

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JULY 22, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

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

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentieth Dist.—JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House. First District—JOHN R. FARR.

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.

The spectacle of Spanish prisoners enjoying cool sea breezes and excellent food at the north while our own troops sweated under a tropical sun and fare simultaneously every day on hard tack and similar delicacies, is somewhat exasperating to say the least.

The Only Parallel.

There is perhaps in all history but one case which may be termed a parallel of that in which America proposes to settle with the problem of modern warfare by returning at her own expense the Spanish prisoners to their native land.

This incident occurred in the conflict when Russia united with Austria against France, who was endeavoring to assail England in India.

There is nothing known to foreign correspondents at Madrid regarding the decision of the cabinet on the peace question. It has given us singularly little concern all along with that decision would be.

Napoleon had now returned from Egypt and desired to effect an exchange of prisoners. France held ten thousand Russians, and the allies also had many French soldiers in their hands.

Paul I, then enjoying temporarily a lucid interval, appreciated the deed and immediately abandoned the alliance and wrote with his own hand a wonderful tribute to the victor.

The motive of Napoleon, as can be readily seen, was far different from that now employed by this country. He foresaw the diplomatic advantage of such magnanimity and was not mistaken in his belief.

In the present remarkable solution of the disposition of Spanish prisoners secured in the surrender of Santiago, America looks not forward to the results of her strategic movements beyond relief from difficulty of guarding and providing for the embarrassing army of Spaniards.

She has no desire of gaining favor from Spain, no ambition to use this means to indirectly secure territory, no necessity for seeking praise or sanction from any quarter of the globe.

Nothing save the calm assurance that the plan is best along humanitarian lines and that it offers economic expediency influences her in this step.

As the war itself has been unique in its object, so this latest development occupies a place almost solitary in the annals of the world.

In these days of patriotism, when the average business man cheerfully submits to revenue taxes that would be ordinarily received with complaint, the Michigan man who has invented a

scheme for transacting banking business without the aid of the check stamp, stands almost as much alone as Professor Norton, of Harvard.

The much dreaded torpedo boat in the present war has proved as harmless as a wooden coast defense gun.

Against the Canteen.

The Methodist bishops, whose names are mighty not only in their own denomination but among the brainy representatives of all sects of the Christian religion, Evangelist D. L. Moody, the Women's Christian Temperance union and the Army Christian commission have made a protest against the army canteen.

Among the arguments recently urged is the object lesson of the naval victory at Santiago. Just before the battle the Spanish sailors were supplied with liquor to give them nerve for the conflict.

The Americans had no such stimulants. The alcoholized muscles of the Spaniards gave unsteady aim, while the normal muscles of our men found no difficulty in making their shots tell in the most vulnerable points.

The Americans were not quickly exhausted as the results told. This argument may or may not hold good in the case noted, as it should be remembered that the Spanish sailors had been insufficiently fed and were under great previous fatigue.

However, the sentiment of advanced thought is probably against the canteen. Undoubtedly the mothers of the land desire to have their boys as far removed from temptation as possible, and it should be remembered that a very large percentage of the volunteers, at least, are but boys in years and experience.

The ethics of army life are not, perhaps, such as to improve a man's morals all round, and the absence of the canteen, while it will not abolish drunkenness among soldiers, will at least remove the temptation from their immediate vicinity.

Heroine of the Seneca.

The name of one woman at least besides that of Clara Barton will be indissolubly connected with the annals of the present and that is Miss Jeanette Jennings, who, wearing the badge of the Red Cross, was an angel of mercy on board the Seneca, laden with one hundred wounded soldiers from Siboney.

The vessel was totally unprovided for the reception of the sufferers as they were taken on at the last moment. The greatest deprivation was the lack of water, for want of which the men endured tortures. Miss Jennings worked heroically, taking almost no rest whatever, and secured the aid of many passengers who were on board.

Her fine executive ability and forethought in securing some stores before sailing saved the lives of many. A significant feature of this voyage was that the only passengers who refused to be disturbed or to yield some of their own comfort for the benefit of the wounded were the military representative of the Turkish army and his suite.

The Turk who massacres and oppresses the poor defenseless Armenian because of religious views is not apt to be strongly moved to compassion by the sight of a wounded or dying soldier of the hated faith. There is a difference between the methods of America and Turkey as well as America and Spain.

Just now immunes are in for greater demand than brigadier generals.

Affairs in Spain.

There is nothing known to foreign correspondents at Madrid regarding the decision of the cabinet on the peace question. It has given us singularly little concern all along with that decision would be.

We are steadily advancing towards a solution of a problem which is causing so much speculation in Europe. If Sagasta does not sue for peace, his efforts to prolong the war will depend upon our recognition of a time when it may be safely and honorably ended.

Our army is ready to sail for Porto Rico. We do not expect any serious opposition to our immediate investment of that place. Admiral Sampson was severely criticised for bombarding the Puerto Rican forts of San Juan, but it was as well to have partially disabled them then, as the work will have to be thoroughly undertaken now at any rate with the disadvantage of delaying debarcation. It is not generally known when Watson's squadron is to begin its Eastern journey.

The Spanish people in the seaboard towns realizing that its arrival is imminent, have taken a hasty departure with their goods and chattels to places far from the range of our guns. We can commiserate with these poor people, who are the victims of the moral cowardice and political stupidity of the Spanish government.

Even in the history of Spain it would be difficult to find a parallel for the fatality exhibited by the rulers and leaders of the people at the present juncture. Blanco, as Sagasta knows, is not fighting with the American army or navy. Famine and starvation are the gaunt spectres which he has to face. We may leave these two ghoulies to do their work. They will do it more effectively than we can at present.

The escapades of the German fleet at Manila gave the queen regent some relief, probably. She has more than any other person high in affairs of the peninsula placed her hope in foreign intervention. It is not unlikely that her tenacity of faith in that delusion has had its effect on her government.

She is said to be a strong woman with a will of her own equal to its political influence in determining questions of national policy. It seems, at any rate, that the aged Sagasta is hypnotized by an influence which is not apparent on the surface of things. Time after time he has resigned, or made an effort to do so, and as often has he tumbled back into the trough of the political billows to rise again as inane and impotent as before, like a half-submerged bottle. There never has been a government so demoralized that there were not political adventurers ready to accept the burdens of its administration, and Spain presents no exception to a universal rule. The fact seems to be that the queen regent believes that when Sagasta goes the dynasty of her son goes with him, and she is right.

The activity of the Carlists is really

more theatrical than portentous. When the revolution comes, as come it will, Don Carlos will not, we believe, profit by it. He can do nothing to recover Spanish prestige, Spanish influence, or an inch of Spanish colonial territory.

He is an element of disturbance, and of course no inconsiderable one. He has undoubtedly the power of the church behind him, but a military dictator, should he arise, will have the army, which is of vastly more importance. Weyler is a Republican, and he may be able, if so disposed, to rally the disaffected Republican, Socialist, and anarchical forces to his standard as well as the army. They are a numerous body in Spain, and there is no end to their machinations. If he holds by the regency it may weather the cyclone. He is more dreaded and influential than Cánovas, but more enigmatical and uncertain in his political affiliations. This is how matters stand. The Spaniards have nothing to lose or gain by a change in the form of government. They have become so accustomed to reverses of late that they have ceased to be exciting even. They know that scarcely anything more can be lost to Spain than she has lost already. Watson's bombardment of the mercantile cities of the south will make an agreeable interlude during the bull fights.

The final cutting off of the electric nerve of communication between Blanco and the home government, except such messages as pass under our surveillance on questions appertaining to the surrender of Havana, compels the captain general to act on his initiative for better or worse. It leaves Sagasta and his ministry in entire official ignorance of the condition of the army in Cuba. The ministry will have as little control of the disposition of the army or of its surrender as it has over the movement of the waves in the bay of Biscay. The government will, it is believed, court-martial Toral for surrendering those detachments of his command that lay beyond the lines of the city of Santiago. It will go harder with Blanco if this be the case. If Blanco surrenders Havana, as surrenders he must, and that in a comparatively short time, our terms of capitulation will be that of the entire island north, south, east, and west; with every Spanish soldier, every rifle, and every cartridge that the enemy possesses. Blanco will probably find them harder to accept than Toral did; but we have no reason to make them easier for him. Blanco has fallen nearly as low in the public estimation of this country as Weyler.

It is a pleasure to note that our Chicago exchanges have recovered from the stereotyper's strike and have resumed their normal condition. For a time they looked as though they might have been printed in Binghamton.

The military governor of Santiago will probably find it necessary to keep barbed wire fences between the Cubans and Spaniards for some time to come.

The present state of temperature is hard on the persons who are fretting over a possible Anglo-American alliance.

When Senor Norton, of Harvard next hears from Porto Rico he will probably look like a victim of scientific cookery.

Sylvester Seovel seems to be the "greatest thing that ever happened" since the palmy days of General Coxe.

European diplomacy thus far has not seemed to cut much of a figure when pitted against American horse sense.

All that eastern Cuba needs now is a few real estate boomers to stake off town lots, and the boom can begin.

The Spanish troops of "captivity" fame appear to have retained their appetites along with their honor.

If Admiral Von Diederichs is not careful he is liable to have a hole shot through his name.

The rising generation will soon begin to discuss events and conditions "before the war."

The fall of Santiago may have a depressing effect on the barbed wire industry.

Under American rule justice will no longer wink one eye at Santiago.

BEFORE SANTIAGO. (July, 1898.) Who cries that the days of daring are those that are faded far, That never a light burns planet-bright to be hailed as the hero's star? Let the deeds of the dead be lauded, the brave of the older years, But a song, we say, for the men of today who have proved themselves their peers!

High in the vault of the tropic sky is the garish eye of the sun, An arrow with its crown of guns-a-frown looks the hill-top to be won; There is the trench where the Spaniard lurks, his hold and his hiding place, And he would cross the space between must meet death face to face.

The black mouths bellow and thunder, and the shrapnel shrills and flies; Where are the faint and the fearless, the lads with the dauntless eyes? Will they now find them wanting? Nay, but with valor stirred! Like the leashed hound on the coursing-ground they wait but the warning word.

"Charge!" and the line moves forward, moves with a shout and a swing, While sharper far than the cat-thorn is the spiteful bullet's sting. Now they are out in the open; and now they are breasting the slope, While into the eyes of death they gaze as into the eyes of hope.

Never they wait nor waver, but on they charge and on they go, With "Up with the flag of the stripes and stars, and down with the flag of the don!" What should they bear through the shot-rent air but the ranks of Spain? For the blood that throbs in their hearts is the blood of the boys of Anthony Wayne!

See, they have taken the trenches! Where are the foemen? Gone! And now "Old Glory" waves in the breeze from the heights of San Juan! And so, while the dead are lauded, the brave of the older years, A song, we say, for the men of today who have proved themselves their peers! —Clinton Scollard, in Leslie's Weekly.

Commerce of the Hawaiian Islands.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Washington, July 21. INTENSE interest in the Hawaiian Islands, especially in their commerce, is apparent from the requests which are reaching the Bureau of Statistics from all parts of the country for the recent publications of the bureau relating to the commerce of the islands.

The people of Hawaii bought last year nearly eight million dollars' worth of goods from all parts of the world, and over 75 per cent of this was from the United States. It is not surprising that the people of this country should want to know in detail what these purchases were, and especially what quantities were imported from other countries of the world than the United States. In view of the demand for the detailed information, the Bureau of Statistics will, in its next monthly publication, the "Summary of Finance and Commerce," present a full list of the articles imported into Hawaii in the year 1897, both quantities and values, and the country from which each article is imported.

While these statements presenting the quantities and value of each article imported into Hawaii are too elaborate for complete reproduction in newspaper form, it is practically to enumerate the most important of them, and herewith presented in the belief that they will prove of interest to a large number of manufacturers and merchants, indicating as they do, not only the commercial possibilities by way of exportation to Hawaii from the United States, but also the possibilities which may await manufacturers in certain lines in those islands.

The following table shows the total importations, including specie, into the Hawaiian Islands by countries, during the year 1897.

Table showing total importations into the Hawaiian Islands by countries during 1897. Includes categories like U.S. Pacific Ports, U.S. Atlantic Ports, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, etc.

The following table shows the most important articles exported from the United States to Hawaii in 1897, compared with 1896.

Table showing most important articles exported from the United States to Hawaii in 1897 compared with 1896. Includes categories like Agricultural implements, Animals, Books, maps, etc.

The imports from Great Britain amount to last year \$96,781.25, the most important among them being iron goods, amounting to over seventy thousand dollars; linens, twelve thousand; steam pipes, thirty-six thousand dollars; other articles, twenty-two thousand dollars; cloth bags, about one hundred and seventy thousand; iron and steel rails, thirty-seven thousand and twenty-one dollars; other iron material, nine thousand, one hundred and ninety dollars; and glassware, twelve thousand one hundred and seven dollars; roofing iron, forty-two thousand eight hundred ninety dollars; photographic material, about eight thousand dollars; woolen goods, about fifty thousand dollars; lace, ten thousand four hundred dollars; and other goods, about two hundred forty-five dollars.

From the New York Tribune. These are the days of waiting over the United States, and the States from an assumed principle of annexing only contiguous territory to this country. People who believe in the Little America find it difficult to understand the arguments against Hawaii—now, happily, only a reminiscent sob—and against any other extension of interests which the present generation makes.

When in 1802 we annexed Louisiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee were the extreme western states, and we had only a wilderness between us and the settled territory of our new domain. To go to New Orleans even from Washington, a river journey of hundreds of miles, and from the seat of the national government an overland journey of several hundred miles. Louisiana was nothing like as "contiguous" as Alaska is today or as Honolulu may be next year. It could be called "contiguous" only in that our widest sea-touched its wilderness, and made a barrier more difficult than the sea.

But California offers ever a better illustration of "contiguity." When, in 1846, Commodore Sloat, hearing of the outbreak of hostilities on the Rio Grande, took possession of Monterey and San Francisco on his own responsibility, he was further away from his government's authority than Dewey has been at Manila, and the United States was then Fort Leavenworth, and it took General Kearney between six and seven months to take what was left of the city from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast.

We took California, and in 1850 made it a state, and it was the least "contiguous" state ever admitted to the Union. The nearest state was Texas, which stretched an arm of unsettled plain far to the westward, while Missouri, Iowa and Arkansas were its other nearest neighbors.

Between them was a thousand miles of desert and mountain, where bleaching skeletons marked the few trails and hostile savages threatened the adventurous traveler. The best route to Washington was by two voyages over the high seas and a trip through a foreign country across the Isthmus of Panama, and over that road went congressmen and government officials to and from our distant state. It was only in 1855 that the Panama railroad was built, and it is not beyond the memory of man that up to the completion of the Pacific railroads much anxiety was manifested by thoughtful statesmen lest lack of "contiguity" should cause our Pacific states to separate from the Union.

Now, instead of a waste of land, we have the much less forbidding waste of water between us and Hawaii or Manila. And to get to them by sea we do not have to traverse foreign territory. Captain Mahan has called the ocean "the broad sea common along which, and along which alone, in all the ages of the world, the nations of the earth have prospered and advanced. Land carriage, always restricted and therefore always slow, tells against us but hopelessly behind, vainly seeking to replace and supplant the royal highway of nature's own making." We toiled through sands and mountain passes to a far from "contiguous" California, and we need not worry much at the thought of little journeys on nature's smoothed highway to Hawaii or the Philippines.

MANIFEST DESTINY. Louisville Courier-Journal. The bicentennial dreamer, whose migrations are bounded by the apple orchard on the one side and the willow brook on the other, and whose life is a never-changing pastoral of happy fancies, would preserve forever the republic conceived and established by Washington and Franklin. For all his scientific explorations and discoveries, Franklin had no glimpse of steam even as it was known to Fulton and Stephenson, or of electricity as it is known to Edison, and Washington, devising ways and means for a struggling people, fringing the Atlantic seaboard, could not possibly foresee the contractions which electricity and steam would bring into geography. We are eighty millions of energetic, aspiring, ambitious Americans. Presently we shall be a hundred and fifty millions. Can any thoughtful man believe that this tremendous force may be isolated from the movements of mankind and fed on oceans like their great-grandfathers of the Revolution? The Spanish war was not an empty dream, but it was upon us before we knew it; and it will leave us a pretty bag to hold. Shall we rip this bag open and empty its contents, or shall we adjust ourselves to them, and, as adjusting ourselves, admit the obligations that they will impose on the best we know how? But even if we should wish to escape them, how can we? We shall have to reckon with the commerce of the country, always enlarging and seeking outlets. Is it nothing to add ten or twelve millions to the free trade area of America? We cannot sink our ships and extinguish our navy. Nor can we relegate ourselves to the rear of the advancing column of civilization which is moving beyond our own borders. Already we are grown too strong to be let alone in case we seek the isolation of which we hear so much; and he who thinks we have no duties before us as a nation and as a people exempt to grow rich and fat, and so to multiply withal, reckons either the word of God or the way of man.

GOLD SWITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

POINTERS.

Profitable pointers; pointers that preach of prices pinched; pointers that should be carefully studied by those who have dry goods money to spend. Can't print all the bargain news, but what we do print you can rely upon. It pays to watch for our announcements; it pays to read them carefully, but it pays best to buy, there's where the actual saving comes in.

We're Making July Business Hustle In Drapery Department.

We have decided to sell for the next 10 days— Genuine Scotch Madras Curtain Material, regular price 25c, July price 17c. Genuine Scotch Madras Curtain Material, regular price 35c, July price 25c. Genuine Scotch Madras Curtain Material, regular price 49c, July price 36c. Metallic Silkoline Draperies, July price 7, 8 and 9 cents. White Lace Curtain Etamines, regular price 12 1/2c, July price 8c. Dotted Swisses, regular price 15c, July price 10c. Tapestry and Velour Curtain Tops, July prices 23c and 25c. Great Sale of Lace Curtains at one-quarter and third off usual values; Awnings of every description made to order.

Always Busy



SUMMER, 1898.

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, Rilly & Davies, 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE

HILL & CONNELL

121 N. Washington Ave.



BRASS BEDSTEADS.

In buying a brass bedstead, be sure that you get the best. Our brass bedsteads are all made with seamless brass tubing and frame work is all of steel. They cost no more than many bedsteads made of the open seamless iron. Every bedstead is highly finished and lacquered under a peculiar method, nothing ever having been produced to equal it. Our new Spring Patterns are now on exhibition.

Hill & Connell At 121 North Washington Avenue Scranton, Pa.

Revenue Cancellation Stamps Made to Order.

Revenue Cancellation Stamps Made to Order.

Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers.

Stationers and Engravers, HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING, 139 Wyoming Avenue.

Great Midsummer Lamp Sale.

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.

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

FINLEY'S

Only Four Days More

Of Our Muslin Underwear Sale. Our Great July Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Fine Muslin Underwear will last but FOUR DAYS LONGER

The style, quality of material and workmanship of our line is too well known to need any comment further than that we are overstocked for this time of the year and have to make room for our Fall lines that will soon be ready for delivery.

Every garment in stock has been re-marked at reductions varying from 10 to 25 per cent, below regular prices for this sale, which will positively close on Saturday of this week.

In the annexed list are several numbers which we will discontinue and the prices quoted barely cover the cost of materials.

One Lot Gowns, our regular 90c quality during the season. TO CLOSE OUT AT 60c.

One Lot Gowns, nicely trimmed, worth \$1.50. SALE PRICE 90c.

One Lot Gowns, extra sizes and handsomely trimmed, worth \$1.50. SALE PRICE \$1.10.

One Lot Underskirts, plain and good quality muslin, regular price 50c and 60c. SPECIAL PRICE 30c and 40c.

One Lot Drawers, neat embroidery trimmed. SPECIAL PRICE 25c.

One Lot Drawers, plain tucked, extra quality, worth 50c and 60c. SPECIAL PRICE TO CLOSE 30c.

Our elegant line of fine Trimmed Corset Covers, Chemise, Umbrella Drawers, Night Dresses and Skirts is too numerous to mention, but all are alike subject to reductions for this sale only

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for DUPONT'S POWDER. Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeries and the Repano Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Explosives. Room 401 Connel Building, Scranton. AGENTS THOS. FORD, JOHN E. SMITH & SON, W. H. MULLIGAN, Pittston Plymouth Wilkes-Barre