

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.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 25, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

MAYOR—JAMES MOIR. Treasurer—THOMAS R. BROOKS. Controller—P. J. WIDMAYER. School Directors—JOHN COURIER, MORRIS, GEORGE H. SHIFFER, Assessors—WILLIAM JONES, PHILIP RINSLAND, C. E. FOWLER. Election Day—February 21.

It is to be hoped that the senatorial fight will be settled soon if for no other reason than to allow Senator Elin's lawyers to take a rest.

A Blessing and a Shame.

A table was given yesterday at Cincinnati in the annual address of President Search before the National Association of Manufacturers which is inspiring when fully comprehended. It shows the growth of the total exports and of the exports of manufacturers from the United States since 1821 as follows:

Table with columns: Year, Exports, Percentage of Total Exports. Data points from 1827 to 1898.

No such growth in exports as is indicated in the later years of this table, especially since 1890, can be cited in the history of any other nation, ancient or modern. It is a growth depending on no single natural resource, but upon many resources—upon the products of agriculture, mining and manufacture in due and symmetrical proportion.

It is not a shame that the ships which carry this enormous ocean freightage are, for the greater part, ships owned by foreigners, operated by foreigners and flying foreign flags?

Aguinado's ultimatum is not causing sleeplessness outside of the circle of anti-expansionists.

To Undo Trusts.

An interesting anti-trust law is under consideration by the general assembly of Indiana. It is interesting for the reason that it seems to be designed with care and skill and to have possibilities of enforcement. For this reason it merits attention.

The bill defines a trust to be a combination of capital, skill or acts by two or more persons, firms, partnerships, corporations or associations of persons to create or to carry out restrictions in trade or commerce, to limit or reduce the production, or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or of any commodity, to prevent competition in manufacturing, transportation or the sale or purchase of merchandise, produce or any commodity, to fix at any standard or figure, whereby its price to the public or consumer shall be in any manner controlled or established, any article or commodity of merchandise, produce or commerce intended for sale, barter, use or consumption in the state, to make or enter into or execute or carry out any contracts, obligations or agreements of any kind or description by which they shall bind themselves not to sell, dispose of or transport any article or any commodity or any article of trade, use, merchandise, commerce or consumption below a common standard figure or fixed value, or by which they shall agree in any manner to keep the price of such article, commodity or transportation at a fixed or graduated figure, or by which they shall in any manner establish or settle the price of any article, commodity or transportation between them or themselves and others, so as directly or indirectly to preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves or others or any purchaser or consumers in the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity; or by which they shall agree to pool, combine directly or indirectly or unite any interests that they may have with the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity, that its price might in any manner be affected.

Every such trust is declared to be against public policy and unlawful and void. In case of a violation of any of the provisions of the proposed law, it is made the duty of the attorney general or of the prosecuting attorney of the proper county to institute suits or quo warranto proceedings in the court of competent jurisdiction in any of the county seats of the state in which the corporation in question does business. The attorney is also authorized to bring suit in the circuit or superior courts of Marion county for the forfeiture of the charter right of any company that violates the law and for the dissolution of the corporation or association. By the provisions of the bill every foreign corporation or association forfeits its right to do business in the state by violating the provisions of the

law and it is made the duty of the attorney general to go into court and see that the charter of any offending foreign concern authorizing it to do business within the state is forfeited. The act furthermore declares that any violation of either or all of the provisions of the law may be declared a conspiracy against trade and provides that any person violating the law may be fined in any sum from \$500 to \$5,000 and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year, or both by fine and imprisonment. Each day's violation of the act is to constitute a separate offense. The bill further provides that in prosecution under the act it shall be sufficient to prove that a trust as defined in the first section exists and that the defendant belonged to it, or acted for or in connection with it, without proving all the members belonging to it, or proving or producing any article or agreement, or any written instrument upon which it may have been based; or that it was evidenced by any written instrument at all. The character of the trust or combination may be established by proof of its general reputation as such.

In other words, the question "is it a trust?" is a question for the jury to decide, not a matter for legal hair-splitting. If trusts can be checked at all by law they can be checked in this way, by forcing their managers to go before juries.

The bowling anti-imperialists certainly are demonstrating that in some instances the work of American civilization at home has been a failure. The National Association of Manufacturers, now holding its fourth annual session in Cincinnati, is a good illustration of the adaptability of the American people to new conditions. It was called into existence by recognition of the fact that an export trade requires more in its building up than consular reports and long-distance talk. The gentlemen behind this enterprise, in reviewing the foreign fields which held invitations to American entrance, perceived very early that detailed study of foreign markets was essential if headway was to be made in trade extension. Hence they set forth to make such a study and to follow it up by a judicious display of samples of their own manufacture.

In 1856, in accepting the office of president of the association—a position yet held by him with signal ability—Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia, sounded the bugle note of a general advance by saying: "I believe that we manufacturers ought at this time to cease standing on the defensive. What we need is a policy of aggression that is sufficient to maintain our principles, conduct our own business and keep us in friendly relation with the world at large. Only let us have that courage to meet all these questions open handed and open hearted on a fair field, and we shall push the industry and business of this nation all over the world." "This," adds the Philadelphia Ledger, "has been the keynote of his policy from the beginning, the extension of trade, and what this organization, in common with other influences of like aim, has attained in this direction is abundantly shown in the recent export statistics of the country. It can truthfully be said that the National Association of Manufacturers has not been the least of these influences which have been at work to effect this great economic transformation in the United States."

The same paper thus reviews the most notable achievements of this organization during the four years of its existence: "A commercial mission to South America, a mission to Japan and the establishment of a sample warehouse in Caracas, Venezuela. The mission to South America was undertaken in 1866 by members of the association. A number of manufacturers, representing different lines of trade, made up a party which was abroad for several months. They first went to England, and then embarked for the River Plate, travelling through the Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, afterwards making reports upon the subject for the benefit of the association. The mission to Japan was in charge of Robert L. Porter, superintendent of the census. He also made a report upon the industrial advances in and the commercial possibilities of the field which he visited. The Caracas sample warehouse is an important enterprise, acting under a direct concession from the Venezuelan government. A large building has been secured in the central part of the Venezuelan capital, and here samples of the goods manufactured by the members of the association are exposed. It is, in fact, a permanent exposition of American manufactured merchandise, open to the public of Venezuela, who may visit it when they like, and forward their orders to the firms direct or through the medium of the management locally in charge. The warehouse was opened last spring in the presence of President Andrade of Venezuela, his ministers and many of the leading people of the city, together with a considerable party of Americans. It is expected that this will be but the first of a chain of warehouses to be established by the association in foreign countries." The work of the association very obviously is only in its infancy, but the field opening before it will be a continual inspiration, and the results will constitute an ample reward.

Orator Bourke Cockran states that "England hates us" as much as ever. The orator's promiscuous use of the word "us" in his trade against about the only nation that is really friendly to the United States, conveys the suspicion that Mr. Cockran imagines that he is the entire show. As a Democratic convention speaker Mr. Cockran is something of a success, but when he attempts to talk around the earth his utterances become less impressive.

Operations of the little sneak thieves have recently demonstrated that it is not safe for Scranton to follow the Hawaiian fashion of leaving doors unlocked. The methods employed by the boys who steal into unlocked houses at all hours indicate that they have

been "coached" by older heads and that the utmost care must be exercised in dealing with them. The sneak thief nuisance is one of the most difficult to abate, as it is not easy to prove that the usual story, that the intruder has made a mistake, is false. Unless the unwelcome visitor can be found with plunder in his possession the house resident has no redress except to eject the party suspected. Eternal vigilance, however, will accomplish much, and it is probable that as in the case of the clothes-line thieves, the culprits will be discovered in good time.

The senatorial belligerents who are waxing wroth over the rival claims of Messrs Sampson and Schley overlook one thing. The partisans of Sampson who contend that Schley is no good insult the administration which has promoted him to be rear admiral; and the partisans of Schley who allege that Sampson is no good forget that the records show that he is. The best way out of the controversy, therefore, is to drop it and pass on.

The Chicago Times-Herald says it has authority for saying that Admiral Dewey is opposed to the annexation of the Philippines. Inasmuch as Dewey has put in writing the hope that "the entire archipelago will be retained by the United States" it is up to Mr. Kohlsaat to produce his authority.

Prof. Cleveland and Col. Bryan are again prepared to drink from the same canteen. How pleasant!

The French crisis is evidently in need of an application of army beef preserving material.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by A. J. Achus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast, 2 21 a. m., for Wednesday, January 25, 1899.

A child born on this day will notice that the attention is beginning to assume the proportions of an egg plant in the eyes of the insurgents at Harrisburg.

If Artist F. Hopkinson Smith ever beholds the section of the section of features he will probably be obliged to talk through an asbestos speaking tube for a season.

The recent success of Chauncey Dewey should console ex-Chairman Jennings as an indication that all orators generally get their time.

The Visayas and Tagals of local politics expect to assert themselves on February 21.

The man who writes poetry generally finishes up his love-making before marriage.

All will be willing that the rainmaker should have a long holiday.

NEWS AND COMMENT

The correspondence which accompanied the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States is being reviewed in the senate and since relieved of the veil of secrecy, has, says the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, already leaked out in parts, but no means wholly so some of the papers in this volume are so characteristic and full of human nature that the history of the Philippine incident will be properly summarized without reference to them. The share the American consuls in the Orient had in the Philippine business has been suggested, but in the recent full, and it is now possible to understand why E. Spencer Pratt was superseded at Singapore, why no encouragement is given to the president's motion of Oscar F. Williams in our foreign service at Manila or elsewhere, and why some significant prophecies have been made in high quarters that Bonnaville Wildman's semi-diplomatic career at Hong Kong will soon be ended. We cannot read the consular correspondence of Mr. Wildman without feeling assured that it was he who did all that brought about the capture of the Philippine archipelago; but when we see in the correspondence of Mr. Pratt we are convinced that our first impression must have been wrong and that Mr. Pratt did it all. This impression remains vivid only until we read the correspondence of Mr. Williams, and then we have no longer any doubt that both Wildman and Pratt usurped credit which belongs to Williams, and that Williams was the one only original and all-inclusive imperialist in the group.

"On Dec. 12," writes John T. McCutcheon from Manila, "a strange looking vessel with sides reddened with rust and with only one mast standing steamed away out of the bay and disappeared merrily out toward the China sea. It was the protected cruiser Isla de Cuba, which had been sunk May 1, and was successfully raised a short time ago. Now she is off under her own steam and quite alone for the repairs she is to get at the Hong Kong dock. She was the first Spanish ship of these sunk last spring to be raised by Naval Constructor Capas and Mr. Jack of a Hong Kong construction company, and was soon put in condition for her trip across the China sea. It is remarkable that in spite of the fact that her engines were under water for seven months they were found in excellent order and needed only a little cleaning before the cruiser struck out for a 700-mile voyage alone. The Isla de Luzon, a sister ship to the Cuba, and the cruiser Don Juan de Austria also have been successfully raised and will soon follow the Cuba to Hong Kong for repairs. These three ships were the most modern of the Spanish vessels in the east, and, although not nearly so big as the Castilla or Reina Cristina, they are more valuable. It will cost about \$200,000 to put the three ships in perfect shape, but when this is done they will be worth over \$2,000,000." Since this was written all three of the ships have reached Hong Kong in safety.

Santiago, writes a Chicago Record correspondent, has no means of street traffic save by ancient carriages or hacks, and a street railway undoubtedly would be a paying institution. The climatic influences are such as to make the inhabitants lazy, no matter whether they have lived there long or not, and they all detest walking. It costs \$1 to ride in a carriage to any part of the city, no matter how far the distance is, or to twenty blocks. On account of the hills and the hot climate a street railway would necessarily have to be operated by electricity or other mechanical power, as it would be impossible for mules or horses to pull the cars up the grades. There is only one railroad running in or out of Santiago. It is the Suburbana and Maraca railway, and runs from Santiago to San Luis, a distance of 25 miles. A railroad across the island of Cuba from Havana to Santiago, touching Cienfuegos and other principal points, will doubtless be among the first evidences of American enterprise.

According to Sir Robert Ball, the British astronomer, we now know the existence of 30,000,000 stars or suns, many of them much more magnificent than the one which gives light to our system. The majority of them are not visible to the eye, or even recognizable by the telescope, but sensitive photographic plates have revealed their existence beyond all

doubt or question, though most of them are almost inconceivably distant, thousands or tens of thousands of times as far off as our sun. A telegraphic message, for example, which would reach the sun in eight minutes, would not reach some of these stars in 100 years. An average of only ten planets to each sun indicates the existence within the narrow range to which human observation is still confined of at least 300,000,000 of separate worlds, many of them doubtless of gigantic size.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Home Magazine for February will contain what promises to be one of the most remarkable magazine articles of the year, on Keeley and the Keeley motor. The author, William Mill Butler, has had access to the innermost secrets of Keeley's workshop and also to the records of the Keeley company. The result is the first authentic published account of what Keeley really accomplished. Keeley, it will be remembered, was the man who claimed he could develop enough energy out of a few drops of water to run the machinery of the world for a century. He experimented 25 years, made 19 different machines, spent half a million dollars, and just before his death last November, completed a working model of an engine which he said was the realization of all his dreams. A large machine is now being constructed from this model and with it Keeley's successors expect to revolutionize the industrial world. The article is illustrated from over a dozen photographs of Keeley's different machines, none of which has ever before been published.

The event of the literary year will be, undoubtedly, the great novel upon which Count Tolstoy is laboring in order that he may devote the proceeds to the transportation to Canada of three thousand Russian Quakers. It is generally believed by his friends that this work will probably mark the conclusion of Count Tolstoy's literary career. It is a profound study of the life of man and woman, and treats of the three phases of love—that of the youth, that of the young man, and that of the man in mature age. The Cosmopolitan magazine expresses the hope that it has secured the sole right of publication.

The lack of a comprehensive book for travelers, investors and others, devoted entirely to Porto Rico, will insure a welcome for "Porto Rico and Its Resources," by Frederick A. Ober, the well known traveler in the West Indies, which is coming from the press of D. Appleton & Co. The aim has been to produce a work that will answer all questions likely to arise in connection with the acquisition and occupation of this new tropical possession of ours, and to this end the author has availed himself of every opportunity of adding to his stock of information acquired during the past eighteen years.

Among the revelations in Senator Hoar's article on "Four National Conventions" in the February Scribner is the true story of how Blaine lost his chance for being nominated for the presidency in 1876, by an occurrence when Bristol visited the present time. Mr. Blaine's condolences upon Mr. Blaine's sudden illness in June, Senator Hoar also expresses his firm belief in the absolute honesty of Mr. Blaine, and indignantly repels the charges made against him when he ran for the presidency.

Edwin W. Harden, who went with Admiral Dewey's fleet to the Philippines and remained there until a month or two ago, when he returned home to make a special report to the government, will give in the February McClure's an account of Dewey and all his operations in Manila down to the present time. The article will be fully illustrated, mainly from photographs taken during and after the battle at Manila by J. T. McCutcheon, who was also with the fleet.

The managers of Barnum & Bailey's greatest show on earth, which has been in the United Kingdom the past year, have issued a handsome souvenir of the tour through England and Scotland in the form of a map of the territory indicating the routes. The immense caravan was on the road 185 days and visited 71 cities, remaining from one day to three weeks according to the locality, and traveled 2375 miles. The Barnum & Bailey show is now at the Olympia, London, where it will remain during the balance of the winter season.

In the February number of the Century General Shafter will tell the story of the Santiago campaign, and Lieutenant Hoar will follow his account of the sinking of the Merrimac with a narrative of his imprisonment in Morro Castle.

Palpable Defect. Uncle Silas—"I tell you, we've got the grandest and most glorious government on the face of the earth. You can call against it purty easy, but I defy you to produce a single defect in the hull system." Uncle Hiram—"Look here, Sil, we've got twenty office-hunters for every office, an' the population growin' at a fearful rate!"—New York Sun.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF FINE

ODD LAMPS

that we will close out

At Cost

This is a chance to get a good lamp for little money.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO. 422 Lackawanna Avenue

Ranges and Furnaces

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RANGES IN THE CITY.

Plumbing and Tinning

GUNSTER & FORSYTH, 325 and 327 PENN AVENUE.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

But Three More Days . . .

For our Thirteenth Annual Clearance Sale, Thurs. day, January 26th, positively the last day. Every promise made by us has been fulfilled to the letter. Dry Goods never were sold so cheap before and probably never will again. The advance guard that was here to find out—sent thousands of others to verify it. Cost or below cost it makes no difference to us, everything goes with an unstinted hand. We are glad that so many hundreds of dollars have been saved to the buying community, and feeling that we have done you and ourselves good, prices must resume their normal state after

Thursday, January 26th. GOLDSMITH BROS. & CO.

ALWAYS BUSY. OUR BOYS' SHOES. Stand more kicks than any other shoes made. Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

THE HUNT & CONNELL CO. Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas and Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware. 434 Lackawanna Avenue

Cold Rooms. Can be made comfortable. If you use one of our Gas or Oil Radiators, just what you need in cold weather. FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 119 WASHINGTON AVE.



Traveling salesmen must take their meals whenever and wherever they can get them. They bolt their food one minute and hustle to catch a train the next. Hasty meals and continual jolting in railroad trains bring on indigestion and dyspepsia. A quigrist at Bridgeport, Conn., says he has long had quite a trade for Ripans Tablets among traveling men and it is becoming a practice with them to carry a supply in the grip. One of these men takes two a day and declares they have helped him a good deal. After an evening session with jack pots, tobacco and whiskey, nothing clears the head in the morning so early or so thoroughly as a Ripans Tablet taken just before going to bed, no matter how late the retiring hour may happen to be.

FINLEY'S Embroidery Opening FRIDAY JANUARY 20th.

Reynolds Bros STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS. 130 Wyoming Avenue.

We will Have on Exhibition the Finest Line We Have Ever Shown. 510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District. DUPONT'S POWDER. Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeloss and Ice Repassant Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Explosives. Room 401 Conrail Building, Scranton. AGENCIES THOR, FORD, JOHNSON & SON, W. E. MULLIGAN, Plymouth, Wilkes-Barre