THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1900.

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always flad to print short letters from its friends bear-ing 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 ac-ceptance is that all contributions shall be sub-ject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 8, 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. Tressuret-J. A. SCRANTON. District Atorney-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. PHILRIN.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, caps of prejudice which show no signs or that it must be maintained, I of disappearance, but, if anything, are warn him not to cast his vote for increasing. me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."-William 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 Prothonotary.

HREE considerations invoke an overwhelming vote in favor of the re-election of John Copeland for prothono-

tary. He personally deserves it; he comes from a portion of the county which deserves it and he is an active and a loyal worker in a party which deserves it.

Every person whose business in court has required visitation at the prothonotary's office stands ready to testify to the personal deserving of John Copeland. Quiet, modest, unassuming, he yet keeps a vigilant eye upon every detail of the office he administers and is prompt to assist and to oblige. To every inquiry he is ready with a courteous reply and nothing which he can properly do to facilitate research among records or to expedite investigation of papers is left undone by him. He is kindness personified.

Moreover, the Republicanism of Carbondale, which he represents upon this

posed, nor in any mawkishness of sentrimming, cooking, architectural, freetimentality, but in the sensible inention to prevent a blunder which sewing, plastering, plumbing, printing, might, if committed, constitute a saw-milling, founding, housekeeping, ong-standing plague. The United electrical engineering, laundering, ma-States in substance said: "We want chinery, mattress-making, millinery, every guilty man punished and will nurse training, painting, shoemaking, not rest satisfied with less. But as tailoring, tinning and wheelwrighting. a matter of expediency no less than Furthermore, progress has been made in respect of international comity, the in the matter of training young woexisting government in China must be men in outdoor occupations, such as allowed the chance to punish its own poultry-raising, bee culture, gardening ruilty. The plan of prudence is to and similar light occupations. Current deal with the Chinese through the expenses during the year were \$76,000. medium of their own recognized and The total cash receipts from all ccepted dynasty." The American obsources were \$236,000. Thus it is eviject and the German object, assumdent that Professor Washington's ing that Germany meant no more than valuable work is not devoid of subthe said, coincided; there was no difstantial appreciation. ference in intentions, but the German way of going toward her ob-Ten years ago there were 124 cities

equaled the increase in these cities, the

population of the United States would

History Repeating Itself.

wherever it applies.

Nebraska.

ject was pregnant with portents of each having more than 25,000 popula mischief, while the American way was tion. Since then, two have been lost prudent and safe. Hence it is that by consolidation in Greater New York, all the powers, including Germany at yet today there are 158 cities with a last, have accepted the American way. population exceeding 25,000. If the growth of the entire population had

Hon, Webster Davis is uncertain at present whether he is a man of destiny or the foot ball of fate.

Progress at Tuskegee,

HERE IS general concurrence in the opinion that the most hopeful solution of the

negro problem as presented to view in the United States, lies in the direction of an industrial education fittling the black man to work to advantage with his hands. As a handworker he is acceptable everywhere. As a brain-worker he seems foredoomed to encounter serious handi-

Very interesting in this connection is the nineteenth annual report just made by Professor Booker T. Washington to the trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the foremost southern school for the training of colored young men and women.

It is wholesomely optimistic. "L am of the opinion." says Professor Washington, "that there is more thoughtful interest in the negro at the present time than has ever existed. The mere spasmodic and sentimental interest in him has been, in a large degree, replaced by the more substantial, thoughtful kind, based upon a com-

prehension of the facts."

A considerable part of the report is given over to a refutation of the statement that industrial education is wasted upon the negro, "The chief value of industrial education." it says. "is to give to the students habits of industry, thrift, economy and an idea of the dignity of labor. But in addition to this, in the present economic condition of the colored people, it is most important that a very large propertion of those trained in such institutions as this, actually spend their time at industrial occupations. Let us value the work of Tuskegee by this test: On January 10th of this school year, we dedicated the Slater-Armstrong Memorial Trades' building. This building is in the form of a double Greek cross and, in its main demensions, is 283x315 feet, and is two stories high. The plans of this building were drawn by our instructor in abuse. mechanical drawing, a colored man. Eight hundred thousand bricks were required to construct !t, and every one of them was manufactured by our students, while learning the trade of brick-making. All the bricks were laid into the building by students who were being taught the trade of brickmasonry. The plastering, carpentry work, painting and tin-roofing were done by students while learning these trades. The whole number of students who received training on this building alone was about one hundred and ninety-six. It is to be lighted by electricity and all the electric fixtures are being put in by students who are

tion is exhausted will be returned with the cash. Possibly you can get your business or, ganisations to take a few copies, and certainly many people of artistic taste in your effy will be glad to have a volume. I can assure you upon honor that they will not be disappointed. Address all orders and make checks payable to the Galveston Tribune. Begging your early attention, I am, Yours very truly, Clarence Ousley, Editor Galveston Tribune. Editor Galveston Tribune. Approved in behalf of The Galveston Relief Committee, W. A. McVitte, Chairman. Galveston, Tex., Oct. 2.

The Tribune will forward any orders received for this book or those wishing copies may order

Hopes to Figure Out the Age of the Earth

O LIVER C. FARBINGTON, curator of Field Columbian Museum and restored of Field

Columbian Museum and professor of miner-alogy at the University of Chicago, has just returned from an exploration of the us caves of Indians, where he obtained speci-

mens of carboniferous formation, by means of which he hopes to establish a fairly accurate

estimate of the earth's age. Scientists have used many methods in the attempt to solve this problem, with results varying from 10,000,000 to 50,000,000 years. The now exceed \$3,000,000. But of course the rural population has not increased so fast. The census bureau therefore eschance of large inaccuracies has been admitted by all who have wrestled with the question, our timates the total population at 76,000,by all who have wrestled with the question, but Professor Farrington, while not making any claims for his findings in advance, believes that his method is the most plausible of all yet tried and the most likely to give satisfactory results. It is a generally accepted belief that the car-boniferous stratum, which is about midway in the twenty miles of sedimentary deposits, was THE SOLDIERS of the United

States at present on Philippine soil are probably no 10,000,000 years in forming. Professor Farring-ton's principal purpose in making the present experiment is to determine whether or not this better and no worse than the average citizenship of the country they is right. He will at least establish a figure upon this point, and later, taking it as a basis represent. We dare say there are scoundrels among them; men with compute by means of comparison the time re quired for the entire deposit, or, in short, the hazy ideas about property rights; men who drink more liquor than is good for age of the earth. them, and also men who do not behave

The specimen which furnishes a key to the as they should where women are concomputation was taken from the Wyandotte cave. A stalactite which was broken off in cerned. This is true out of the army as well as in it and is to be regretted 1850 has in the fifty years since then enlarged three-fifths of an inch in length and the size of a goose quill. This corresponds well with an Australian stalactite that enlarged three-quarters of an inch in thirty-five years. By But the occasional presence of such men in the army does not warrant the sweeping condemnation of the whole having this ratio of deposit Professor Farrington will apply it in determining how long it has taken the "Pillar of the Constitution" to form. army by calling its membership "drunkards, robbers and ravishers," as The pillar is an accumulation of St. Louis lime-stone, twenty-five feet high and seventy feet in one of Bryan's chief fuglemen, John Dewitt Warner, called it the other circumference, found in the Wyandotte cave. With this accomplished the Chicago scientist be-lieves that he will have a fairly accurate idea night, or by contemptuous reference to the soldiers as "\$15-a-month hirelings," of how many years it took the whole carbonif a sneer perpetrated by Mr. Bryan's erous or limestone stratum to accumulate. bosom friend, Governor Poynter, of

stalactite six feet in height and one foot in diameter, together with other interesting specidismeter, together with other into the placed on exhibition at mens, was brought back to Chicago by Professor Farrington and will be placed on exhibition at the museum. Lectures on the exploring trip will be delivered at the university this fall. Our soldiers in the Philippines have been sent out there to uphold the sovereignty established by the Paris treaty which Bryan helped to make the

The work was attended with constant diff ties and much dager. The Wandotte being oldest and most interesting of the Indiana co more time was spent there and more thore invstigations made. The Marcago, another the large caves, the Shiloh and the Colm c were also visited.

It was necessary for the profesor to penet the Wyandotte cave for two miles and then c turn crippled or broken in health. Very few will profit financially by the ex-cursion unless after peace is established they shall settle in the archipelago and grow up with the country. For their hard work, involving all kinds of ex-posure and danger, they are by no means overpaid; and it therefore is a mighty mean and contemptible type of ottoenship which back bare in the set of provises of partington it seemed that the

and to Professor Farrington it seemed the Indians had worked the "Pillar of the C tution." There were the prints of moo citizenship which, back here in the comfort and safety of home, out of range of bullets and bacteria, proceeds in the sand and hollowed to reward these absent servants of the walls which evidently served as seats. cave has been known to whites since 1512 and must have been familiar to the Indians long berepublic by means of slander and The entry used in mystery, an opening having been made by drill-ing. The Chicagoan believes that there are John Dewitt Warner would not make many underground passages yet unexplored. An experience in the Cohn cave was accom panied by no little peril. The explorer was lowered forty feet by means of a rope into a cavity about the size of a well. In order to get the desired specimens some blasting was neces-sary, and, as no one could be found who would

d been	Iron and steel\$29,957,000 Oils, mineral, refined 37,328,240	\$57,174,
burned	Oils, mineral, refined 37,328,240	45,685,
pletea,	Copper and mfm. of 17,872,807	41,830,3
hat the	Leather and mfrs. of 12,635,355	17,697,
Consti-	Copper and mfm, of, 17,872,807 Leather and mfm, of, 17,872,807 Leather and mfm, of, 12,635,355 Cotton manufactures 10,782,956 Agricultural implementa 4,007,777	1 15,263,
CCARINS	Agricultural implements 4,007,771	13,854,
in the	Chamberla R. 600 Box	0 100
The	Wood manufactures 5,087,200 Scientific instruments 1,702,850	5 7,899,
Due and	Scientific instruments 1.762.85	4.171.

manent.

forever.

MCKINLEYISMS.

Paper and mfrs. of 1,801,808 Tobacco manufactures.... \$.037.25 Cycles 2,449,260

and a local second s	1787.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1880.	1840.	1850	1600		1880.	18
Maine					7	8	7	6	8	8	4	
Massachusetts .	8	14	17	80	13	18	10	11	10	11	19	1
N. H	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	8	8	- 3
Rhode Island	1	8	8	2	2	2	8	8	2	8	8	
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	8	8	4	4	4	4	- 4	1 3
Vermont		8	4	8	5	5	4	3	3	3	8	
New York	8	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	88	34	3
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	- 3
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	86	28	24	25	24	27	28	3
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	- 1	-1	1	1	1	
Maryland	. 6	8	9	9	ē	8	ē	6	5	8	6	- 8
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	1
N. C	5	10	12	13	13	13	9		7	8	9	- 23
8. C	5	8	8	9	9		7	ĕ	4	5	7	
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	1
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Ohio				ĕ	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	ŝ
Louisiana		- 22			3	3	4	~4	5	6	6	- 7
Indiana					š	7	10	11	11	13	13	1
Mississippi					ĭ	8	4	5	- 8		7	
Illinois					î	ŝ	7	ő	14	19	20	8
Alabama					8		7	7	6	8	8.	
Missouri	• • •				ĩ		5	7	ě	18	14	1
Arkansas			••				ĩ	8	8	10	5	- 27
Michigan	••		••	••	••	••	3	- 4			11	1
Florida	• ••	••	••	••	••	••		ī		2		- 25
Iowa	• ••	••	••	••		••	••	8	1	ş	11	1
Towa	• ••	••	••	••				ŝ	4	6		
Texas	• ••	••					••			8	11	1
Wisconsin		••	••				••	3	6		9	1
California	• • •		••		••	••	••	8	3	4	6	
Minnesota		••					••		8	3	0	
Oregon		••		••			••	••	1	1	5174	
Kansas		••							1	3	7	
W. Virginia									3	3	4	
Nevaua									1	1	1	
Nebraska									1	1	3	
Colorado										1	1	
South Dakota											••	
North Dakota											••	
Montana												
Washington												- 23
Idaho												
Wyoming												
Utah		••				• •	••		**	••		
mate 1	63	105	141	101	213							
Total	03	100	141	191	×13	240	223	234	241	293	325	35

increase of \$97,000,000. Raw materials for use here to debauch our youth and compelling u in manufacturing formed in the eight months of to buy it, seizing the whole state of Massa 1806 but 231/2 per cent, of the total imports, chusetts because of two Chinamen murdered by while in the corresponding eight months of 1200 a mob, and we can imagine some of the feeling they formed 35.2 per cent. Manufactures formed which animated the boxers or the more intelli in the eight months of 1800, 28.7 per cent. of gent powers behind the boxers.

in the eight months of 1800, 28.7 per cent. of the total exports, and in eight months of 1900 formed 33.8 per cent., and in August, 1900, 35.2 per cent. of the total exports of domestic pro-ducts. In 1856 the average importation of manu-facturers' materials was \$13,500,000 per month, and in 1900 it is \$25,000,000 per month.

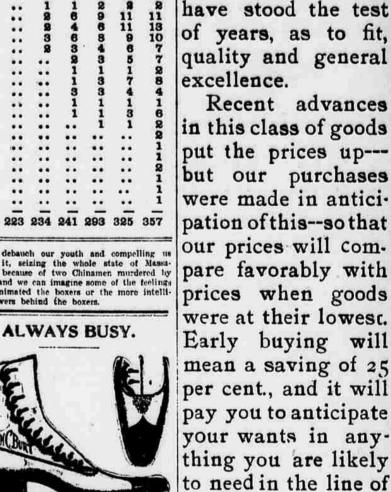
The following table shows the imports of cipal classes of manufacturers' materials in th eight months of 1896 and 1900, respectively: Eight months ending Aug. 31

100.5131		1896.	1900.
lcul-	flides and skins	176,281	\$36,961,011
the	Chemicals and drugs 31,5	112,599	35,583,840
aves,	Silk, raw 8,3	732,663	24,615,716
ough	India rubber, crude 9,3	46,858	19,938,630
r of	Fibers 8,5	32,800	19,771,035
aves	Wool 15,4	555,557	15,809,900
	Tin, in bars 3,1	524,883	13,126,739
trate	Tobacco, leaf 8,4	58,961	9,780,411
rawl	Cotton, raw 4,5	559,252	8,307,07C
	Furs 1,5	89,115	4,767.077
pro-	Wood 10,9	42,987	9,430,102
DIO+			

The following table shows the principal ex-ports of manufactures in the eight months of 1896 and 1900, respectively: Eight months ending Aug. 81

4,503,766

2.517.717



FINLEY'S

Underwear

For Mcn.

Women and Children

Our lines are com-

plete in all the stand-

ard and celebrated

makes usually car-

ried by us, and which

Fall and Winter



GOD BLESS 13

year's party ticket, is fairly entitled to a continuation of recognition in the distribution of the county offices. This year it is united and enthusiastic and unless all signs fail will return a splendid vote for the entire ticket. It becomes Republicans elsewhere to reciprocate this kindly feeling and it can not be more appropriately done than by means of a rousing vote for Copeland.

The unanimity of his renomination attested the cordiality which the people feel for him. Let this be again shown in the November vote.

Certain self-constituted "friend-ofthe-laboring-man" organs in this state are in danger of overacting the part.

Another Yankee Triumph.

can state department is held by those acquainted with the facts. The moral leadership of the United States has again been established in a manner studying agriculture, actually cultinot open to the slightest mistake and the rating accorded to American diplo- for 75 milch cows daily, disposing of macy by the judicious public opinion the various dairy products, and tend of the civilized world has gone up to 619 head of hogs. In Macon county, the highest point recorded in history. Ala., 35 graduates of the Tuskegee in-The recent note of Germany demand- stitute are working steadily at trades ing as a preliminary to the opening learned in that school; and records of negotiations with the Chinese gov- kept by Professor Washington show ernment the surrender for foreign punishment of certain high Chinese uates are using wholly or partly the officials of notorious complicity in the industrial knowledge gained while unanti-foreign outrages, viewing it in der his instruction. The subject of inthe best possible light as representing dustrial training for the negro on any simply an urgent desire for justice, large and systematic scale is new; was faulty in method and the United great results cannot be wrought at States was the one power in Christen- once: but Professor Washington is dom which had the courage to tell confident that the future will vindicate Germany so plainly, with the result the soundness of his theories. that flermany has receded from the objectionable attitude and substituted stitution should seek to do," the rea policy around which all the powers port points out, "is the giving of such

can rally. To comprehend why Germany's first influence that will keep the masses of method was faulty, the reader must the colored people in the rural disbear in mind, first, that the area of tricts. This should be done, both in disturbance in China is limited to the the interest of the white man and in northern provinces and chiefly to the the interest of the negro himself. province of Chi-li. The southern Every land-owner needs every laborer viceroys have remained peaceful, but he can secure. The negro is not so suspicious. So long as the powers re- much in demand in cities as in the spect the integrity of the empire they country. The colored man is at his will, it is believed, remain peaceful; but let them suspect a programme of is kept away from the demoralizing inruthless foreign aggression and the Boxer flame, now localized, will spread most cases, the competition in the to the furthermost limits. The Ger- cities is too severe for him. The only man suggestion of summary ven- way to keep the colored man in the geance, like the spirit of mob law, involved a provocation of reprisals in cities, is to give him first-class agridistricts now peaceful; it would, in cultural training, to the extent that he the judgment of those best informed, have lighted a race war which centuries might not have quenched. Expert opinion is emphatic in the advice

1.0

learning electrical engineering. The power to operate the machinery in this building comes from a one hundred and twenty-five horse power engine and a seventy-five horse-nower boiler. THE LATEST developments All this machinery is not only operated in the Chinese situation are by students who are learning the trade

of a nature to increase the of steam engineering, but was inesteem in which the Ameri- stalled by students under the guidance of their instructor."

Other examples are cited. For instance: Students at Tuskegee, while vate every day 700 acres of land, care that at least three-fourths of all grad-

"One thing which every negro in-

training as will result in creating an best in the rural districts, where he fluences of city life, and besides, in rural districts and away from the will not consider farming a drudgery

and a degredation, but will see in farm life dignity and beauty." Last year's average attendance at that China must be governed through mative influences. Germany proposed as the first step to snub native and conspicuously advertise foreign influ-ences. To this maladroit and hazardous method the United States objected, not to screen any guilty Chinaman, as some German editors erroncously sup-

this charge face to face before one of ing. the accused. Neither would Bryan's friend Poynter, the blatherskite Fusionist. If either dared to utter his filthy slander in front of a returned soldier he would get a well-merited kick. But in Democratic livery, on the Democratic stump, these back-biting defamers of the soldiers are emboldened and simply carry into its ultimate meaning the logic of Bryan's flag-furling programme.

supreme law of the land. In the dis-

charge of their duty they are imperil-

ing their health, their limbs and their

very lives. Many who went will never

come back. Many others, who went in

the vigor of robust manhood, will re-

turn crippled or broken in health. Very

General Coxey, who had no trouble in raising an army of tramps to invade Washington in 1894, under Democratic administration, is now having some difficulty in securing skilled labor to operate his new steel mill in Ohio. which will give employment to about 500 men.

The miracle of the instantaneous creation of a first-class republic out of the crude raw materials present in Cul may be attempted by the intervening power because an asinine senate pled ed it to make the attempt. But it needs no special gift of prophecy to foresee that the attempt will fail.

Train robbing in the west is becoming so hazardous that the remaining road agents will probably soon be obliged to turn their attention to promoting schemes.

As "Emperor" Mr. Croker is constantly confronted by the quotation: "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.'

The leading sound money Democrats evidently believe that Mr. Bryan means what he says on the currency question.

Some of the Boers continue to exhibit disrespect for Lord Roberts' new title.

"PICTURESQUE GALVESTON."

Editor of The Tribune-Sir: At the time of the storm, Sept. 8, had in press a very handsome publication en-titled "Picturesque Galveston." It is a book of something over a hundred pages, printed on 80-pound coated paper, filled with views of this, had in titled so pound coated paper, filled with views of this, one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was to have been issued this week by the business men of Galveston as a souvenir adver-tisement of the city. We find that possibly one-half of the edition can be saved and are now binding those copies and will have them ready for delivery very shortly. We have tendered the profits of this publica-tion to the Galveston relief committee and untion to the Galveston relief committee and un-der their auspices the book will be sold to the general public at \$2.00 a volume. The book is one of the handsomest things that has ever come from the printing press, and is a souvenir of Galveston of the day before the storm. As a record of what the city was and as a proph ecy of what the city will be when restored, this ecy of what the city will be when restored, the volume is well worth the money, as it is the only thing of record in that line. Besides, pur-oily thing of record in that line. Besides, pur-

chasers will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are contributing to the relief of thousands who were left homeless and destitute

ertake the job, Professor Farrington did it After being lowered he lit the fuse and retreated as rapidly as poor facilities would per-mit. He crossed a pool nine feet in depth by means of a plank that he had taken down with him, then crawled through a hole that scarcely

admitted his body and climbed a 50-foot wall be-fore he felt reasonably secure. In this cave there is a beautiful pool, the sides of which are lined with crystals of calcite that gleam like dia-

monds. The Marengo, regarded as the finest cave in the country, was discovered only a few years ago. A crevice leading to it was found by a boy and girl at play. It has since been ex-plored to a considerable extent and is found to be covered with stalactites and stalagmites.

The professor says that he found evidences

the Shiloh caves which disprove the old theory that caves are formed by earth-quakes. He says

the Shiloh caves which disprove the old theory that caves are formed by earth-quakes. He says it is brought about by water running over and dissolving the limestone. In summing up an interesting account of his trip yesterday the scientist remarked that, while he had been beset by difficulties on all sides, he always felt repaid for all his trouble in get-ting to any place in the underground regions.

Estimates of the time required for the forma-tion of the earth have been compiled from va-rious data, among which are the following: (1) Time which has clapsed since the separation of the earth and moon, 50,000,000 years; minimum estimate by Professor G. H. Darwin. (2) Since the consistentier stratus, 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 years, by Lord Kelvin. (3) Since the conden-sation of the oceans, 60,000,000 to 00,000,000 years; maximum estimate by Professor J. Joly. Lord Kelvin's estimate, which he would make nearer twenty than forty millions, is founded on the assumption that since the period of the con--0nearer twenty than forty millions, is founded on the assumption that since the period of the con-sistenticr stratus the earth has cooled simply as a solid body, the transference of the heat from within outward being accomplished solely by conduction

conduction. Professor Joly argues that the ocean consisted

first of fresh water, and that its saltness is due to the dissolved matter that is being carried nto it constantly by the rivers. By determining how much salt the rivers bring down each

year into the sea a calculation was then made by this experimenter as to the number of years it required to supply the sea with all the salt that it now contains Another estimate was on the assumption that the total maximum thickness of stratified rock is 255,500 feet. If accumulated at the rate of one

foot in a century more than 26,000,000 years must have clapsed during the formation. Professor Parrington, who has attempted a solution of the problem upon a new basis, was a tutor in biology and mineralogy at Yale for two years, later served for a year in a similar capacity in the Smithsonian institution, and six years ago, when the Field museum was opened, he became its curator. Since coming here he has assumed a professorship at the Chicago niversity.

OUR GROWING FOREIGN TRADE.

The activity of American manufacturers is il-lustrated by the statistics of the imports of manufacturers' materials and exports of manu-factured goods which have just been made public by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. In the eight months ending with August, 1000, imports of raw materials for use in manufacturing amounted in round numbers to \$200,000,000, sgninst a little over \$100,000,000 in the correc-ponding months of 1806, and the exports of manufactured goods were \$304,000,000, against \$143,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1886. Thus in both importation of raw mater-ials for use in manufacturing and in exportation of the finished product, the figures of the pres-cat year are nearly double those of 1806.

The dragon's teeth of war and massacre in China were sown by the foreigners who had come in the spirit of commercial greed to push their conquests. Turn the tables for a moment and imagine China foreing her goods upon us at the point of the sword, sending her opium The total imports of the eight months just ended exceed by \$60,000 the imports of the corresponding months of 1866, while the single item of manufacturers' materials itself shows an



promptly.

And Bargains in

Not Damaged

"After home, our first concern is country, and our country, with its splendid institutions and its great possibilities, is safe so long as virtue resides in the home and patriotism abides in the hearts of the people.'

Extracts from William McKinley's Speeches. "God bless every undertaking which revives patriotism and rebukes the indifferent and law-

"There is no use in making a product if you cannot find somebody to take it. The maker must find a taker."

"Commerce is a teacher and pacificator. gives mankind knowledge of one another." It

"Nothing wins in this world like industry upplemented by character.

"Reciprocity of trade promotes reciprocity of friendship."

Depositors.

1800.

"Good trade insures good will."

*************** BEPUBLICAN OBJECT LESSONS. Georgia

Banks

7.113 National 11,050 State and Irivate 7,507 12,800 21,010 Total 14,620 Increase in No. of depositors. 9,320 Amount of Deposits. Banks. 1894. National 2.295,144 8 5,121,603 State and Private 2,618,775 Total \$ 4,913,919 \$ 9,911,352 Increase in deposits 5,027,433 1899. Mississippi. Banks. Depositors. 2,064 3,331 National 4,790 7,408 State and Private 1,450 Savings 307 ********

13,715 7,423 Amount of Deposits. Savings 68,378 394,386 Total\$ 1,905,505 \$ 4,645,067 **************

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOXERS.

From an Address by Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark

one whenever necessary. I have found them to be unsurpassed by anything. Policemen are subject to indigestion and dyspepsia perhaps more than others. For them I consider Ripans Tabules a great blessing.

A new sight packet containing the BirAss TABULES in a paper carton (without giam) is now for mile general-son Five Guers. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the sconomical. On the five-cast cartons (its habits) can be had by mail by mending forty sight conts to the Birass (I.) (Faug. No. is Spruce Birost, New York-or single carton (ray Tabutas) will be sold on for the conts (Faug. No. is Spruce Birost, New York-or single carton (ray Tabutas) will be sold for the conts





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A Brooklyn policeman, living on Lafayette Avenue, makes some well-considered remarks on the habits of the force : "Their sleep is irregular, their meals irregular, and their business is an irregularity from beginning to end." He says: "Is it any wonder that you find many of them of irregular character and habits, brought on by a disordered stomach? I wish samples of Ripans Tabules could be placed in the hands of every policeman in the country, if for no other reason than the purifying effect upon their character and habits. Ripans Tabules can never be known except by trial. I shall continue to take