

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1897.

Table with columns: Products, Quantity, Value at Place of Production, and Value at Place of Consumption. Lists various minerals like iron, coal, copper, and their production values.

Small text providing details and footnotes for the mineral production table, including units and measurement methods.



In all our store history we have never been able to give the people of Scranton such values...

The Only Way. To intelligently judge the future is to judge by the past. The gentlemen who have not purchased one of our Spring Suits...

It is the graceful curves and fine tailoring that makes our Clothing exclusive. For upwards of 25 years we have sold a different kind of clothes...

\$8.00. See Them in Our Show Windows.

"SAMTERS"

\$10.00. See Them in Our Show Windows.

It doesn't much matter what your shape is. Tall and slim or short and stout, we can give you a perfect fit, and to all intents and purposes you will still be a tailor-made man.

Boys' Summer Crash Suits. Thoroughly shrunk and made as pretty as any of our Cloth Suits...



Boys' Two-Piece Double-Breasted Suits. In new patterns that are different and distinct from those shown by other stores...

48c to \$4.50

\$2.50

\$1.98 to \$4.50

ALL THE NEWEST THINGS FOR THE BOY'S SUMMER OUTFIT ARE HERE

Fine Neckwear in New Silks that were sold to make 50c Ties. We bought 100 dozen in Four-in-Hand and Tecks. Our price..... 25c

Balbriggan Underwear, regular made, finished with Silk, medium or light weight for Summer wear..... 25c

Hats at the People's Price..... 98c, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

Men's Imperial Garters, Boston style, all colors, in Silk covered elastic, with nickel fittings, per pair..... 9c

A fine line of Fancy Shirts, either Negligee or white bodies, with or without collars, in all the newest patterns..... 48c

New Straw Hats. Just received six cases of all the newest shapes in French Chip Straw or plain braid colored or plain bands..... 48c, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50

HATS The newest, the latest and best. You can't find a better variety in this city, and but very few of the stores in the larger cities carry the assortment to be found here.

SAMTER BROTHERS, LEADING Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

navy's punishment system is the "solitary and fish" infliction. This consists in locking up a minor offender in an unlighted and practically unventilated compartment and in feeding him upon salt fish, and no water whatsoever for a couple of days at a stretch. Men who suffer this ordeal have always to be lifted out of their place of confinement when it is over, with their swollen tongues hanging out of their mouths from thirst, and men have been taken out of the glory hole dead after undergoing this barbarity. The wonder is truly not great that a slumbering devil of bitterness seems always to look from the eyes of the Spanish man forward. There have been many mutinies in the Spanish navy, but they have always been suppressed, after serious loss of life, by the marines, for the Spanish naval officers are crafty enough to treat the marines well. The Spanish marine gets all the best of it and he is even coddled by the officers at. It is not an uncommon thing for a private marine aboard a Spanish man-of-war to slug a chief petty officer without receiving the slightest punishment for it. Indeed, the marine who does this is privately applauded by the officers. In return for this sort of cordial treatment at the hands of the officers the marines are the officers' protectors and on every occasion when the bluejackets have risen in revolt they have done this within the past ten years on several notable occasions—the marines instantly taking their stand on the poop behind the rapid-fire guns, and with their rifles ready, have awed the sailors into submission, not however, on a few occasions, without first pouring a volley into them.

LIFE OF SPANISH MAN-OF-WARS MEN

Treatment of Sailors by Officers the Rule.

MANY OF THE MEN SHANGHAIED ON BOARD SHIP—ONE BLUEJACKET'S REVENGE—ORUEL PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED—EVEN PETTY OFFICERS FLOGGED—MANNERS BELIEVED UPON TO PUT DOWN MUTINEERS. From the New York Sun. "The Spaniards do not know how to fight their ships," said a naval officer. "I am perfectly confident that George Dewey could have expunged fleets with the Spanish in Manila harbor and then have given them almost as sound a drubbing as he did with his own fleet."

the money they have made out of the business. Spanish petty officers, even within the past five years, have been unambiguously and killed by shipmates that they have thus shanghaied. A case of this sort occurred in Pernambuco in 1872. A lad who had been filled with liquor in Barcelona by the chief gunner's mate of a Spanish man-of-war and had awakened to find himself at sea on the Spanish warship found for South America, went ashore in Pernambuco, and on the night of the 20th of that month, when the crew of that town struck the gunner's mate dead with a knife. He was court-martialed, sent back to Spain under guard, and executed.

CRUELTY NOTORIOUS.

Spanish sailors forward are ill-treated habitually by their officers. This is not a prejudiced or an exaggerated statement. It is literally true. The officers of the Spanish navy are for the most part younger sons of good families who have gained their billets not by ability nor through competition, but through the intercession of their people at court. The incapacity of many of them is laughable; their cruelty is notorious. From the very day that a Spaniard is enlisted in the ship's company of one of his country's war vessels—enlisted voluntarily or involuntarily—he is made to feel that the life is no better than a beast. For the slightest infraction of regulations he is punished in a fashion that makes his fellow bluejackets in navies like our own or that of Great Britain flush with anger. The central and consuming idea of the Spanish naval officer is that all hands forward are his servants. There is absolutely nothing of this in the American navy. Once in a while when an American ship is at sea for a considerable period in tropical waters and all hands fore and aft are wearing white uniforms, an officer will pay a few attentions for scrubbing one on the scrub-and-wash line. The officer who requests a man to do anything like this stands by to have the man refuse. It is the man's privilege to refuse outright to perform such a task for money or otherwise, but if he accepts the job he is well paid for it. In the Spanish navy every man forward, from the chief petty officer down to the unrated landmen, stands by for the trick as sales for all the officers aft. They are not asked to wash the officers' linen; they are not requested to blacken the officers' shoes or pipeclay their belts—they are commanded to do these things and tasks more menial, more repugnant to men of self-respect; and the slightest indication of hesitancy on the part of the bluejacket is visited by heavy punishment.

APPROVED PUNISHMENT.

The Spanish bluejacket, standing at attention during the progress of a drill, may never dream of getting the flat, or even the edge, of a sword across his back, wielded by an officer of "somewhat impulsive" disposition, as Blanco might describe an officer who would order the massacre of the inmates of a hospital maintained by Cuban Spaniards. Bluejackets have been known to be flogged for a few hours' visitations of wrath on the part of officers. The regulation and approved punishments prescribed for the "correction" of offenders aboard ship in the Spanish navy commonly render their victims incapable of performing any sort of labor, either ashore or aboard, after they have been thoroughly through the mill.

The stanchion punishment is employed for the most trivial offences in the Spanish navy. The bluejacket who breaks his liberty by a few hours' absence from the ship, when the cat-o-nine-tails was a recognized institution—and as for the American and British navies, that was more than thirty-five years ago—the man formally sentenced to a court-martial to be whipped, or at least the consolation of knowing that he was to be whipped by a superior in rank. An old-time boatman's mate was ordinarily petty officers were not whipped at all. Not so in the Spanish navy. From the chief officers down to the lowest of the men of dignity, experience, and character, as they must be to gain and hold the confidence and respect of the rest of the enlisted men—down to the newly shanghaied landmen, all hands forward are whipped, and sorely whipped. Nor is the task of whipping them delegated to superiors in rank. It is an actual fact that the apprentice boys in the Spanish navy are the recognized ship's whippers. The spectacle of an undersized lad laying the lash on the naked back of a chief petty officer, from whom the lad is supposed to derive his sea knowledge, is characteristically Spanish and Abyssinian. The "rule of thumb" is another common punishment in the Spanish navy—the suspending of offenders by the two thumbs, so that their feet barely touch the ground, from overhead gratings. The writer once attended a mass on board a Spanish cruiser in Chinese waters. The mass was celebrated on the birth deck forward. In full view of all hands, who attended the mass were the ship's brig, on the berth deck, in the eyes of her. Eight men were suspended by their thumbs from the grating covering the hatch leading from the "gloriant fo'c'sle, and their groans were mingled with the responses of the men to the words of the chaplain.

FRENCH FISH DIET.

Another feature of the Spanish

chief machinist. An "ordinary seaman" receives nineteen dollars, a "seaman" twenty-four dollars, and a "handman," who is an unskilled recruit, sixteen dollars per month. Men in the attire of a class, such as blacksmiths, electricians, boiler-makers, etc., get from thirty-five to fifty dollars per month. All enlisted men, like officers, receive their thirty cents per diem for rations. Furthermore, there is an increase in pay for sick pay.

THE PAY OF THE NAVY.

How the Officers and Their Men Are Cared For. From Leslie's Weekly. When one takes into consideration the intelligence, the technical training, and the other demands made upon them by their profession, the officers and men who handle our war ships are poorly paid as compared with those who follow similarly exacting duties on shore.

The notion in which fevers are most prevalent is at the decline of the wet season, but if our boys are properly sheltered and clothed, there need be no great fear of the dreaded fever. The most important thing to be observed in a perfect regularity of the system, and the best regularity should be attended to with a dose of either the compound salutarie or the rhubarb pills. The clothing should be as light as possible, of cotton or some other light material. Linen is preferable, as it is cool and can be easily washed and kept clean.

THINGS SEEN IN CUBA.

Contrary to the general popular notion, naval officers do not feed themselves. They also house themselves, except when on board ship or when stationed at a navy yard where quarters are provided. True, they are allowed, while at sea, the magnificent sum of thirty cents per diem for their rations.