

THE WILL OF THE BOSS

Quay's Domineering Tactics Shown Up In True Colors. (Philadelphia Times.)

In all the history of Republican institutions it may be doubted if a situation ever was presented exactly parallel with that existing in Pennsylvania today. It is the most wonderful exhibition of the power of the "boss" that even this state has seen under the long developing system of which Senator Quay is the consummate exponent.

The people of Pennsylvania are about to elect a governor, and the Republican party, of which Senator Quay is the head, is to nominate a candidate. This is to be done, as usual, by means of the "organization," which acts under the direction of the central authority, and the machinery was early put in motion to nominate the designated candidate in due form.

While this is going on Senator Quay is persuaded that another candidate would be more agreeable to some of his friends and he abruptly countermands the orders. He does not say what other candidate he prefers. He simply directs the Republicans of the state that they are not to elect any more delegates for Elkin, but are to elect delegates who will hold themselves subject to his further instructions.

He will tell them for whom to vote when he is ready. They are by no means to exercise any choice of their own. This may not differ in result from the old plan of electing delegates instructed for local favorites, with a view to the transfer of their votes at the convention, but that plan, at least, maintained the appearance of some freedom of choice.

Mr. Quay does not pretend that the convention is to choose the candidate; he merely says that he has not yet determined upon who the candidate shall be. He is examining the various applicants, but will not announce his decision until the near approach of the convention, which will then officially ratify his choice. Strange as it may appear, the only earnest objection to this autocratic assumption comes from the friends of the candidate whose whole claim is based upon the fidelity with which he has represented Quay and his system.

Elkin has been one of the chief instruments of the machine in applying discipline to insurgents, "ripping" out one man to put in another, and he has no logical ground on which to protest when the ripping is applied to him. The wonderful feature of the situation is that Republicans who profess to be opposed to the machine methods acquiesce in this insolent despotism and are preparing to take their orders from Quay, as though he alone was the Republican party in Pennsylvania—as apparently he is.

WHAT THEY SAY

Extracts From Various Sources, Indicating Democratic Opinion On Questions of the Day.

Anything more inequitable and unjust than our insistence that Americans shall have rights of domicile in China, while we deny to the Chinese similar rights in this country, it would be difficult to conceive of.—Boston Herald (Ind.).

It is a trifle funny that Attorney General Elkin never discovered that Quay's methods are brutal until now, though they have been the same from the beginning of his reign as party boss. For example, the ripping up of government by the people and throwing out of officials elected by the people for a stated term was brutal, set Elkin concurred in it. The railroading of franchise grab legislation through both houses within a week was brutal, but Elkin regarded it with the highest favor. Truly it makes a vast difference whose ox is gored.—Harrisburg Star (Ind.).

"There are many who tell us that we must depart from the traditions of our country and become one of those nations that must soon grapple for possessions in the far east. Consider well that in going into active life with these ideas, you turn your backs on the principle left to us by Washington—that this nation should be of itself, the principle to which our nation owes its prosperity, its progress and its independence. I am of those who would hold to an old, safe course, and not commit ourselves to a new one that leads—we know not where."—President Gilman, John Hopkins University.

CURRENT COMMENT

Brief Discussions of Political and Other Matters of Public Interest. ANDREW J. PALM.

The citizens of Pittsburg have been gold-bricked from every point of the political compass, until the intelligent portion refuse to take stock in any more deals or promises. They have been driven to the conclusion, after a long experience, that the official patronage of the city has been traded back and forth with as little concern as boys trade jack-knives, and they will put the stamp of their disapproval on the whole business when they get another whack at the gang that has used the city, as Ben Focht says, for the purpose of plunder.

It is remarkable how odious the protective tariff is declared to be even by the most radical tariff organ when it admits the truth through carelessness or other cause. They all join in demanding the repeal of the duty on wood pulp. They strenuously insist that it is simply a tax on intelligence, as it increases the price of the paper through which they teach their confiding readers the benefits of a protective tariff. They are quite right in insisting that the tariff is a tax on intelligence, for it must tax to the utmost any man's intelligence to uphold so monstrous a doctrine. The duty on wood pulp is not a whit worse than it is on a thousand other things about which one never hears a whimper of complaint from the protective organs that are so ready to squeal when they are hit; but are indifferent to the groans of others who are robbed systematically by the protective humbug. The whole protective system is a gigantic fraud, forcing money from the many to put into the pockets of the few.

The damnable outrages perpetrated in the name of patriotism and for the purpose of benevolent assimilation in the Philippines are coming to light day after day, and the record is enough to make a man ashamed of his race. The only sensible thing to do was to keep entirely away from all such imperialistic ventures, but as that was not done the only sensible thing now is to withdraw every American soldier at once from the islands, for we never had a shadow of right there except the title recognized by savages and barbarians, that might makes right. What! leave them to kill one another? Certainly, if they feel like it. They would kill themselves cheaper and more humanely than we are doing it for them. Oh! but we want to make Christians of them. But a live heathen is better than a dead Christian, and if we are to be judged by our army a live heathen is even better than a live Christian. Yes, but some other bad nation would go in and capture these poor people that we have been treating so kindly. It isn't at all likely that any other nation would be so foolish, but if it should attempt such a thing it might learn wisdom in the fool's school of experience, just as England is taking a lesson in South Africa from the Boers and as we are doing in the Philippines. The military man whose trade is killing, burning, wounding and plundering and the trust magnate who wants other worlds to conquer are in favor of continuing the war in the Philippines, but all good people are sick and tired of the wicked folly of trying to run the whole world.

Smith and Sibley.

The Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, is a representative who served two terms in congress as a Democrat, and then deserted his party to follow the Republican banner of Oriental expansion. Mr. Sibley does not approve of his fellow expansionist, General Smith, and in the course of a speech delivered in the house he compared the general to Timur, to the Tartars, to the Saracens, and to various other persons lacking in inherent refinement; and he completed his speech by expressing the hope that the uniform would be stripped from General Smith within forty-eight hours.

For ourselves, we do not admire General Smith, either. Neither can we really approve of the methods resorted to by "Hell-Roaring Jake" to establish the blessings of liberty in Samar. But we have even less regard for the political hypocrisy that seeks to shift all the responsibility upon the shoulders of this soldier, and we should like to see Mr. Sibley or some other congressman carry his argument against these atrocities to its logical conclusion. As we have said before, the responsibility belongs to Washington, not to the army. The business of the army is to fight, and killing men is not an especially refining occupation. It does not tend to develop an extreme sensitiveness as to methods, and if it did, the soldier would soon lose his value as a fighter.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office June 10, 1902. Persons calling for these letters will please say "that they were advertised May 27, 1902":

Mr. Harry Mohn, Rev. H. H. Price, Mr. O. B. Pater, Mr. B. F. Shaw, Miss Cora Woolf, Foreign Parcel, Mrs. Ricardo.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

J. C. BROWN, P. M.

Silk tassels and pencils for programs for sale at this office. tf.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FOR INFANTRY SERVICE.

Prof. George Forbes Has Invented a Range Finder That Gives Distance with Accuracy.

Devices which give the range of distant objects have been used in the navy for years, and also with long range artillery, like that employed for the defense of harbors. Apparatus for infantry service has now been invented by an English engineer, Prof. George Forbes.

The instrument is a combination of a square aluminum tube, six feet long, that can be folded up for carrying, and a field or opera glass of special design. Reflecting prisms are mounted on the ends of the tube, and each throws an image of the object under scrutiny at right angles toward the middle of the tube. Here they are reflected again into the field glass, one into one barrel and the other into the other. In this manner a stereoscopic effect, of great value optically, is secured. Only the ends of the instrument require an unobstructed view of the enemy.

Rays of light proceeding from a given point in the distance, such as a soldier's bayonet, to the ends of the range finder diverge slightly. The nearer the object to the observer the wider the angle, and vice versa. If one can measure this angle the distance is easily computed from the length of the aluminum tube, which constitutes a "base line." The prisms are so accurately adjusted that when the images enter the two tubes of the field glass the angle between them is the same as out in front of the instru-



INFANTRY RANGE FINDER.

ment. Provision being made for its measurement in the telescopes, the calculation is easily made. In each barrel of the field glass is stretched a vertical wire. One is fixed and the other is movable. When the two are seen as one, and the distant object is sharply defined, one reads off an exceedingly delicate scale on the adjusting screw. Prof. Forbes declares that the distance can be estimated within two per cent. of the truth, even at 3,000 yards.

Summarizing a paper read by the inventor before the London Society of Arts, Nature says:

"The wire seems to stand out solid in space, and the slightest turn of the micrometer screw causes the wire to appear to be nearer or further than the object looked at, and when the wire appears to be at exactly the same distance the micrometer reading gives the distance with an accuracy far greater than that attainable by observing the duplication of images on the retina.

"This range finder can be used in a variety of positions. The more steadily it is held the more accurate the result. A standing position is the least steady. When kneeling, using only half the base, the other half may be bent down at right angles, and so form a leg, which serves as a rest on the ground. The most easy position is sitting, with the elbows resting on the knees. Another steady position is lying flat on the ground facing the object. In every one of these positions you can take advantage of cover. Since the eyes are virtually at the extremities of the base, the observer may stand, sit, kneel or lie behind a tree, bush, rock, ant-hill, horse, comrade or wagon, and will not only be more able to work without sensation of danger, but without drawing the fire of the enemy on his comrades.

"Lord Kitchener having expressed a desire to see the range finder tested in the field, Prof. Forbes has proceeded to South Africa with his instrument, and a thorough examination of its efficiency will be made under practical conditions."

New Hospital for Consumptives.

With regard to the glass hospital which is to be erected at Philadelphia for the cure of consumption, with isolation for each patient and a constant supply of rarefied air, a similar experimental hospital is already in use in London. The patient sits in a glass cubicle, breathing an atmosphere specially treated by ozone. The value of oxygen, or ozone, in the treatment of ulcers, burns, wounds, lupus, etc., has been proved there by several cures of hitherto incurable cases during the past five years. Great as has been the actual relief thus afforded, this oxygen hospital exists equally for purposes of demonstration and experiment.

Gardening Taught in Schools.

Scientific gardening is taught in the national schools of Sweden and in the seminaries for the education of national school teachers. There is a school garden in nearly every rural school district in the kingdom. The garden is placed near the school-house, and the children receive practical instruction in the cultivation of plants, berries, flowers, herbs and fruits, the management of hotbeds, greenhouses, etc.

State News.

—Albert Eisenhart, of Shamokin, while riding on a Northern Central coal train fell under the cars. His legs were so badly mangled that they will have to be amputated.

—Bradford county fears that the hay crop will be almost a total failure this year on account of the long continued dry spell.

—Editor E. F. Bogart, of the Wilkes Barre Leader, has recovered a verdict of \$5,000 damages against Lawrence Meyers, the Wilkes Barre millionaire. Mr. Bogart's complaint was that Meyers called him a "two cent postage stamp thief."

—The rat, which proves a great solace to the miner while he is working in his lonesome quarters underground, now that there is no food nor companionship for him, is leaving the mines. They are pouring out of the tunnel mouth in droves and all along the gangways, the fire bosses say, are strewn the bones of the weaker rodents, killed and devoured by their stronger fellows.

—It is believed by many that the coal operators will be glad to arrange terms of peace with the miners just as soon as they dispose of their coal supply at exorbitant prices to the consumers. Coal at present is bringing \$10 a ton in the city of Philadelphia, which is equal to highway robbery. Such excessive prices should be prohibited by law, because it is of no benefit to the miner, but a few ungodly speculators.

—While the people of the town of Puttston slept Saturday night the Cannon Ball Electric Railroad Company, which is building a line between Scranton and Wilkes Barre took possession of several of the streets and laid tracks. The citizens are loud in their protests against the action of the company. Senator Quay, State Senator Focht and Congressman Connel are said to be financially interested in the new road.

To Evade Law.

Coloring Will Be Sold With Oleo To Be Worked in By The Consumer.

To evade the oleomargarine law, which goes into effect July 1, dealers are preparing to place upon the market a compound for the use of consumers by which the unappetizing white substitute can be colored to resemble butter.

Instead of the manufacturer coloring the oleo, the doctoring will be done by the housewife. With each purchase of uncolored butterine sold the purchaser will receive a capsule the size of a large raisin. Each capsule contains a few drops of fluid which when worked into the butterine will change its color from a hard-like white to a rich yellow.

Under the law, hotels and restaurants that serve butterine will not be permitted to color it.

Condemned in Missouri And Confiscated in New York.

Judge Clark of St. Louis has convicted and fined heavily a number of grocers for selling baking powders containing alum.

The week before the Health Department of New York seized a quantity of stuff being sold for baking powder which they found was made from alum mixed with ground rock, and dumped it into the river.

The Health Authorities are thus taking effective means to prevent the introduction into our markets of injurious substitutes in place of wholesome baking powders.

As alum costs only two cents a pound, there is a great temptation for those manufacturers who make substitutes and imitation goods, to use it. Alum baking powders can be detected by the health authorities by chemical analysis, but the ordinary housekeeper, whose assistance in protecting the health of the people is important, cannot make a chemical examination. She may easily know the alum powders, however, from the fact that they are sold at from ten to twenty cents for a pound can, or that some prize—like a spoon, or glass or piece of crockery, or wooden ware—is given with the powder as an inducement.

As the people continue to realize the importance of this subject and consumers insist on having baking powder of established name and character, and as the health authorities continue their vigorous crusades, the alum danger will, it is hoped, be driven from our homes.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Reduced Rates to Gettysburg via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, June 4 to 5, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Gettysburg from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania, on May 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, good to return until June 7, inclusive, at rate of a single fare for the round trip. For specific rates, apply to local ticket agents.



Ignorance

Blows out the gas and furnishes the newspapers with a jest and an obituary notice. "Didn't know it was loaded" may be an honest plea, but it never brought a victim back to life. Those who let a cough run on, in ignorance of the danger, find no escape from the consequences when the cough develops into lung trouble.

The best time to kill a snake is in the egg. The best time to cure a cough is when it starts. Ordinarily, a few doses of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough at the beginning. But even when the cough is deep-seated, the lungs bleated and the body is wasted by emaciation, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will in ninety-eight cases out of every hundred effect a perfect and permanent cure.

"My husband had been coughing for years and people frankly told me that he would go into consumption," writes Mrs. John Shireman, of No. 25 1/2th Place, Chicago, Ill. "He had such terrible coughing spells we not only grew much alarmed but looked for the bursting of a blood-vessel or a hemorrhage at most any time. After three days' coughing he was too weak to cross the room. The doctor did him no good. I started the case in a drugist, who handed me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. My husband's recovery was remarkable. In three days after he began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery he was up and around, and in two more days he went to work. Two bottles cured him."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The June Lippincott's Magazine.

The June "Lippincott" has evidently been made up with early summer travelers in mind. The com-lete novel "A Real Daughter of the Revolution," by Caroline Gellert, a personality new in fiction possessing fire, charm and ready wit. Her wit stands beside the best of recent Revolutionary tales. The story teems with Redcoats and gallant Rebels; there are some sharp skirmishes and close escapes.

In addition to the novel there are half-dozen up-to-the-standard short-stories such as "Lippincott's" Magazine has won a reputation for. Caroline Lockhart (Suzette) leads off with "A Diplomat From Chicago." A stingy husband, a resolute though diplomatic mother-in-law, make good material for diversion, and this one is sure to find in Miss Lockhart's tales. Ina Bievoort Roberts, who wrote that popular novel, "The Lifting of a Finger," contributes a story just as good only shorter, called "The Harvest of Knowledge." Mrs. John King VanBensel's "The First Love of Aaron Burr," is a happy combination of fact and fancy which is most captivating. "The Pastoral Players" by Phoebe Lyde, is an ideal summer romance of a woodland theatre, a gay party of amateur actors, and a painter named Peter. Clarence L. Cullen writes a "hard luck" story called "Alcatraz Island." This tells of an escape from that seven-acre military prison out in San Francisco harbor. A man's touching faithfulness is demonstrated in the little sketch called "White Azaleas," written by Helen Elsworth Wright.

Mr. Charles Morris presents a paper on "The New Atmosphere" which tells in readable language all about this up-to-date subject. An article called "Tops and Commissions," by John Gilmer Speedy, contains some valuable hints about fees both in this country and abroad. Since Stevenson's life and death in Samoa a new interest attaches to the place; and the delightful paper by Mrs. Llewella Pierce Churchill, entitled "At the Traders Station in Samoa," with its strain of humor, makes a wide appeal.

The "Walnuts and Wine" department still waves its flag at the top of the hill of humor.

Ghosts would frighten many people who are not afraid of germs. Yet the germ is a real danger. If this microscopic animalism could be magnified to a size in proportion to its deadliness it would show like a giant python, or fire breathing dragon. The one fact to remember is that the germ is powerless to harm the body when the blood is pure. It is far easier to keep the germ out than to drive it out after it has obtained a hold in the system. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most powerful and perfect of blood purifying medicines. It increases the quantity as well as the quality of the blood, and enables the body to resist disease, or to throw it off if the disease has obtained a footing in some weak organ. Wherever the digestion is impaired, the nutrition of the body is diminished, for the blood is made from the food which is eaten, and half digested food cannot supply the body with blood in quantity and quality adequate to its needs. For this condition there is no remedy equal to "Golden Medical Discovery." It cures ninety-eight out of every hundred persons who give it a fair trial. When there is constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will promptly relieve and permanently cure.

Pennsylvania Railroad Reduced Rates to Minneapolis or St. Paul. Account National Meeting, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

On account of the National Meeting, Fraternal Order of Eagles, at Minneapolis, Minn., June 3 to 8, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its lines to Minneapolis or St. Paul, May 31 to June 2, good to return not earlier than June 3, and not later than June 9, at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be good for return passage only when executed by Joint Agent at St. Paul or Minneapolis and payment of 25 cents made for this service. By depositing ticket with Joint Agent not earlier than June 3 nor later than June 9, and payment of 50 cents at time of deposit, an extension of return limit may be obtained to leave St. Paul or Minneapolis not later than July 7.

Many Foreigners Are Leaving.

Reports from many parts of the coal region are to the effect that the foreign element are making preparations to leave in large numbers. Many are going to the soft coal fields, and others back to their native climes.

A Lumber Camp Railroad.

Twenty-three Miles of Unique Track in Pennsylvania Mountains.

There is a railroad in Pennsylvania whose equipment George Stephenson, if he were living today, would regard as only a slight improvement over his original experimental outfit. The traveler who is weary of speed trials and trains run on nerve-wrecking schedules may find rest and recreation on the Lewisburg and Buffalo Valley Railroad, which owns just twenty-three miles of the widest track that ever was laid. Seven miles an hour is the average speed when the locomotive is running at top speed, and there are so many stops for water, repairs and help of various descriptions that if one asks the conductor what time the return trip will be made he will give it up.

The road has no passenger cars, but it carries passengers. It owes its existence to the Kulp Lumber Company's desire to get to market the vast quantities of heavy timber that clothe the mountain side included in the tract of land it owns. Munroe H. Kulp, who for two terms represented the XVIIth Congress District of Pennsylvania, is the principal stockholder in the company and in the road.

The railroad traverses the corners of four counties, Clinton, Centre, Lycoming and Union, and its shape, in consequence, is very like that of the letter S. While at present there are only twenty three miles of track, this number is variable, for the railroad is advanced as the heavy timber falls under the lumbermen's axes. As a rule it takes a train a full fourteen hours to make the round trip from Lewisburg, on the Susquehanna River to the "camp" and return.

When the road was built little attention was paid to such trifles as grading and roadbeds. These were left to look after themselves. As a result the unaccustomed traveler is apt to get seasick while bounding up and down over the billowy Lewisburg and Buffalo Valley. Three large mountains, in the heart of the Alleghenies, are crossed or dodged by the little road, some of the grades looking nearly perpendicular when viewed from a distance by the horror-stricken passenger. It appears to his fascinated gaze that the little engine must leap across yawning chasms over a perpendicular trestle, while the curves are so numerous and so sharp that most of the time the engine would be in full view from the windows of any car in the train, if the cars had windows, which, as a rule, they do not, nor any sides either, for that matter. Intending passengers are advised to take plenty of food along, in case of a breakdown.

Sometimes it happens that the conductor desires to speak to the engineer. In that case he waits until a propitious moment has arrived, then he drops easily to the ground and runs across a field, meeting the engine on the other side, as it finishes describing a curve.

The engines employed upon this unique road are little pinion-geared affairs about the size of those used on the elevated roads in New York. No air brakes are used or provided for. On heavy grades a substitute is, however, employed. It consists of two men who stand on the pilot and pour sand on the rails. It is a job not in great demand with the employees of the road. In many cases the roadbed consists of solid stone, and the ties are blocked up with small pieces of stone.

When the engine runs short of water the train is stopped near a mountain stream. A pipe is let down from the engine, a small steam pump is set going, and in a few minutes the machine's thirst is slaked.

The road penetrates a region that is rich with game, such as bear and deer, and there are great quantities of smaller animals and birds. The streams are full of trout, and when a train is stalled the hands put in the time fishing or capturing rattlesnakes. A station about half way to the "camp" is called Kulpburg. The place is composed of one house and a barn. The house is used mostly as a stopping place for hunters in the fall, and the meals, and good ones, are 15 cents each. The company that owns the timber land has furnished material for coal mines and railroad buildings in all parts of the United States. There are small saw-mills along the railroad, while at Lewisburg there is a large mill that turns out the bulk of the lumber. Along the line of the road villages have been formed, and lately a daily mail service has been started. The State of Pennsylvania has recently purchased twenty-thousand acres of land about the curious road, to be a part of its forest preserve, but it will be many years before its timber becomes valuable, as there are no trees standing now except second growth. The lumber company took the rest.

The seventeen-year old locusts are due. There is to be millions of them, there'll be much music and there'll be much injury to tender shrubs and trees.