[Concluded from Page 1.]

possess, and which power, if surren dered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of their lib-erty shall be lost." Those who daily erty shall be lost." Those who daily follow the injunction, "in the sweat of thy face shall theu ent bread," are now. as they have ever been, the bulwark of law and order—the source of our nation's greatness in times of peace, and its surest defenders in times of

WHERE INJUSTICE BEGINS. Eut I have only read a part of Jack-son's utterances—let me give you his conclusion: "But when the baws undertake to add to those natural and just advantages artificial distinctions to grant titles, gratuitles and exclusive privileges—to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful—the humble members of society—the farmers, mechanics and day laborers who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for means of securing like rayors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government." Those who support the Chicago plat-form endorse all of the quotations from Jackson-the latter part as well

s the former part. We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the benefit of governmental favoritismthey have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in ad-yocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of inare trespassing upon the rights of in-dividuals. We welcome such opposi-tion—It is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the gov-ernment administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society. It is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercey, nor is it the fault of the general public that instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrong doing, but that it should also prevent wrong doing, and they be-lieve that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit lar-ceny, but they declare that grand laris equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highway-man who robs the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the trans-gressors those who, through the more solite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment, "thou shalt thundered from Sinai and resteal." thundered from Smar and iterated in the legislation of all the na-iterated in the legislation of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as the small, to the strong as well as the weak, to the corporate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen, who lives beneath its dag. It follows as a necessary con-clusion that vicious legislation must he remedied by the people who are suf-fering from the effects of such legislaand not by those who enjoy its

NOT AGAINST THE COURTS.

The Chicago platform has been conchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be renembered that we expressly recognize binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the Supreme court. party is simply pledged to use "all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted."

is there any disloyalty in that pledge? For a hundred years the Supreme court of the United States has sustained the which underlies the income tax. Some twenty years ago this same court sustained without a dissenting voice an income tax law almost identical with the one recently overthrows Has not a future court as much right to return to the judicial precedents of a century as the present court had to de part from them? When courts allow rehearings they admit that error is possible; the late decision ugainst the ncome fax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing.

## NO APOLOGY FOR INCOME TAX.

While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. The last igcome tax law sought to apportion the blindens of government more equitamong those who enjoy the protection of government. At present the xpenses of the federal government, collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, are especially burdensome upon the poorer classes of so-clety. A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share, is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process may be quite satisfactory to the men who escape just taxation it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened. The last income tax law, with its exemption provisions, when considered in connection with other methods of taxation in force. was not unjust to the possessors of large incomes, because they were not com-pelled to pay a total tederal tax greater than their share. The income tax is not new, nor is it based upon hostility to the rich. The system is employed in several of the most important nations in Europe and every income tax law now upon the statute books in any land, so far as I have been able to ascertain, contains on exemption clause. While the collection of an income tax in other countries does not make it necessary

an assault upon the well-to-do.

Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income the increasing that a gold standard is a line discussing this question we must tax law by the national convention but order to know that a gold standard is a line discussing this question we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver that is an entry of the right to dissent rers. These business men do not make the capacity of our mints. If our I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the light to dissent from a decision of the Supreme court. In a government like ours every public official is a public servant, whether he holds office by election or by appointment, whether he serves for a term of years or during good behavior, and the people have a right to criticise his into bankruptcy.

Those business men do not make consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver when their profits from the people from whom they be one to whom the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people holds office by election or by appointment, whether he serves for a term of years or during good behavior, and the people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell, wholesale mach and it will be worth at our official acts.

Those business men do not make consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. If our mints are opened to free consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver mints are opened to free and use to the immediate restoration of bimetallism, they are laboring in your behalf. A few of your people to use silver and the quantity of silver mints are opened to free and use silver and the quantity of silver mints are opened to free consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver mints are opened to free and use silver and the quantity of silver mints are opened to free domaints of the form of use silver and the quantity of silver mints are opened to free and use silver and the quantity of silver mints are opened to free and use silver and the quantity of silver mints are opened to free and use silver and the quantity of silver mints are opened to free and use silver and the quantity of silver mints are opened to free and use silver and the quantity of silver mints are opened to free and use silver and the quantity of silver mints are opened to free and use silver and the quantity of silver mints are opened

hey present a truer concerned that entertained plant government than that entertained by those who would prohibit an unfavorable comment unon a court decision. Truth will vindicate itself: only power of these enterprises, without respect to the speech. No public officient fears free speech. No public officient fears free speech. No public officient fears free speech a contract to the speech of the speech

to its ancient position by the side of support from the producing classes, and is now worth as much as gold coin, and can only enjoy prospectly when there is prosperity among those who create worth as much as a gold dollar.

sentiment in the Chicago convention ciples stated to his own occupation.

opposedthe free coinage of silver by the THOSE WHO BENEFIT. nited States by independent action on he ground that, in their judgment, it they asserted that the efforts of the gov-ernment should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and the. y-changing classes and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet fore. been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue. There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold stand-ard and the advocates of bimetallism.

Between blinetallism-whether inde pendent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are in fact deserious of securing bimetallism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of gold standard under cover of a declar ation in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

THE TEST OF HONESTY. What is the test of honesty in money It must certainly be found in the pur-chasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which de-creases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which increases in purchasing power. Prof. Laughlin, now of the University of Chicago, and one of the highest gold standard au-thorities, in his work on bimetallism not only admits that gold does not remain absolutely stable in value, but ex-pressly asserts "that there is no such thing as a standard of value for future payments, either in gold or silver, which remains absolutely invariable. ven suggests that a multiple standard, wherein the unit is " based upon the selling prices of a number of articles

of general consumption" would be a more just standard than either gold or silver, or both, because a long contract would thereby be paid at its maturity by the same purchasing power as was given in the beginning. It cannot be successfully claimed that

conometallism or bimetailism, or any other system, gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetallism, the govern-ment fixes the weight and fineness of some, because it dissents the dollar, invests it with legal tender from an oping rendered by the Supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name Anarchist to those who stand upon that chist to those who stand upon that allism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power-but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Prior to 1873, when there enough open mints to permit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money, the United States might have maintained a gold stanwith less injury to dard people of this country; but now, where each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing power of gold, depresses prices and transfers to the pockets of the creditor class an unearned increment, the influence of this great nation must not be thrown upon the side of gold unless the bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with the natural to the fact that thirteen months must to the fact that thirteen months must be favor of such legislation as may be favor of suc people of this country; but now, when the world's stock of standard money in- known law of commerce is the law of creases the exchangeable value of a supply and demand. We recognize dollar; therefore, the crusade against thit law and build our argument upon silver must inevitably raise the pur- it. We apply this law to money when chasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon when we say that a new demand for himself, we present to the American silver created by law will raise the people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the other commodities in that they are limgreatest number.

standard because they have felt its almost without limit, provided they can effects. The wage-earners have been be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate injured by a gold standard, and have expressed themselves upon the subject called precious metals, because they are with great emphasis. The farmers and wage-carners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their intering to Mr. Harvey's calculation, all the

GOLD STANDARD AND SAVINGS. Because the gold and silver are limlegislation? Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold are and life insurance policies, but these policy-holders know that, since the lotal premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy-holders. Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the denositors in savings banks. They conthe advantages of a gold standard, but under a gold standard there is increas-ing danger that they will lose their de-posits because of the inability of the create a demand for silver which, taken countries does not make it necessary banks to collect their assets; and they for this nation to adopt the system, yet it ought to moderate the language of those who denounce the income tax as an assault upon the well-to-do.

Not only shall I return to anole. penses. It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is the gold standard.

In discussing this question we must

Now, let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever deciared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of pressly declares that bimetalism is designed to the person will be able to apply the prinstrable when it pledges the Republican wealth. I have not attempted to describe the affect of the gold standard upon all classes—in fact, I have only the printhe person will be able to apply the prin-

Let me say a word, now, in regar the ground that, in their judgment, it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed." When they asserted that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. When they asserted that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. The government should be steadily directed the government should be steadily directed. The government should be steadily directed the government should be steadily directed. The government should be steadily directed the government should be steadily directed. The government should be steadily directed the government should be them blind them to the effect of the gold standard on others. I shall ask you to consider the language of two bim-tallism, they condemned mono-metallism. The gold standard has been and high standing in the party to which they belong, will protect them from adverse criticism by our opponents. In 1869 Senator Sherman said: "The contraction of the currency is far more distressing in operation than senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the sorest distress. To voyage without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer or an an-auitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, sus-pension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all debtors whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their acutal property. It means the fall of agricultural production without any great reduction of taxes. What pru-dent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory or a barn with this

certain fact before him?" As I have said before, the salaried officer referred to must be the man whose salary is fixed for life and not the man whose salary depends upon business conditions. When Mr. Sherman describes contraction of the cur-rency as disastrous to all the people except the capitalist out of debt and those who stand in a position similar to his, he is stating a truth which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter careful consideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the vol-ume of paper currency, but the principle which he set forth applies, if there is a contraction of the volume of the standard money of the world.

Mr. Blaine discussed the same prin-ciple in connection with the demonetization of silver. Speaking in the House of Representatives on the seventh of February, 1878, he said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except these investments which yield fixed returns in money. They would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property."

in money" can regard the destruction of silver with complacency? May we not expect the holders of other forms property to protest against giving money a "disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species

of property?"

If the relatively few whose wealth consists largely in fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to en-hance the value of their investments, have not the rest of the people the right to use their ballot to protect themfrom the disastrous come. The well being of the nation—aye of civilization itself—depends on the prosperity of the masses. What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day if such dollar lowers the standard of civilization and brings distress to the people What shall it profit us if in trying to raise our credit by increasing the pur-chasing power of our dollar, we destroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which those

est number. Hed in quantity. Corn, wheat, manufactured products, etc., can be produced ests be ignored in considering financial gold coin of the world can be melted depositors in savings banks. They con-stantly parade before these depositors supply.

The only question upon which interthe advantages will be in vain, because national bimetallists and independent sayings bank depositors know that bimetallists differ is—can the United

Confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism."—Those who hold, as a permanent investment, the stock of railroads and of the enterprises—I do not include those who speculate in stocks or use stock. Thomas Jefferson, and I submit that they present a truer conception of popular government than that entertained by those who would prohibit an unfavorable comment upon a court deals. countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coin. We will

Perhaps the most persistent misrep- the end discourage the creation The charge of Repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts

by legislation which makes dearer, and who conceal their designs against he general welfare under the suphonious pretense that they are uppolding public credit and In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad. It must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives some thing in return for it which he would rather have. In other words when gold

leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be benfitted. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this ountry under free coinage, it will be at the invitation of some one in this coun-try who will give something in exchange for it.

THE CASE OF MEXICO. Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present lgeal ratio without foreign aid point to Mexico and assert that the opening of our mints will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our sister republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population, and in commercial strength. It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish. The one thing necessary in order to maintain the parity is to demand great enough to utilize all the silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is not proof that the United States would also fail.

It is also argued that, since a numher of the nations have demonstized silver, nothing can be done until all of those nations restore bimetallism. This is also illogical. It is immaterial how many or how few nations have open mints, provided there are sufficient open mints to furnish a monetary denand for all the gold and silver available for coinage.

In reply to the argument that im-

proved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the pro duction of gold, yet, notwithstanding that, gold has risen in value.

If, as is asserted by our opponents, the free coinage of silver is intended only for the benefit of the mine-owner, it must be remembered that free conany more than demonetization tool away, and it must also be remembered that the loss which the demonstization of silver has brought to the owners is insignificant compared to the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of the people. The restoration of silver will bring to the people gen-Is it strange that he "holders of investments which yield a fixed return to in money" can regard the destruction the benefits of bimetallism, object to the benefits of bimetallism. coinage at the present ratio. If any are deceived by this objection, they ought to remember that there are no bimetallists who are earnestly endeav-oring to secure it in any other ratio than 16 to 1.

> THE QUESTON OF RATIO. We are opposed to any change in the ratio for two reasons: First, because a change would produce great injustice and, second, because a change in the produce injustice because, if effected in the manner usually suggested, it would result in an enormous contrac tion in the volume of standard money. The people of the United States would be injured by a change in the ratio not because they produce silver, but cause they own property and owe debts

and they cannot afford to thus decreas

the value of their property, or increase the burden of their debts. We are told that the restoration of bimetallism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts payable in gold coin, but this is a mis-take. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet a gold contract, when most of the people can use silver, than it is now when every

clapse between the election and the We recognize first regular session of congress, and m by those who have forgotten the pro-visions of the constitution, it will be sufficient to remind them that the president is empowered to convencongress in extraordinary session whenever the public good requires such action. If, in November, the people by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetallism, the system can be inaugu-rated within a few months.

If, however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages fore closed is made to prevent such polit!cal action as the people may believe to be necessary for the preservation their rights, then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the peope as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy. But that time has not yet approved. Threats and intimidation will be of no avail. The people who, in 1776, rejected the doctrine that kings right divine, will not, in this generation, subscribe to a doctrine that money is omniopotent.

CONCLUSION. Mr. Bryan then spoke at some length on bimetallism and in concluding said. I have traveled from the centre of the continent to the seaboard that I might. in the very beginning of the campaign bring you greeting from the people of the West and South and assure you that their desire is not to destroy but to build up. They invite you to acto build up. They invite you to acrather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise en-durance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that, in striving to secure the immediate re-storation of bimetallism, they are lamerce of the nation and must suffer i You cannot sell unless the people have

money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices, Pro-duction of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create on. Truth will vindicate itself: only effor fears free speech. No public official who conscientiously discharges his dends cannot be paid until salaries and duty as he sees it will desire to deny to those whom he serves the right to discharges have been satisfied, the stockholders must bear the burden of hard times.

power of these enterprises, without requantity for subsidiary coin. We will must secure a profit before they have be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere; but, if we stand fixed charges have been satisfied, the ready to take and utilize all of it, other cannot afford to join the money change of wealth; those who areate quantity for subsidiary coin. We will must secure a profit before they have be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere; but, if we stand fixed charges have been satisfied, the ready to take and utilize all of it, other or all the profit of the products of toil, must in

I ask, I expect, your cooperation. It

is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assitance to those who live beyond the seá—but this figure can never ex-press your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the en-trance to your city—a statue as pa-triotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions. It was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure—Liberty En-lightening the World—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a governthe consent of the governed, secures to all the people the freedom of con-science, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileger to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race. When he concluded, after speaking an

our and forty minutes, there was an other demonstration, but it was brief The far galleries had perceptibly dwindled and the crowd had shouted itself into the same condition of voice that Mr.

SEWALL NOTIFIED.

Governor Stone, at the conclusion of he cheering, turned to Mr. Arthur Sewall, the vice-presidential candidate, and in a few words formally notified him of his nomination

The chairman rapped many times for order, but could not quiet the audience Mr. Sewall was obliged to begin his speech amid a noise and din that made it difficult for him to be heard ten feet away. People were moving out in great numbers and the noise in the hall completely drowned the voice of the speaker.

In accepting the nomination Mr. Se wall declared that unequivocally and through sincere conviction he endorsed the platform on which he had been nominated.

"I believe we are right, the people are with us and what the people declare in is always right and must prevail. I accept the nomination, and with the people's confirmation, every effort of which God shall render me capable will be exerted in support of the principles involved."

Mr. Sewall finished his speech at

When Mr. Sewall sat down the audence set up a cry for Tillman, but the 'pitchfork orator" did not respond. People began to crowd forward as seats in the foreground were vacated and nearly all the audience was gathered around the press seats which separated them from the rostrum. So. great was the confusion that hardly anybody heard Chairman Danforth announce that the meeting was adjourned.

Mr.and Mrs. Bryan ran he gauntlet of handshaking with admirers and with Mr St. John regained their carriage and were driven to the Bartholdi notel, where a crowd was waiting to hear a promised talk from the nom-

Specialoverflow meetings were held on lower Madison avenue. There were eight separate stands and more than a dozen speakers. It was estimated that the aggregate attendance at the overflow meetings was 15,000.

FUSION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Demograts and Populists Have Not Yet Got Together.

Rallegh, N. C., Aug. 12.-Senator Buter, chairman of the Populist National committee, announces that he had alled a meeting of the committee for the 18th inst. to be held at the Shoreham, Washington, D. C.

The Democratic State Committee, which met here Monday night to consider the question of electoral fusion with the Populists, adopted a resolution proposing a joint electoral fusion, to be composed of six Democrats and five Populists. Senator Butler made a memorandum, which he handed to Democratic Chairman Manley, stating that he is in favor of electoral. State and Congressional fusion with the Democrats, but Butler's proposition seems not to have been considered. It provided for four Populist Congressmen and four Democrats, the ninth to be fought for between the parties. Populists were to have the Governor or Senator, preferring the Governor, The only reply to this by the Democrats is the resolution above, which Senator Butler will no doubt submit Thursday to his State convention.

## SILVER DEPOSITS REFUSED.

Frisco Bankers Protect Themselves Against Withdrawals of Gold. San Francisco, Aug. 12.-The agitation of the financial question which has resulted in sending gold up a fraction of 1 per cent. above par in New York is causing local banks much trouble with people who wish to deposit silver and check out gold. Some of the banks refuse to take any considerable amount of silver on deposit.

During the last two months the supply of gold coin in the Sub-Treasury has decreased from about \$15,000,000 to less than \$9,000,000. The decrease includes a shipment of \$3,000,000 in gold made last month by Assistant United States Treasurer Berry to the Sub-Treasury in New York city. The enormous shrinkage was one of the prime causes which led to the Issuance by Assistanth Treasure Berry of the now famous order which stopped the redemption of silver certificates in gold coin, a practice which was followed by his predecessors for many years,

REAL TRAGEDY ON THE STAGE.

The Villain Slain, While the Audieuc Applanded the Scene.

London, Aug. 12.-A tragic affair occurred at the Novelty Theatre last night, where the play called "The Sins of a Night" is being produced. Mr. Crozier was playing the part of the vilain, and the plot provided that he should be stabbed in the last act.

The play ran along as usual until the stabbing scene, when, in some manner yet unexplained, instead of a harmless blow being delivered, the dagger penetrated Crozier's breast, inflicting a wound which caused his death in a few minutes. Consternation prevailed among the

members of the company. A physician was hastily summoned, but death had occurred before his arrival. The spectators were not aware of the terrible mistake that had been made, and Crozier's realistic fall was greeted with applause.

HAD FORSWORN FEMALE SOCIETY. Death of an Eccentric Wisconsin Man

Disappointed in Love. Janesville, Wis., Aug. 12.—Henry Lloyd, an eccentric bachelor who resided five miles from this city, was found dead in bed yesterday. He was 83

years old and had been a resident of Rock county since 1845. His death was caused by heart failure and old age. Disappointment in love made him a recluse. He came to this state with his brother William, and they took up government land. A girl came from New York to visit William Lloyd, and his brother fell in love with her. After her return to New York he determined to go east and ask her hand in marriage He made the trip, only to find she had married another man the day before his arrival. He returned to Wisconsin broken hearted, and from that time to his death avoided female society.

No woman had ever crossed his threshold, and when he rented a pew ir theC ongregational church at Emerald Grove it was with the explicit understanding that no woman should eve enter it. He devoted his attention to horses and farming.

## RUSADE OF BLOOD.

Atrocities Perpetrated by Japanese on Formosans---Methods of Recognized Warfare Abandoned.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. ft.-From far Formosa, where for upwards of a year Japanese troops have been vainly striving to crush out the seeds of post bellum oppostion to Japanese innovations, comes a story which for barbar-ous cruelty and defiant violation of all ethics of civilization, has fortu nately few parallels in history even of the savage races of the world. The terrible tale of rapine, murder and wanton cruelty reached here by the steamer Empress of Japan and fully bears out the statement on the situation in Formosa given publicity by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, on his return to that Island six months ago.

Other equally creditable correspondents are now the witnesses against Japan, and the burden of their arraignment is that, seeing neither fame nor profit to be gained in the subjugation of the Formosans by the arts of modern awarfare, recognized as legitimate by civilized nations, the Japanese troops sent to the island have embarked in a crusade of blood, their object being to crush out all signs of discontent by, as far as possible, exterminating the native population. In this campaign there were no foreign powers to make protest, no foreign press representatives to herald to the world the atrocities, the telling of which would bring Japan upon the

contempt of all enlightened people. Says the Tainanfu representative of the "China Mail:" "As a result the policy of extermination has been zealously pursued from the beginning of the campaign, and what with the struction of their crops, the burning of their villages, the desecration of the graves of their loved ones, the violation of their wives and daughters and the butchery of their innocent children, the people are driven to the last expedients of desperation."

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Aug. 21.-Arrived: Munchen from Bremen; Trave, from Bremen. Sailed: St. Louis, for Southampton; Teu-tonic, for Liverpool; Kensington, for Antwerp. Arrived out: Lahn, at Southamp-ton; Werkendam, at Rotterdam. Sailed for New York: Spaardam, from Rotter-dam; Spree, from Southampton.

Defined. "Papa, what is meant by having horse-

"It means knowing enough to 'make hay while the sun shines!" Run away now and talk to your grandmother."-Truth.



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