban, promptly reflects in its columns the liberty of opinion which has already come as a result of American intervention in Cuba.

The managers of the Kansas county fair who want to engage as their star attraction the woman who kissed Hobson evidently estimate that oscillatory episode at its proper value. As a shrewd bid for notoriety it was the spectacular success of the war.

ment and people of the United States will be true to their promises, and in determining the future of Cuba will sincerely endeavor to provide just and adequate remedies for the conditions the alleged existence of which induced them to intervene in the affairs of Spain.

That word "alleged" is evidently a concession to the sensibilities of the yet dominant Spanish military power; otherwise the foregoing might pass for the production of an American poem. We can read in it the cordial welcome which awaits us from the representative inhabitants of Havana when we shall enter that city to put it to rights.

Soon the steel mills will be going in all departments on orders likely to keep them busy the remainder of the year. There are better signs, too, in the coal trade. Sensible merchants will take prosperity by the forelock by promptly inserting liberal advertisements in the favorite morning paper.

Steel Rail Prospects. The formation of another steel rail trust is reported, but the announcement, although prophetic, is believed to be premature.

The march of developments in the steel rail industry has been so rapid that only by the utmost economy in production and distribution can the necessarily gigantic investments be rewarded with profit.

The number of rail mills now in existence is ample not only for present but for probable future needs. It is unlikely that any more will be built; certainly no more should be built.

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Steps are about to be taken in Luzerne county to do away with those relics of mediaevalism, the toll bridges that span the Susquehanna. The toll bridge and the toll road should both be relegated to the rear.

We surrender space this morning to an extract from the speech of Judge Groscup at Saratoga upon America's future foreign policy which is winning enthusiastic praise. It deserves to be read with care.

gress than the present able incumbent, Hon. Morgan B. Williams. Mr. Williams has done good and faithful service and the district will gain materially through his re-election.

The Cramps are to build some more fine warships for Russia. This is one of the early results of the successful exhibitions made at Manila and Santiago. There will be more anon.

It is hardly supposable that Third district Republicans will renominate Dr. N. C. Mackey.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaachus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological Cast: 4:18 a. m., for Monday, August 22, 1898.

A child born on this day will notice that the Swallowites heretofore have thus far shown a disposition to keep off the board with objections to an occasional skate on both sides of the water.

Many persons who do not care to skate on ice have to objections to an occasional skate on lead drunks.

Almost any man ought to feel patriotic without having his taxes doubled.

The election contest is a good thing for almost everybody save the city real estate owner.

Ajaachus' Advice. It is about time that the taxpaying worm turned.

Why We Need Good Footholds in Asia.

[By all odds the most notable address delivered at the Saratoga conference of citizens called to discuss the foreign policy of our country was that of Judge P. S. Groscup, of the federal judiciary, Chicago. Judge Groscup announced himself fearlessly an expansionist without apology, and in his address he pointed out the various sentimental objections which have been raised to the retention by the United States of territory captured from Spain, and in his unanswerable argument which is appended.]

I come now to what is, in my judgment, the most important and important object of our future foreign policy. I refer, of course, to the immediate future of Asia. It is in that quarter that we will find a situation open to our country, and eventually a people and institutions ready for a graft from the tree of Anglo-Saxon civil liberty.

Outside of those countries that are already European in sentiment, the population of Asia numbers already 40,000,000 souls. They are, in many respects, not only uncivilized, but highly civilized. They are accustomed to government and social order. These they inherit from more than one hundred generations.

They observe the ceremonies and practice the precepts of religion that we have as yet only unsuccessfully attempted to copy, and of a literature that goes back in unbroken current to a period beyond our Greek and Latin classics. They are neither crude nor barbarous, but in their own way, have culture and development both ancient and modern.

The breakup in the current of Asiatic life is at hand. It will not, in my judgment, be first seen in any change of religion, nor in any change of nationality. The instincts of the former are too deep to melt away, perhaps in a century, and the instincts of the latter are too strongly imbedded to be completely broken up.

The transformation will flow in here, as it has elsewhere, rapidly and quietly, and will be the result of the influence of our civilization. It is not through their physical wants, it is not through their material needs, that we are to enter into time with them. It is through the medium of their own minds, and the medium of their own minds, that we are to enter into time with them.

I need recall but little of the recent history of the Japanese. Until 1854, as is well known, they refused to trade with the outside world. Early attempts in that direction upon the part of the Dutch, Portuguese and English proved either ineffectual or very limited in amount. In fact, for a long time prior to 1854 foreign trade was entirely forbidden.

not more than equal to the inhabitant the present trade of China with the outside world. Since then, however, it has grown to a third of its former volume. In 1857 their foreign trade amounted to two hundred millions of dollars. A trade of such bulk by people who a quarter of a century ago had none, and who were separated from the world by wide gulfs of both race and habit—a foreign trade amounting per capita to one-third the total export of the United States, including breadstuffs, provisions, iron, steel, leather, oil, etc.—is nothing less than marvelous.

It, too, has come into existence in less than ten years. As late as 1857 it amounted to a little more than one-half its present volume. As it grows its capacity to know, to understand, to appreciate, to imitate, to emulate, to rival, to surpass, is growing in proportion to its growth. The growth, too, has been chiefly that of the outside world has sent to Japan. In 1857 her entire importation amounted to not quite \$3,000,000. Six years later it had grown to \$10,000,000. In 1871 it had reached \$20,000,000. In 1885 it had reached \$50,000,000. In 1890 it had reached \$100,000,000. In 1895 it had reached \$200,000,000. In 1898 it had reached \$300,000,000.

But the significance of this is that what has transpired in Japan can and will happen among their Asiatic kin. The world's commerce with China has already grown phenomenally during the last few years. It has now reached the volume of two hundred and seventy millions, one hundred and seventy of which are imports. This is more than five times the American exports to all of South America. But the Chinese commerce today, magnificent as it is, is not the impressive fact. It is the consideration of greatest significance. Can we not see what the full story of Japan may not be rewritten in the immediate future of China? Will the people, like the Japanese in every quality making their way into the world, develop less rapidly? Will not the year 1915 or 1920 witness in one change that has already been wrought in the other? Is there any reason to believe that the magic of civilization that has transformed the one, and has already begun to transform the other, will not go on with equal force? Stop, then, and consider what may be expected in China in ten or fifteen years. At the rate obtained in Japan, the world ought in fifteen years to have with China a trade of more than \$2,000,000,000. This would be considerably larger than the commerce that the whole world, by way of imports and exports, has now with the people of the United States.

At the same rate, the world ought then to be sending to China merchandise amounting to \$1,200,000,000, or 20 per cent. more than the United States takes from all the world. It is difficult, I know, to appreciate the significance of figures so large; without the presence of familiar measures or tests, we do not fathom their meaning. But every American knows the estimation in which the trade of the United States is held by all the world. The tariff debates taught us at least that much. The great lines of railroads, the mammoth steamships and white-linen sails that carry them across, the foreign marks upon the cloths we wear, the apparatus of the great cities, the implements with which we work, the manufactured visitors from other lands that meet us wherever we turn—all these give testimony, on the part of the world, of the extent of that trade. Call our commerce with the rest of mankind. It is one of the great facts of modern life. It is the great fact of our century. Before us, in the far east, at this very moment, are opening gates, that will in a few years reveal a market transcending that of the United States. We are to be competing for the future. The full magnitude of this opening era has not yet been revealed to the world. The far-seeing statesmen of Europe see it; far-seeing America will soon compass it. Looked at from every side—its certainty, its immediacy, its magnitude, its importance, its possibilities for growth—it reveals itself as a world event commercially more important than the discovery of America in many respects almost equal to a parallel in the history of mankind.

The character of the eastern trade, too, is suited exactly to the needs of the nation of the people of the United States. We have come to a point of development where we need markets for our manufactures, and we need markets for our raw materials. We need markets for our raw materials, and we need markets for our manufactures. We need markets for our raw materials, and we need markets for our manufactures.

Our annual July and August sale of Summer Footwear is now on. All our Russets must go. You need the Shoes. We need room.

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hold its own. We have, indeed, since 1875, constantly increased our commercial grasp upon Japan. In 1877 we had more than 12 per cent. of her entire trade. At that ratio, in fifteen years, we ought to be sending annually to China two hundred millions of dollars of merchandise, or one-half as much as we do now. We ought not to be last to shift for markets toward the West Indies and toward the agricultural peoples of South America, and have, by treaties of reciprocity and by the opening of new markets, we have already have with Europe, for that side of our resources in their development. A trade of that character is the chief element in our future.

Our situation is more fortunate. Lying between two great and populous nations, with the highways of the ocean to each, we should feed the one from our corn fields and supply from our centers of industry the things involved in the other. It is at hand to become the workshop as well as the granary of the world.

But fortune like this will not fall, fully ripened into our lap. We must assume responsibilities and make preparations proportionate to the results to be obtained. Our first step is to secure the right to go into Asia on equal terms with other people. This we must be prepared to demand. The great powers of Europe, through their treaties, have secured the planting of new settlements and to regulations under which the trade of these is exclusively controlled, are extending these devices to the far east. All save England are playing for a trade monopoly, not through merit, but by virtue of their possession. Unfortunately, the field for their operations is closed to diplomacy. The favorite conditions exist. The Chinese empire is highly heterogeneous, and on that account easily open to internal disorder and dissension. It is hard pressed for money and honeycombed with corrupt officialdom. It crumbles under the weight of its own population, judged about, fall easily into the hands of those who are plotting for its possession. But in reality there is no need that the English-speaking people should permit this play of medieval selfishness. There is in the case of Asia no room, rightfully, for the application of these old policies. The era of colonization and discovery, Asia is, in this respect, unique. No power can claim preference by right of discovery, for the settlement of the continent of Asia is the work of Europe. From every point of view, either of international law or of common equity, it is a field that can be made open to every nation of the globe. America, joining Great Britain, should see to it that this field remain common ground upon which the enterprise and civilization of every nation may compete on equal terms. Such a step would be no political alliance with any European power. It would simply be asserting independently a right we share in common with mankind.

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