

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, the Tribune is always 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, JULY 23, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM McKinley. Vice President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State. Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FORTMERE.

County. Congress—WILLIAM CONSELL, Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON, Sheriff—JOHN H. FLEASHER, Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON, District Attorney—WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Postmaster—JOHN COPPING, Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS, Recorder of Deeds—EMIL WYNN, Register of Wills—W. BECK, Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislative. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District—EDWARD JAMES, JR., Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR., Fourth District—P. A. PHILLIPS.

In another column will be found an interesting letter from the Chinese minister, making reply to Rev. Dr. Ashmore. The probabilities are that in a few weeks at the latest our government will get to the bottom of much that has been mysterious in Peking and will then be able to judge from complete evidence just what its obligation is to Minister Wu. Until then, it is manifestly unfair to accuse him, as Dr. Ashmore is reported to have done, of deceit and cunning. There is no evidence to sustain the accusation and there are many indications that it is unjust. At a time like this those who cannot rid their minds of suspicion would be prudent to leave their fears unvoiced.

The American Way. THE GOVERNMENT at Washington knows or has the means of learning not only how many troops are in readiness near Tien-Tsin to undertake a movement for the relief of the beleaguered envoys at Peking but how soon, with the use of due diligence, the relief column ought to be able to start.

If it is true that bickerings and jealousies among the officers representing the co-operating nations are retarding the advance, or if, in addition, the delay is partly due to the reluctance of the European governments to accept as genuine Secretary Hay's message from Minister Conger, forwarded through the efforts of Minister Wu Ting-Fang, a reluctance possibly inspired by jealousy of America's superior success in securing means of communication, then would our government be supported by the country in giving prompt orders for the dispatch of the United States forces, single-handed if necessary. Let them take the lead and let the others hold back if they would dare.

Our paramount purpose in China is to rescue imperiled American citizens. This is the supreme duty before which all other considerations are at this time subordinate. It justifies the taking of extraordinary hazards. The co-operation of all the powers would be desirable, it may be absolutely necessary, but a layman's crude guess would be that if compulsory orders should issue from Washington to the American forces in the vicinity of Tien-Tsin to move on Peking immediately the initiative would cause the other governments to fall in line.

It is not profitable now while the beleaguered Americans in Peking may be dying, to consume much time in the discussion of whether the American plan or the European plan of dealing diplomatically with the situation is best. We cannot alter the decisions of the European foreign offices. Nor are we responsible for their blunders. The American government owes to its minister at Peking and to the Americans who are in peril with him there the utmost measure of its possible protection, and the way to redeem this sacred debt is to act.

That blunt old sea dog, Captain Bowman H. McCalla, who commanded the first armed American landing in China during this trouble, pointed the way when, at a conference of the various commanders, he cut short their bickering by remarking simply: "Gentlemen, you may do as you please, but my minister is in danger and I am going to him." True, he failed; but failure was infinitely more creditable than inaction.

Our genial friend, ex-Commissioner Burke, claims Pennsylvania for Bryan. In claiming things before election there is naturally no limit.

one expects or desires it. We are certain that General Shav had no such thought in mind. His idea, we will be bound, went no further than a protest at the prolongation of sectionalism in any form. It is no longer pertinent to burden the mind with inquiries as to which side in the great conflict was right or wrong. Neither side has anything more than a historical existence today. Neither side had a monopoly of virtue. The great majority on each side were honest and conscientious. The decision fell in favor of an indissoluble union and notwithstanding the hardships of war, that weighed more heavily upon the southern people than upon the northern, simply for the reason that they were fewer in numbers and poorer in resources, the advantages of that decision today are as great in the south as in the north.

In the light of this fact, very generally perceived, of what use is a prolongation of sectional bias? Let this be put away. Let the dead past bury its dead. Let every face be turned toward the common future and let every energy be exerted toward the fullest realization of its benefits.

Mr. Bryan is opposed to government without the consent of the governed in the Philippines, but in favor of it in every southern state where the negro population is disfranchised, in order to perpetuate Democratic rule.

The Benefit of Example. THAT THE INTELLIGENT example of Andrew Carnegie in bestowing upon works of public benevolence his contributions while alive to supervise their administration has not been lost upon his business colleagues is shown in the announcement that President Schwaab of the Carnegie Steel company has decided to found in the vicinity of Pittsburgh a trade school on broad lines; or, to be more accurate, he has decided to enlarge one already in existence.

One of Pittsburgh's philanthropic institutions, St. Joseph's Protective and School for Homeless Boys, has maintained successfully on a limited scale a home and a workshop in which about 70 boys receive instruction in printing, tailoring, and baking. It has outgrown its accommodations, and Mr. Schwaab has volunteered to meet the expense of building a new home, equipping the necessary school rooms and workshops and paying the salaries of all teachers in addition to maintaining a library for the use of the pupils. The managers of the institution are notified to go ahead regardless of expense. Mr. Schwaab's only condition being that when the money is spent it will have supplied a place where any poor boy desirous of advancing himself in life may have free opportunities for industrial education practical in character.

It is impossible to overestimate the public usefulness of such institutions as this one, just as it is difficult to understand how an indiscriminating public prejudice against wealth can survive such exhibitions of the intelligent application of private wealth to worthy public purposes. One would think that demagogism would be diarmed.

There is timely truth in the assertion of the Philadelphia Press that "the peril of Bryan's election cannot be averted without a vigorous and aggressive effort on the part of the conservative forces of the country." Let this be borne in mind.

Progress in Forestry. AFTER THE New York state legislature appropriated \$2,699 for the state forest preserve, the New York fisheries, forest and game commission requested the division of forestry of the department of agriculture at Washington to examine its lands, and to submit recommendations for the management of the forests. Accordingly the work of investigating the forest conditions in the preserve began in June, and the completed working plans are to be ready for submission to the New York state legislature by the first of January, 1901. The beginning of this investigation marks an epoch in the forest history of the country. For the first time the division of forestry will co-operate in practical forest management with one of the state governments. If the final report should lead to the repeal of the forest clause of the Empire state's constitution a large public preserve will for the first time in our history be put under skilled forest management, and operated with a view, not only to its permanent preservation, but to the production of a regular revenue.

That clause prohibits any cutting or utilization of the forest crop of the preserve. It was adopted by a large majority in 1894 as a constitutional amendment, its design being to prevent for all time the capture of the forest reserves by lumbering interests; and in 1896 a proposition to repeal was defeated overwhelmingly. At that time, however, the state had no machinery for regulating the cutting in a scientific manner. It has been thoroughly demonstrated in Europe, where forestry has been an applied science for centuries, that intelligent timber cutting benefits a well managed preserve, and also provides a considerable revenue.

The working plans for which the data are now being gathered will amount to a detailed scheme for managing and harvesting the forest crop of an important section in the preserve. They will show whether or not a steady revenue can be drawn from the New York preserve without diminishing its timber yield in the future; and whether it is necessary or not to prohibit all cutting whatsoever in order to preserve the forest. Their preparation will involve, first of all, an examination of the forest itself with a view to finding out what timber there is now on the ground, in quantity as well as in kind; and, secondly, a thorough study of the possibilities of lumbering on a sound business basis; or, in other words, an examination of the forest trees from the lumberman's point of view, and of the most profitable methods of marketing the timber. Thirdly, it will necessitate a thorough investigation of the fire problem, taking into consideration not only the best means of preventing fires

in the future but also those of dealing now with lands which have been injured or devastated in the past; fourth, the preparation of forest maps; and, lastly, an examination of the forests in their relation to the water supply of the region, and of the importance of preserving them as natural reservoirs, and for other reasons than those involved in the immediate production of revenue.

It is a matter of national concern that this investigation should be thorough and that its results should be made the basis of a genuine attempt to apply economic principles to our threatened forests.

Poetic press correspondents are publishing to the world that the Pennsylvania harvest fields are now filled with real Fraud Mullers who not only rape the fraudulent but also blind cats behind the reins. The poetic press correspondent it is feared has been seeking inspiration from the jug of hay-field refreshment.

A writer in the Outlook notes with approval the fact that in one of Boston's principal hotels there is a room comfortably fitted up as a library and reading room for the use of guests, and containing, open to immediate reach, 3,000 books of standard literature. This Boston idea certainly should spread.

Chinese hordes of the north have demonstrated their violence in the capture of the towns of Blagovestchensk, Khabarovsk and Nikolaiussk. None but brave men would venture upon localities thus named.

According to late advices Corea shows a disposition also to invite a crisis.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In a letter to the Chicago Record W. E. Curtis draws the following portrait of Colonel Bryan: "Those who have had an opportunity to observe Colonel Bryan under various conditions agree that there have been notable changes in his character and manner, and in his habits of thought since he came prominently before the public in 1896 as a candidate for the presidency. In appearance he has aged considerably since that time. He has lost most of the hair on the top of his head, and retains only the heavy catarrh that hangs as a fringe around the base of his earlobes and rests upon the collar of his coat. Mr. Bryan's face is much stronger and fuller than it was four years ago. He has gained considerable flesh, notwithstanding his arduous work upon the stump and platform, and weighs between thirty and forty pounds more than in 1896, tipping the scales at an easy 200. This increase shows in his face, as well as in the richness of his hair. His cheeks are fuller, the dimple on his chin is more apparent and his jaw is heavier. That Mr. Bryan leads an abstemious life and eats frugal fare is easily seen from his countenance, not for convivial, but medicinal purposes. He is a man of simple tastes, neither a glutton nor a wine bibber, although not a teetotaler either in theory or in practice. He never uses any beer on his table, although he sometimes drinks both when offered him at the tables of others; but he keeps a bottle of whiskey—or rather, Mrs. Bryan does—on the table for medicinal purposes, not for convivial, but medicinal purposes. The bottle has been called for at times to revive the drooping strength and spirits of the statesman from Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky and other states, but is never produced until called for. Colonel Hay, the secretary of state, has an engraved portrait of a famous cardinal of the fifteenth century that may be easily mistaken for President McKinley. Colonel Bryan also would make a handsome priest, and the scarlet robes of the cardinal have seldom set off a finer face or figure than those of the physical, intellectual and oratorical qualifications of an ideal clergyman than McKinley. His abstemiousness, his indifference to luxury, his emotional nature and his intensity of purpose would have made him a Luther, or a Savonarola, or a Peter the Hermit, if he had lived in the middle ages. Bryan's face, as I have said, is stronger, the lines around his mouth are firmer, and show more repose of manner than formerly. He has lost that restless, inspiring expression that used to be about the eyes, and he evidently has more strength and confidence, more deliberation and determination in his countenance. His nervousness has been subdued. He is governed more by reason and less by impulse. Experience has taught him when he is weak, and he has mended himself. He has gained in strength and that has given him confidence. His friends in Lincoln say that he has become convinced that he is a man of destiny; that history is waiting to record his name in the annals of society, for he thinks he is absolutely certain to become president of the United States some day. His purpose is to establish a reign of democracy, to create the power to deprive the rich of the power they now exercise. These ideas have been assiduously cultivated by Mrs. Bryan, whose thoughts are all centered in him. Her account for Bryan's positiveness in political matters. Those who know him best say that he would have secured the Kansas City nomination if he had been left on the stump, and that his threat to do so was no bluff."

Says J. Sterling Morton: "The Kansas City convention did not realize the absurdity of its re-nomination of the interference by federal authorities in local affairs. The Chicago platform of '96, which was re-adopted at Kansas City, distinctly says: 'We reserve the right of self-government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and the rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners.' Since that date the federal government has repeatedly proclaimed the right of self-government, without a dissenting voice, have approved the action of President Cleveland in putting down the Chicago riots with the United States army. In addition to this confirmation of the lawful and just course of the United States in the Dohs case, also without dissent, affirmed the right of the executive to do just what Mr. Cleveland did in Chicago. But what is the house of representative; what is the senate of the United States; what is the Supreme Court of the United States, as deliberative bodies engaged in impartial search and calm consideration, when compared to the howling derisives who engaged in cake-eating and clothing fairs at Kansas City and allowing their platform to be made by delegates from Hawaii, Oklahoma and Indian territory, which cannot contribute an electoral vote to their ticket?"

The anti-imperialist cry now is, says the Washington Star, that the Philippines are being exploited for their benefit. But then it is to be remembered that the men who make this charge are the authors of the charge that our own country here is the greatest exploiter of the world, a comparatively few men dominate everything; that we have little left of a republican form of government but the name. The two charges, springing from the same source, are to be considered together, and if both are true then it is high time that we get not only out of the Philippines, but out of the United States.

The feeling which has brought about a temporary fusion between the Republicans of Kentucky and Democrats opposed to the Goebel election law is illustrated in the following remark of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, who is an active supporter of John W. Yeates, the Republican gubernatorial nominee: "When you pick up a club to kill a rattlesnake you don't stop to look for articles having but for a stick that will do the business. As yet we are only 25,000 to 30,000 strong. Without the 175,000 to 180,000 Republicans in Kentucky we can do nothing. With them for a club we can kill that rattlesnake."

John J. Beatin writes to the New York Sun: "If one were to believe the Democratic press of the country he would be forced to come to the conclusion that the McKinley administration was run entirely in the interest of 'Mark Hanna & Co.' that the trusts and corporations controlled affairs at Washington and that they were 'months' killing the poor man who had some sense or other if a person would only take the trouble to read the annual report for the year 1899 of the Hon. F. D. Kilburn, superintendent of banks here, the total amount deposited among the savings banks during the year was \$229,258,287.97, an increase in deposits of \$71,229,282 over the preceding year. The amount of interest earned by the banks during the year 1899 was \$29,529,000.00. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was \$47.91. From the above figures it is very evident that, 'curved by trusts and corporations' and 'killed by the McKinley administration' the 'Empire State' managed to come away \$229,258,287.97. This is a poor year for the calamity howlers."

There is more truth than poetry in the remark of a Canton correspondent that "when the American capitalist or working man is prosperous, well fed and well paid, he has little for politics, and refuses to engage. Let him once get hungry, or need legislation at Washington, and both capitalist and workman are ready to engage, and determined in the presidential contest."

FROM THE CHINESE MINISTER. Editor of the Tribune—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 19th instant is at hand enclosing a clipping from The Tribune calling attention to a statement by the Rev. Dr. William Ashmore relative to the present disturbances in China. He is reported to have said: "I believe the entire foreign legation at Peking has been killed, and the responsibility for this killing is to be found in the desert and cunning of the Chinese minister at Washington."

All that I have got to say is that through these weeks of trouble I have used my utmost endeavor to serve not only my own country, but also the United States. It is rather surprising, not to say discouraging, for a man to find that, notwithstanding his honest efforts to perform his duty under trying conditions, the base motives are imputed to his best actions. Of course, there are blackguards in every country, as there are black sheep in every fold. It is eminently unjust to charge the guilt of a few persons upon the whole nation. I am inclined to think that Dr. Ashmore has passed his fifty years of missionary labor among the black sheep in China; his opinion of the other classes of the Chinese people must be taken with a large grain of salt. I, therefore, freely forgive him for what he has already said about me. I feel sure that he has already said about me, at least, are ready to give me credit for what I have done to preserve the existing friendly relations between the two countries. I am glad to see from the editorial you are good enough to send me, that The Tribune is one of the fair-minded papers which are willing to accord me justice.

Thanking you for your kindness in this matter, I am very truly yours, Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Legation, Washington, D. C., July 20.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The total foreign commerce of the United States during the fiscal year 1900 exceeds by 2-3 per cent. that of any preceding year, being \$203,000,000 greater than that of 1899, the heaviest one on record preceding the one which has just ended. The total commerce of the year, as shown by the figures of the treasury bureau, amounted to \$2,244,108,543. The exports were \$1,284,479,214, or \$161,000,000 in excess of those of 1899, which held the record of the largest export in the record of 1899 was made. All of our great classes show an increase in exports: Fisheries, \$1,000,000; mining and forestry, nearly \$10,000,000 each; agriculture, nearly \$50,000,000, and manufactures nearly \$100,000,000 over the phenomenal year 1899.

Imports are also heavy, especially in the class designated as articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry. Of the five great classes of imports, articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing show by far the largest growth. Manufactures show a gain of about \$20,000,000 over last year; articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., also about \$20,000,000; articles of food, about \$15,000,000; articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing, \$25,000,000, and articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry, over \$75,000,000.

ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION AT SHANGHAI.



So bitter is the daily increasing hatred of Americans and Europeans becoming among the Chinese at Shanghai that the yellowskins resort to gigantic expressions of their fury. They decorate arches like the above with imperial colors, emblems of death, and placards extremely insulting to Caucasians.

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MULTUM IN PARVO.

In China there is twenty times as much coal as in all Europe. The hide of a cow yields about thirty-five pounds of leather. More than half the population of the earth has direct access to the Pacific. Roman paper is so strong and dense that it can be used to cover umbrellas. In France, where wine is as abundant as petroleum is here, it is transported in bulk in tank cars. Fifty million pounds' worth of gold has been produced in New Zealand; the first nugget was found in 1842. The coast region of Georgia is to have a sugar refinery, the first one in the state. It is to be located in Oakley. In New York city there is a maximum density of 1,000 residents to the acre, and this is more than double that of the most congested cities of Europe.

An Italian electrician has invented an electric cartridge, which he offers as a substitute for dynamite and smokeless powder in mines, rock blasting and for heavy ordnance. The surplus products of Missouri marketed in 1899, as compared with the preceding year, show an increase of over \$5,000,000, the aggregate value of last year's production being \$135,070,250. No greater crime is known in China than that of deserting a grave-digger. Because graves are found everywhere in China, the first railroad built there had to follow a very circuitous route in order to avoid them. Saddles, in some form, are of the greatest antiquity. Under T'ung-t'ung P'ih the Assyrian cavalry were provided with them, and the early Romans used a covering of cloth, hide or skin, which was no doubt very similar. Germany has given up the Bessemer thermometer, and after January 1, 1891, will use only the Centigrade. In the Bessemer the division between the freezing and the boiling point is 180 degrees, in the Centigrade it is into 100 degrees.

The average Chinaman possesses a remarkable memory. He will learn to make himself understood in almost any foreign language in less than half the time it requires an intelligent Englishman or American to master the language. They take with them votive candles and incense, meat and wine. A libation of wine is poured on the ground, and the spirit of the dead rests satisfied.

Particular interest centers around our \$20 Three-Piece Bedroom Suites. And it is not difficult to decide why. There is something about each piece which catches the eye and invites a better acquaintance. Then construction and finish are observed and comparisons made. The decision generally is—that these are better in every way than anything ever offered at the price.

My stomach had got into such a fix I could not digest my viands at all; everything I ate I threw up, with great pains in my chest and bowels. I tried several doctors, who did me no good. At last, after spending about \$75, a friend advised me to try Ripans Tablets. I commenced taking them and soon I could eat almost anything, and I had the satisfaction of knowing that what I eat would stay with me. I am grateful for such a medicine, and I hope before many years it will have place in the house of every family in these United States.

John E. Smith & Son, Pittsboro, N. C. W. E. Melligan, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

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ALWAYS BUST.



Cool Shoes for warm feet, from 50 cents up. Lewis & Reilly. Established 1888. 114-116 Wyoming Ave.

To the Public

The recent fire having destroyed our store, we have opened temporary quarters at No. 137 Penn avenue, where prompt attention will be given to watch, clock and jewelry repairing.

All repair work left with us before the fire is safe, and will be taken care of at our present store.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL. JOHN E. SMITH & SON. The Hunt & Connell Co.

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas and Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

434 Lackawanna Avenue. HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District.

DUPONT'S POWDER. HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Explosives. Room 101 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

Reynolds Bros. Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.

THOR, FORD, JOHN E. SMITH & SON, W. E. MELLIGAN.

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FINLEY'S Vacation Specials In Men's Furnishings.

For the balance of July we will offer our entire stock of Fine Madras and Silk Neglige Shirts, of which we have an unusually fine assortment, at reduced prices.

Also, Extra value in Summer Hosiery, Fine Neckwear and Suspenders. Boys' Blouses and Shirt Waists, in Gingham, Madras and Percale. All at closing out prices.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.



"Don't Swear"

If you haven't the proper office supplies, come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in North-eastern Pennsylvania.

Reynolds Bros. Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.

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