

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JULY 30, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE. Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor—J. F. E. 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 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.

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.

Many of our esteemed contemporaries, it is believed, could be in better business at this period than publishing historical 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.

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.

minds at the head of the nation, and which admits of no solution satisfactory from every standpoint. It is probable that no other nation, powerful enough to grasp a colonial possession of such value as the Philippines would stay her hand under any consideration save that of superior might in a rival, while she weighed the benefits to a mass of struggling beings unfitted by heredity and environment to govern themselves or to decide for themselves the question of their destiny.

President McKinley seems in no hurry to commit this government on peace proposals. He realizes no doubt that in war the United States are fighting Spain but in diplomatic negotiations we will be obliged to face all Europe.

Good News from Hawaii.

The news of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was received in their capital with perfrigid demonstrations of joy. Whistles of founderies, mills and steamers were turned loose, bands paraded the streets, and cannon was fired. A veritable pandemonium of exultation reigned for a time. Hawaii in a word is happy. She is now a full fledged, integral portion of the United States, enjoying the privileges of our flag and the protection of our government.

The construction of a cable to the Hawaiian Islands should be undertaken as soon as practicable. Once the cable is landed in Hawaii its extension to the East is a matter of time. Until our annexation of Hawaii no corporation could be formed to undertake the tremendous financial responsibility of laying a cable along the Pacific to some point in Asiatic waters.

Heavy editorial writers about the country even take the Madrid escapade of Miss Jessie Schley too seriously. So long as Admiral Sampson's stock of ammunition holds out and Admiral Dewey is un molested 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 diseases, 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.

Trade of the Philippines. Washington, July 28. Special to the Scranton Tribune.

THE TRADE of the Philippine Islands is 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 received at the British consular office May 21, 1898, it is probably the latest and perhaps most accurate measure of commercial conditions in the Philippines which has been presented since Admiral Dewey intensified public interest in that spot.

Consul Walker catches the imports into Manila at \$3,000,000, of which about one-half was of Spanish origin, the imports from other countries having mainly fallen off in 1897 and 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 the dried kernel of the coconut, the value of which alone he estimates at \$1,000,000.

LOCAL TRADE CONDITIONS.

Consul Walker pictures local trade conditions in a way which will greatly interest merchants and manufacturers in the United States, prefacing his statements 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 imports generally has just closed. What with the upset of business owing to the insurrection or rebellion in the islands, the heavy decline in the value of silver and consequent drop in exchange and the imposition of a further five per cent ad valorem duty on all imports, merchandise has not had a truly rough time to contend with."

It is in manufactures that the gain was greatest, the value of these almost doubling in twelve months. Yet no class in our population has failed to share in the benefits of this growing export trade. The fact that we have passed the point where our own people can consume the things which American labor produces makes imperative the adoption of a policy looking to the extension of our foreign markets, and in the working out of this broad policy not only a larger navy, with adequate dry docks and coaling stations, but also the Nicaragua canal, Pacific ocean cables and the American flag over prosperous and growing overseas colonies are indispensable.

Improvements for Manila Harbor. Consul Walker also reports some interesting facts about harbor improvements which were under way at Manila when he wrote. He says: "I enclose herewith 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 courtesy of the superintendent, Don Don Eduardo Lopez Navarro. The works when completed will be a great boon to shipping in general that have now to ride round in the roadstead and buy some two or three miles from Manila. Steamers drawing little water and small craft can enter the river Pasig. Those engaged in the China trade, on their way to 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 discharge the remainder. The same plan has to be carried out in loading the steamers for Hong Kong, viz., a certain bulk of cargo is put on board in the river before mentioned, and then the steamers have to steam outside in the bay to take the remainder of the cargo on board. Of course, loading and unloading in the bay cannot go on during many days during the typhoon season, and when the notice of three balls hoisted as a signal by the harbor master that sale is impending, then the vessels have to heave up their anchors and 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 completed 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 is also expecting a floating naval dock from Europe to be placed in the bay at Sulig, some twelve hours steam from the port of Manila. British engineers have already arrived from England to superintend the placing of this huge floating dock or pontoon in position (when it arrives from Europe where it has been constructed). When this work is completed the vessels comprising the Spanish-China squadron will be able to be refitted at Sulig instead of at Cavite, and having to go over to Hong Kong (where they have often to wait weeks for their turn to enter the dry dock)."

Penitence. The mercury now glitters as it glides along the tin tube with numbered sides. And each citizen grows sadder. If you've got to get a ladder, if you wish to note the height to which it slides.

A gentle billow sweeps the asphalt pave. And to cross the street you must be cool and brave. Overcross—you faint would use them. But you're liable to lose them. If your feet are overtaken by the wave.

Yet, when these summer days have hurried by. For happiness we still will vainly try. In the chill of January. We will be grateful, very. For our impolite remarks about July.

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GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

What a Beautiful Combination, A White Waist And Navy Blue Skirt

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 60 Cents

The Skirts are the new circular flounce shape, very wide, made of Navy Blue Duck, with several rows of white piping. Price Only \$1.98

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Our annual July and August sale of Summer Footwear is now on. All our Russets must go. You need the Shoes. We need room.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, Hill & Connell

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE THE AVERAGE SPANIARD. From Collier's Weekly.

General Martineo Campos delivered recently a few remarks on the subject of the honor and dignity of Spain. Addressed 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 gentlemen have before their country with them. The average Spaniard is a disciple of Aeschylus, who was in love with very proud. 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 wedding 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 thousand Sarraims 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 familiar with the details of the fight at Lepanto, with other stories more entertaining still. He knows that barbed, without so much as a war budget, Cortez 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 always able to differentiate. His idea of government consists in taxes, alms and police. Matters political interest him as do the snows of yester-year. But on the subject of the country at large, and particularly at war, his views, if simple, are compact. The Duke of Tetuan summarized them splendidly. It is a pity that they should have to be changed, yet such is the sway of the world.

CASE FOR INVESTIGATION. From the Medical Record (New York). The transport Seneca arrived at this port on July 29, with nearly one hundred sick and wounded from Santiago on board, among whom were fourteen men with a suspicious fever. The ship was in a filthy condition, short of food and water, without any medical or surgical supplies or instruments, not even dressings for the wounds or a single clinical thermometer. In one case an abscess was opened with the blade of a jackknife, no aseptic being obtainable. When the captain was ordered to take the sick soldiers, protesting that there were no conveniences or even necessities for them on the ship, but his objections were overruled by some one at Siboney. Why that some one was a detestable fellow for investigation by the military authorities, and when found his punishment should be made as deterrent to others in command from like brutality. The affair was a disgrace to the army and the country, and, as many foreign military attaches were on board the Seneca, our shame will be published to the world.

IMPERIALISM IN TEXAS. From the Dallas News (Ind. Dem.). "Call it imperialism" or what you will, but it looks to us like the popular sentiment in the United States in regard to territorial extension is to "keep what we have and get more." And then our "sentiments," says the Dublin Telephone, if the country weeklies over the Union are as unanimous as those of Texas on the above sentiment, the policy of the government may be said to be forming rapidly.

REYNOLDS BROS. Stationers and Engravers, HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING, 150 Wyoming Avenue.

Great Midsummer Lamp Sale. Until Sept 1st we will offer our entire line of Banquet, Princess and Table Lamps at from 25 to 50 per cent discount. We wish to reduce stock. If you are in need of a lamp this is a chance to get a bargain.

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

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