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SCRANTON, AUGUST 23, 1898.

#### 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.

Senate. Twentieth Dist .- JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House.

LEGISLATIVE.

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 their support. I shall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the logislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by commit-tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and purpose to correct these and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose 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 icalous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of us a valuable lesson. public duty.

The Feranton Times, which thinks that harmony among steel rail producers would mean enormous dividends, probably prefers a condition like that which last year caused the books of every rail mill in the United States to show a loss of from hundred thousands to millions. Its idea seems to be that the more money our big industries lose the higher wages they will pay and the more steadily they will work Such twaddle may pass among ignoramuses but it will not fool men who

#### The Giant Is Awake.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, one of the leaders of congress, says his constituents have not yet made up their minds concerning the proper disposition of the Philippines: they await accurate information; but they have fully determined that the country needs a larger regular army and a larger navy. Says he:

"I have attended some very large meet ings recently, and have been impressed with the public idea regarding the result of the war as it will affect us at home I have been impressed with the almost universal demand for an increased navy, composed of the very finest and swiftbattleships and cruisers that our charged time and again to come to Washington and use whatever influence I may have in building up the navy and in increasing our standing army. tain an army of not less than 100,000 men. 'We must not be caught narping again,' they say. Another thing that my people urge is the building up of our merchant marine service. With the expansion of our commerce, they demand that we do our own carrying trade."

This expression undoubtedly sense: the best and most prevalent public opinion. The people of Iowa compare in intelligence and hard-headedness with those of any other state in the union. They have fewer illiterates than any other populeus state. They are a community of newspaper and book readers; they are given to careful discussion of public questions; their standards of public and especially political morals are high, their representation in congress being the best, take it all through, of any state in the union save possibly Maine; they have no sea coasts to defend and are not likely to be affected directly by a hostile invasion-in other words, they typify the class of American citizens who in a peculiar sense form the republic's back bone. So when they declare for a larger navy and a larger army it is fair to believe that the declaration represents a deliberate and a ephemeral caprice generated by wartime excitement.

The simple fact is that the American consciousness of power and duty is expanding, very much more rapidly than is our territorial area. The American giant has been aroused from his

Under present conditions Spain and her colonies will be liable to rattle around in the space allotted to them at the Paris Exposition.

Something to Be Proud Of. It is a curious fact that although the University of Pennsylvania is, in respect to its income, peculiarly a state institution, in which those who put their dollars would naturally be expected also to educate their children. the tendency in this section has been to patronize more distant institutions like Har or Yale. We believe the time is coming when this preference will be reversed. It is certain to be if the University of Pennsylvania shall continue, as there is every reason to expect that it will, to infuse into its educational work a degree of thoroughness which sustains the closest competition with the work of the older

As a matter of state pride no less than as a matter of justice we are pleased to call attention to a significant development disclosed in an analysis of recent examinations before the state board of medical examiners. The gradings of this board are made in ignorance of the candidate's name or college connections, to insure impartiality; yet among 316 graduates of various medical schools examined under the board's supervision it is a noteworthy fact that the 93 who received their professional preparation in the University of Penn- the ancient regime and imperial des- arst trouble in the Philippines.

sylvania ranked the highest, with but one per cent. rejected and a general average of \$3.63. The next best showing was made by the Medico-Chirurgical college of Philadelphia, which of 76 had 8 rejected, a per centage of 10.5 and won a general average of 78.84. Jefferson medical college entered 20, of hom 5 were rejected, the general average being 74.73; Baltimore medical oliege entered 25 of whom 6 failed, the general average being 78.71; Western Pennsylvania medical college entered 21 of whom S failed, the general average being 72.39 and the Women's medical college of Philadelphia took third rank with but one failure among 26 examinations and a general average

of 78.68. While most of the older institutions of learning with whom it competes for public appreciation are stationary or etrogressive in popularity and influnce it is pleasant to note that the University of Pennsylvania, both in academic work and in that larger sphere of activities which makes for the culture of the whole community, is becoming better rapidly. We have had local illustrations of its animating spirit in the willingness with which some of its ablest professors, refusing compensation, have come to Scranton and lectured before growing audiences upon topics of intellectual and social interest. This broad missionary work in the interest of public education is an enlarging feature of its usefulness and is bound to contribute to the respect in which it is held.

England does not put off preparations for war until war has been declared. She anticipates possibilities. Just now the Virginia ports where soft coal is loaded are busy with the activities of Eritish colliers which are shipping fuel to a score or more of strategic naval points in different parts of the world. This coal will be needed some day, even if war does not come; but if war does come it will be invaluable. England in this respect teaches

#### A Reminiscence of Piracy.

It is to be hoped that when congress next takes up the subject of naval re form it will enact a law abolishing prize money. The custom of turning over to officers and men for distribution in proportion to rank one half the money received from the sale of enemy's ships captured in war is a sur vivial of pirate times and it might well be abandoned. It would be quite as logical to give the soldiers of an invading army one-half of the sale price of captured real estate. If soldiers do their duty without the stimulus booty sailors ought to and would. It they are not paid enough at present pay them more but let it come to them regularly and honorably and no through the lottery of prize-taking.

The prize-money system of reward is most unfair. Of the \$15,000,000 set apart by the government as prize money since the year 1800 the common sailors have received on an average only \$75 apiece, while Admiral Farragut during the civil war got \$140,885 and Admiral Porter, \$138,000. It will hardly be contended by anybody that such a discrepancy in rewards is fair. The figures of Sampson's prize money gains have not been made public as less than \$50,000 over and above his pay as acting rear admiral, although his captains and Commodore Schley, as even his friends admit, did most of the work. Because Sampson's men happened to be assigned to duty in a much-traveled sea they get hundreds of dollars in prize money whereas Dewey's men, just as capable and devoted, get nothing more than their share of the prize value of Montojo's

Let us pay our sailor men, from low est to highest, all that their services are worth and honor them highly whenever they do heroic work. But let us wipe out this inequitable reminiscence

Candidate George Jenks says that he never anticipates trouble. This is probably one of the most fortunate circumstances of the campaign, as it will save the judge a vast amount of anxie-

#### A National Tribute to Ruffians. The action of the French government

in awarding, decorations of honor to the survivors of the crew of the French line steamship La Bourgogne has filled with just indignation the friends of the unfortunate passengers that went down with that ship, It representative decision and is not an is a cruel and callous insult to the living and a revolting indignity to the memory of the dead, even to the dead officers who calmly perished rather than save their lives in company with the crew of dastards whom they commanded. While not one of the officers of La Bourgogne was saved except the purser, who is not in reality a mariner at all, only ten per cent of the passengers were rescued, and among them only one woman, while eighty per cent of the inhuman savages who made up the ship's company have returned to their native land, to be honored as heroes by their country's representa-

If the crew of La Bourgogne had act ed as bravely as the overwhelming evidence of the survivors show that they did not act, they would still have had no claim on the recognition of their government. Whatever wisdom lies in the policy, it is one acted upon by our own and European governments (except in France, where cowardice brings its own reward) that no official recognition shall be tendered to seamen by their own government for feats of heroism on the high seas, which are regarded simply as acts of duty. But President Faure has taken these men to the Elysee as distinguished guests; in the name of France they are presented with one or another of the orders of merit which the French republic is supposed to have reserved for her most distinguished sons in art. literature, or science. No wonder that honorable Frenchmen are tearing the ribbons of the Legion of Honor from their breasts, and flinging them in the faces of the men who should have kept

them unsultied. That French decorations, which were all that was left, it was once proudly boasted, of the caste and privilege of it was excessive taxation that caused the

potism, should have been set up at auction was only perhaps a particular instance of official depravity. But that the French government should honor men who stand convicted in the eyes of the world of one of the most treacherous acts which seamen are capable of committing, and at all events of the most despicable cowardice, is accounttable only on the supposition that Frenchmen are rapidly becoming de-

M. Zola was presented a few days ago with a gold medal on the reverse side of which was engraved a scene which represents a storm cloud bursting over France, and fading away in perspective. This medal was not presented to Zola by a coterie of literary admirers. It was the tribute of an advanced band of Frenchmen who neither sympathize with his literary cult nor with the naturalism and realism of his novels, but who see in his exile the depths of degradation to which their unfortunate country is drifting. Strange anomaly that a cheer for the republic in a republic is base treason; a word of public approbation in its favor brings down the wrath of the mob. The transition from militarism to despotism is easy. We cannot but see in the present political position of France in the light of its past history a development of that governmental anarchy which has been its distinguishing characteristic above all nations of the earth. National imposition is the most despicable and most farcical of all impostures. The world has read with shame the story of the wreck of La Bourgogne. The action of the French government in decorating the crew will enable it to draw the appropriate moral.

According to The Tribune's theory it is better to have one or two steel mills that can sell rails at a profit of \$20 per on, and pay three thousand iron workers per day wages, than a dozen mills making a profit of \$8 per ton, and 20,000 ill workers carning \$1 per day.-Scran-

The Tribune has no such theory and you know it; but being as destitute of principle as the perjurer in court you impute to The Tribune a theory constructed to fit your own demagogism. Here is The Tribune's theory: That it is better for mill owners, better for mili workers and better for the community in general to have two steel mills that can sell rails at a reasonable profit and pay a fair wage with steady work than to have four mills running at a ess, reducing wages from time to time in the hopeless attempt to keep afloat and finally going down altogether. Talk of a profit of \$20 a ton on steel rails when rails today sell for \$15 a ton and the raw pig iron in them costs from \$8 to \$9 a ton simply displays the Times' characteristic ignorance,

Mail advices from Manila deprive the insurgent chieftain, Aguinaldo, of much of the admiration which the enchantment of distance had lent to the earlier American view of him. Correscondents who began with sympathies inclined in his favor now dwell in detail upon his increasing arrogrance and conceit, and make it tolerably clear that this ambitious but not overscrupulous adventurer lacks many of the qualities requisite in a trustworthy ally. Of course with an army of our own there to take care of things this does not matter so materially, but the unfolding of Aguin aldo's true character puts into sharp relief the fine quality of Admiral Dewey's diplomacy in managing to get along with him so smoothly ere Merritt came to his assistance.

Pittsburg, the home of the armor plate industry, proposes to launch an operatic star this season in an opera written expressly for the debutante. This will probably be an instance in which it would be wise to let Pittsburg's chief product accompany the enterprise.

Some kind friend of the picturesque executive of Michigan has launched a Pingree presidential boom. It had better keep out of the way of the McKinley boom if it wants to become visible to the naked eye.

No matter whether the suburbs of Manila reach outside of the city limits or not, it is too late to think of taking down Uncle Sam's holiday decorations

on the islands. Colonel Roosevelt refuses to talk politics, but the Platt followers are becoming alarmed at the rapidly increasing wood-pile in the colonel's back-

Captain Moreau, of the Cristobal Colon, claims that he has a secret. There is a suspicion that the captain has an eye on the magazine syndicates.

Annexationsists will doubtless give a sigh of relief to learn that Samuel Compers has decided to join the opposition.

If Germany will step on our corns someday when we are not so busy it may be different.

The extent of the suburbs of Manila is the question that now confronts our peace diplomats.

### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.08 a. m., for Tuesday,

. A child born on this day will notice that the man who spends much time nursing a grievance generally has cobwebs on his

The taxpayer at the assessment did wail And his features were ruffled with woe; at visions of sheriff and constable's sale. That would make sorrow's cup overflow. Oh, tell me, collector, is there no relief? In the name of humanity, do." But the answer that came, with a smile

at his grief. Was that "others are kicking some, Individuals who attempt to ride into office as the workingman's friend should

give some evidence of their preference before the coach starts. The Swallow boom in Scranton continues to have an underfed appearance. Now that the war is over, it seems unkind in the Scrupton postoffice officials to refuse Jo send that letter to Admiral "Servera."

Ajacchus' Advice.

### Our Trade with China Is Growing

THE SUCCESS of the United States HE SUCCESS of the United States in the invasion of the markets of China is illustrated by some figures just prepared by the Treasury Burcau of Statistics, showing that our exports to that market have of late increased much more rapidly than those of other parts of the world, and that the heavy falling off in imports of certain lines of goods into China in the last year has not been as scriously felt by the United States as by other nations with which we come in competition. An with which we come in competition. An examination of our exports to China during the fiscal year just ended shows a marked increase in large numbers of articles, and that the reduction in cottor goods, which has caused the slight de crease in the total, is much less, propo tionately, than that of our chief rivals in supplying the cotton goods market of

While our total exports to China dur-ng the year just ended fell off a little ess than two million dollars, the fall in otton goods alone was two and quarter million dollars, thus showing that the falling off in this class of exports was responsible for the reduction in the grand total of our exports to that country. A further examination, however, of this reuction in cotton goods exports to China shows that it was incidental to an enor-mous reduction of cotton piece goods importations by that country, and that the United States suffered less by that re-duction, propertionately, than did other countries with which she is competing for that market. The recent report on the trade of Chira, published by the inspec-tor general of Chinese Customs, says of the import trade in cotton piece goods: the import trade in cotton piece goods: "The year 1897, owing to the fall in exchange, and the heavy stocks carried over from 1896, was one of the worst on record for the piece goods trade." That the reduction in imports in cotton goods was partly due to an increase of cotton manufactures in China as well as heavy stocks carried over from the preceding year, is shown by a further statement contained in the same report, which says that the importation of raw cotton increased more than 60 per cent, in 1897, and that of Japanese cotion yern more than doubled. That the American imports of otton goods suffered less than those of ther countries is shown by a paragraph of the report in question, which says "The trade in cotton piece goods shows, as was expected, a falling off from the figures of 1896; American goods, however continue to increase in favor, these bein almost the only exception to the genera The favor which the American oods find in the Chinese markets is du to their cheapness."

Another evidence that American goods exported into China have suffered less by the general reduction than those of ou chief rivals for that trade, is shown by a omparison of our own exports to China during the past six months, with those of Great Britain to China during the same period. The June statement of Trade and Navigation of the United lingdom, which covers six months cx ports by articles, specifies the amounts of cotton and woolen goods and manufacures of metal exported to various coun ries. This shows that the exports of hese articles to China and Hong Kong the six months ending with June, fell off nearly three million dollars, or over 17 per cent., as compared with the corre sponding six months of the preceding year. Our own statement of exports to China and Hong Kong includes, besides manufactures of cotton and metal, pro-visions, breadstuffs, naval stores, manufactures of tobacco and manufactures of wood, the list containing double the num-ber of articles of that named by Great Britain in her reports, yet the net de-crease in the list of articles named in our own reports amounts to less than eight hundred thousand dollars, against the net decrease of nearly three million dollars in a much smaller list of the exports of Great Britain in the corresponding period of time. Our own statement of the com-merce of the year shows an increase in exports of flour, bicycles, carriages and cars, fruits and nuts, telegraph instruments, telephones, scientific instruments canned beef, bacon, hams, butter, cheese tobacco, lumber and other articles to China during the year just ended, as compared with the preceding year,

The steady gain which the United States is making in its effort to obtain a share of the market which China affords is shown by the following and Hong son of our imports into China and Hong son of our imports in 1888, with those of Kong, from 1880 to 1898, with those Britain during the same period. The table, it will be observed, shows an increase of over 300 per cent. in exports from the United States to China and Hong Kong during that period, and a lecrease of 25 per cent. in those from the 'nited Kingdom to the same market in the same time. United States figures in-clude domestic and foreign merchandise, while those of the United Kingdom include domestic merchandise only. EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES

AND UNITED KINGDOM TO CHINA AND HONG KONG FROM 1880 TO 1898. United United ending States. Kingdom June 30. Dollars. Pounds 8,361,534 7.558,031 7,116,731 1884 ..... 7,710,427 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 11.576.817 ...... ..... 6,477,512 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 10,072,273 7,117,716

### VISITING THE WAR SHIPS.

The account in yesterday's New York Sun of the public's Sunday visit to the anchored warships off Tompkinsville, like most of the Sua's accounts, was exceedingly readable. Here are two excerpts:

It is to be feared that some of the visitors acquired information more interesting than valuable, for the young naval man is an inveterate joker whenever there is a chance for it. A bevy of girls in specksummer attire had boarded the Brooklyn, and after a whispered consul-tation evidently designated one of their number-the prettlest one-to question a oyish-looking officer upon the tople of general interest.

"Would you mind," she said demurely, poing forward, "telling us some things about the ship?" The other girls clustered about and giggled.
"I should be charmed to tell you everything I know," said the officer gullantly, "Well, if it wouldn't be too much trou-

ble," said the spokeswoman, innocently, Then, without regarding the suspicious look he directed at her, she continued:
"First, I want to know-What was it we wanted to know, girls? Oh, yes, of course; about the ship. We know it's a warship, but which kind? I said it was an auxiliary cruber, but the other girls said was a converted semething. Isn't it an auxiliary cruiser?"

"What-at?" graped the officer, and he cast a glance at the terrible cruiser's 8-inch gun nearby, as if he expected it to explode. "I-I teg your pardon."
"Oh, it isn't, then, and I was wrong." said the pretty girl with a suspicion of a pout. "Is it one of those converted what che-callems?"

The officer recovered himself. "Yes." he said; "it's a converted barge, and is now a despatch boat."
"How nice!" said the fair visitor enthusiastically. "Isn't it nice, girls?"
"Oh, it's more than nice." said the officer. "It's neat. Neatness and despatch is our motto."

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### Always Busy



SUMMER, 1898.

Our annual July and August sale o Russets must go. You need the Shoes.

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"How interesting! Don't you have it "We do on most of them, but they re n the laundry. We wear it on our sair conts, too, when we're in full dress." "I think you're trying to fool us." said

the visitor. "Are these the guns you shoot with?" She patted one of the 8inches. "Gracious, no!" was the reply. "Those

we keep down below so as not to overheat "Thanks, ever so much," said the girl, sweetly. "Now that he's told us all he nows, girls," she added, turning to the "we might as well go ashore, and as they retreated, giggling, a doubt-ful expression crept over the young off-

cer's face as fog creeps over the surface

of the sea In the number of visitors the Texas ranked with the New York, next to the Oregon. Possibly her reputation of havng entirely outlived that worst of all hoodoos, a naval hoodoo, was the reason for the interest manifested in her. At any rate, she was surrounded by small boats all the afternoon. Her officers and men are still chuckling over the visit of the excursion steamer Monmouth on Sat-urday evening. The Monmouth had brought from Asbury Park a cargo of estimable citizens to see the great parade. It was after 6 o'clock p. m. when she borne down on the Texas, then at anchor just where she lies now. Before the crew of the battleship know what was happening the Monmouth had run

out a gangplank, and the 500 excursionitts swarmed aboard the battleship.
"Captain Philip!" they shouted.
"Where's Captain Philip? We want Commodore Philip came forward in con siderable wonder and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. An elderly estimable itizen stepped forward, bearing in his of the frosting was a miniature Texas while around her candied wrecks of Span-ish vessels foundered in seas of sugar Upon this prodigy of saccharine art the commodore stared in bewilderment until brought to himself by the voice of the

"Captain Philip," said he, "we, the hristian people of Asbury Park and vicinity, present to you this token of our regard. We know that you are an carn-est Christian man, and we know that you are a good fighter, (Cheers.) We give you this cake as a fitting testimonial, be-cause you take the cake anyway."
"Oh, haw!" chorused the estimable citizens, recognizing a joke at first sight, "Oh. wew, haw, haw!"

The smile that had been growing on the commodore's features broadened into a augh, and that evidence of appreciation ettled him, for it inspired the Asbury Park man to continue for half an hour. "Speech! Speech! Speech!" his fellow estimable citizens shouted at Commodere Philip to that gentleman's deep dis-tress, as he bears the reputation of never having made a speech in his life. But this was the time he had to try. "I really thank you from my heart," he

said. "This very appropriate design is highly appreciated. I can't make a speech because I never have had any practice, and I don't want to drive you off the ship by practicing on you. Make yourself at home on the Texas and we shall be glad to have you go over her."

Then he escaped, and the boarders swarmed over the battleship like ants.

### A DIFFICULT TASK.

From the Karsas City Journal. It is useless to tell Spain to look pleas-ant. Nobody looks pleasant when a job lot of his best jaw teeth are being pulled

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