the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is al-ways glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, APRIL 21, 1900.

TWELVE PAGES

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Legislature. First District-THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District-JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District-EDWARD JAMES, JR.

The action of the house judiciary committee yesterday in reporting favor ably Representative Connell's bill creating a middle judicial district will be welcome news to the large body of litigants in this section who at present are put to inconvenience by reason of frequent compulsory attendance at the federal court when sitting in Pittsburg. The chances of the passage of this strongly endorsed measure are thus materially brightened.

Seniority Vs. Selection.

HE SENATE military com mittee has, we are informed. materially amended thearmy reorganization bill proposed by Secretary Root, Most of its changes relate to details which outside of army circles are unimportant; but one change which has been made in the Root bill seems to us to be vital. We refer to the elimination of the provision which authorized making every third promotion to the grade of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major in the line by selection.

In favor of this elimination it was argued that if a door were left open to the politicians, future promotions in the army would be by "pull" and not by merit; hence the senate committee adhered to the present rule of promothe other hand, contended that it was "all wrong to keep the ambitious, vigorous, efficient fellow down by a hidebound rule to the same level as the chump, the dull, idle, indifferent fellow, who is just able to keep in the army and avoid being turned out on an examination. It is entirely reversing the whole principle on which the greatness and the efficiency of the American people have been built up to say that meritorious conduct and zeal and energy and activity shall never be rewarded." He proposed to put the se lection of men for promotion entirely in the hands of boards made up of experienced and high-standing officers who could, he thought, be depended upon to see that justice would be done. The secretary's position in this matter is sound. If the army is to become on efficient institution it must allow the merit within its ranks to rise above mediocrity. In no other way can the highest efficiency be assured.

The idea of sending warships to Turkey to collect what the sultan owes is not entertained at the state department in Washington for the reason, according to the Washington Post, that such an action would be "resented by Europe." There may by reasons why the warship idea is yet premature, but we will wager that fear of European resentment is not one of

The Negro and the Ballot.

ENATOR CHANDLER has introduced a bill "for the prevention of the denial or the abridgement of the right of citizens of the United States to vote on account of color." It provides that any requirement of any qualification for suffrage, prescribed by any state in its constitution or laws which directly or indirectly by express words or by any device or subterfuge is made to apply in its terms or in its operation to the great body of the colored citizens of the state, while it is not made to apply to the great body of the white citizens, is hereby declared to be unconstitutional, null, and inopera-Other sections of the bill authorize colored citizens to vote regardless of race or of state restrictions. Colored citizens are also given the right of action for damages against registration boards refusing

them the right to register. Senator Chandler says that he does not intend to press the bill at this time but wants it recorded for future reference. In this decision he is wise. The intent of the measure is irreproachable but the methods are faulty. In the first place it is not always practicable to say what constitutional or statutory provisions for a restricting qualifleation or qualifications upon the suffrage are specially meant for or ap- empire of China. Every little while plied exclusively to negroes. The North may have its suspicions but of property is destroyed or a number congress cannot legislate on the basis of mere suspicions. Secondly, it is concerned, our state department has not within the power of congress to to inquire into the matter, a deal of take from a state the right to impose bother is raised and then in some of qualifications upon the suffrage or to exempt any class of citizens from such of diatribes against the missionaries, qualifications. In this matter, with one proviso, the state is supreme: it this fuss. The line of argument runs

must not discriminate. dition of affairs which gives to the voter in some of our southern states a representation in congress equal to North? Is it to attempt to force the southern people to accept uncondi- ing from Chintse territory, they could tional negro domination? We doubt if there is any pacific method by which this could be done, even if there were

belief that the abrupt bestowal of the suffrage upon the negro before he had had any fair opportunity to qualify himself for an intelligent exercise of the privilege was a mistake is not decreasing; and if the states where illiterate whites and blacks together are in a dangerous majority shall, make and enforce with fairness educational or property qualifications or both, with the intent to keep away from the polls those not fitted to be there, objection cannot seriously arise. The objections which exist today are not aimed at the principle of suffrage restriction but at the unfair discriminations which it is believed are intended and practiced; discr minations as hostile as was slavery to the genius of

free institutions. The remedy was well outlined in the Crumpacker bill which political timidity has held back for a season. Let the South restrict the suffrage as it may please; but restrict its representation in congress proportionally. Do not permit one vote south of the Ohio river to have the weight of ten votes on the northern side. The honest and intelligent element in the South cannot take offense at a proposition which is so manifestly fair as this is. As for the other elements, let them howl.

General Ruis Rivera, who is holding office under General Wood, should not be in too great a hurry to fix a time when the United States must set up an independent republic in Cuba. He should recollect that that is a matter as to which Uncle Sam has also the right to an opinion.

Good for the Party.

EPRESENTATION is being made in certain quarters that the introduction in the state convention on Wednesday of a resolution presenting to the Philadelphia national convention the name of Charles Emory Smith as Pennsylvania's choice for the vice presidential nomination would provoke dissension. On this plea effort is beng made to prevent such introduction dissension? On what

ground? There are certainly no peronal grounds. We cannot think of a nan in public life who has fewer personal enemies than Charles Emory Smith. There may be political disappointments charged against him because he is postmaster general; these always exist where there are offices to fill. There may be resentment at the present tactics employed by the newspaper of which Mr. Smith was formerly the editor; but if those who hold it tion by seniority. Secretary Root, on are fair they must acquit him of responsibility. The day that he took office under the administration of William McKinley he laid down his ediorship and gave to the American people an undivided service.

Do the Republicans of Pennsylvania want it to be said that because this or that individual office seeker did no get the postoffice in his rown or because one or another politician has not concurred in all the contents of a certain factional organ the present opportunity to secure for this banner Republican commonwealth representation on the Republican national interests of the state and of the nation, the history-making of the next four years, to be regulated on the plane of petty prejudices and misunderstandings or is there to be a breadth of policy commensurate with the expansion of our new duties and responsibilities?

Where is there another Pennsylvania of national size against whose indorsement by next Wednesday's convention the same flimsy objections ould not be made? Every man worth anything has to take sides and by so doing give room for offense; but who among the prominent Republicans of our state has in the various factional controversies of the unhappy past heldmore consistently than Charles Emory Smith to the principles under discussion as he viewed them and gone less into bitter personalities? Where has there been a pen or a voice more scrupulously respectful of the line which separates privileged criticism from perconal vituperation and sian-

Provoke dissension? If just indorsement of the high Republicanism of men like Charles Emory Smith, the eloquent orator, the accomplished diplomatist, the wise administrator and clean and brilliant man of large public affairs, is to threaten dissension in a Republican convention, then by an means let us have a little dissension. It will be good for the party.

There are still no signs on the horizon that the McKinley boom is to be endangered by Admiral Dewey.

Foreign Missions.

HAT A PREJUDICE against foreign missions exists very widely is well known, and at no class of foreign missionaries is it directed more earnestly than at the Christian men and women who are striving to introduce the light of Christian civilization into the great there is a riot in China in which a lot of people are killed. If Americans are our papers is sure to appear a series who are blamed with stirring up all that the missionaries, having volun-What, then, is the remedy for a con- tarily entered into the dangers of evangilization in that far-off stronghold of pagan superstitions, ought not to expect or to receive the protecthat of six, seven or ten voters in the tion of the United States government when, by the simple act of withdraw-

> avert all danger. We refer to this topic on this occasion not to provoke a controversy on

to a quotation which we wish to make from a speech delivered a few days ago in Evansville, Ind., by Colonel Charles Denby, for many years United States minister to China, and long the dean of the foreign representatives at Pekin. Colonel Denby knowe as much of the affairs of China as any American living, and in the course of his Evansville speech he took up the subject of the missionaries, and said:

I made a study of missionary work in China. I made a study of missionary work in China. I took a man-of-war and visited almost every open port in the empire. I lived at Pekin and knew that city. At each one of these places I visited and inspected every missiorary station. At the schools the scholars were arrayed before my and examined. I went through the missionary hospitals, I attended synods and church services the total part that the properties in their homes. vices. I saw the missionaries in their homes, saw them all, Catholic and Protestant, and have the some opinion of them all. They are all doing good work; they merit all the support that philanthropy can give them. I do not stint commendation or halt or stammer abo broad. I make no comparisons. and in tue strongest language that tongue can utter, give to these men and women who are living and dyirg in China and in the far East y full and unadulterated commendation, In China toe missionaries are the leaders

every charitable work. They give to the nalargely out of their scanty earnings, and honestly administer the alms of others. When famine arrives-and it comes every yearor the rivers inundate the soil with never ceasing frequency, the missionary is the first and the last to give his time and labor to alleviate suffering. They are the writers of books for the Chinese. The first graduates of the finest western colleges supply and practice surgery—an unknown art among the Chinese. hey fight the demon opium. About their re-igious work I have only this to say, that he tho teaches Christianity teaches modern civiliz ion. They have crowded schools and churches They make converts many of them. There is backsliding in China as there is backsliding here; but the general trend of progress goes on.

Many of the achievements of modern China are due in part to missionary work. The merchants, the scamen, the diplomatists, and the consuls have done much to open up China to com-merce; but the missionary has also done his share. Therein comes in our worldly interest— the interest of the non-religious man, of the nerchant, the carrier and the manufacturer. It nust be admitted that civilization promotes rade-that the more a nation becomes civilized the greater are the wants of the people. Then, f the missionary promotes civilization, he also bronketes trade. When he opens a school he also a market. Inspired by holy zeal,

roes to countries that were never trod by the

schind, and, soon, our textiles, our iron, our lour, our coal oil, and many other things are regularly bought by eager customers. To the

missionary all these results are subsidiary to

serchant's foot; but the drummer follows

his holy purpose. His supreme object is to convert the heathen, and the colleges, the schools, the doctors, and the charity are but means toward this end; but they are noble means in which even the infidel and the unbeliever may well take a part.

There are riots in China. Yes, and there are tiots here. Occasionally a good man or woman is killed by a mob; but let me say with pleas-are, if not with pride, that during my stay of nore than thirteen years in China ne American was injured. Some of the missionary houses were burned down, but for these injuries the ese government amply paid. I have talked ou too long about my friends, the missionries, but I have not said the half that I would like to say about them. The doctrine in this country is to tolerate but not to praise them. My doctrine is to tell, if I can, the simple truth about them, and when that is known the cavillar. ng, the depreciation, the sneering, which too often accompany coments on missionary work will disappear; and they will stand before the

world, as they ought to stand, as benefactors of the people among whom their lives are spent and forerunners of the commerce of the world. An opinion of this kind must have weight with intelligent people.

Ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio exols the recently adopted platform of Pennsylvania Democracy as a nodel instrument and commends it to he favorable consideration of the Kansas City convention. We did not know that Governor Campbell was such a humorist.

The Question of the Hour.

(From the Towarda Reporter-Journal.)

TE AGREE with the Scranton Tribune that a great opportunity is presented to the Republicans of Pennsylvania. The Republicans of the great Republican states have been unable to agree upon a candidate for the vice presidency. Pennsylvania has a distinguished citizen-he is not a scandidate-who would meet all the demands of the office and who is, in the best sense of the word, available. If the Republicans at their convention next week shall with united voice present the name of Charles Emory Smith for the place there is a strong probabilty that he would be nominated by the national convention at Philadelphia in June. It is a nomination that would unite factions in this state and would add strength everywhere to the ticket. ment publication having been limited to 6,000 Mr. Smith would fill the office with dignity and conspicuous ability. He is a Republican tried and true, a typical American, a clean and conscientious citizen, and a statesman whose wide experience, proved ability and conof all the duties of the office. He would be an ideal candidate. Will the Republicans of this great state rise to their opportunity?

During the present complications arising from the failure of the sultan to settle the bill of indemnity promised the United States some time ago, the position of Ali Ferrough Bey, the promoted schemes on record for the acquisition Turkish minister at Washington, is not one liable to excite envy. Ali's reputation as a statesman will depend entirely upon his ability to "stand off" the collector.

The Duke of Arcos is to receive another invitation to Chicago, to a celebration which takes place in August. If nothing happened to Spain on the date of the proposed celebration it is expected that the minister will overlook the Manila day insult and enjoy some of our proverbial western hospitality.

Queen Wilhelmina has just given the Boer peace envoys a hearing at The Hague. In these days of general suspicion and turmoil, Wilhelmina is about the only ruler who will listen to peace talk not backed by battleships,

Good looking brunette models ought to do quite a lucrative business just posing for yellow journals as Puerto Rican society ladies who have been reduced to want by American

Among the captured Filipino documents is one in which Aguinaldo boasts that one Filipino soldier is equal to four American soldiers. sprinting, yes.

And now Admiral Dewey denies that any considerable desire to do it. The a question of religion but as a preface he ever analyzed the Democrats.

BADEN-POWELL.



Today all England is anxiously awaiting news from Mafeking, where Colonel Baden-Powell has so long been holding out against heavy odds. The picture shown herewith is the best ever published of this British officer, whose braveness and sagacity have won for im the admiration of a nation.

THE RICHARDSON CALENDAR. | owner of San Francisco, amuses himself for an

DER THIS heading the New York Sun has presented in skeleton form the curious history of Hon. James D. Richardson's connection with American literature, as follows:

Sept. 12, 1893.-Richardson, as chairman of th ouse committee on printing, reported a bill drawn by himself, which contained a provision allowing the sale to private individuals by the public printer of duplicate plates of government publications. Passed, with Mr. Dingley's amendnent making it illegal to copyright any government publication

June 11, 1894.-Richardson, as chairman of the ouse committee on printing, reported a resolu tion providing for an edition of 6,000 copies o public document reprinting the messages and proclamations of all the presidents. Adopted. June, 1894.—Richardson, as an historical en-thusiast and public-spirited servant of the people, volunteered to look after the compilation of this document himself.

June, 1894.—Richardson procured the insertion

of an amendment, in the senate, giving him "full power and discretion to do this work for and on behalf of the committee," Adopted, Feb. 22, 1896.—Richardson wrote a preface pub-licly dedicating to his country the time and la-

bor he might spend on this compilation.

April 11, 1896,—Richardson announced the immediate apearance of Volume I, of "Messages and Papers," and offered a resolution providing for the distribution to senators and representatives of their respective quotas. Asked what was to come of the fraction, or remainder of the ediiou, amounting as then estimated to 500 sets, or over, Richardson replied that under the law the fraction would go to the superintendent of locuments "to be by him distributed mainly upon orders of members of congress."

April, 1896.—Richardson procured at the sen-

mendment providing that the fraction of the edi ion should go "to the compiler," that is, to Richardson, Adopted, May 18, 1896.—House adopted a resolution providing for an additional edition of 15,000 of "Messages and Papers." Actual cost to government estimated at 75 cents per volume. Rich-

ate end of the capitol the insertion of an

ardson silent. May 22, 1896.—Resolution for 15,000 extra copies amended in senate so as to give the com-

piler the "fraction" again.

May 11, 1897.—Richardson besought congress to make him a gift of a doplicate set of the government plates. Estimated the actual cost of same at \$1,200. Informed by Mr. Cannon that the public printer's estimate of cost was \$3,600 he replied that Mr. Cannon was probably right Questioned about possible claim to copyright, Richardson replied that such copyright was ex-plicitly prohibited by law. Congress voted the plates to Richardson.

May, 1897.-Richardson began to impress th legend, "Copyright, 1867, by James D. Richardson," upon the successive volumes of this pub-April, 1899, or thereabouts -"Committee of

Papers" as a work of thrilling interest, author ized by the government, and of such importance that a private publisher could not have pro-duced it for less than a million dollars. July 4, 1899,—Richardson put to press the tenth and last volume of "Messages and Papers," repeating his declaration that if the book "shall prove satisfactory to congress and the country, prove satisfactory to congress and the country will feel compensated for my time and effort, August, 1899. - Agents of "Committee 1800.—Agents of "Committee on dis-began to sell reppies of "Message and Papers" at \$34 a set, on the pretense that the work, and that sets were allotted as a mat ter of favor only to selected persons, a few in Jan. , Its., to Jan. 18, 1898.—Six separate resolutions in congress providing for further editions of "Messages and Paners" of from 7,000 to 30,000 copies for tree distribution to the people, wer referred to Mr. Richardson's committee on printing and chloroformed there. None

Jan. 30, 1900. -Richardson's affection w spicuous services are a guaranty of called in congress to the fraudulent practices of the faithful and successful performance the agents of the "Committee on distribution." Richardson replied that' he had nothing to d with the sale of the work. flad made a contract with Barcus, "a man of high character," by which he, Richardson, received "a small roy

February, 1900.-Richardson applied to cor gress for permission "to compile, edit and pub-lish, without expense to the government, the state papers and diplomatic correspondence of the late Confederate states." Permission granted of a monopolistic franchise and the exploitation of public literary property for private gain.

The constant burden of Richardson's frequen "statements" and "explantions" has been the congress has imposed upon him a work of tre congress has imposed upon the a work of the mendous magnitude, in comparison with which the donation of a few fragments of editions, and a beggarly set of duplicate plates was hardly worth the mention. What he has actually made out of the job is a matter of conjecture. Richardson knows to a dollar, but we don't. Let us try a few figures:

'ommercial value of "fragment" of first government edition of 6,000 sets, estimated by Richardson's colleagues at from 500 to 700 sets, at \$10 a set; yielding at the minimum estimate a possible. \$ 5,00 ame for the second government edition of 15,000 sets, the "fragment" also

plates, as estimated by public printer... 'Small royalty' of let us say \$2 a set on let us say 20,000 copies of "Messages" and Papers" marketed by "Committee on

Total to atchardson to date853,600 The Hon. James D. Richardson's salary as a statesman during the entire period of six years since he went into the business of compiling government publications for private saie has been less than \$50,000. We repeat that our es-timate of his gains through literature at \$51,000 is conjectural, and is advanced subject to correction by himself, if he sees fit to correct it

PERSONALITIES.

The Empress of China has a weakness for dia nds and wears them in spite of a Chinese law forbidding women to wear jewels.

The newly elected senator from California, Mr. flayd, is an enthusiastic gardener, and bus proced two new varieties of roses

our or more every day by running the elevato

Henry T. Finck, the author of several well known books on evolution, is making a study of the love stocies and popular tales of Japan Carolus Durer always smokes while painting portrait, except, of course, when a lady is the

spiration in a pipe.

The king and queen of Sweden will leave Sweden in April, proceeding first to England to visit of the richest goods in Queen Victoria, and later they will visit th America. Prices the lowest, guarantee perfect at

Lord Salisbury has an antipathy for tobacc smoke, and smoking is strictly forbidden to guests in those apartments at Hatfield House which are occupied by his lordship The London Sphere is authority for the state-ment that Colonel Villebois de Mareuil, the

rench adviser of the Boers, receives 250 Kruger overeigns a month for his services, or the equiv alent of \$15,000 a year.

Marshall O. Waggoner, of Toledo, O., the neted convert from infidelity to Christianity, has at last burned his infidel library, which had the reputation of being one of the finest in the world.

He had spent thousands of dollars and traveled far and wide to collect it. General George M. Randall, who is visiting in Washington, will leave for Scattle at once, and on May 21 will sail for Alaska to take command of the new military department of Alaska. A great deal of work has been planned for him to do. Among other things two thousand miles of overhead and submarine telegraph line will be

onstructed. Miss Fannie Davis, the celebrated planist, does not believe in devoting too much of the day to practicing. She says that more than four hours f this makes a pianist a machine and not a artist. Neither does she make even this a daily institution, for it is her invariable habit to spend at least two months of the year in abso ute idleness.

rotce to euchre and very seldom loses a game lid not win a game, and it was decided that ought to be consoled with a booby prize. This consisted of a Philippino baby made of raisins. figs and other fruits, with cloves for eves, I was the first time he had been honored with

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchu The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.34 a. m., for Saturday, April 21,

(3) A child born on this day will have a fondness

for base ball and ice cream soda. Almost every one is eligible for record in the containing names of people in Scranton who need spring medicine. The present peaceful relations between this city

and Wilkes Barre are not expected to last long after the base ball season opens. Some men who would be failures as bank presidents make good bowlers The unsuccessful genius is always known as

The most agreeable man suffers in silence. Next to being born beautiful is the ability to

Ajacchus' Advice. Do not waste your time sighing for distinction and wealth. Wish for a million dollars and a contented mind.



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A lady living in one of the large brass manufacturing cities of Connecticut, writes: "My ten-year-old daughter, Irene, has been troubled with terrible sick headaches and spells of vomiting ever since she was a little tot. Her father thought she would outgrow them, but she didn't. She did not chew her food enough, and what she threw up seemed but half digested. Through the advice of a friend, I

Ripans Tabules.

She was benefited at once, and after a treatment of one week the trouble ceased, and she has not had a bad spell since."

Since writing this letter, the lady states that she has reduced the dose to half a Tabule a day and the good effect still continues, and she believes that the use of the Tabules may soon be wholly discontinued, for her daughter appears now to be absolutely well.