

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JUNE 20, 1899.

The Suez canal earned \$17,500,000 gross and over \$9,000,000 net last year, or more than 20 per cent. on the par value of the capital. And yet people question the earning power of a trans-isthmian canal in Nicaragua.

Favorable to Archibald.

With the Democratic convention out of the way, the men who write about state politics for the Philadelphia newspapers have turned again for subject matter to the Archibald Supreme court boom, and are giving, from day to day, a bewildering variety of forecasts and opinions, no two of which agree. These prognostications are politically vainglorious, but they at least suffice to keep the name and career of the Lackawanna jurist before the people, which is helpful.

With the Republican state convention unlikely to be called until the cool days of September, there is no occasion for premature excitement concerning its work; but as the situation stands today, Judge Archibald's friends have every reason to feel encouraged and every incentive to push forward the campaign of education decided upon at the recent mass meeting held in this city in his interest.

With the Democratic nominee representing the southwestern section of the commonwealth, the western represented by Justice Dean, of Blair, the southeastern represented by Justice Green, of Northampton and Philadelphia having three members out of seven, the geographical conditions are at last favorable to the success of a candidacy representing the long-neglected anthracite counties, and when, in addition, there is a widespread recognition of Judge Archibald's fitness quite without regard to locality, the situation, we say, is unaccountably cheerful.

Let the merits of the Archibald candidacy continue to be made known throughout the commonwealth. Its hour seems at hand.

Now that our government has commenced to issue ratings of canned roast beef to the Filipinos the difficulty in that section may be solved sooner than most of us anticipate.

Strike While the Iron is Hot.

While Scranton's direct interest in the export trade is not so large as that of certain other communities, it is sufficiently important to justify the Board of Trade in co-operating to the extent of its ability with the promoters of the National Export exposition, the scope and extent of which were well set forth last evening by Mr. E. P. Cowell in the address which we reproduce in substance on this page.

As he points out, the time is certainly propitious for such a reaching out for new markets. The United States has recently been advertised as never before—not alone in war and war-like accomplishments, proficiency in which, among certain classes of foreigners, is the necessary preliminary to improved commercial relations; but also in almost all the branches of manufactured production. Our goods have gone further, made a more favorable impression and attracted greater attention during the past year or two than in decades previous; and it is a sound maxim to strike while the iron is hot.

The National Export exposition is an admirable device for striking the hot iron. Its success will reflect itself in American business prosperity in all lines of trade.

Robert P. Porter is the latest American to lament that our beef-packing interests were shown up in their efforts to skin the army. He says their foreign trade has been ruined. Knavery generally winds up in disaster. Let the beef packers practice honest dealing and their trade will survive all attacks.

Cuba and Congress.

In what might be called administration organs there is appearing throughout the country a demand that the next congress give the president power to lay down a definite policy for Cuba and end the suspense which is now the one great obstacle to Cuban development. The fact is noted that while to all appearances Cuba is already pacified to the extent that war has ceased and brigandage been reduced to a minimum, and that while the sanitary condition of the island is now better by far than it has ever been before and the arrangements for the prompt and honest administration of the island's affairs are superior to any hitherto in vogue—in other words, that while American occupation has established the political institutions of Cuba on a modernized basis, yet in an economic sense the island is still at a standstill. New capital does not invest; old capital is apprehensive; public and industrial works, so urgently needed for the employment of the men who are now quitting the ranks of the revolutionary army, are not being opened up and productively speaking there is a state of suspended animation. The richest spot in the world is yielding crops barely sufficient to sustain the island's decimated population and there are visible few signs of immediate improvement.

What is the trouble? Uncertainty as to the island's future. The men who own property will take no measure to improve it until they are satisfied that there is to be a stable government capable of protecting them in their investments and putting upon them burdens of taxation no larger than honest administration requires. The men who have inactive capital to invest in opening up new enterprises will not take the risk of the chaos which they foresee as a speedy result of American withdrawal. The result is that throughout the island such property as has escaped the ravages of the in-

urrectionary wars or the torch of the marauding bandits stands today tenanted and non-productive, an ominous testimony to the paralyzing effects of uncertainty and dread.

That congress, in pledging the United States to withdraw its troops and influence from Cuba the moment that pacification is accomplished, acted unwisely is now generally conceded. The congress which took this action acted before it had full knowledge of the situation. The same body, if called to do this thing over again, would today act very differently because it knows now that Cuba is a long way removed from the capacity for stable self-government and because it realizes the weight of experience that the fewer the initial pledges in an unfamiliar enterprise the fewer the subsequent embarrassments and the greater the freedom of effort. That which is done cannot be recalled, but there is no reason why the next congress should not, as the Philadelphia Press suggests, supplement and correct the work of the last by announcing with emphasis that the United States will not withdraw from Cuba until Cuba is unmistakably fitted for self-control and that, in any event, it will guarantee the future protection of capital invested during our military control. An announcement like this is needed to dispel the mists which are fast gathering around Cuba's economic outlook.

Why should private and official advice from the Philippines so radically disagree? While General Otis is always just on the point of closing the whole thing up, the private advice are unanimous that a long campaign with double our present force will be needed to pacify the island of Luzon. Isn't it about time for the war department to awaken?

The Trust Issue.

Speaking of trusts, President Adams of Wisconsin university, asks: "It would be impossible to claim that there is liberty of the man with a shovel and the man with a cart cannot agree to combine their interests and work together. But such a combination in its essential features would be a trust as much as any other. Is congress to say that \$100,000 may combine with half a dozen men, but \$1,000,000 may not combine with a thousand?"

Certainly not. But congress, for interstate business, and the various state legislatures for the business which is transacted within state limits, are to say that neither the little combine nor the big is to violate with impunity the common principles of business equity and honor without standing in peril of correctional discipline, through fine, restriction of privilege or complete forfeiture of charter. This is the future of the trust question.

A revolt against E. Benjamin Andrews as superintendent of the Chicago public schools, which is just now making itself felt in the Windy City, illustrates the difficulties of the conscientious superintendent who strives to make the schools of a city what they should be. Dr. Andrews is denounced as autocratic and fought on account of his alleged assumption of authority, all because he contends that the practical head of the schools should have a hand in employing the teachers, in deciding the conditions of promotion and supervising educational affairs generally. The politicians resent this, as do their incompetent proteges whose tenure of position it threatens; but educated opinion sustains the superintendent and it is believed that he will win. In theory, at least, a superintendent should superintend. If he is not competent to do that, he is unfit to draw pay while nominally filling his office.

Relative to the Hodgson-Schley controversy, the New York Sun affirms that Hodgson said to Paul Dana, in Rear Admiral Philp's presence, that Schley at Santiago said: "Damn the Texas; let the Texas take care of herself." This, with the other evidence now in the public's possession, raises an unavoidable question of veracity which the navy department is in honor bound to investigate. Let there be a court of inquiry.

A boy of 15 up in Connecticut concluded to die for love of a girl who rejected his advances. It is probably just as well that the matter was thus settled. If he had grown to manhood the chances are that he would have become a wife-beater.

James Jeffries may now think that he is a "good man," but wait until a decision against the home team causes a demonstration from the western "bleachers" at Athletic park!

The Elmira Advertiser advocates a curfew ordinance. One would have supposed Elmira was usually quiet enough to make the passage of such laws needless.

The number of unterrified leaders who seem anxious to secure seats in the Gorman presidential boom band wagon, must be rather discouraging to Colonel Bryan.

The Carlists are again rising. They have just surrendered 4,000 rifles at Arachon.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological Cast: 4:15 a. m., for Tuesday, June 20, 1899.

A child born on this day will notice that the sweet girl graduate with the largest roll of hair on her forehead does not always possess the greatest intelligence.

Many who imagine that they are born leaders of men are better fitted to yoke with a hickory stick in front of a walk of oxen.

Much depends upon the condition of the scorer's liver whether the batsman makes a base hit or some one gets an error.

Flattery generally produces a pleasant effect on the subject, even when he is aware that it is flattery.

Now that the huckleberry season has opened no one ought to care a fig for the peach crop.

There seems to be considerable proxy about the city solicitorship of Scranton.

Scope of National Export Exposition

From the Address of E. P. Cowell, Delivered Last Night Before the Scranton Board of Trade.

THE most interesting and systematic move for the increase of the export trade of the United States will be made under the action of the National Export Exposition, to be held in Philadelphia from September 14 to November 30, this fall. The buildings and grounds are located at Thirty-fourth and South streets in West Philadelphia, adjoining the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania, and along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad. The specific object of this exposition is to bring together the most prominent and distinguished buyers of the world, and present to them a representative display of American manufactures. Formal application for space in which to exhibit their products has been made from a large number of manufacturers, which would require a classified index to mention all, though the following are fairly representative, namely: Machinery and machine tools; hardware; 46; furniture; 10; musical instruments; 7; vehicles; bicycles, agricultural implements, 35 large firms now in and 30 more prominent; locomotives, cars, etc.; 5; products and steel work; 5; leather goods, hats, shoes, stoves, slate, cement, anthracite and bituminous coal, and numerous others, to the number of about 400; and promises have been received from a large number of other manufacturers that they will display their products.

The exports of the manufactured products of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, amounted to \$190,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were \$290,637,531; an increase in ten years of nearly 50 per cent. While for the single month of March, this year, our exports of manufactured goods amounted to \$30,000,000, equal to an average of \$200,000,000 per annum, or an average increase in eleven years at the rate of 25 per cent. These exports are made up principally of steel rails, bridges, locomotives, machine tools, agricultural implements, labor-saving machinery, etc. Doubtless many of the items would be larger were it not for the enormous domestic demand for manufactures which has revived within the last year, after a depression of several years. All students of political economy agree that the time is opportune for the American manufacturer to take advantage of circumstances and conditions which favor us all over the world, and that by pushing our goods into definite foreign markets the home competition is modified; better prices obtained; workmen more highly compensated, and a vast amount of recently tied-up capital is put into circulation. It is recognized as a fact that manufacturing and business generally in this country moves in waves, and that we are now on the top of the wave of prosperity, to be followed undoubtedly within a few years by over-production and a comparative depression, which is always anticipated after a few years of good times; but a partial remedy may be found for contemplated dull periods by establishing, say, a dozen outlets for our productions in other markets, which are not susceptible to all of the same influences that affect the domestic market. In order to obtain definite and specific information as to how this may be accomplished, correspondence with the Philadelphia Commercial Museum will prove that information may be obtained which will insure the development of trade in any of the world's markets, even if now controlled by the manufacturers of Europe.

The second convention of the International Commercial Congress will be held in the auditorium of the Exposition in October, 133 governments have been invited to send delegates, 800 chambers of commerce and other commercial bodies and 20,000 representative business firms. Acceptances of invitations have been received from 12 governments; 66 trade organizations; 18 chambers of commerce and hundreds of firms and prominent individuals. The following named governments have accepted the invitation to send one delegate each to the International Commercial Congress, which convenes on Oct. 10, 1899: China, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Austria, Russia, Venezuela, Victoria, Australia. Although official notification has not yet been received we are given to understand that among other governments the following will in all probability send delegates: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Jamaica, Japan, Paraguay.

The following named chambers of commerce, boards of trade and similar organizations have accepted the invitation to send two or three delegates each:

- Africa—Chamber of Commerce at Mosses Bay, Cape Colony, South Africa; Chamber of Commerce at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa; Chamber of Commerce at Johannesburg, South African republic.
- Arabia—Chamber of Commerce at Aden.
- Argentina—Camara de Comercio at Buenos Aires; Camara de Comercio de la Bolsa, at Buenos Aires.
- Australasia—Chamber of Commerce at Newcastle, New South Wales; Chamber of Commerce at Sydney, New South Wales; Chamber of Manufacturers at Sydney, New South Wales; Chamber of Commerce at Dunedin, New Zealand; Chamber of Commerce at Brisbane, Queensland; Chamber of Commerce at Charters Towers, Queensland; Chamber of Commerce at Rockhampton, Queensland; Chamber of Commerce at Ipswich, Queensland; Chamber of Commerce at Adelaide, South Australia; Chamber of Commerce at Hobart, Tasmania; Chamber of Commerce at Launceston, Tasmania; Chamber of Commerce at Melbourne, Victoria; Chamber of Commerce at Fremantle, West Australia; Chamber of Commerce at Perth, West Australia.
- Austria Hungary—Handels und Gewerkekammer at Linz, Austria; Handels und Gewerkekammer at Raab, Hungary; Handels und Gewerkekammer at Zengg, Croatia.
- Belgium—Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce at Brussels.
- Brazil—Associação Commercial at Rio de Janeiro; Junta Commercial at Santos.
- Canada—Board of Trade at Rossland, British Columbia; British Columbia Board of Trade at Victoria, B. C.; Board of Trade at St. John, Newfoundland; Board of Trade at Halifax, Nova Scotia; Board of Trade at Brockville, Ontario; Board of Trade at Hamilton, Ontario; Board of Trade at Kingston, Ontario; Board of Trade at Ottawa, Ontario; Board of Trade at Montreal, Quebec; Chamber of Commerce at Three Rivers, Quebec.
- Chile—Asociación Salitrera at Propananda at Iquique; Sociedad de Fomento at Santiago; Camara de Comercio at Valparaiso.
- China—General Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin.

- Cuba—Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais at Havana; Camara Ocnal de Comercio at Santiago.
- Ecuador—Camara de Comercio at Quayaquil.
- France—Chambre de Commerce at Castres; Chambre de Commerce at Dijon; Chambre de Commerce at Maastricht; American Chamber of Commerce at Paris.
- Germany—Handelskammer at Hagen, Westphalia.
- Hawaii—Islands-Chamber of Commerce at Honolulu.
- Italy—Camara di Commercio ed Arti at Florence; Camara di Commercio ed Arti at Naples; Camara di Commercio ed Arti at Turin.
- Japan—Chamber of Commerce at Hakata.
- Malta—Chamber of Commerce at Valletta.
- Mexico—Camara de Comercio at Guadaluajara; Confederacion Nacional de Comercio at Mexico City; Lonja Agricola Mercantil at Toluca; Camara de Comercio at Vera Cruz.
- Norway—Narvke Handelsstands Fællesforening at Christiania; Drammens Handelsforening at Drammen.
- Paraguay—Centro Commercial at Asuncion.
- Peru—Bolsa Comercial at Lima; Camara de Comercio at Lima; Sociedad Nacional de Minería at Lima.
- Portugal—Associação Commercial at Coimbra.
- Roumania—Chambre de Commerce et des Industries at Jassy.
- United Kingdom—Chamber of Commerce at Macleodfield, England; Chamber of Commerce at Aberdeen, Scotland.
- Spain—Camara de Comercio at Caracas.
- West Indies—Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Merchants' Exchange at Kingston, Jamaica; Chamber of Commerce at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

The first convention of this body was held two years ago, at which sixteen representatives were represented, and although of a very important character there will be a larger number of delegates at this one, and matters of greater importance will be discussed. The means which were then employed to give effect to the exhibition were in their effect, in incidentally placing orders for products aggregating millions of dollars with American manufacturers—this congress will follow on lines then laid out, and be of proportionately greater value to the country. It is estimated that the specific purpose of collecting samples in foreign markets of merchandise used therein, to enable American manufacturers to see that class of goods with which they must compete in the world, and products of a character as near corresponding and competitive as can be found in the exhibition will be in close proximity, presenting both phases of the object lesson. In order to maintain this principle and idea, all of the products exhibited in classes by themselves, and the board of trade can better accomplish the object which they wish to attain by having the products of this city in their proper places in classes, than all collected within one comparatively small area. The name of the city will thus be displayed at several places in the main exhibition building, and affording that many more opportunities of presenting the name of the city than if all of the exhibits were collected and shown in one name only once. If it is decided that a member of the board of trade would devote time to overseeing these exhibits and meeting people at one or the other of the sections, the possibilities would be very much greater for his accomplishing something definite in the way of attracting the attention of new industries seeking locations than in any other way. This subject might be handled to good advantage by the board of trade, with better prospects of success than the objects they wish to accomplish than in any other form.

The success of the exposition is already assured from the several standpoints of attendance of buyers; of displays of progress in American products, and instruction and amusement features, and in management under the auspices of the Commercial Museums and the Franklin Institute. Applications for space are coming in so rapidly that it is necessary to make allotments of space, therefore, those who are interested in this subject should file their applications promptly to insure favorable consideration.

THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Josiah Flint has been investigating the relation between the tramps of the United States and the railways of the country, and has published the result of his investigation in a recent number of the Century. Mr. Flint is especially equipped for this task. He is a qualified and recognized tramp who has long been free of the Guild of Tramps. He made his observations under exceptionally favorable conditions. He knows the ways, language, modes of thought, and has traveled the length and breadth of the country as a tramp. He was recently employed by a railroad president who for three years had been hard at work endeavoring to shut out tramps from the lines under his control and wanted an expert opinion as to the success of his efforts. His conclusions are important and worthy of serious attention.

He says that there are 60,000 tramps in this country; that every day in the year at least one-third of this number are on their travels; that the tramps of the United States now travel exclusively by rail; and that they succeed in beating the railroad companies of the United States out of millions of dollars' worth of transportation every year. As it costs a railroad exactly as much to transport a tramp as to transport a paying passenger, this conclusion is certainly of practical interest to the railways and their stockholders. Even more important is Mr. Flint's conclusion, that the whole country suffers serious loss and damage because of the free railway transportation of tramps. He shows that the railways make tramps by providing for them a temptingly easy method of travel; that they spread the tramp nuisance over a much greater stretch of territory than could be covered by it if the tramps were forced to take the turnpikes; that they make it next to impossible for the police to locate a criminal who is also a qualified tramp; that they help to make the great crime of criminality, but they help to make them centers of trade and population; that were it not for the generosity of the railways toward the tramps, the tramps would be fewer and far easier to deal with than they are now.

It appears, then, that it is exceedingly desirable for the well-being of the community that the tramp should be driven off the railroads. It has been practically demonstrated that this is perfectly feasible by concerted action of the railway companies. This being so, the time has come when the public is justified in demanding such action by the railways. For the American tramp has come to be a portentous and an intolerable nuisance.

A Questionable Compliment.

He—"Dearest, you are my very life." She—"Coming from you at this time that's hardly complimentary." He—"And why not, pray?" She—"Because you were but a moment ago telling me that you were as good as an off-told tale."—Detroit Free Press.

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