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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-TER.

Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENFCRT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

Nennte. Twentieth Dist.-JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House. First District-JOHN R. FARR.

Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLD3.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM

It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of these 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. Unrecessary investigations have been authorized by commit-tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other evils in Fo-far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pennsylvanta. as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's heip, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they beiong. I am only issious of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their favor. I shall only attempt to win approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

It seems too had to close the war without giving Colonel Bryan a chance to do something.

The Fire in the Rear.

During the War of the Rebellion there was nothing so discouraging to the soldiers fighting for the Union as the incessant fire in the rear from rebel sympathizers in the north who had not the courage to join the Rebellion and battle for their convictions. Unlike the Confederate who fought bravely in the interest of what he believed to be a just cause, the cowardly northern sympathizers confined their efforts to carping and sneers at the soldier at capitalists should set about the underthe front. The work of the northern taking at once. It must be American

minds at the head of the nation, and which admits of no solution satisfacthat such an arrangement might have ory from every standpoint. been made without racing in a fog It is probable that no other nation, which produced the great loss of life

powerful enough to grasp a colonial it seems a crime that steps of the kind possession of such value as the Philipwere not taken before the advent of this grewsome incentive. pines would stay her hand under any consideration save that of superior might in a rival, while she weighed the "Yellow" journals are beginning to benefits to a mass of struggling beings show a lack of enterprise. None of

them have published zinc or chalk unfitted by heredity and environment to govern themselves or to decide for plate portraits of Hobson's prospective themselves the question of their desbride. tiny. In a country less important, one less practical the position taken in several vital points connected with the war might be termed Quixotic in esting but no thoughtful American can the extreme, yet hand in hand with say this of the figures of our foreign the so-called quixotism walks the commerce for the year ended June 30, stern-eyed shrewd common sense of which have just been officially promulthe Yankee, who may have a reputagated. Already it has been noted that tion for driving sharp bargains but our foreign trade during this year has who has ever lent his vigor and enthubeen the largest in our history, the exsiasm to aid the oppressed. ports being nothing less than phenome-

President McKinley seems in no hurexports are now available. ry to commit this government on peace proposals. He realizes no doubt that in war the United States are 949 pounds to 3,341.332,500 pounds, while fighting Spain but in diplomatic negothe total value last year was \$220,890,971 tiations we will be obliged to face all 907,477. The exportation of mineral Europe.

Good News from Hawaii.

1,022,210,379 gallons, yet the total value The news of the annexation of the in the year just ended was but \$55,171,-000, against \$62,635,037 in the preceding Hawajian Islands was received in their capital with perfervid demonstrations year, a marked increase in quantity of joy. Whistles of founderies, mills and decrease in export value. In proand steamers were turned loose, bands visons, including beef, pork and dairy paraded the streets, and cannon was products, the value of the exportations fired. A veritable pandemonium of exs greater than last year, being \$154,ultation reigned for a time. Hawaii 454,074, against \$137,138,084 last year. in a word is happy. She is now a The value of the wheat and flour exfull fledged, integral portion of the ported during the year just ended United States, enjoying the privileges amounted to \$212,891,639, a sum only of our flag and the protection of our surpassed in 1880 and 1882, the total in government. 'The leading men of Hon-1880 being \$225,879,502, and that of 1892 olulu assembled upon the receipt of the being \$236,761,416. In corn the exports news and recommended Harold M. Scfor the year exceed both in quantity wall, United States minister, as gov- and value those of any preceding year, ernor of the islands. We will not in- the number of bushels (including corn terfere in any unobjectionable selec- meal) being 209,859,102 bushels, valued tion which the inhabitants make in at \$15,280,067. The largest exportation good faith. But it seems to us that of corn in any preceding year was 178,these influential citizens of Honolula 817,417 bushels in 1897, valued at \$54,were somewhat precipitate. Their ac- 989.213, while in no year prior to 1897 tion was intended, no doubt, as a com- did the quantity of corn exported ever pliment to the United States, and we reach half that of the year just ended. readily accept it in the good faith in In oats, oatmeal and rye the exportawhich it was made. But it was Pres- tion also greatly increased, the total in ident Dole and not Mr. Sewall who was each case for the year just ended be-

instrumental in consummating the an- ing about double that of the preceding nexation. The Hawailans do not sufyear. ficiently recognize the difficulties It is in manufactures that the gain which President Dole had to encounter was greatest, the value of these alin the fulfilling the mission he had set most doubling in twelve months. Yet his heart on and which he has happily no class in our population has failed lived to see accomplished. The first to share in the benefits of this growing governor of the islands should be the export trade. The fact that we have man who has governed them so wail passed the point where our own people and wisely in times past, to whose excan consume the things which Ameriertions they owe their independence can labor produces makes imperative and subsequent nationalization, and the adoption of a policy looking to the whose executive ability Hawaii canextension of our foreign markets, and not dispense with at present. in the working out of this broad policy

The construction of a cable to the not only a larger navy, with adequate Hawaii Islands should be undertaken dry docks and coaling stations, but also the Nicaragua canal, Facific ocean as soon as practicable. Once the cable is landed in Hawali its extension to cobles and the American flag over prosthe East is a matter of time. Until perous and growing oversea colonies our annexation of Hawali no corporaare indispensable. tion could be formed to undertake the

It is evident that Lieutenant Hobson tremendous financial responsibility of laying a cable along the Pacific to owes his life to Admiral Cervera's interference more than once. The cell in some point in Asiatic waters. Now Morro Castle would soon have finished that difficulty is removed. American even a man of nerve like Hobson had not the admiral insisted upon his rewal to more civilized quarters. Most

Suggestive Trade Figures.

Trade figures ordinarily are uninter-

clare. When it is considered, however, Trade of the Philippines GOLDSMITH'S

Washington, July 28. Special to the Scranton Tribune.

GUTTHE TRADE of the Philippine latands in 1857" is the title of an interesting document which has just reached the Bureau of Statistics. It is a report of the British consul at Manila, Mr. Rawson Walker, and as it was reelved at the British consular office May 1, 1898, it is probably the latest and percal conditions in the Philippines which has been presented since Admiral Dewey intensified public interest in that spot. Consul Walker estimates the 1897 im-ports into Manila at \$16,000,030, of which about one-half was of Spanish origin, the

mports from other countries having ma-erially failen off in 1897 while those from Spain increased largely. The exports from Manila have, he says, increased in the past year in several of the trading articles, notably tobacco, hemp and copra, the dried kernel of the cocoanut, the value of which along he estimates at \$45.nul. But details with respect to these As compared with the year preceding, 000.000, while he estimates the sugar crop at \$13,000,000 and hemp at \$14,000,000. He makes no estimate of the tobacco exports cotton exports increased from 3,103,754,-

but says they are larger in 1897 than in former years. and that for the year just ended \$229,-LOCAL TRADE CONDITIONS. Consul Walker pictures local trade conolls increased from 973,514,946 gallons to ditions in a way which will greatly inthe United States, prefacing his state-ments by saying that his information is mostly obtainable from British merchants, since the Spanish statistics are not obtainable until too old to be of any value. He says: "A decidedly bad year for importers generally has just closed. What with the upset of business owing to the insurrection or rebuilion in the islands, the heavy decline in the value of silver and consequent drop in exchange, and the imposition of a further 6 per cent ad valorem duty on all imports, merc-hants may be said to have had a truly rough time to contend with." "In printed cambries during the year just closed, the importation of English conde

goods has shown a decided decrease, while imports from the Peninsula have on the other hand shown an increase. This is due chiefly to the advantage the Catalan manufacturer enjoys with protective duties, as such allows him to give a better cloth than his heavily mulcted competitors can possibly give, and now that he has proved his ability to produce as good and fast colors as his forcign competitors, it is expected that each year will see an increase of prints from Spain. Glasgow manufacturers hold the printed aconct trade and appear to be able to keep it. Barcelona manufacturers canno compete as they cannot manufacture the loth in the first place, and even if they had that, they could not give the required finish. Linen goods are now almost things of the rast, as the high duties have put them out of the reach of the ordinary consumer. Jute sacks come from Bar-

celona in very large quantities, as no other country can compete owing to the protective duties. Needless to mention Germany continues to hold her own against all comers in the hardware department, and the finer prices have to be cut the firmer hold she gets on this trade. American machinery has been tried from time to time on this market, but has oved in the main expensive. Iron forged in bar rods, etc., also corrugated sheet on, owing to the unsettled state of the buntry, has not enjoyed the sale it did last year, but to all appearances demand s reviving, and the near future should ee more house building in progress. Since I transmitted my last report the better English marks have a firmer stand against the Continental marks. Car-riage builders again enquire for qualities from Belgium. Enamelled iron goods meet with a very fair demand-the price

of fuel here calls for a thin make of cooking utensil. Small articles (sundry) all come from Germany, and are of the very cheapest description to suit the na-tive consumers' pocket. Earthen and glassware demand calls for steady supplies, and the commoner quality emanat-ing from Germany, and the better class

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BAZAAR.

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among the residents of foreign countries and was in that way mischievous in results. The war with Spain seems to have developed a class of faultfinders in the present generation who, while perhaps not sympathizing with Spaniards, never allow an opportunity to criticize the president, war department officials and army and navy officers to pass unheeded.

Many of our esteemed contemporaries, it is believed, could be in better business at this period than publishing hysterical editorials that condemn military and naval leaders at the front whose skill and sagacity have enabled American soldiers and seamen to achieve victories that are without parallel in history. From the manner in which some of the American leaders have been attacked it seems as though they had been guilty of high treason. It is the duty of every decent American newspaper to uphold the officers in command of troops in time of war rather than seek to belittle them because of some fancied breach of etiquette or neglect to distribute praise to the extent that the editors may think necessary. The writers who debase the columns of their papers with such exhibitions of petty spite against men in command of our forces at the front are even more despicable than the correspondent Scovel, as their attacks are more cowardly and vicious than that of the foolish youth who slapped the face of General Shafter. It must be a matter of surprise to the readers of many of these papers to be confronted with such foolish exhibitions of rancor Let us refrain from making war upor our army and naval officers, at least, until the difficulty with Spain has been adjusted.

The Spanish troops are gaining intelligence by experience. The soldiers at Guanica ran at the approach of American gunners.

As to a Protectorate.

The opinion that America should hold the Philippines as a trust gains adherents every day. Even among those who are much averse to the acquisition of new territory, there is a strong repugnance to the idea of relinquishing the control of the islands to Spain when the barbarities of centuries will be repeated. We may not want these possessions beyond the need of establishing there a coaling station. We may see nothing in the prospective ownership but trouble and expense for years to come, and yet the instinuts of humanity protest against yielding the results of this seemingly providential victory to the hands so manifestly unfit for its government. To cede it to any one of the other nations that stand watching the great coup in this end of the century game, would be to produce a condition of feeling whose results could not but be deplored. It is a situation unique from every standpoint and unparalleled in all history. It is a problem, the gravity of which

traitors, while having little effect on A cable dispatch sent from New York to Hong Kong has first to be transthe real issue, did much to influence a feeling of sympathy for the rebels mitted to London, from London to Egypt, from Egypt to Persia, through India and Burmah, through an overmise. land route until it reaches its destination. It can scarcely be expected that we can administer the government of the islands with eatisfaction to ourselves or to the natives without that telegraphic connection. It is the nervous system of executive administration. The Pacific ocean from the west-

ern shores of America to the southwestern shores of Asia has a breadth arbitrarily estimated at between twelve thousand and tifteen thousand miles. This enormous stretch of water it would be impossible to connect even by cable without resting on some intermediate points. Hawaii supplies one of these. Here our end of the cable could satisfactorily terminated. If we maintain coaling stations at the Ladrone, Caroline and Philippines, or annex them, altogether they will, of course, becoming connecting links or supports to the cable. We must not cease to remember that the Atlantic cable was the inspiration and the life work of our countryman Dudley Field. The bed of the Pacific is tolerably well surveyed already. Its general configuration has been cartographed by the Challenger which has given exact information of its peculiarities. Naither delay or expense need be incurred in preliminary surveys and sound-

ings such as preceded the laying of the Atlantic cable. Until the arrival of the Hawaiian commissioners who leave here in August little can be done to supersede the government and administration of the island such as it was before annexation and such as it still remains. It has been officially announced, however, that the administration has decided to send to Honolulu the first rattalion of the New York volunteer regiment and a battalion of the engineering corps. The arrival of the American troops will, it is believed, he followed by the drafting of the National Guard of Hono luiu, a body of five hundred men. All has been propitious so 'ar in the an-

nexation of these islands. The Ameriran constitution has not been abrogated, and is just now as strong as before the annexation. The natives have not risen and massacred their treacherous representatives; they have received the news of the passing of their islands under our control with the delight of children.

The conflict between the brewers and the saloonkeepers of New York over the war tax may result in starting a new brewery by the retailers; a contingency utterly unexpected by the brewers. The beer tax cannot therefore be longer regarded as distinctly a temperance movement.

If La Bourgogne's fearful end results in an international agreement to establish a track which all ocean liners must take, the woeful catastrophe will have not been in vain, as the added sorely disturbs the most brilliant safety of sea-voyaging will in time de-

Americans had a shrewd suspicion that the Spaniards in general would have gladly contributed to his speedy de-

Heavy editorial writers about the ountry evidently take the Madrid escapade of Miss Jessie Schley too seriously. So long as Admiral Sampson's stock of ammunition holds out and Admiral Dewcy is unmolested by the Washington government, there is no immediate danger of evil results from Miss Schley's visit to the land of bull fights and prunes.

Children usually select most inopportune times for the contraction of discases, but the boy king of Spain has made no mistake in taking the measles just now when the tenderness of his people may thus be drawn to him, as it is most needed.

Two Mormon elders are laboring in Susquehanna. As that locality furnished the first material for Mormonism years ago, it ought to be able to produce another larger contingent of Saints by this time.

Switzerland can muster 502,354 men for the field in the course of a few weeks in case of war, yet strange to say Switzerland does not seen: to take Philippines.

A Western exchange intimates that Garcia's troops are in more danger of gout than the American soldiers are of succumbing to yellow fever.

No one doubts Miss Jessic Schley's good intentions. It is the lack of faith in her good sense that has become prevalent.

The government is beginning to realize that good cooks are as useful in warfare as first class arms and ammunition.

Lackawanna Democrats are in coubt as to what incident of the war to feature as a campaign issue.

There is no doubt that Spain wants peace. But she evidently wants it at bargain counter rates.

Hobson's scrapbook is probably filling more rapidly than Sampson's these days.

PENITENCE.

The mercury now glistens as it glides Along the tiny tube with numbered sides. And each citizen grows sadder, For you've got to get a ladder if you wish to note the height to which it

A gentie billow sweeps the asphalt pave. And to cross the street you must be and brave.

Overshoes-you fain would use them, But you're liable to lose them If your feet are overtaken by the wave.

Yet, when these summer days have hur ried by, For happiness we still will vainly try, In the chill of January We will be regretful, very,

For our impolite remarks about July. -Washington Star.

rom the United Kingdom. The total imports of paints and oils this year show a decrease; well known English marks 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE. are conspicuous by their absence, owing to the fact that English manufacturers do not care to ship such low qualities as

find consumption. Paper-cartridge, pack-ing and cigarette-come from Spain, France and Germany, and receipts show an increase for 1897. In cigarette paper, Spain divides the honor with France and Austria, and supplies must of necessity he steady. The past year shows a large ncrease both in raw and tinned comostioles, England, Germany and Spain proding nearly all, the American products are too expensive, and are therefore not in great demand. Wines in bulk also show an increase; but supplies of beer have diminished considerably.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR MANILA HAR-BOR.

Consul Waalker also reports some interesting facts about harbor improve-ments which were under way at Manila when he wrote. He says: "I enclose with this report a plan of the new harbor works at this port, which have been under construction now for some years. I am indebted for the plan to the cour-

sy of the superintending engineer, Senor Don Eduardo Lepez Navarro. The works when completed will be a great boon to shipping in general that have now to ride outside in the roadstead or bay some two or three miles from Manila. Steamers drawing little water and small craft an enter the river Pasig. Those engaged

in the China trade, and running between Hong Kong and Manila under the British flag, discharge the bulk of their cargoes in lighters in the bay, and then enter the river Pasig to continue discharging the remainder. The same plan has to be carmuch interest in the disposition of the ried out in loading the steamers for Hong Kong, viz., a certain bulk of cargo is put on board in the river before montioned,

and then the steamers have to steam out-side in the bay to toke the remainder of the cargo on board. Of course, load-ing or unloading in the bay cannot go on during many days during the typhoon eason, and when the notice of three balls is holsted as a signal by the harbor mas-ter that a gale is impending, then the

essels have to heave up their anchors nd make a run across the bay to Cavite, which is three miles distant, where

there is a naval and marine dockyard, as well as shelter. When the works are concluded at the port of Manila there will be an abundance of room not only for men-of-war but for all kinds of mercantile craft seeking to discharge their cargoes, or coming in ballast seeking freight. The government are also expecting a floating naval dock from Eu-rope to be placed in the bay at Subly, some twelve hours steam from the port of Manila. British engineers have al-ready arrived from England to superintend the placing of this huge floating dock or pontoon in position (when it ar-rives from Glasgow where it has been constructed). When this work is com-

pleted the vessels comprising the Span-ish-China squadron will be able to be docked and repaired at Subig instead of having to go over to Hong Kong (where they have often to wait weeks for their turn to enter the dry docks)."

tles, and when found his punishment should be such as to deter others in com-Consul Walger closes his interesting re-port with the following statement: "The mand from like brutality. The affair wi only other work or improvement that has taken place since I wrote my last re-port is the enlargement of the 'Luneta, a disgrace to the army and the country and, as many foreign military attaches were on board the Seneca, our shan or public promenade, which is the fash-tonablic rendezvous of the Spanish mili-tary and civil authorities, who drive in will be published to the world. their carriages, or sit down by the sea-shore to hear one of the military bands play, which take place every evening. Several manuments of the illustrious dead who distinguished themselves in the military history of Spain are to decorate From the Dallas News (Ind. Dem). "Call it 'imperialism' or what you will, but it looks to us like the popular senti-ment in the United States in regard to this enlarged promenade, the marble having arrived for that purpose from Europa, and when the whole of the improvements

territorial extension is to 'keep what we get and rustle for more.' and them's our sentiments." say the Dublin Telephone. now under progress of being carried out are completed, the Manila promenade will be able to vie with any at home or in the the above sentiment the policy of the far east for size, picturesqueness and government may be said to be forming public convenience rapidly.

Connell THE AVERAGE SPANIARD. From Collier's Weekly. General Martinez Campos delivered re-cently a few remarks on the subject of the honor and dignity of Spain. Ad-dressed to the ministerial council, they were supplemented by others from the Duke of Tetuan. The latter announced that Spanish war ships would never lower their flags before the foe. These gentle-men have their country with them. The average Spaniard is a disciple of Aaron who was in love with peace. To him it is a necessity. He can't spell bread without it, let alone butter. But he would rather sell his last stick, pawn his wife's wed-ding ring, go to the front and take his sons with him than admit that Spain can be licked. He knows that before a squad of his countrymen an empire fell. He knows that a regiment of them took Mexico and another Peru. He has listened to the story of the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa, in which eighteen of his people were killed and a hundred and twenty thousands Sarrasins perished. He has listened, too, to the tale of Salado, where the death of twenty-four Spaniards was balanced by the slaughter of a hundred and seventy thousand Moors. He is ta-miliar with the details of the fight at Lepanto, with other stories more enter taining still. He knows that barehanded, without so much as a war budget. Cortea and Pizarro conquered half a hemisphere He knows these things, and, with them, his knowledge of history ends. The limitations of this knowledge have preserved his innocence unspotted. They have left him not wise but very proud. Between a republic and a monarchy he is not al ways able to differentiate. His idea of government consists in taxes, alcades and ReynoldsBros solice. Matters political interest him as do the snows of yester-year. But on the subject of the country at large, and par-Stationers and ticularly at war, his views, if simple, ar compact. The Duke of Tetuan summar-ized them splendidly. It is a pity that they should have to be changed, yet such is the sway of the world.



The transport Seneca arrived at this port on July 20, with nearly one hundred sick and wounded from Santiago on

board, among whom wer fourteen men with a suspicious fever. The ship was in a filthy condition, short of food and wa-

er, without any medical or surgical sur

plies or instruments, not even dressings for the wounds or a single clinical ther-

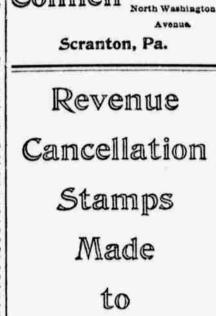
mometer. In one case an abscess was opened with the blade of a jacknife, no scalpel being obtainable. When the cap-tain was ordered to take the sick sol-

diers, he protested that there were no conveniences or even necessities for them

on the ship, but his objections were over-ruled by some one at Siboney. What that some one was is a proper subject

for investigation by the military author

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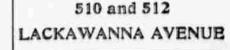
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