

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 5, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State. Justice of the Supreme Court—J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster. Judge of the Superior Court—JOSIAH R. ADAMS, of Philadelphia. State Treasurer—LUTHERNANT COLONEL JAMES E. BARNETT, of Washington. Election day, Nov. 7.

There is no question that the letter carriers' parade yesterday was one of the most interesting seen in Scranton in many a season. None who witnessed the movements of the splendid body of men who marched more like war veterans than civilians could fail to feel anything but profound admiration for the representatives of the best elements of the civil service who came from all parts of the United States to honor the Electric City with their presence. The letter carriers have indeed proved themselves to be the most agreeable and captivating of guests.

The Philippines Campaign.

REPORTS concerning the situation indicate that there is a marked difference between the opinion of General Otis, who has commanded the army in Luzon from his headquarters in Manila, and that of General Funston, who has been in the thick of the fighting at the front. General Otis has recently stated that he did not need any more cavalry, but preferred infantry for the coming campaign. General Funston says that the only way to capture the rebels and compel them to surrender is to run them down with cavalry. It is their regular practice to fight from cover until dislodged, when they run away at a speed which our troops are unable to match in pursuit. During the dry season the country is well adapted for the use of cavalry, according to General Funston's opinion, and when a band of natives is put to flight, cavalry would be able to run them down with comparative ease. A few successful pursuits by cavalry he believes would so demoralize the rebels that they would soon have all the fight taken out of them. But he argues against all attempts to negotiate for peace by means of commissions and promises of amnesty. The rebel Filipino is not going to surrender until he is well whipped. If overtures are made for peace, they will simply be temporizing measures by which the Americans will be held in check, while the rebel forces recruit fresh men and secure arms and ammunition. Nothing but a crushing and decisive victory will effect the desired result. In fact, the soldiers of the United States must learn to adapt their tactics to the peculiar case before them. If they do not, they will drag out the war for a long time.

The case is a peculiar one because the rebels practice savage methods of warfare themselves but take advantage of the rules of civilized warfare when hard pressed. A few hundred of them will ambush a body of American troops, inflicting all the damage they can. When they are dislodged by a charge, they take to the woods long enough to hide their guns and ammunition belts. As soon as this is done, they come out boldly bearing flags of truce and declaring themselves "amigos" or friends of the Americans. In the meantime, the rebels have disappeared, and the soldiers, being unable to find them, retire, whereupon the wily Filipinos gather up their guns and sneak away to a place of safety and repeat the same trick later in the day.

It begins to look as though the Transvaal war cloud would soon be accompanied by thunder and lightning.

Heroes Unrewarded.

UNLESS something is done at New York to evade the law in reference to the landing of Chinese, it looks as though some of the bravest of the heroes at Manila Bay would be excluded from taking part in the ceremonies in their honor on Dewey Day. Shortly after the battle which marked a new era in American history Dewey recommended that the Chinaman who had assisted so efficiently in fighting the Spaniards be admitted to American citizenship. The recommendation, instead of being acted upon by congress, was referred to the treasury department. The secretary of the treasury, having no discretion in the matter, could not waive the law in their behalf and there the matter has rested until Dewey's home-coming has again brought it up for consideration. Had congress acted as promptly on this suggestion of the admiral as in rewarding the man who had conferred new glory on the American navy the country would not now be placed in the ungracious predicament of refusing to honor brave men who deserve well of this government.

The failure of congress to take notice of Admiral Dewey's recommendation leaves no course open for the officials of New York but to exclude the Chinaman. The Chinese exclusion act is explicit and mandatory and if executed to the letter will not only prevent the participation in the festival parade of sailors who served under the man in whose honor it is given, but will also stop them from landing in the city which for months has been preparing to commemorate an event in which these same Chinamen took a creditable part. The only hope is now that the New York collector of customs may find a loop through which, in the present instance, the law may be evaded.

If he does this the people will not examine too curiously the legal grounds for his decision. At any rate, the country should be saved from the ungracious role of refusing to accord due honor to every man who served with credit under Dewey on the memorable first day of May, 1898.

The celebration of Labor Day this year has been conducted under more favorable conditions than for many seasons past. Not within the past quarter of a century have the prospects looked more promising for the wage earner than at present. The revival of industries all over the country has made it possible for the working-man in every walk of life to obtain employment if he feels disposed to embrace the opportunity. With the advance of wages in various trades all may obtain comfortable incomes who care to tread the avenues of toil. As to the purchasing power of money, its efficiency is undoubted. Notwithstanding the host of the silverite who believes that we should have more money; notwithstanding the agitation over trusts and combinations for the purpose of increasing the price of commodities, there has never been a period in the history of the country when the purchasing power of a dollar was so great or when a dollar would be so easily obtained as today. Organized and unorganized labor may well rejoice at the general prosperity. It is to be hoped that all will appreciate the situation and take advantage of the turn in the tide that if improved will make good times permanent.

The Curfew at Elmira.

ELMIRA has now been under the curfew ordinance for a month, and the Advertiser considers the experiment out of the doubtful stage. According to the Advertiser, one of the most interesting phases of it is that the children themselves understand it better than most of the elders and make it self-enforcing. The reason is partly a dread of arrest and partly a dread of summons of a parent if arrested, for upon the arrest of a child the parent must be sent for at once and informed of it before a commitment is made. It may be inferred from this that the parents do not wish the children to be roaming the streets but do not feel strongly enough about it to hunt them up themselves and bring them back when they leave home for an evening of wandering.

The case is somewhat like that of the compulsory school attendance law which parents are glad to have some one else enforce. It is probably true that in most cases children do not roam the streets with parental consent and approval. At any rate a voice is heard in this city after a month's trial in disapproval of the ordinance, but, on the contrary, the sentiment once hostile or indifferent is now unambiguously in its favor. The most cordial approval of the rule comes from the police department, while all citizens agree that it is wholly admirable, for it is enforced faithfully and rationally. Good sense is as important as fidelity in its administration. Up to this time the rule is a complete success and is resulting in a great deal of good.

The Advertiser sends greetings to interested contemporaries, noting with dismay the habits of young children as street walkers, and assures them that in Elmira, with nearly 50,000 population, the curfew is a magnificent success.

With the application of the bungstarter to Mr. McLean's barrel it is expected that the campaign in Ohio will become interesting.

Confidence, Credit and Capital.

IN times of panic, says the Washington Star, capital is withdrawn from circulation, banks suspend payment, business men curtail their operations, citizens minimize their expenditure—all contributing to the depressing tendency of the period. Investments are avoided as immediately unprofitable. The overstocked market finds no purchasers, although prices drop in proportion to the demand. After a period the more venturesome proceed to buy, to build, to invest, industry is gradually revived, trade arises from his hiding places, the banks find new depositors who are willing to trust their savings to these agencies, and the money circulation is thus restored. Then, if the general conditions are favorable, prosperity reigns, particularly if there is no menace of disaster to the domestic welfare.

This is the process of financial hibernation and awakening. It is the record of virtually every great commercial depression ever experienced. Just now the country is suffering paradoxically from prosperity, the reaction from the tendency of capital to hold aloof while the markets are shaky. The steel famine illustrates the case. The prices of all kinds of construction material are very high due to the unprecedented demand. The manufacturers can command and obtain practically their own terms. They will not guarantee deliveries, and will at times even offer premiums to their customers to withdraw their contracts.

This is because everybody is feeling the same impulse to take advantage of the good times, and construction enterprise is universal. How much more profitable would have been similar enterprises started before the present boom! The shrewd, far-seeing capitalist who takes advantage of the depression to invest his money, securing low quotations on his purchases, and finding an abundance of idle labor eager to work, reaps eventually a richer profit from his investment than does the other who holds back when the market is dull and the air trembles with panic possibilities, and then emerges from his financial seclusion only to find prices soaring skyward, the mills glutted with orders and labor scarce and independent.

Not only does the fore-handed investor find a larger profit in thus utilizing the slack times for his venture, but he benefits trade by the force of his example. He contributes to the restoration of confidence. He sets the tide in motion, and it swells in proportion as others follow in his course.

HUMAN NATURE STUDIES

Had the Advantage.

Mr. D—, of Boston, visiting in one of the small towns of Western Massachusetts, was taking a spin shortly after his arrival, when he was run down (as he claimed) by a negro and knocked off his bicycle, says the San Francisco Argonaut. When he got on his feet again he was so angry that he picked up a stone and threw it with accurate aim at the colored man and brother. This resulted in his arrest and conviction in the local court of justice. "I will fine you five dollars," said the judge; "have you anything to say?"

"Nothing," replied D—, unmollified. "Except that I wish I had killed the fellow." "That remark will cost you five dollars more," rejoined his honor. D—'s temper was not improved by this fresh dispensation of justice. "Conversation seems to come high in this court," he said. "Five dollars for contempt," promptly responded the bench. "Have you anything more to say?" "I think not," answered the defendant; "you have the advantage of me in respect." Payment of the fine closed the case.

On the Wrong Sent.

First little girl (at fashionable summer resort)—I'm awful glad to get acquainted with you, 'cause you're nice. Second little girl—So'm I with you. That's what we come for. Mamma says so. "To get acquainted." "Yes, with nice people—people in society, you know." "Why, that's just what mamma wants. We're to get acquainted with people in society." "Isn't you in society in the city?" "No, you are, aren't you?" "No, we've been rakin' and scrapin' the whole winter to come here and get acquainted with people in society, you know." "Then your folks ain't anybody at home?" "No." "Neither are we." "Guess there ain't much use in us gettin' acquainted."

John Ruskin's Surprise.

Mr. Ruskin was taking a morning walk down the road just in front of Brantwood, when he saw a lady seated on a camp stool making a sketch of the house, and with a courteous grace, which he instantly recognized, he addressed her, inquiring her reason for choosing the house in question for her subject. "It is the house of the famous John Ruskin," she frankly answered. "Have you met Ruskin?" he was asked. "No, indeed," she replied. "If I had I would have deemed it one of the greatest privileges of my life."

Strong Disinfection.

The witticisms of Mark Twain, in private life, would fill a good-sized volume with dashes of humor and gleams of wit that are treasured by his friends and neighbors. Some years ago his home in Hartford was invaded by scarlet fever, all of his children being stricken with the pestilence. Mark Twain described the disinfection that followed by saying: "We had a fumigator so strong that it took all the brass off the door-knob and all the tune out of the piano."—Anecdotes.

A Modest Request.

"Madam," said the soldier of misfortune, who was touring the country, disguised as a tramp, "I do not want anything in the way of home-made delicacies for the interior department, but if it isn't asking too much I would be glad to have you do a little sewing for me."

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The German army includes more than 10,000 military musicians. In Italy bread and sugar cost about twice what they do in England. Something very similar to the telephone was used in China 1500 years ago. Bubbles made of filtered castile soap and glycerine will last for days. Twenty-five women have been hanged in England during Queen Victoria's reign. It is estimated that about 40,000 acres of land in the United States are planted with vicia. Germany publishes about 20,000 books a year. France 11,000, Italy 9,000, England 6,000, United States 5,000. Ben Clench, the highest mountain in Scotland, will have an electric road to its summit and a sanitarium. Among the peculiar attractions at the Paris Exposition will be a great machine for making clouds of all varieties at will. Recently a ship of only 250 tons carried from Port Brava to New York a cargo of rubber which was insured for \$3,000,000. Mormonism has taken refuge in Switzerland. Recently published statistics argue us that there are no fewer than 1,100 Mormons scattered about the Swiss Republic. The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be 520 miles long, 20 miles broad and 250 feet in thickness. The giraffe was thought to be near extinction, but British explorer has found great herds of them. Bathers along the New Jersey beach are sorely tried this year because, while the average temperature of ocean water in July and August has been 61 degrees, this season the average has only been 58. The Liverpool corporation is about to invest a quarter of a million pounds (\$1,250,000) to provide electricity for street railway and other traction lighting, and all other purpose for which steam has hitherto been used. In West Africa the natives bliss when they are astonished in the New Territories when they see anything beautiful. The Basutos applaud a popular orator in the assemblies by hissing at him. The Japanese, again, show their reverence by a hiss. Twenty centuries before the birth of Watt, Nero of Alexandria described ma-

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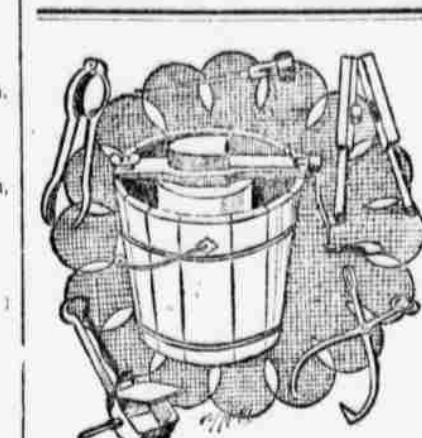
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I once heard the leading contralto singer of the Castle Square Theater Opera Co., of Boston, remark to a friend, sitting in her dressing-room: "Some singers can't sing well, they say, just after eating heartily, and take only a light lunch; but it works just the opposite with me. It's impossible for me to sing a hard opera without having a good meal before; but I often take a Ripans Tabule to help digest it. My voice is always clearer and more powerful when I do."