

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JULY 28, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE. Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor—J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W. LATTA.

LEGISLATIVE. Senate. Twentieth Dist.—JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House. 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.

The effort on part of the French ambassador to induce the United States to sue for peace looks like another scheme to let Spanish honor down easy.

Suing for Peace.

The Spanish government through M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, has taken the initiative in suing for peace. The proposal is unconditional. We are to formulate our demands and Spain will take them into consideration.

The evacuation of Cuba and the cession of Porto Rico may be taken as the basis on which all other proposals will be entertained. The disposition of the Philippines is unquestionably a great difficulty, but it may not prove an insuperable one.

It may be a matter of surprise to most readers that "our ablest and most thoughtful men" have been in the background quietly thinking during the past three months of war excitement when almost everybody has had some sort of an opinion to express.

Our Army.

In a national crisis it is well now and again to take stock of our position, to see how far we have progressed on the whole, or retrogressed in particulars. Adjutant General Corbin has made public a valuable statement of the progress made in the organization and equipment of the volunteers and regular armies of the United States.

other country in Europe. Whatever the terms of peace may be, we may rest assured that the French republic will keep internal order in Spain until these ends are secured. One of the most gratifying features of the proposals made for peace is that the Spanish government has had the good sense, little as it was expected of them, to take the initiative directly with Washington.

Lack of patriotism in this country breaks out in spots, but they are few and far between and will not be difficult to rub out. Professor Norton of Harvard and Professor Von Holst, of Chicago university, should read Senator Hoar's vigorous opinion of such remarks as they have uttered and promptly efface themselves.

Civic Federation of Chicago.

Since the unfortunate peace efforts of Alfred Love, which caused the expulsion of his followers from Independence Hall, there has not appeared on the surface a more amusing instance of childlike assurance than that exhibited by the organization known as the Civic Federation of Chicago.

The movements of foreign vessels in the direction of Manila may be an indication that the powers are determined to take a hand in the settlement of the affairs in the Philippines. In any event it is not likely that the United States will permit interference in the course of representatives in the East.

Chairman John P. Elkin's statement that in his opinion the Pennsylvania soldier may vote wherever he is will be heartily endorsed by all patriotic citizens. The Act of 1864 provides for the election of a polling place in each company comprised of Pennsylvania soldiers and for officers who will conduct the election in the regulation way.

Perhaps Miss Jennings, the Red Cross nurse on the Seneca did talk, women sometimes do, but had she not said something regarding the deplorable conditions on board the ship carrying wounded soldiers, the government might have heard very little about the evident neglect in preparing for their return.

A rather dangerous precedent has been established in Manchester, Eng. where a court official shot down the judge who had revoked his commission because of misconduct. This is more startling than lynch law in the United States, which has been so severely and deservedly criticized.

The disposition on the part of the officers of the American army and navy to award privates and serjeants a large share of the credit for victories won, has doubtless done much towards improving the fighting qualities of our men.

The Jersey City man who presented his marriage certificate in lieu of his first naturalization papers setting forth his intentions toward the country, evidently had a dim idea of what we are coming to.

A woman, of course it was a woman, has written a poem about "The Reporter in Heaven." Bless that woman! Nobody else would have ventured to make such a suggestion.

It is rumored that ex-City Solicitor Burns smiled when he received the telegram announcing his nomination for congress.

The lull in exciting war news happened just in time to give the returned Klondikers a chance.

It would not be a bad plan for the press to cast a few bouquets in the direction of General Miles. People along the New England coast will begin to discover Russian warships a few days hence.

area, and as far apart as countries that are divided by oceans. This vast army was raised not for the purpose of resisting invasion, which would at once place the command of the entire military resources of the country in the hands of the president; nor for the purpose of suppressing a domestic rebellion, which would effect the same end; but it was a call to arms to engage a foreign country on a foreign shore. Patriotism alone was the inspiring and inspiring motive which brought it together, which has endured it unflinchingly to great hardships, and which has subjected it to abnegation which would be incredible if it could be recounted individually.

We have no standing army for the purpose with the standing armies of the Old World, but we have no standing and insufferable taxation for that purpose. The greater part of our military expenses are incidental to actual war. Our small regular army in time of peace is nothing more than a highly efficient police force under the control of the Federal authorities.

The exports from Spain to Porto Rico amounted in 1896 to \$7,960,909 pesetas, a larger sum than any other preceding year in the decade. The largest item of the 1906 imports into Cuba from Spain was \$2,325,822 pesetas in value: sugar, \$1,190,000; coffee, \$1,135,822; rice, \$215,802; wheat, \$115,000; other articles, \$105,000.

The following table shows the total exports from the United States to Cuba during the past 10 years: 1888 \$10,032,560; 1889 11,991,211; 1890 12,984,415; 1891 12,911,288; 1892 12,983,270; 1893 14,157,808; 1894 15,257,961; 1895 15,257,961; 1896 15,257,961; 1897 15,257,961.

The following table shows the leading articles exported to Cuba from the United States in 1897, the year of our greatest exports to that island. Only the articles amounting to \$100,000 in value or more being included: Lard \$1,023,917; Flour 2,821,537; Machinery 2,792,059; Hides 2,352,982; Corn 652,059; Bacon 596,747; Potatoes 504,123; Beans 482,962; Railroad bars, iron and steel 372,411; Wire 321,129; Cars, passenger and freight 271,371; Sewing tools 243,574; Steam engines 199,532; Agricultural implements 139,741; Hides 127,822; Boots and shoes 114,942.

The exports from the United States to Porto Rico in 1897 were \$1,388,888, in 1896 they were \$1,202,094, in 1895 \$2,256,000. They were about the same character as the exports to Cuba, wheat flour being the largest item, \$518,188, in 1897, last \$235,511; bacon and hams \$12,002; pickled pork \$12,415; beans and peas \$11,250; machinery \$9,492; no other articles of export in 1897 reaching as much as \$50,000 in value during the year.

FIRST SAW CERVERA'S SHIPS.

Philadelphia Bulletin. Joseph T. Gaskin, signal boy on the battleship Iowa, is credited with being the first to see the alarm when Cervera's squadron made its dash out of Santiago Harbor. Gaskin's home is in Newark, N. J., and he has written to his sister that "Captain Robley D. Evans, of the Iowa, has rewarded him for his vigilance."

Young Gaskin was on duty on the Iowa on the morning of July 3, he says in his letter, and was watching the entrance to the harbor keenly, being spurred on by a standing offer of reward to the first person to report the Spanish fleet if it should make a break.

At 9 o'clock he noted and reported that three lines of smoke were moving toward the entrance of the harbor. He prepared the signal numbers 2-5-0, meaning, "The enemy's ships escaping," and made them ready for hoisting. At 9:30 he saw the first emerging warship, and reported the fact to the navigator, who ordered him to hoist the emergency signal. He did so, and the navigator sounded the alarm, bugler; sound general quarters!"

OFF TO TRADE IN SANTIAGO.

New York Sun. The steamship Philadelphia, chartered by the Ward line, left the foot of Wall street for Santiago at a few minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the American flag flying at her foremast. A crowd of 500 people saw her depart and cheered as she pulled out into the stream.

The Philadelphia carries a remarkable cargo, including beer, watermelons, medical supplies for the army as well as supplies for the Red Cross, a Cuban newspaper plant and instruments for the signal service station which is to be established in Cuba.

There was a young woman named Sciley, Who went forth with peace in her eye, But returned in a rage, Uttering a sound and instruments for the signal service station which is to be established in Cuba.

And she put up her lip and did chree— This peaceful young person named Sciley.

Markets of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Washington, D. C., July 27. THE markets which are likely to be opened in Cuba and Porto Rico to American producers and manufacturers are the subject of much attention and inquiry just now. Large numbers of letters reach the treasury department and bureau of statistics asking for information regarding the class of articles imported into those islands and the countries which have been supplying the articles. This information will be given in elaborate form in the next publication of the bureau of statistics, the "Summary of Finance and Commerce," but it is thought that Cuba has been, under normal conditions, buying nominally about \$25,000,000 worth of goods from Spain, about \$1,000,000 worth from Great Britain, and a million dollars worth from France and less than a million dollars worth from Germany, while from the United States her purchases have ranged from eight to twenty-four million dollars in value. The imports into Cuba have been of course light during the past year or more, and a fair estimate of her purchases can only be obtained by examination of the figures of the year 1896 or earlier years.

The imports into Cuba and Porto Rico from Germany in 1892 amounted to 6,620,000 marks, the value of a mark being 25 3/4 cents; in 1893 it dropped to 5,200,000 marks, in 1894 to 4,300,000, in 1895 to 3,300,000 marks, and in 1896 to 4,500,000 marks. The largest item in these imports from Germany was iron and machinery, which in 1896 formed nearly one-third of the total exports from Germany into Cuba and Porto Rico. From France the importations into Cuba and Porto Rico amounted to 5,277,690 francs in 1893, the franc being valued at 19 3/4 cents; in 1894, 3,747,000 francs; in 1895, 3,212,000 francs; in 1896, 3,212,000 francs. The largest item among these imports into Cuba and Porto Rico from France was jewelry and fancy articles which formed nearly one-third of the total exports from France into Cuba and Porto Rico. From the United Kingdom were valued at 1,478,171 pounds sterling in 1892, 1,323,528 in 1893, 1,212,000 in 1894, 943,700 in 1895, and 1,212,000 in 1896. The largest item of these imports from the United Kingdom in 1896 were cotton goods, 223,573 pounds sterling; linens, 137,634; iron, wrought and unwrought, 142,255; woolen blankets, 1,099,835; no other article passing the one million pesetas line.

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We are holding a special sale now on both at half the usual price. The Waists are made of White Lawn with two rows of embroidery insertion. Price Only 69 Cents

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

FISH CAUGHT THE FISHER. Brockville Republican. A few days since James Reed, a noted fisherman of Clarion, Forest county, was fishing in the Clarion river. He was walking along the bank of a boat, dragging his hook in the water, when he received a sudden jerk, pulling him into the stream, some four feet deep.

THE LUCKY FELLOW. Numerous as the summer girls who love a uniform. And who will call put their smiles or sob on! Numberless as the blking ones who o'er the country swarm, Are now the girls who might have married Hobson.

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