OUR ANSWER TO POWERS MADE PUBLIC

Text of Recent Chinese Correspondence Made Public.

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Official Statement of the Navy Department Shows That a Material Reduction of Our Military Force in China Has Been Decided on, but That We Lose No Privileges by the Action-Answers to Germany and Russia and Suggestions Regarding Prince Ching.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 23 .- The correspondence with Russia, Germany and Prince Ching, the substance of which has already been published, was made public yesterday at the state depart-

Although nowhere in the text is reference made to the withdrawal of United States troops from China, the official statement issued by the navy department in advance of the publi-cation of the notes, bears out the prediction that the government finally has decided upon such a material reduction of its military force as will amount to a withdrawal of the army as an offensive instrument. This statement from the navy department, moreover, is full of significance of a purpose on the part of the government to see to it that if there is any subsequent attempt at territorial agpowers who already have declared themselves as willing to abide by the expressed determination of the United States to refrain from seizing upon Chinese territory, then the United States is to lose no right or privilege which it now enjoys by such action. The text of the correspondence fol-

Proposal of the German government in r

gard to the delivery of the responsible authors of secent crimes committed in Pekin, and the reply of the United States, thereto, "The Imperial German Charge d'Affaires, to the Secretary of State.

Translation:"Imperial Germany, Embassy, Washington,

Sept. 18, 1900. Mr. Secretary-By direction of the Imperial chancellor. I have the honor to respectfully communicate to your excellency, the following:
"The government of his majesty, the emperor, considers as a preliminary condition for enter-ing into diplomatic negotiations with the Chi nese government a surrender of such persona are determined upon as being the first and perpetrators of the crimes committed in Pekin against international law. The number of perpetrators who served as tools is too great, a wholesale execution would be averse to the conscience. Emthermore, circumleaders could be completely ascertained. the few among them whose guilt is notoriou should be surrendered and punished. The reporsentatives of the powers in Pekin will be in position to make or address in this investigation fully valid testimony. The number of these punished is of less importance than their character as principal instigators and leaders. The government of his majesty, the emperor, believes that it can depend in this matter upon the concurrence of all the cabinets; for, indifference

toward the idea of a just expiation would be equivalent to indifference toward a repetition of the crime. "The government of his majesty, the emperor therefore, proposes to the interested cabinet that they request thir representatives in Pekin to designate the principal Chinese personages whose guilt in the instigation or execution of

the crimes is beyond a doubt, 'A similar communication is forwarded to the other interested cabinets.

Requesting of your excellency, a reply, a soon as is practicable, I embrace this occasion to tender the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. (Signed) "Sternberg." (Acting Secretary Hill to the Imperial Ger-

man Charge d'Affaires). Government's Reply.

"Department of State "Washington, Sept. 21, 1900. "Sir: In response to your inquiry of the 18th ustant as to the attitude of the government of the United States in regard to the exemplar ent of the notable leaders in the crims mitted in Pekin against international law, have the honor to make the following statement "The government of the United States has

from the outset proclaimed its purpose to hold the uttermost accountability the authors of any wrongs done in China to citizens of the United States and their interests, as was stated in the government's circular communica-tion to the powers of July 3 last. These wrongs have been committed not alone in Pekin, but i many parts of the empire, and their punishmen is believed to be an essential element of any effective settlement which shall prevent a recurrence of such outrages and bring about pa manent safety and peace in China. It is thought however, that no punitive measures can be so flective by way of reparation for wrongs so fered and as deterrent examples for the future as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme imperial anthority itself; and it seems only just to China that she should be afforded in the first instance an opportunity to do this and thus reliabilitate burself before the world. Believing thus, and without abating in any wise its deliberate pur-pose to exact the fullest accountability from the responsible authors of the wrongs we have suffered in China, the government of the United States is not disposed, as a preliminary condition, to entering into diplomatic negotiation with the Chinese government, to join in a d mand that said government surrender to the powers such persons as, according to the deter-mination of the powers themselves, may be held to be the first and real perpetrators of those wrengs. On the other hand, this government is disposed to hold that the punishment of the high responsible authors of these wrongs, no only in Pekin, but throughout China, is essentially a condition to be embraced and provided for in the negotiation for a final settlen is the purpose of this government, at the carlie practicable moment, to name its plenipotentiarie or negotiating a settlement with China, and a the meantime, to authorize its minister in Pekin to enter forthwith into conference wit the duly authorized representatives of the Chi nese government, with a view to bringing abou a preliminary agreement whereby the full exer-cise of the imperial power for the preservation of order and the protection of foreign life and property throughout China, pending final nego-tiations with the powers, shall be assured. "Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of m

"David J. Hill. (Signed)

"Acting Secretary."
Chinese correspondence Sept. 17-21, 1900. Appointment of Ching.

Concerning the appointment of Prince Ching

as plenipotentiary.

(Handed to Mr. Adee by the Chinese minister Mr. Wu, Sept. 17, 1900, 10.15 a. in.)

Cablegram from Prince Ching, dated (at Pesial). Sept. 8, 1900, transmitted by the Chinese in default will spend the next ten days in the

to Minister Wu, who received it on the night of

the same day,
"Foreign troops having entered Pekin and "Foreign troops having entered Fekin and their majesties, the empress dowager and the emperor, having gone westward on a tour, I have received an imperial edict appointing me envoy plenipotentiary, with full discretionary powers, in conjunction with Grand Secretary 14 Hung Chang, to negotiate peace. Please inform secretary of state and request that, in view of the long friendly relations (existing between the long friendly relations to the telegraphed to the two countries), instructions be telegraphed to the (United States) minister at Pekin to open nego-tiations in a harmonious way at an early date, to the interest and gratification of all con-

(Handed to the Chinese minister by the act ing secretary of state, Sept. 21, 1900, 3.45 p. m.)
Memorandum in response to Mr. Wu's communication, Sept. 17, 1900, of a cablegram from
Prince Ching, dated Pekin, Sept. 8, 1980.
"The government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiary authority of Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as prima facie officient for the preliminary negotiations look ng toward the return of the imperial Chinese covernment and to the resumption of its au erity at Pekin and toward the negotiation -complete settlement by the duly appoints empotentiaries of the powers and of China. To these ends the United States nameter it ith Earl Li and Prince Ching as the imme representatives of the Clinese emperor.
"David J. Hill, Acting Secretary.

Department of State, Washington, Sept. hinese correspondence, Sept. 17-21, 1900

Inquiries of the Rossian government and replie Memorandom bitiese correspondence, Sept. 17-21, 1900.

Russia's Inquiries. Inquiries of the Russian government and rep

ussian charge d'affaires, Mr. De Wollant, Sept

(1). Has the federal government the intention transfer the residence of the legation from ekin to fren Tsin? This step has been recogized as practical and appropriate to the end, sen by the powers which find it necessary to

eave troops at Pekin.
(2). Are the full powers of Prince Ching and Hung Chang recognized as sufficient by the

deral government?
(3), Is the federal government prepared to harge its representatives to enter without delay pon the preliminary negotiations with the pleu-potentiaries of the emperor of China? Memorandum in reply to the Russian charge's remorandum, dated Sept. 17, 1990. (1) The government of the United States has

of any present intention to withdraw its lega-ion from Pekin.

(2). The government of the United States as-epts the plenipotentiary authority of Earl Li lung Chang and Prince Ching as prima faci difficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the imperial Chines remment and to the recomption of its audity at Pekin, and toward the negotiation of complete settlement by the duly appointed enipotentiaries of the powers and of China.

(3). To these ends, the United States ministr in Pekin will be authorized to enter into with Earl Li and Prince Ching as the minediate representatives of the Chinese en

Department of State, Washington, Sept. 21

HIS DAY'S DOINGS.

Young Husband Kept None of His Business from His Little Wife. om Harper's Bazar.

"Well, dear," said Mrs. McBride or her husband's return from his office the first day after coming home from his wedding tour, "what did you do today?"

In reply he told the dearest little wifey in the world all the matters which had occupied his attention since she kissed him good-bye after breakfast and watched him turn the corner on his way down town. It was so nice for some one to be

interested in his doings and he delighted to talk of himself and his business life to such a listener. For several nights the same question was followed by an account of the cares and pleasstances would not allow that even the group of ures, failures and successes of the day. But at length there came a day when e did not answer in words, but in reply to the question, "What did you do today, dear?" Mr. McBride handed his wife a sheet of note paper on which

> "Rose at 7 o'clock. "Sat down to breakfast at 7.39. Coffee muddy, toast fair, eggs boiled too hard. Mrs. McBride did not come down to breakfast. Went back to her room and kissed her good-bye just as she was doing up her hair,

"Left the house at 7.50, "Waited seven minutes on the cor-

ner for a car. "Reached office at 8.20.

bill for new cape for wife, \$35; another for new nat for ditto, \$27; several smaller bills for wife's clothes, lingerie, gloves, etc., aggregating \$43. "At 9.30 typewriter came in, took off

her wraps. She was one hour late. Must speak to her about it. "At 10 a man called in reference to

examining title for a piece of property. Think I can work up a bill of \$100 in "At II two people came in, one

whom retained me to defend him against a charge of maliclous libel. The other wanted to begin a case against a neighbor who owned a feroclous dog. Accepted retainers from both. "Attended to correspondence as soon

as these clients had departed. "Jones dropped in at 12 and we went to lunch together. He took sweatbreads, tobster salad and mince pie with a small bottle. I took blue points on the half shell, chicken salad, ice ream and something to drink.

"Returned to the office at 1.15, gave licections to the typewriter and then eft for the court house, where I elomently defended a young man who was accused of smashing windows Proved an alibi for prisoner and seured his release. Fees in the case, \$25. "At I o'clock filed information in the ferocions dog case.

"Returned to office at 4 and drew up defense in the malicious libel affair. This occupied until 4.45, when I dictated answers to the letters which had arrived during the day. Typewriter to finish the letters and mail them as she "At 5.15 dictated this schedule to

spewriter and then started for home leaving her to finish the correspond-"Expect to reach home at 5.30 and

o be asked for an account of my doings at 5.55, when this schedule will be submitted." Mrs. McBride read this document

arefully from beginning to end and then said: "You neglected to say who paid for the two lunches, you or Mr. Jones."

IN POLICE CIRCLES.

Frank McAndrew and Frank Lones were nevest d in Raymond court late Saturday night by Jentemant Davis and Patrolman Neuls. The two Franks tried to enter a house, and not succeed-ing smashed the panes of glass in the window

Each of them paid \$5 in police court yesterday Join McNally, a drunken man, Saturday night nounted to the seat of one of the care near the Scrunton house, and calmly drove down the avenue, to the horror of the agenized cubby, cho appeared just as his rig was going down the avenus. In company with Patrolman Day, he gave chase and succeeded in overhauling

must have=GROCERIES=are cheapest

who buy Groceries of us. We handle no cheap, inferior brands with asked. a view to creating an impression of cheapness in prices. Every article here rests on its own merits and is backed by our guarantee of confirm all we sa, as to their superiority.

Hams—Finest, sugar cured, per pound.....10c California Hams, sugar cured per lb...... 7c Granulated Sugar, fine and clean; 16 pounds\$1,00 Royal Baking Powder, pound can..... 39c Salad Oil, large quart bottle..... 22c Van Camp's Catsup, per bottle..... 90 Rice, good Carolina, 5 pounds for 25c Mackeral, large No. 2 shore, 4 for 250 Shredded Codfish, fine, per package..... 9c Rolled Oats, cleaned 10 pounds for 25c Imperial Oats, 2 pound packages..... 6c Plum Pudding, one pound cans..... 22c

Flour: We are selling hundreds of barrels of this finest Minnesota hard spring wheat flour. It is absolutely the best, making better bread and lasting longer than any other kind.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating--People find that out goodness and purity--if not, your money back and no questions

Prices quoted are for this week. You need but to study them to

Shredded wheat biscut, package...... 12c Potted ham or tongue, per can 4c Veal loaf, per can..... 18c Schepp's cocoanut, 1 pound package 20c Worchester sauce, fine, per bottle 10c Picklet, an excellent relish, per bottle..... 9c Sardines, domestic 6 cans for 25c Sardines, 34 can in mustard; 3 cans..... 25c Ammonia; 1/2 gallon bottle....... 15c Soap; calumet or dandy, 10 bars 25c Chocolate, premium, 1/2 pound cake 16c Crystaline sodium, 3 pound package..... 5c Condensed milk, Leader or Bell; J cans.... 25c

Coffee; most of our brands are of private plantation grown, of delicious aroma and flavor. Buy a quarter of a pound, if you wish, to try it. You'll use no other afterwards.

Tapioca, granulated, 1 pound package..... 9c Anderson's condensed soup, 3 cans for 25c Diamond Dust Wash Powder, 4 pound.... package 130 Gold Dust Wash Powder, package..... 15c Prosperity Wash Powder, large package... 5c Starch, big 6 pound package 24c Peas, champion brand, early June, can 11c Peas, arbutus brand, sweet, can 11c Corn, N. Y. State, new pack, 3 can..... 35c Eggs, strictly fresh, dozen............ 18c Pickels, finest, 4 dozen for 25c Mushroons, small, first choux..... 220 Grape catsup, per bottle..... 140 Bird Seed, with cuttle bone, pound box ... 5c

Butter-No complaints here, for we use none but the finest Elgin creamery, exquisite flavors, smooth, pure, and wholesome. Priced as low as possible; consistent with quality.

Jonas Long's Sons.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

A Typical American of Wide Experience Who Has Become a Masterful President.

From the Brenklyn Eagle, Ind. Dom. THE presidency of the United States derives

its influence from the suffrages of 80,000, 18 influence from the companies are elected for a short term, and in cases where important national policies are undertaken by m administration, the time is too Ilui-ted for the full is-t of their wisdom and the complete recognition of their value desired by those who have at heart the in-terests of the country. But, in even so short a imes as four years there may be crowded the so lution of problems so momentous as not only to call for the critical judgment and disposional estimate of our citizens, but to engage the atten-tion of the civilized world,

The administration of William McKinley ha

n one of the most important in the life of the trial depression, with the vexed questions of nee and tariff still under discussion and ossing for mettlement, his assumption of his w duties was cause for anxiety on the part of one who had opposed the doctrines of the Reublican party, and for the most sincers cor attituding party, and for the mass streets con-catulations and enthusiastic hopefulness from is political associates and from those who, cast-ing aside party ties, had supported the candi-tate standing for sound money and a protective triff. Men often become great by embracing on opportunity presented for accomplishing ben-electic results for a people. Opportunity and responsibility will draw out the best that is in man if his character and preparation are of e right kind. Our great men have come from e people, and have been equal to great emer gencies. American history is full of such exam-oles. The highest places in the republic have seen sought and won by those whose beginnings. were the lowilest, and in times of national emergency the people have, with uncering judgthe wise selections for their public ser nts. Following the Civil war came the days of econstruction. Troublesome questions which are et with us were then the cause of bitterness and scontent, but for several administrations the oblems confronting the government of the the following was neatly typewritten: United States were largely those of domesti ith international conditions, nor did they er arge the field of statesmanship, as in the time [President Cleveland and his successor. In national questions, like the adjustment of Sa oan affairs, and now and then insistence ess for an American citizen maltreated or in red in his property rights, called for little ore than ordinary routine of international roomse. During the latter part of Mr. Cleand's second administration, however, the threat mation that the country would have to meet, a "Mail heavy, but mostly bills. One no distant date, questions designed to bring into the arena of world politics, and requirit the attention of its ablest statesmen. The United States has been, since its foundation, a libert loving nation. It was knit together more firm!

> spirit of the nation. It was not of our seeking that through abhee of conditions in Cuba we entered upon the onfliet with Spain. During the latter part of Mr. Cleveland's administration be prop erted every honorable resource to prevent war. His able secretary of state seconded him in this satriotic American policy. But events, crowding me another rapidly, hade fair time and time again to sweep aside the conservatism with which the question was handled. This condition great unrest and danger confronte; William M Kinley when he assumed the presidency on March 1897. From the day he entered the white of the government to prevent war with Spain and while he suployed every resort of diplomary and was frequently encouraged to hope that peaceful solution of the problem would be found, the increasing difficulties experienced by Spain in Cuba brought the crisis constantly nearer. Public clauser breaks out unthinkingly at such times. It is not that the people are at heart unreasonable, for they are not. But they are generous in their sympathies, they are touched to the quick by needless suffering, by cruel oppression, by pillage, outrage and mur-der, and with the contrast between their own happy conditions and the unfortunate plight of heir neighbors constantly before them, it was must be put to the warfare in Cuba, and that the simple justice which the people of that island sought from their mother country must be cedily accorded to them or that to them must given in some form the freedom for which the past they had so frequently fought and

such by the great fraternal struggle of the

60s, and when the terrible four years' experience had passed the spirit of liberty emerged bright

er and steadier, to become more and more the

A weak man in such a crisis would have been pewildered. Domestic matters of grave moment nessed upon every hand. There were unsettled te questions of tariff and finance, and scores of ther subjects of internal policy required immeliste attention, not only in justice to those whose offrages had placed the administration in power, at for its own good name, that at the end of its erm of office it might give a worthy account of its stewardship. A weak man would have accepted peace at any price or prompt war at the benext of a clamoring public. It is well not to for-get the temper of the public mind at this time, The press teemed with bifter denunciation of the panish tyranny in Cuba; the demand for instant recognition of independence or for intervention was emphatic; the halls of congress ran with appeals to prejudice and partisan feeling, and non, when all this was at its height, came the terrible calamity in the harber of Havana. A weak man would have taken the easy alternative and yielded with much show of reason to the almost universal try for vengeance. No greater test has come to any public man in the his-tory of this country than to the president during those days. Through it all the man in the white house kept his head. He comes of Scolch-Irish parentage; good stock. The women of that stock are model homewives. The men are steady, self-reliant, Godfenring, peace loving; they think for themselves; when they are assailed they take a firmer grip on things. He had been educated in the common schools, and had been before the people for a generation in the various walks of

to be known by one another. His career had been constantly upward. He had broadened in intellect and sympathics with each year of ser-Affectionate and tender in the domestic relations of life as he was, some unconsciously bad lost sight of the sturdy Scotch-Irish strain in his character. With the record of his ad-ministration as president before them, his friends frow realize what these years were doing for him. They look back now upon his services as rep-resentative in congress and as governor of his native state, and recall the traits which only needed wider fields for their development. They recall how, frequently when before the people for their suffrages, he supprised his supporters and confounded his enemies by the simplicity and directness of his dealings with voxed questions. ions. Time and again they had heard him in sist that a course mapped out for him must be right rather than expedient. He saw fourter years of service in that a bool of statesmanship, the national house of representatives, and never deserted the standard of the great doctrine of which he became the exponent and defender. So it was that his friends of these years watched with eager and hopeful interest his discharge of the great duties of the presidency.

William McKinley is a typical American citi en. He stands for what is best in American life and character. He is without estentation, simple a his tates, deliberate in his speech, conservacants a united party. He believes that such a ministration. Hawaii has been annexed. litted to its charge. He knows that we can he leadership of William McKinley Is more har-nonlous, more forceful, more deminant than at my time in its history. In his state and na-ion he has a united party. Could this have sen the work of a weak man, as some of his aponents would have us believe? Is this the ord of uncertainty? There were times during Spanish-American war when William McKin y was a force of strength and power tha rried forward great movements, that block-d he way of schemers and swept all before him le dominates his administration, but, whether force or gentle persuasiveness, he is the strong man at the helm

His methods are direct. He has had able bout him at his cabinet table; men of keep ninds, of independent thought, but who has ensions in the cabinet? There are He is the guiding spirit, the controllar nd among those picked men of af-irs. With them he is the friend and unselor, but when the decision comes, when an, not restricted in his equipment. In the vaied fields of administrative duty he has been alled upon, during his three and a half year the white house, to assume the direction of these he has shown a familiarity with the reat affairs of government which has astonished apers emanating from the executive department and that have become a part of the history of lebeloministration were inspired to him or were the tork of his own hand. His mastery of diplomar has been the wonder of diplomats, but the soret of it has been his Americanism, his plain ow of speech, combined with a certain Yanke brewdness in the presentation of the subject of in the discovery of the weak points in an adversary's contentions. In the conduct of the op-crations of our army and navy he has been the wal commander-in-chief. When the history of his time is written his masterful hand will been at every turn. He book nothing for granter but the patriotism and integrity of the American

He is methodical in his habits, he is averratic. He accomplished much because of an or kerly disposition of his time. When in the from 9 to 9.45 reads the papers, and at 10 o'clock he is in his office ready for business. From 10 to 1.30 he receives the various public officials, senors, representatives, members of the staffs of stors, representatives, memores of the starts of he various departments and the public. At 1.30 as has lunch. From 2 to 2.09 he spends with drs. McKinley, either driving with her, or on a clement days reading to her. During the warm cather he defers the drive until fate in the by. At 2.30 he is back in the office again and emains there until late in the afternoon, rarely eaving it before 5 o'clock. If sufficient time is t before dinner he takes a short map. Hising reshed he is ready for dinner at 7 o'clock After dinner the evening is spent in company with Mrs. McKinley and friends who call. Ap-pointments are not made for official calls in the cening, except in special cases. At 10 o'clock ie president is in his office again and remains there with his secretary until the accumulation of the day is disposed of. These hours at night re the only uninterrupted ones during the wenty-four that the president has for the conderation of the mass of detail that move b daily brought to his notice; even these are constantly encroached upon in times of stress an mergency. During the eventful days of the Spanish war the president remained in his of fice many hours of the night and was not to frequently working there with his secretary lon

He is a plain liver. He smokes moderately does not use intoxicating liquors. He is clear of speech as he is of character. He has been a model husband, a devoted son and brother, and in all the walks of life has so carried himself

is strong mentally and physically. He has no physical weakness. He walks with a decided and chargetic step. While his face has a certain pallor under excitement, it has habitually the fine glow of a man in ringed health. The president is frequently seen upon the streets of Washington, the is not hedged about by the usual pride and circumstance of rulers. He is the most reasonable of men, the most accommodating. No ritizen is too lowly, no cause too poet to called his sympathy, but with all this he is a fusiness man. He knows the value of time. He besiness man. He knows the value of time. He cannot accomplish the work for which he has been chosen if he fails to husband his resources, and so it is that he gets out of every man associated with him the best and most that is in him. He does nothing himself that others should do for him. His cabinet officers were appointed for a purpose—to administer the affairs of their for a purpose—to administer in a state of great departments. He requires of them a strict account of stewardship. He does not interfere with them in the discharge of their onerons deties. He calls them into consultation. He requires a showing of their books. He draws upon them for a strengthening of administrative political he sales mean them for material and sunies. He relies upon them for material and sup-ort. His office is a model in the despatch of port. His office is a model in the despatch of public business. A keen judge of men, he has surrounded himself with efficient helpers. From an ordinary government establishment, with very indifferent methods, the executive man-sion has become one of the most practical and helpful of public offices. A position in the o-fice of the president of the United States is tuday ice of the president of the United States is tuday a post of signal honor, highly prized among the housands of such places in the federal service.

President McKinley believes in true civil ser-vice reform. During the first year of his admin-tration, when his attention was repeatedly called to the inequalities and injustices of the then existing civil acryice regulations, he ordered the collection of data which would acquaint him with what was needed to better those conditions. and character. He is without estentiation, simple in his tates, deliberate in his speech, conservative in judgment, spotlessly pure in his private life, devoted to his home and his friends. There has been no stain upon his integrity during all the years that he has been under the searching to the strengthening of the most motent to the result in the results and proved one of the most motent to the results and proved one of the most motent to the promulgated the amendments to the civil say that he has been under the searching their value and proved one of the most motent to the promulgated the amendments to the civil say that he has been under the searching the promulgated to better those conditions. e years that he has been under the wearching influences in the strengthening of the merit sys the years that he has been under the searching I influences in the strengthening of the merit sylight of public scrutiny. His devotion to his
tem. His administration has not been one of
bluster. There has been no blare of trumpets
things in the lives of our public men. He wears
well. There is nothing erratic about him. He
does not pose. He believes in harmony. He is
a fighter, but not a vindictive one. He fights
a fighter, but not a vindictive one. He fights
with sense. He he has an object to accomplish,
with sense. He he has an object to accomplish,
a ripple in the financial world, with a saving will acomplish it even though he may have to the government of many millions of to carrifice the small distinction of winning a For years this indebteshess had taxed the skil personal victory. He keeps faith. He fulfills his of our ablest financiers, and was one of the rsonal victory. He keeps faith. He fulfills his of our ablest financiers, and was one of omises. He believes in party obligation. He things handed down from administration to emerged in undisputed possession of the best of of times but approximate to our ideals and that group of islands. A government has been had it then becomes our duty to secure the best provided for Alaska. A practical tariff law and an equally practical financial law are on the Any one of these measures would se sufficient for the record of an administration Great results for liberty and humanity have

> Militarism and dimperialism are terms glib ounding as they are, may appeal for the ti to partisan expediency. They are the symbol of time theories, but neither the one nor the other exists in America. Nor can the unbiased citizen, after a thoughtful study and investigation, come to any other conclusion than that they are but words—campaign necessities—for those who must words campaign as or a platform. These are the days of fact against tancy; of things done against things promised; of practice against theory; of sense against sound; of men of action against men of straw; of flesh and blood against bugs. men of straw; of these and blood against bugs boos. Where is the evidence of this thing called imperialism? Is the president attended with pomp and ceremony as he goes from place to place? Has he surrounded himself with courtiers and retainers? Is there a word or a line in any of his state papers champloning absolutism or ruthless disregard of the rights of the people? He has served while others have scoffed. He has fulfilled the obligations of his cath while there have vilified, have encouraged treason and ast their lot with the murderers of our soldiers Devotion to the constitution is not well eressed by giving soccor to the enemies of the

ickleved in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philip

No man in the presidential office was eve nore scrupulous in his conduct of the people ness; no man in that evalted office ever ha a niver sense of its proprietles. No man was even William McKinley. American diplomacy is China has had in it no element of either mili-tarism or imperialism, but it stands today as a ample to the world of what plain speech an example to the world of what plain special and direct methods can accomplish in the intercourse of nations. It is but a link in the chain of the administration's achievements. It appeals to all classes as a substantial advance of the republic in the pathway of progress and evillitation.
From the hour of the declaration of war with
Spain America has taken her proper place among
the nations. Teday she stands at the front, with no entangling alliances. With the destiny the entranchised in her keeping she undertal the heavy burdens and responsibilities which come with growth and advancement. Ever ally to her material interests, she has yet kept stead y before her, clear as the pole-star, the guaing principle of duty, and no amount of parti-rancor, no sort of cheap political argument, din of sophistry and assurance, no weakling serve will stand in the way of her enlighten progress and commercial supremacy, progress and commercial supressions best inter-gause he has at heart the republic's best inter-ests and with an eye single to her future great-ness bent the energy of his administration to their achievement, white preserving the old ties and the old sentiments, abating nothing of deostion and adherence to the constitution of de-Declaration of Independence and all the other great bulwarks of our national safety—because of this record in the closing days of the century cill William McKinley's name go into the hiest beloved citizens.

Plush Seats to Go.

Impressed with the soundness of the rguments made by Dr. J. N. Hurty at the recent convention of the International Railroad Surgeons' associa tion in Detroit, the management of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads have decided that the timehonored, plush-covered seats, intricate fret and guill works carved panels springy carpets and boxed heating pipes shall be excluded from the interor arrangements of passenger coache.

to be built for their future use Dr. Hurty argued that plainness and simplicity of passenger coach interiors

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DON'T FAIL TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

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