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.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President—WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State.

Congressmen-at-Large — GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOERDERER.
Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS.
Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.
Register of Wills—W. K. BECK.
Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature.

First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS.
Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR.
Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR.
Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—Wiliam Jennings Bryan in a Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."—William Jennings Bryan, Zanesville, O., September 4, 1900.

For District Attorney.

NO CITIZEN who has been an attentive observer of the processes of justice as administered in our criminal courts needs to be told that the district attorneyship is an office of the very first importance. The man who holds it is practically the master of the fate of persons charged with crimes. Upon his honesty, diligence and professional skill depend to a large extent whether the guilty shall be punished or the innocent go free.

The jury, it is true, passes finally on all questions of fact; but the jury can consider only such facts as are placed before it. The district attorney, with command over an elaborate machinery of detection which enables him both night and day to watch the actions of suspects and piece together the fragments of evidence essential to convictions, possesses power which in incompetent or dishonest hands nullifies the sanctity of our courts and constitutes a menace to every citizen. It is vitally important, therefore, that the holder of this influential and difficult office should be both a skilled lawyer and a clean-cut, straightforward man of affairs, in whom every upright person may repose complete confidence.

Such a man the Republicans of our county by a flattering plurality vote have nominated in the person of William R. Lewis. He is as straight as a gun barrel and as keen as a fox. Young, alert and energetic, he typifies the best blood in our younger Republicanism and attracts to his support every admirer of ability and character. He has been long enough in the law to prove his mettle. He is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the courts. He knows the county, its people and conditions, and he is untrammeled. A vote for William R. Lewis for district attorney will be a vote for justice.

There are excellent reasons for believing that Mr. Tillman never attempted to read the Declaration of Independence to a South Carolina audience.

American Superiority.

IN SPITE OF temporary vicissitudes in the anthracite industry which are certain soon to be rectified, it is stimulating, from the broad standpoint of American citizenship, to read the optimistic forecast embodied by Dr. Edward S. Meade of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania in his instructive article on "The Coal Supremacy of the United States," which appears in the current number of the Forum.

The recent growth of the American export trade has been the commercial great wonder of the world and Dr. Meade ascribes it fundamentally to the superabundance of our coal. This consideration, he contends, assures us a permanent and commanding advantage in foreign trade. Coal is the basis of machine production and machine production in turn is the basis of great wealth in trade. Cheap coal means cheap iron, steel, power; in other words, cheap production and cheap transportation. "The nation which has the most abundant fuel and the cheapest power will be the commercial monarch of the future, reigning without a rival. That nation," Dr. Meade asserts, "is the United States." Now for proof.

The total area of the coal lands of Western Europe is 10,000 square miles, practically all of which has been opened to mining. In the United States there are at present under command 50,000 square miles, and twice as many more held in reserve. From 1870 to 1898 in metric tons the coal production of Great Britain has grown from 112,200,000 to 205,200,000 tons, or 83 per cent.; of Germany, from 34,800,000 to 96,200,000 tons, or 176 per cent; of France from 13 to 30 million tons, or 128 per cent.; and of Belgium from 13 to 21 million tons, or 57 per cent.; but in the same time the coal production of the United States has increased from 30 million to 218 million tons, an increase of 629 per cent. In other words, the United States, while drawing upon only a portion of her available deposits, increased her output during twenty-eight years six times as rapidly as the average of her four competitors, who have taxed their entire resources to supply their needs.

But this is only a part of the story. Coal men know but laymen may not that compared with the European mines our own coal mines, averaged in both cases, are easily accessible and cheaply worked. In the anthracite region the cost of mining is continually increasing because the fat is gone, but soft coal mining in the United States is and for years will be an easy problem. The bulk of Pennsylvania coal, for example, is extracted from deposits lying above the water line; of the 19 mines situated below, the average depth is only 437 feet. In Europe mines 3,000 feet deep are not rare and mines in depth from 1,000 to 3,000 feet are common. Then, too, thickness of seam is in our favor. Omitting anthracite, the best veins of which are gone, the average thickness of American coal exceeds 5 feet; in Europe it does not exceed 3.

Thus with better and cheaper coal than Europe, and with a reserve supply sufficient to keep our mines going for centuries after Europe's are exhausted, the United States is naturally well equipped to do the world's manufacturing. This equipment is mightily re-inforced by the fact that the United States has iron ore in proportion to her vast stores of coal. On such an impregnable basis of assured commercial superiority, expansion of American commerce, territory, responsibility and influence is as inevitable as the sunlight and also as beneficial.

The action of the individual operators in assenting to the 10 per cent. advance decided upon by the larger companies makes this proposition general and puts the matter of acceptance or rejection fairly before the miners. Acceptance means an early resumption of work and wages with increased prosperity for the whole region. Rejection means a long struggle characterized by destitution, suffering and financial losses liable never to be made good. Common sense and the general welfare counsel prompt acceptance.

Money in Politics.

PERSONS NOT familiar with the immense mass and variety of detailed work connected with the management of a political campaign, particularly preliminary to a presidential election, are sometimes led to conclude that the contributions of money called for are either in large part wasted or else used for purposes which will not bear investigation. This impression is not removed by the empty accusations, made by buncombe politicians, concerning giant corruption funds.

An idea of the legitimate expenses of campaign management is afforded in a current description of the methods employed by the Republican state organization in Nebraska to win that commonwealth from Populism. "The state organization," writes a special correspondent of the New York Sun, "began work on Dec. 1, 1899. It opened headquarters in Lincoln and began the accumulation of data and the gathering of information about men and neighborhoods. At the State convention on May 2 of this year the county chairmen were chosen and the headquarters moved to Omaha. The chairmen at once appointed a man in each township. Each township is divided into four road districts. A township committee was at once appointed in each town, of which the township man was chairman with four assistants, one from each road district. The road districts have on an average 150 votes each. Early in June poll books were sent to the town chairman with instructions to set down therein the name and address of every voter, his religion and his past and present political affiliations. The books were returned to headquarters and a card catalogue of the voters of the state was made out. The cards were divided in three sets. First the sure Republicans; second the sure Bryanites whom no argument could move nor reason sway, and third, those who were for any reason doubtful. All the work of the campaign has been concentrated on the doubtful class. Each man whose name has been on a doubtful card has had literature adapted to his particular needs sent to him direct from Omaha. He has received personal letters from Republicans prominent in the state, men whom he has never seen, but who are known to him by name and reputation. The headquarters meanwhile has sent the card bearing his name to his county chairman who has instructions to return it as soon as any certain information about the man's political course this year can be obtained."

Another idea of how money in large sums is often necessary to effect political results by proper processes may be obtained from the incident of Colonel Quay's city directory artifice which elected General Harrison president in 1888. This is described in detail in the current issue of McClure's magazine, but briefly summarized it was as follows: Early in the campaign Quay learned that wholesale colonization of voters was contemplated by Tammany Hall. He made an appointment with a trusted man in a remote Jersey town, issued instructions, handed over a wad of money and returned to headquarters with nobody the wiser. One day an immense banner swung across Broadway, together with advertisements in the newspapers, informed the natives of Gotham that they were to have a new city directory. A thorough canvass of the city was made and every circumstance pointed to the genuineness of the directory as a strictly commercial enterprise. But shortly before election Quay sent for a prominent Tammany man, took him into a back room and showed him a stack of poll books piled ceiling high. "There," he remarked blandly, "is the name, address, and personal description of every voter on Manhattan island. We are going to have these books distributed on election day." The hint was sufficient. The contemplated plan of wholesale colonization was abandoned. The Republicans won by a margin which the successful working of Tammany's scheme would undoubtedly have overthrown. It was Quay's strategy which saved the day.

These immense movements require money. Some money may be spent corruptly. Until all men are perfect this must be expected. But the percentage of crookedness is far smaller than is popularly supposed and experienced politicians testify that it is growing smaller year by year while at the same time the opportunities for using money lawfully in political education of the voter and in executive strategy are increasing with the increase in ingenuity of the bright minds which concern themselves with the fascinating game of politics.

An interesting experiment was performed in Philadelphia on Wednesday by Dr. W. W. Kean, of Jefferson Medical college, when in the presence of 700 physicians and medical students, a new anaesthetic, called eucaine, was injected into the spine of a patient prior to the performance of an operation which hitherto would have been deemed impossible. The new pain-killer produced absolute insensibility to pain, without dulling the patient's mental powers. The subject of the operation saw himself cut to pieces with perfect tranquility, and, in fact, with manifest interest, yet he was not conscious of the slightest inconvenience. Judging from the reports, the success of this experiment marks a new era in surgery.

Experienced observers of politics can always tell when the tide of battle is turning against one of the contending parties. A never failing symptom is the fact that the leaders of the organization adversely affected invariably proceed to emit plaintive wails about the other side's extravagant use of money. This stage of the game has been reached in the present instance, and Chairman Jones, Boss Croker and other professional philanthropists connected with Democratic headquarters are filling the air with charges of prospective Republican corruption at the polls. It is a sign of weakness which fails to tally with their extravagant claims in Bryan's behalf.

The vice chairman of the Democratic executive committee, a gentleman new to fame, but evidently destined to large hunks of notoriety, has proclaimed a tabulated prediction giving Bryan 326 electoral votes. He concedes but seven states to McKinley, among them Pennsylvania. This is evidently a mistake; Pennsylvania, of course, is certain for Bryan. The author of this interesting product of the imagination rejoices in the name of Johnson. Events will probably show, not a great way hence, that the Democratic national executive committee is suffering from too much Johnson.

In spite of the march of progress in the civilization of the heathen and betterment of the benighted people in other lands, the black man of America continues to approach a condition that bids fair in some sections to become worse than that of his ancestors before the war of the rebellion.

The Republican party is not trying to combat the theory that strikes make Democratic votes. The Republican party has devoted its time and attention to the work of removing the Democratic causes for strikes.

It is feared that Bishop Turner's speeches in the interest of Mr. Bryan will not convert many of his brethren in the Carolinas, who have been disfranchised by the Bryan party.

The reported boiled oil outrages at Pekin have proved to be myths, but the burnings at the stake in the South are realities, but should cause civilization to shudder.

Mr. Bryan fails to say anything definite about silver in his speeches. It is altogether likely, however, that he keeps up his old-time style of 16 to 1 thinking.

The government's reply to the German note indicates a diplomatic desire to share a peaceful sentiment that has not been experienced yet by Germany.

Croker calls Hill a sneak and Coler a sucker and yet all are pretending to sleep in one bed. Politics is full of picturesque human nature studies.

Now is the time to speculate upon the personality of a Bryan cabinet. There will be no occasion for such pastime after the election.

The advance campaign calculator will probably be Democracy's only comfort this fall.

REPUBLICAN OBJECT LESSONS.

City of Pittsburg.

Banks.	1894. Depositors.	1899. Depositors.
National	16,931	21,389
State and Private	2,487	4,840
Loan and Trust	842	3,092
Savings	44,194	71,572
Total	64,454	100,393
Increase in No. of depositors		35,939

Banks.	1894. Amount of Deposits.	1899. Amount of Deposits.
National	$ 24,026,455	$ 41,725,790
State and Private	2,459,189	5,648,050
Loan and Trust	1,244,932	9,368,850
Savings	18,010,550	29,409,201
Total	$ 45,741,126	$ 86,091,891
Increase in deposits		$ 41,350,765

City of Albany, New York.

Banks.	1894. Depositors.	1899. Depositors.
National	1,636	1,993
State and Private	800	1,200
Savings	50,867	65,829
Total	53,303	69,022
Increase in No. of depositors		15,719

Banks.	1894. Amount of Deposits.	1899. Amount of Deposits.
National	$ 2,909,918	$ 3,865,043
State and Private	441,039	853,264
Savings	29,116,841	45,419,061
Total	$ 32,467,798	$ 50,135,368
Increase in deposits		$ 17,667,570

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

NO. XVIII.—"MUNICIPAL PUBLIC BATHS AT HOME AND ABROAD."

New York, Oct. 6.

IN EUROPEAN CITIES the poor man has to pay for his bath at the public bath house, while in American cities he gets it free, with a towel and a piece of soap thrown in. The sum charged, in most instances, represents the smallest bit of coin in circulation, yet it is something, and if the man cannot put up the price, he keeps his dirt! Some of the baths abroad are even made to more than pay expenses, as will be seen by consulting the table below. The sums given represent the total amounts of receipts and expenditures up to and including 1899. On the other side of the Atlantic the public bath for the masses is no novelty, but has been in use for many years. There is scarcely a city of any size and importance which has not one or more public baths. But the need is far greater than in American cities, with a possible exception of the three largest. The following is a list of the leading British cities which maintain public baths, with the receipts and expenditures:

City.	Population.	Receipts.	Expenditures
Glasgow	750,000	$52,995	$73,045
Liverpool	668,000	42,100	61,200
Birmingham	510,000	5,500	8,760
Manchester	443,000	38,720	18,502
Leeds	424,000	17,965	19,530
Bristol	320,000	3,173	2,053
Sheffield	316,000	3,387	3,364
Edinburgh	298,927	15,260	2,914
Newcastle-on-Tyne	288,625	6 public baths	
Bradford	286,000	12,685	12,610
Belfast	248,000	....	9,000
Dublin	245,000	5,195	7,465
Nottingham	240,000	9,310	12,000
Hull	234,000	7,280	8,814
Salford	215,000	2,514	7,290
Leicester	213,000	13,310	16,400
Portsmouth	185,000	7,775	8,000
Cardiff	180,000	6,150	13,910
Dundee	166,072	5,235	8,815
Oldham	150,000	8,640	14,556
Aberdeen	143,000	8,425	10,045
Blackburn	133,000	3,610	4,880
Croydon	129,000	9,125	10,225
Brighton	123,000	10,740	20,590
Preston	117,000	2,575	4,855
Birkenhead	110,631	3,585	8,340
Gateshead	106,552	822	900
Derby	106,401	4,435	1,785
Huddersfield	102,000	2,770	5,000
Burnley	101,000	5,295	7,090
Halifax	101,000	987	8,800
Norwich	100,000	....	25,000

The public bath of the American city is not run to make money. In most instances it is entirely free. As might be supposed the most elaborate bath is found in New York city. It was a long time building, but it was finally completed at a cost of $100,000. It was thrown open to the public for the first time during the past summer. It is located on Rivington street, near the water front, situated in a decidedly crowded portion of the city. It has a capacity of about 3,000 baths per day, allowing each bather twenty minutes. There are sixty-seven spray baths—one-third each for men, women and boys. The bath compartments are so arranged as to secure absolute privacy, the size of the stalls permitting of ample space for dressing, and the care of the clothing. Hot and cold water are provided and applied by stationary sprays, the temperature of the water being regulated so that there can be no danger from scalding if warm water exclusively is desired. The sanitary arrangements are such that there can be no danger from contamination, while absolute cleanliness can at all times be assured.

Chicago was the first American city to have the all-the-year-round public bath. It was constructed in 1893. It was free to anybody and everybody who might wish to avail themselves of the privilege, there being no charge for soap or towel. It was a cheap building, erected on leased land at a cost of only $10,000 or $12,000, containing seventeen showers, together with one tub bath. It was also provided with family quarters for the superintendent.

Three years ago a law was passed by the New York state legislature which called for the erection and maintenance of free public baths in the cities of the first and second class. Before the act became a law Buffalo had a free public bath in operation. A substantial brick building was erected upon a site nearest to those who would be apt to use it most. Health Officer Wende, under whose supervision it was constructed, was careful to see that it was built and equipped with a due respect for the laws of sanitation. It is a model of its kind and size. It is provided with sixteen spray baths and one stationary tub, and also with a place for men, or women either, to wash, dry and mend their clothes. Each bather is provided with a towel and an individual piece of soap. Certain hours are set aside for the men and certain ones for the women. The structure, including the site, cost less than $15,000, and it costs less than $3,000 a year to run it. A second bath, double the capacity of the first, has recently been opened, built after a similar plan.

A year or so after the Buffalo bath was opened Brookline, Mass., followed suit, but with an improvement. This city has an admirable example, and apparently the only one so far on this side of the water, of an indoor public bath with swimming facilities. Besides shower and tub bath this institution, which cost about $40,000, contains a large swimming tank and an extra one of smaller size for learners. There is a charge ranking from 5 cents to 25 cents—but two days in the week are free.

Then, in 1898, came the Dover street bath in Boston, built by the city at a cost of $86,000, and standing, so far as appointments go, in quite another class from those mentioned. Aside from its lack of a swimming pool, it is the finest public bath in this and perhaps in any country. There is a charge to users of one cent for soap and one cent for towel. There are also indoor bathing facilities in Boston in connection with the city's outdoor gymnasium at the Charlesbank and its three indoor gymnasiums. One of the new public school buildings has a swimming tank attached.

In the same year—1898—the Public Bath association of Philadelphia also opened in that city, at a cost of $31,000, the Gaskel street bath, which has a public washhouse annexed. Patrons are charged 5 cents for towel and soap.

During the present year a citizen of Baltimore presented to the city council of that city an indoor bath, completely equipped, which he had just erected for the purpose. Albany, N. Y., has already under way a project for the construction of an all-the-year-round bath. It has appropriated $22,000 for the purpose, which sum will not include the site. Rochester has just completed and put in operation the past summer a bath similar to that of Buffalo. Syracuse and Troy will probably comply with the law requiring baths in cities of the second class in New York, some time next year, as plans are preparing for them at the present time. Utica, N. Y., which will be classed among the cities of the second class after Jan. 1, 1901, will doubtless be ready to do likewise. Camden, N. J., is preparing to build a public bath next year.

LITERARY NOTES.

The title of the new book by the author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot" is to be "The Men of the Merchant Service." In this Mr. Bullen gives an account of the life of the various officers and men aboard ship, occupying positions from the highest to the lowest, and on all classes of craft, whether a great transatlantic liner, an ocean tramp, or a sailing vessel. Interspersed are numerous anecdotes of actual occurrences at sea, all told in Mr. Bullen's inimitable way and giving the book a spice and interest even to those that have no great curiosity as the work of captain, cook, or engineer. "The Men of the Merchant Service" is promised for early publication in book form.

In the October number of that sterling journal of inspiration, Success, the president of France, M. Emile Loubet, furnishes an extensive interview about his own struggles and triumphs. Robert Barr writes one of his best stories, and there are brilliant contributions from Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Newell Dwight Hillis, Cynthia Westover Alden, Isaac Taylor Headland and many others, exclusive of a symposium supplied by seventeen college presidents.

The Bookman, a literary magazine of only six years' standing, has been awarded a gold medal at the Paris exposition.

"Haphazard Quotations," by L. E. B., is a most remarkable collection of quotations and anecdotes, gathered with a rare understanding of the demands of "every-day" man and woman. Each quotation flashes out as a question answered or a want realized. It is a book to carry as a companion upon a day of life's journey. Announced by Elder & Shepard, San Francisco.

"The Sphinx and Other Poems" by William Henry Hudson, is announced by Elder & Shepard, San Francisco. Mr. Hudson is professor of English literature at Stanford university, and his critical work, especially marked by a poetic insight and feeling, is widely known. This little volume is to be printed from type, and limited to 300 copies.

"The Real Mark Hanna" is a very interesting article in the October Home Magazine on the personality of the real leader of the Republican party. Will M. Clemens, who writes the article, knew Mr. Hanna before he became a national factor and enriches his description of the man with many untold anecdotes.

Richard Mansfield has written for the current issue of Collier's Weekly a remarkable article, wholly different from anything he has already published, entitled "My Audience—And Myself." It contains many humorous and pathetic touches and some extremely interesting reminiscences.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

John Sherman's Reply.

JOHN SHERMAN was not, writes Otto Carmichael in the Indianapolis Press, what might be called a good news man in the estimation of the correspondents. He was fair enough to the representatives, but not talkative. He gave out what he thought was of public interest when the time came, but he would not "help out with stories." Mr. N. O. R. Messenger, a well-known Washington newspaper man, had an interesting experience with Mr. Sherman many years ago, when Sherman was secretary of the treasury. Young Messenger was "scrapping" for a foothold, but was not very familiar with the ways of the men of his trade. He was standing on the outer edge of a group of correspondents one day listening to them growl because they could not get a piece of information from the secretary of the treasury. It was one of those bits of news which afternoon papers shoot out extras about and morning papers give half pages to. Mr. Sherman had been seen time and time again and was not particularly pleasant to his visitors. He said the time had not arrived when the information should be printed. Finally one of the newspaper men said: "Suppose we send Messenger up and tell the old man we have to have that stuff today."

"I would be glad to go," replied Messenger. This caused a good-natured laugh. He was ready to tackle anything. The joke was carried along, and finally the boys drafted a question which Messenger was to carry to Mr. Sherman. It was an impertinent sort of question, yet it was one of those kind which if answered would give the key to the situation. No one hoped that Mr. Sherman would be deceived, but the only way to get a thing is to keep going after it, and this was part of the going.

Mr. Sherman was at his habitual place in the library, and, as frequently was the case, heard the caller at the door explaining his mission. "Tell him to come in," he roared. Hundreds of times has he sung out this invitation in the same way. Messenger went in and was not very comfortable when Mr. Sherman asked him what he wanted. He plainly showed this. Vaguely he felt that he was the victim of some sort of a game, and he dreaded the result. But he braced up and blurted out his set question the first thing.

"You haven't been in Washington very long, have you," inquired Mr. Sherman.

Messenger said he had not. A little questioning also revealed how he happened to come on the mission.

"You did not have much hopes of getting the news?"

"Very little, but thought I would come."

"All right. Sit down there at the table and write what I tell you."

Mr. Sherman then gave a full and careful answer to the question. All the news points were thoroughly covered. He read carefully what had been written and made one or two additions.

"Now, show that to the boys," he said as he handed it to him. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the laughter of the waiting news men was changed to double-jointed activity when the youngster flashed his answer in their faces. It was a record scoop and of much assistance to Mr. Messenger, just as Mr. Sherman intended it should be.

Not Under Mortgage.

"IT CAME OUT as I journeyed on horseback through Dakota that almost every settler's land was under mortgage," said a westerner, "and one day when I came upon a pioneer seated on the grass by the roadside with a troubled look on his face, I asked him if it was the mortgage he was worrying about.

"'Wuss than that, stranger,' he replied as he looked up wearily.

"'Sickness or death in the family?'

"'Wuss than that.'

"'Then it must be a calamity, indeed. You didn't lose family and home by a prairie fire?'

"'Nope; but you are right about its being a calamity. I've been tryin' to think of that word for two hours past. Yes, sir, you can put it down as an awful calamity.'

"'But won't you explain?' I persisted.

"'I will, sir. Thar was a mortgage on the claim, and I was feelin' as big as any of my neighbors, and takin' things easy when my wife was left $600. Stranger, dare I tell you what she did with that money?'

"'She didn't lose it?'

"'No, sir. She jest paid that mortgage, bought two horses and a plow, and this mornin' I was launced out of my own cabin bekase I wouldn't peel off my coat and go to work! Yes, sir, you are right. It's a calamity—a calamity that's landed me on the outside, and between my durned pride and her blamed spunk somebody'll be eatin' grass afore Saturday night!'"—Washington Post.

Secretary Hay's Response.

SECRETARY OF STATE HAY, writes Walter Wellman, is one of the most polite and patient of men. He likes to be helpful to newspaper correspondents, and receives them freely in his office and gives them such information and hints as the proprieties will permit. Even the representatives of the sensational or yellow papers are treated with courtesy, though naturally with due caution. Imagine the secretary's surprise one afternoon during the heat of the Chinese crisis, when he was up to his ears in work and anxiety, to hear from the lips of William, his faithful messenger, these words:

"Mr. Secretary, the New York Blank wants you to step to the telephone."

Mr. Hay gasped, caught his tongue in the nick of time, recovered his diplomatic urbanity and replied:

"Say that the secretary expresses deep regret that just at this moment he is very much engrossed in important work."

Unfortunately what he said under his breath could not, under the rules of the telephone exchange, be sent over the wires.

True to Old Missouri.

THE HEART of Senator Vest is true to old Missouri. Last year the eloquent little senator was at Carlsbad for his health. One day, writes Walter Wellman, he was sitting on a bench in the park, surrounded by magnificent scenery and the gay and fashionable throng were promenading up and down the walks—a moving picture of European beauty and aristocracy. But Mr. Vest did not appear to be enjoying it. He sat with his head bent down and his eyes on the ground. An American acquaintance walked up just then and after exchanging greetings, inquired:

"Say, Senator, don't you think this one of the most glorious spots in the world?"

"Glorious? Glorious?" exclaimed the diminutive statesman in his most energetic manner, beating the ground savagely with his cane by way of emphasis; "glorious? H—l! I wouldn't exchange my old farm in Missouri for all the Carlsbads this side the Atlantic ocean!"

Next day Mr. Vest started for America. He was homesick.

Promoted.

"DURING the storming of San Juan Hill," said Governor Roosevelt, while remarking on the extreme heat, as he journeyed through Kansas, "I was requested by one of my men to betake myself to the very hottest region, but when it comes a hot day I always congratulate myself that I didn't go.

"There was a young fellow from Arizona, Busby by name, who was shot straight across the top of the head. I happened to overtake him, and saw the way the blood was streaming down his face that he was in no condition to stay in the front. Riding up by his side I tapped him on the arm and said, 'You go to the rear.'

"Well, I'll never forget the face that fellow turned toward me. It was one mass of blood, and this added horrible fierceness to the look he gave me.

"'You go to hell,' he said, as he struck out on a run up the hill.

"I couldn't forget such a fellow, and I got him a commission in the regular army. He's now in the Philippines."—Alton Empire.

M'KINLEYISMS.

"Did we need their consent to perform a great act for humanity? We had it in every aspiration of their minds, in every hope of their hearts. Was it necessary to ask their consent to capture Manila, the capital of their islands? Did we ask their islands? Did we ask their consent to liberate them from Spanish sovereignty, or to enter Manila Bay and destroy the Spanish sea-power there? We did not ask these things; we were obeying a higher moral obligation, which rested on us and did not require anybody's consent."

"We must follow the light as God has given us to see the light, and he has singularly guided us, not only from the beginning of our great government, but down through every crisis to the present hour; and I am sure that it is the prayer of every American that he shall still guide and direct us."

"Your voice, when constitutionally expressed, is commanding and conclusive. It is the mandate of law. It is the law to congress and to the executive. May that voice be that of right and truth and justice. I am sure it will be so, and if it is, we need have no fear for the future of our country."

"These little people who gather about us, who are in the public schools, are to be educated for future citizenship; for out of the school house, in all of our history, have come the statesmen, the business men, the soldiers, and the farmers that have done so much for this country."

"Wherever our flag floats, wherever we raise that standard of liberty, it is always for the sake of humanity and the advancement of civilization."

"We have resting on us as a people grave problems, and it is our business to solve them wisely, and the people can help do so, because whenever they consider calmly and soberly any great question, they are unerring in judgment."

LAST NIGHT.

Some careless fiddler's plaintive croon
Upon a dusky, broken stair—
How could he know her favorite tune—
That swaying, trembling, haunting air?
A blur of tears as sunlit rain,
Then the sweet pain of memory—
Oh, foolish strings, to wake again
The night she played her heart to me!

—Emery Pottle, in The Saturday Evening Post.

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Ladies know, all admit they know, how much they save when they can buy Edwin C. Burt's Shoes at $3.50 per pair, in turns and welts, patent leather and kid tips, button and lace. Styles they all admire.

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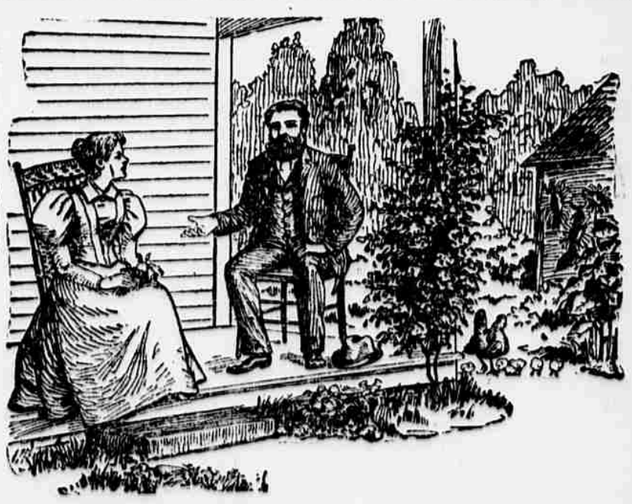

MR. WILSON: I knew an Ohio farmer named Enochs. He was about fifty years old and was bothered for years with some trouble the doctors didn't understand. He told me the story himself. "I kept getting weaker," said he, "and fairly got so weak my food done me no good, what little I did eat, and I went from 135 pounds down to 98." It was the druggist who suggested that he try Ripans Tabules, and he says that he had not used a dozen of them before he felt much better, and after a month he was cured sound and well, and in less than a year weighed 150 pounds. For a long time he had a bad color, but to-day his complexion is as good as mine.