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SCRANTON, AUGUST 30, 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 DAVENPERT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

COUNTY.

Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge-F. W. GUNSTER.
Coroner-JOHN J. ROBERTS, M. D. Surveyor-GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentieth Dist .- JAMES C. VAUGHAN.

House. First District-JOHN R. FARR Second District-JOHN J. SCHEUER, JR. Third District-N. C. MACKEY. 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 legis-lature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by committees, 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 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 below. I am only valous of 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 an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, the journalistic search light is revealing things every day that we all ought to know,

The Convention's Work.

The renomination of Congressman Connell yesterday represented no factional or personal politics but was a logical result of the situation. As a member of the present congress he had participated in the legislation leading up to and supporting the administration's war policy, and it was natural that he should be nominated to participate also in the more important work which will come before the ensuing congress of preparing for the responsibilities of peace. Apart from that, Mr. Connell during his first term, in extra and in regular session, had given an example of punctual, conscientious and business-like service which the district could bardly fall to appreciate and to wish continued.

In deciding to indorse the principle of a non-partisan judiciary the convention put itself abreast of the best sentiment of the day and earned the approval of judicious people. Judge Gunster's service upon the bench has been of a character which fairly deserved appreciative popular recognition. Able, well-poised, impartial, he has brought honor to the judiciary of Lackawanna county and it would have been a mistake to ignore the manifest proprieties of the situation by forcing into the field a partisan candidate who would precipitate a partisan struggle for an office that of all offices should be kept above the din and dirt of party

The convention's decision to adopt in Lackswanna county a modified form of the Crawford county system of direct primaries is one upon which time and experience alone can pronounce judgment. Our own views upon this subject are well known. Tinkering the system without reformation of the man behind the system strikes us as being somewhat vain. But the people are entitled to try that kind of thing if they want to; and judging from yesterday's vote the Republicans of Lackawanna want to. We hope that the experiment will result to the party's welfare and the public's satisfaction. If it does not, it can be repealed.

Admiral Dewey evidently thinks h can be of more assistance in hastening permanent peace by remaining in the vicinity of Manila.

Hawaii as It Is.

Colonel Henry Hall, of the Pittsburg Times, who has begun a tour of investigation among our new provinces, has received, it would appear, an unfavorable first impression of Hawaii; not of its climate or natural resources, but apparently of its people. The composite character of this population, scarce ly any two elements of which have anything in common: the unequal division of wealth and influence, more marked at Honolulu than at most places; and finally the paternalism which characterizes business enterprises, controlled as they are almost absolutely by a few great companies or monopolies, cause him to experience his first doubts on the immediate value of this latest American acquisition.

The Dole republic he found to be a mere toy and makeshift and the sentiment for annexation due in the first place to a desire of the property-owning class, largely American, for stable government, and secondarily to the anxlety of the sugar interests to preserve the right of the free entry of their products into the American market. The natives with few exceptions opposed annexation, not especially be cause they had any specific objections to it but because they had an ingrained Colonel Hall, "to speak bluntly, the natives do not count for anything in the matter. They are a gentle, childlike, indolent, pleasure-loving people. They

the little clothing this climate requires, a hut for shelter, some pol, fish and the fruits that can be had almost anywhere, and they are content. They will work under the spur and direction of a stronger mind and will, but left to themselves they take life as easily as the climate and conditions under which for countless generations their character was moulded, readily admit. There is no race prejudice against them among the whites. Here you see none of those manifestations which mark the relations between the whites and blacks in the South, or even in Northern communities. You will never hear a wrong word against the natives here Everybody seems to like them. Of course. Anglo-Saxon energy grows impatient with their easy-going ways, but even that impatience is mitigated by a tolerance born of a knowledge of their character and natural tendencies and a be added that ex-Queen Liliuokalani and her advisers have accepted annexation in a spirit of resignation and are urging their followers to make the

best of it.

At this time, according to Colonel Hall, Hawaii is a good place for the adventurous American without large capital to avoid. The man who has only his hands as capital cannot find employment there and if he could be wouldn't like it. Most of the labor or the plantations is Asiatic contract labor, at \$13 a month or less. Nor is there much opportunity in sight for small business or trading ventures. The big wholesale houses already there command the situation and the new retail shops and stores have to compete with stores owned by plantation syndicates or "company" stores. "A man might," says Colonel Hall, "ge out there and start another store, but he must either buy his goods of these large firms or import them himself. In the first case they would levy their profit, and in the second case it is doubtful whether he could import in small quantities nearly as cheaply as they could in very large quantities Then when it came to selling his goods he must compete for his trade among a class of buyers who are under contract to work for his competitors. Those who are familiar with the 'company store' problem in the industrial sections of the United States can realize what the difficulties would be in this

However, it is only fair to say that these views of Hawaii reflect conditions as they existed prior to assertive American occupancy. When American energy takes full hold of the situation things will undoubtedly become differ-

It is to be hoped that Senator Quay will pursue his determination to prosecute to the law's limit the persons responsible for the circulation in Pennsylvania of the scandalous attack upon him that recently appeared in the New York Voice. The man who would print such a libel and afterward claim, as we understand the editor of the Voice claims, to be respectable, deserves to be confined for life in the penitentiary.

It Is Time.

Everyone who has paid any attention to the proceedings in our city councils. especially to the financial condition of feelings of exasperation the heavy increase in taxation cannot but feel that the time has come for the voters and taxpayers to insist that a firm hand be placed in charge of the executive helm. The prosperity of the city is too closely bound up in a business like, conservative and careful administration of its affairs to tolerate further trifling. The next mayor of our city must be a man whose ideals rise above petty combinations over the appointment of a policeman or the desire to please by the appointment of an inspector. He should be a man familiar with city affairs if possible and fearless in wielding the veto axe and in putting his foot upon jobbery or vicious legislation. He should be scated in the executive chair free from pledges that will come up to bother him and interfere with a clean and conscientious administration and should above all things be free from the charge that he was too anxious for office. He should be a business man accustomed to responsibilities and therefore less likely to shun them than the office seeker who spends his time setting up pins. Only such a man can be perfectly con-

scientious and impartial. We fear that not enough realize hor closely our future prosperity is dependent on a clean and resolute administration. We shall be more and more dependent on new enterprises, and the first questions asked by those who are invited to establish themselves in a new municipality are about the municipal government, taxation, etc. Let the idea once go forth that these are not as they should be and that valuations and taxation are the increase and the efforts of our board of trade will be fruitless. At the present rate another year will see our streets in even worse condition than now and less money to repair them than was provided in to repair them than was provided in day the best way to settle the Thirteenth the last appropriation after such a regiment detention wrangle would be to hard fight. There are liabilities in existence and more likely to come that, if the people do not vote in favor of an increase in the city's indebtedness, will practically bankrupt it. One who contemplates the situation must have little interest in the prosperity of his city if he does not agree to our assertion that a strong hand should be at the helm and that our next mayor should be one who has knowledge of municipal affairs, experience as a business man and is fearless in the performance of his duties and who can and will rise above the petty squabbles that continually disgrace our municipal halls in the efforts to please or

placate, to punish or reward. If the Associated Press despatches are correct, the United States army contains a fiend more cruel and despicable than Butcher Weyler in the person of Captain Lindhein, who had Porto Rico, to Key West.

Charge of the hospital train that conloyalty for the monarchy. "But," says | charge of the hospital train that contained members of the Eighth New York volunteers. While at Cleveland the other night, Lindhein refused to white and light cake and is highly nutriindolent, pleasure-loving people. They wouldn't set the river on fire if it were running bankfull with gasoline, unless it were done by accident. Give them

them would probably die if they continued the journey. Unless the statements in press despatches are terribly distorted, hanging is too light a punishment for Captain Lindhein.

Dr. Roberts will make an excellent coroner. His nomination will be generally approved.

Fair Play for Alger. Secretary Alger's recital of the enornous difficulties against which the war department had to contend in improvising suddenly an army of 275,000 men and conducting simultaneously but successfuly two campaigns so far apart as those at Manila and Santiago, and his assertion that he has done the best that he could, giving his whole time and energy to the cause and sparing nothing in his attempts to rectify ing suddenly an army of 275,000 men nothing in his attempts to rectify abuses as soon as these were brought genuine liking and respect." It should to his attention, deserve to be considered. In the contemporary criticism of Mr. Alger there is unquestionably much personal injustice. The people, seeing that many things have gone wrong in his department, and not knowing where else to locate the resposibility, have put it all upon him, which, of course, is unfair.

At the same time the secretary must not be permitted to evade the responsibility which properly is his in the premises. In large degree he selected and organized the staff which has failed so lamentably to fulfill expectations. He did this largely in violation of common sense principles, by appointing greenhorn senators' sons and other scions of greatness to positions requiring large experience and seasoned exececutive ability. Neverwas a war staff organized with so much regard for politics and so little regard for the fitness of the men put in places of responsibility over other men. Criticism of this aspect of the war preparations was prominent at the time but the sec retary of war paid no attention to it He deliberately chose to follow his own policy of favoritism and courtiership. and now that it has led him to disaster public sympathy is naturally somewhat scant.

Of course, cursing Alger will do no good. The mischief is done and cannot be recalled. The main thing now is to find out accurately just where the weak places were and proceed to strengthen them ere we become involved in another war, which heaven forbid.

The point is well taken by the Philadelphia Ledger that if Cervera's ships had burned hard coal instead of soft coal their smoke would not have disclosed their purpose to try to escape and their chances of getting through would have been better. It is ridiculous to use smokeless powder in naval warfare and at the same time fill the atmosphere with soft coal smoke.

The gift by a wealthy Cuban residing in the City of Mexico of \$100 to the family of the first American soldier killed in the war for Cuban independence was a graceful act. But the best way for Cubans to show their appreciation of what America has done for them is to prove worthy of it.

If the armaments of Europe could be reduced one-half there would be an immediate saving per annum of \$500,-000,000, not counting the productive the city, and has contemplated with value of the 1,400,000 men returned to the ranks of peaceful industry.

If it is true that Secretary Alger sent orders to Shafter canceling the public orders that the commander-inchief had given to General Miles, then to his other shortcomings he has added insubordination and it is Alger rather than Miles who should fear an investigation.

In a short time under American supervision the expenses of the Santiago custom house have been reduced nearly fifty per cent., and the economic reform campaign is merely begun. It will be a decided novelty in Cuba to have a business-like administration.

The fact that the convention nominated George E. Stevenson for surveyor unanimously indicates that his Democratic opponent had better get out of the way.

The country can rest assured that if General Miles shall be summoned before a court martial he will go "loaded for bear."

Dewey says he hopes the flag at Manila will not be hauled down. It never will,

Secretary Alger avers that he "will not retire under fire." He prefers

whitewash. Sagasta evidently fears that the Cor-

tes is loaded.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 2.34 a. m., for Wednes-

day, August 31, 1898. D ε⁴3 In the opinion of a child born on this

place the officers on privates' pay. Secretary Alger and Mayor Balley will on be able to shake hands as politica mmunes.

European nations are still of the opinon that a razor is lurking in the peaceful czar's bcotleg. Professor Norton should secure a sup-ply of "Pink Pills for Pale Pessimistic

Theatrical chestnuts are the only kind that are not improved by a frost. Some people call this the August thaw The "Last Rose of Summer" will need to do its blooming today. Oyster jokes are due.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

Compiled by the Times-Herald

The latest computation shows that it is .413 miles from San Francisco to Honoulu, and \$.660 from San Francisco to Maiita, Philippine Islands, by way of Hono-

It is exactly 1,070 miles from Ponce, toes has come to supplant wheaten flour

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. IT IS A sorry mess, but this is no time time to come to a standstill and talk about investigations. First let us put matters right, and then let a board

make a complete study of the mis-takes and failures, not for the purpose of damning this officer or that officer, but to render future mistakes impossible. I is the system that is at fault--a system that has been inadequate to the require men, brought together by a sudden call

But what of the future* We must have a general staff founded upon the experi-ence of European nations. We must study through that staff everything that pertains to war. We need not necessarily have a large standing ramy, but we must be prepared to handle great bodies of men when they are summoned upon the field of action. We have shown the world that we know how to fight, but we are humillated to discover that our boast-ed knowledge of medical and sanitary science when applied to our camps is nothing but a boast. It is there that our failure has come. In the clash of battle we have made a record that will live it history, but in the handling of our peace-ful camps we have shown a lack of knowledge that is disgraceful.

The general staff must be prepared no only in tactics, but in the handling of large bodies of men and in the proper care of them. The medical and commissary departments must work in harmony This can be attained only by experience and that experience can be had only by the mobilization each year of all of our troops for reviews and practice. It is too late to atone for the mistakes of the past, but we cannot begin too early to provide against any such mistakes in the cuture.

NOW FOR BUSINESS.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The fall season is about to open, and unless all indications are at fault it mus be one of the most prosperous business easons of modern times. The country sever was in a better condition for substantial business advancement. The c'edit of the nation is accepted through out the whole civilized world as second to none of the enlightened and progressive governments; the balance of trade neve was so largely in our favor; the gold re serve in the national treasury is higher today than any previous high water mark; the crops of the year are most bountiful; our long depressed industries have generally been quickened into activity; labor as a rule finds steady employment at fair water which are likely pleyment at fair wages which are likely to improve, and the necessaries of life as they are today. have never been as cheap in the markets

The war has opened up new and per-manent der ands upon our industries. More than 160,000 men will be drawn from farms and shops and business places of the land to enlarge our army, and fully ,500,000,000 have been or will be expended by the government in prosecuting the war and nathtaining the provinces we have conquered, every dollar of which is paid to our owr people. We are today buying much less than usual from abroad; while we are selling more in foreign markets than at any time in the history of the government. Indeed there is not a single feature that goes to make up national wealth and prosperity that this country does not possess today in a onspicuous degree.

Our commerce, industry and trade have been so long depressed that our business men have gotten out of the way of ag gressive business direction. They have so long struggled against adverse busi ness conditions that they are slow to ap preciate the now inevitable business in ovement, and they hesitate in reaching it for it with the energy that now would bring more than generous comper While commerce and trade must peedily and greatly improve, it can be vastly helped or hindered by our ess men meeting it half way with a generous welcome.

The business man who waits for the prosperous tide to swcop down upon him will be left behind in the race. The shrewd men in business circles will set their houses in order at once by providing for the large trade they can surely command, and then making known to the public how completely they are equipped to meet the new and improved conditions upon us. The large dealer who shall first announce his complete preparations for the large fall trade that is com-ing and who shall show to the public that he understands and in-vites the tide of prosperity that is coming, will reap the richest harvest from what is now certain to be a season of unsurpassed business activities and prosperity.

All business conditions are now mosfavorable. Let business men meet them to the broad, progressive spirit that they merit and we shall soon have a most successful and enduring business tide upon

THE SPIRIT OF STRIFE.

It is a noble trait of human nature that nakes it admire heroism; the trouble is that it prefers heroism in a noisy and spectacular form; can appreciate heroism in the trenches, but is not so ready to rec ognize it in the hard-working physician or nurse, in the faithful, cheerful toil of the breadwinner, in the mighty sacrifice that mothers make for children. The average man does not realize that the quiet man who lives in the little house next door is every day a hero of the finest type; to prove his heroism he must march behind a band, and come home with some visible mark of sacrifice—the hand shot off, not merely the care-worn face and

There is, of course, a sound basis for this popular admiration of the soldier. Ruskin hit the mark truly when he said that the soldier is rightly honored, not because he is eager to kill, but because he is willing to die. He is willing to make enormous sacrifices of luxury and comof peace he sets so high a value. He is willing to imperil, what perhaps is dearer to him than his own life, or limb, or ease, the comfort and the social position and the education of his family, to run the risk of leaving them lacking in the comforts and refinements and perhaps even the necessaries of life. And where this is done, not reckiessly, but with thought and travall and pain, and from a high sense of duty, it is a mighty sacrifice, and one deserving of every honor that a nation can give. Nor is there anything es-sentially evil in the love of strife. It is a very ugly thing to see people quarrelling, metaphorically scratching and biting and searching out the weak spots in one another's hearts. But turn that love of strife into a game of cricket or foot ball, and you have something essentially pleasant, wholesome and tonic. The fighting spirit is ingrained in human nature—shows itself in the love of war, in the ove of sport, in the tendency to run politics on party lines. It has helped us to win political and religious liberty, and such measure of social justice as we en-

The problem, then, is, how can the love of heroism, the capacity for hero-ism, the fighting spirit be used and directed for the berefit of mankind? How can the heroism of war be diverted into the pursuits of peace? The answer may be found in the need for social reform

Collapse of the War Department. GOLDSMITH'S



Drapery Department...

Derby Curtains at \$1.69, \$1.98, \$2.98 and up, worth double the money.

Chenille Curtains, worth \$2.50, at \$1.98.

Chenille Curtains, worth \$2.75, at \$2.29.

Chenille Curtains, worth \$2.89, at \$2.59, and higher priced goods in proportion. A line of Scotch Lappets, 36 inches wide, worth 18 cents, at 121/2 cents.

Embroidered Muslins, 15 cent kind, at 10 cents.

Embroidered Muslins, 18 cent kind, at 121/2 cents.

Embroidered Muslins, the 20 cent kind, at 14 and 15 cents.

A large assortment of Fish Nets at 10c, 121/2c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c and up. Silkolines for Comfortables, 15 cent grade Simpson's goods, at 9c, 10c and 121/6

Golden Draperies, 121/2 cent kind, at 7 cents.

Golden Draperies, 15 cent kind, at 10 cents. Window Shades, 15 cent kind, at 10 cents.

Window Shades (with fringe) the 20 cent kind, at r21/2 cents,

Opaque Shades, in all colors, the 25 cent kind, at 20 cents.

One lot in 4 colors, Oil Opaque, linen fringe, were 60 cents. to close at 35 cents.

Also a full line of Popular Priced Furniture Coverings and Drapery Materials Estimates and designs cheerfully furnished for all kinds of interior decoration.

Always Busy



SUMMER, 1898.

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

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

that is so urgent even in the most civilized and democratic communities. Men must be taught that their real enemies are not Russians or Spaniards or Americans or Englishmen, but the causes of oppression and injustice and inequality that exist all over the world. War with these will be war in a righteous cause, and will give ample scope for all the heroism and all the combativeness of human nature.

OMAHA EXPOSITION NOTES.

One of the liveliest days of the Trans-Mississippi exposition period in Omaha will be National Shriners' Day, Sept. 14. Invitations have been sent to the 500,00 members of Shriner temples in the United States and Canada and the local commitec is expecting an attendance of upwards

President McKinley has informally accepted the invitation extented through Manager Rosewater to attend the Trans-Mississippi exposition during Peace Jubiee week, Oct. 10.
One of the most notable of the gather-

ings which have been arranged in con-nection with the Tians-Mississippi exposition is the National Currency conven tion to be held urder the auspices of the National Sound Money league Sept. 13, 14 and 15. This will be the first assem-blage of its kind in American history, and the arguments in favor of the various forms of currency will be presented by many of the ablest expenents of currency reform in the country. Tuesday, Sept. 13, will be "gold" day. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska City, Neb., president of the National Sound Money league, will call the convention to order at 11 a. m. and the convention to order at 11 a. m., and will deliver the opening address. Other addresses will follow by: Horace White, editor of the New York Evening Post, or "The History of the Gold Standard" Governor Lestle M. Shaw, of Iowa, or 'The Farmer's Interest in Sound Money H. P. Robinson, of Chicago, editor of the Railway Age, on "The Gold Standard and Railroad Interests," and Louis R. Ehrich, of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The afternoon session will begin at 2.30 and ad-dresses advocating the maintenance of the gold standard will be given by: Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass.; Hon. J. M. Carey, of Wyoming, subject, "The Gold Standard from the Standpoint of the Western States"; Judge M. L. Crawford, of Dallas, Texas; John P. Irish, of San Francisco, California. In the evening there will be a general debate in speeches of not exceeding ten minutes in length, on of not exceeding ten minutes in length, on the arguments advanced during the day in advocacy of the gold standard. The second day will be "silver" day. Hon. Charles A. Towne, of Duluth, will pre-side. Mr. Towne's opening address will be on "The Colorge and Use of Silver as Standard Money Co-ordinately with Gold." Other speakers will be Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas: Concress. James K. Jones, of Arkansas; Congress-man C. S. Hartman, of Montana; H. F. Bartine, of Washington, D. C., editor of the National Bimetallist, and Hon. Horace Boies, of Iowa, who will advocate his theory of a variable ratio. Hon. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, will open the conventi on the third day-paper money day. He will advocate a paper currency composed exclusively of government notes. Hon. J. H. Walker, of Massachusetts, chair-

Looked His Part.

man of the house of representatives com-

mittee on banking and currency, will re-

"What a firm, expresive mouth that young man in the end seat has." "Yes; he's the champion pie eater at all the local cakewalks."—Cieveland Plain

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In buying a brass Bedstead, be sure that you get the best. Our brass Bedsteads are all made with seamless brass tubing and rame work is all of steel.

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Great Midsummer Lamp Sale.

Until Sept 1st we will offer our entire line of Banque. Princess and Table Lamps a from 25 to 50 per cent, discount. We wish to reduce stock. If you are in need of a lamp this is a chance to get a bargain.

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Fabrics" in Black and Colors for early Fall wear is just brought forward and we invite you to an inspection of the same, feeling sure that after looking them over, you will consider it time well spent, We duplicate nothing that is shown in Exclusive Patterns, so you will make no mistake in making a selection now as our present line contains many choice things that could not be had later on.

Black and Colored

Crepons, Poplins, Velours, Bengalines, Tweeds, Cheviots, etc.,

in Bayedere and other effects promise to be among the leading materials for the season and all of them are here largely represented.

Also some very desirable numbers in New Fall Silksall in exclusive Waist Patterns just opened.

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