WILLIAM J. BRYAN VISITS SCRANTON

Thousands Throng to See and Hear the Free Silver Leader.

NO GREAT ENTHUSIASM WAS SHOWN

The Throngs That Greeted Him Were Curious Spectators Rather Than Sympathizers Bent on Displaying Their Sentiments -- Spoke at the Armory for Two Hours on Bimetalism--Made Only a Slight Passing Reference to the Cuban Question.

An immense throng last night took advantage of the first opportunity afforded this region of seeing the personally interesting and hearing the marvellously eloquent William Jennings Bryan. It was a throng that by its eagerness to see and hear, and its almost studied aversion of a display of enthusiasm made itself a contradiction.

From the station to the meeting place, a distance of eight blocks, it was with difficulty that the carriages containing the distinguished visitor and his escort could make their way through the crowds that fairly choked the streets, but there was at no time anything approaching the demonstration of sympathizers that a throng half its size could show. There was cheering and handclapping and other such evidences of sympathy, but it could have been doubled and trebled without earning for itself the dignity of the term, ovation.

ARRIVED AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Mr. Bryan and his party arrived from Wilkes-Barre over the Jersey Central at 8 o'clock. There were six coaches on the special train that brought them but only two of them were what ought be called filled.

Chief Robling and a squad of officers attempted to preserve a passage way for the party, but the crowd was unmanageable and in consequence Mr. Bryan and his escort had to fairly fight their way up the steps from the Ontario and Western tracks, through the station and out to their carriages.

In front of the station a large crowd was collected and a hearty cheer went up when the commanding figure of the great leader emerged from the door way.

Mr. Bryan was ushered into a flag-bedecked carriage with Judge F. W. Gunster, Mayor James G. Bailey and Edward Merrifield. Four other carriages took on the remaining members of the local reception committee, and headed by the Forest band the march to the armory proceeded. School Controller Henry J. O'Malley, astride a prancing horse and waving a large flag, leading the way.

The bridge was fairly alive with people, many men and boys finding a point of vantage atop the railings and even up in the girders.

When Lackawanna avenue was reached one continuous throng of people extending all the way to the armory was encountered. Mounted Officers Burke and Dyer rode on either side of the Bryan carriage to keep the crowd at a respectable distance. The route followed was up Lackawanna to Wyoming, to Spruce, to Washington, to Linden, to Adams to the armory. There was a little red fire burned on the balcony of the Valley house but further than this there was no attempt at pyrotechnics.

OPEN AIR ADDRESS.

Outside the armory there was a large massing of people who were not inclined to contribute the tax that the committee levied at the door. Before entering Mr. Bryan made a short speech.

He arose in the carriage and spoke. He said he realized that he would not be able within the armory to address all those he saw about him and he wanted to thank them for their presence. He did not construe the gathering as a personal compliment to himself but rather as an evidence that the people of this progressive city were thinking out for themselves the great economic questions that are agitating the country.

He then referred to the campaign of 1896 and said they had advocated certain principles, but the people decided that they did not want them just then. As long as the people want a gold standard they will have it, but they who were in favor of the coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold were in a measure content, for they felt that the longer people have the gold standard the more disgusted with it they will be. A change is inevitable.

It was 8.35 when Mr. Bryan came into the armory. He found awaiting him 800 persons who had paid 50 cents apiece for reserved seats, 1,400 who had secured 25-cent chairs, and three or four hundred others who gave up this last amount for the privilege of standing along the walls or in the rear of the space occupied by seats. Another hundred or so formed in the small gallery in the extreme rear of the hall. There were quite as many Republicans and gold Democrats in the audience as Bryan men, and a large number of ladies were scattered through the front rows of seats.

CHEER FOR BRYAN.

There was a hearty cheer when Mr. Bryan walked down the aisle and took a seat on the platform between his former neighbor, J. M. Chance, and Edward Merrifield. On either side of him and in the rear were Mayor Bailey, Judge Gunster, City Treasurer C. G. Boland, T. J. Jennings, County Treasurer, W. J. Kelly, D. L. O'Neil, of Wilkes-Barre; Mayor James J. O'Neil, of Carbondale; W. H. Roe, Colonel Herman Osthaus, L. P. Wedeman, City Solicitor M. A. McGinley, E. F. Blewitt, Joseph Taylor, R. J. Beamish, D. J. Campbell, City Controller E. J. Robinson, W. J. Dunn, of Wilkes-Barre, and State Chairman John M. Garman, who modestly sought the seclusion of the rear row.

The anxious audience was kept waiting nearly a half hour for Bryan's speech by the bands' selection and the prefatory addresses by Mr. Boland and Mr. Merrifield, the former extending welcome and the latter making the introduction.

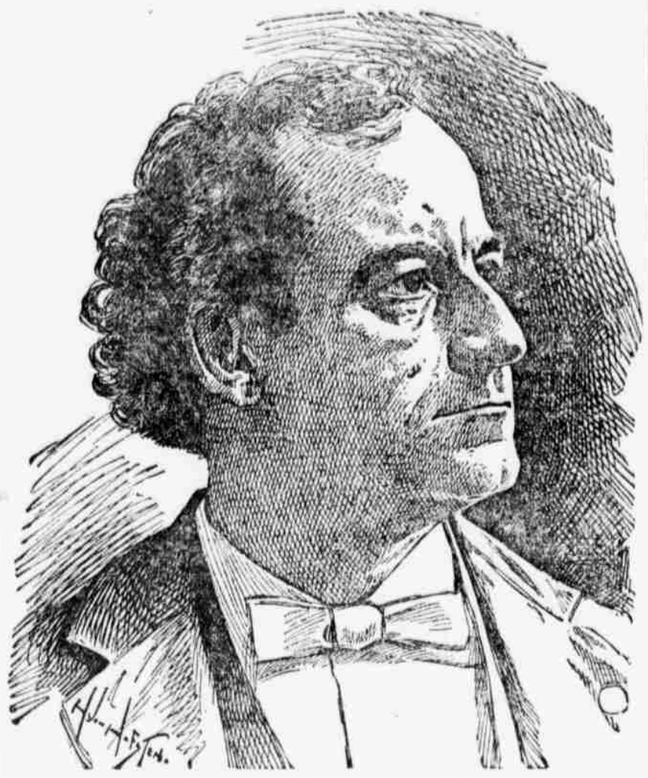
When Mr. Bryan arose he was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheer of the evening. He seemed anxious to begin and raised his hand to petition silence. He looked somewhat travel-worn, and this condition was made more evident by somewhat disheveled hair and a crushed bouquet of arbutus worn in his left lapel.

Mr. Bryan, in opening disclaimed being the representative of any party on his present visit, but said he simply came as an American citizen and would speak only as a citizen. "I am nobody's candidate for any office," he said.

The speech was an A, B, C, of the silver question, the arguments being the same in tenor and effect as those advanced by him in the campaign. Those who expected a treatise of the war question were disappointed. He contented himself by saying that whatever the constituted authorities decided upon in the present crisis would be backed up by every American citizen, irrespective of party or sectional feeling.

Referring to the silver men being characterized as anarchists and socialists during the campaign, Mr. Bryan went on to say that maybe they were wrong but he didn't believe it. Men are differently influenced, inherit opinions, biases, tendencies, circumstances, environments, party ties all have their influences. Silver men might have made a mistake, but no man makes a greater mistake than he who says that any great number of people are dishonest.

Many ministers opposed the silverites, but they didn't know the gold standard, for no minister can favor both the gospel of Christ and the gold standard.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

TWO CLASSES OF GOLD BUGS.

The gold standard men were divided into two classes. The first advocated it because they didn't know what it meant. The other knew what it means but didn't dare tell his neighbor about it.

He denied the right of the financiers to demand that the money question be taken out of politics and left for them to solve. The constitution in declaring all men created equal, repleted this idea, and God never intended it, for if he had he would given brain only to the bankers and the rest of the people he would have provided with backs, solely, with which to bear the burdens the financiers might impose on them. The interests of the financiers are not on the same side as those of the people at large from whom they went to do the thinking.

The money question is simple. Any one who can understand the principal of a teeter-tawter can understand the money question. When a dollar goes up in value property goes down. When a dollar goes down property goes up.

The gold bug applies the melting-pot test to the money question. That is not a fair test. It ignores the important thing, the dollar's purchasing power.

An absolutely honest dollar is an impossibility. A dollar that rises is just as honest or dishonest as a dollar which falls. We must select some system that will give us the nearest approach to an honest dollar.

If a dollar rises in value people who own property will be hurt by the rise and vice-versa. Referring to the demonetization of silver, Mr. Bryan repeated the quotations from Sherman, McKinley, Carlisle and Blaine, which he and his followers used in the campaign, and contended that each of them had by their utterances set the few against the many. Sherman said it would be a serious thing to all except the capitalists out of debt and the salaried officer. Blaine said that the holders of fixed investments undeserved advantage. Carlisle held that it would divide society into two classes, the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses, and that more misery would be caused thereby than was ever caused by war, famine and pestilence.

IT IS NOT A NEW IDEA.

The silverites are advocating no new thing, but asking for a restoration of the old policy, which the people demand. We had bimetalism for eighty-one years without the consent of any foreign nation, but that was when we were small. No party in all that time denounced it and, strange to say, we abandoned it without any party asking that it be abandoned. In substantiation of the claim that demonetization was effected without the knowledge of congress, by proving the possibility of such a thing, he called attention to "Section 22" of the Dingley bill, which would never have been adopted, he contended, if congress knew it was there.

After nineteen years, all three leading parties declared for bimetalism, the Republicans saying, "The gold standard must be maintained until the consent of other nations for international bimetalism is secured." This wasn't to catch votes. Mr. McKinley sent a commission to Europe to induce the foreign moneyed nations to join in international bimetalism. France joined with us in asking England to come into the agreement. The house of commons unanimously voted in favor of it. Two hundred and fifty labor organizations and a commission of farmers declared in favor of it. But England didn't join.

ENGLISH BANKERS MEET.

The bankers of England held a session behind closed doors on Lombard street and joined in an unanimous protest against any concessions to the scheme of bimetalism. The action of England determined the action of Europe. The action of Europe controlled us. A handful of English bankers in a meeting behind closed doors in a clearing house told us how we should direct our monetary affairs.

There can be no international bimetallic agreement reached by invitation from us. Europe holds our debts. When we ask them to help us raise the value of our money we ask them to decrease the value of their holdings. The proper and only course is to declare for independent bimetalism and then say to the money-grabbers of Europe: "We will pay you off in the dollars you helped degrade." That would bring them to a realization of the desirability of international bimetalism.

We say to the gold bug "we are trying to undo in the daylight what you did in the dark."

At the close of his address Mr. Bryan held a busy reception on the platform, hundreds crowding forward to grasp his hand. When he finally got away he was taken to the Elks' reception where he spent an hour and made a brief speech.

Mr. Bryan leaves here at 8 o'clock for Easton, where he will speak this afternoon. He will be in Allentown tonight and Pottsville tomorrow.

Bryan at Wilkes-Barre.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 18.—William Jennings Bryan arrived here from the east at 1.35 p. m. He was met at the depot by a large crowd, and was escorted to the armory, where he made a speech. State Chairman Garman called the meeting to order and ex-Judge Rhone was chairman.

Mr. Bryan, during the course of his remarks, complimented State Chairman Garman for his efficient work in past campaigns.

When Mr. Bryan concluded his address he was loudly cheered. Mr. Bryan and party left for Scranton at 6.30. In an interview Mr. Bryan said he approved the Cuban resolutions as passed by the senate. Mr. Bryan declined to express any opinion on the candidacy of General Fitzhugh Lee for the presidency.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Passed Through This City Sunday on Their Way South.

A consignment of arms and ordnance passed through this city Sunday from the Watervliet arsenal at Troy, N. Y., consigned to Philadelphia and points in the south. The ordnance was loaded on two Delaware and Hudson platform cars. Car 7706 contained four 3-inch field guns, gun carriages and equipments, consigned to Captain B. H. Warburton, of Battery A, Philadelphia, N. G. P.

Car 662 contained 200 boxes of empty shells for 5-inch siege guns, 100 boxes of empty shells for 7-inch howitzers. The whole amount, weighing 30,000 pounds, was consigned to Lieutenant Colonel W. H. H. Bengauld, corps of engineers, at Miama, Fla. Four crates of armament chests for 10-inch rifles consigned to ordnance sergeant at Key West, Fla., and two boxes of rifles and sights consigned to ordnance sergeant at Fort Taylor, Fla.

CHARGES AGAINST CHIEF LOFTUS.

Will Be Heard Friday Night in Pittston City Hall.

The hearing of the charges preferred against Chief of Police Loftus, of Pittston, by Thomas English and John H. Mullin was set down for 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the mayor's office in Pittston. The mayor and the members of the police committee of councils were on hand promptly, and it was decided to change the place of holding the hearing to the city hall.

There was a conflict of opinions about the subpoenaing and it was decided to adjourn until Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock at the city hall, when the public will not be admitted.

Marriage Licenses Granted.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday by Clerk of the Courts Daniels to Frank Stanko and Maijaru Pelburk, Priceburg; Joseph Marek and Katie Yanecek, Olyphant; Harry P. Freas, Scranton, and Nellie L. De Graw, Peckville; Andrew Flynn, Throop, and Winifred Melton, New York; Thomas W. Burke and Mary E. Leonard, Dunmore; Isaac M. Sink and Mrs. Mary Cairl, Scranton; Thomas T. Ferguson and Winifred L. Durkin, Scranton; John Judge, Dickson, and Nellie Theresa Farrell, Archbald.

She Was Literary.

A lady who wanted a servant so badly that she took one without a recommendation or even an introduction, happened one day to look into a book which belonged to the girl, and immediately thereafter went to her with some uneasiness expressed in her face.

"Is this your book, Susie?" she asked.

"Yes'm."

"How is this, then? When you came here you told me your name was Susie Stokes, but here in this book is the name 'Bridget Lafferty.'"

"It's all right, ma'am," said the girl. "That's me nondy-plume."—Youth's Companion.

Easy Enough.

"Grimly, in talking with your wife I find that she holds the same views on all important subjects as you do. How do you manage her?"

"Always argue on the other side when I'm talking to her."—Detroit Free Press.

ELKS HELD A BIG SOCIAL SESSION

William Jennings Bryan Was One of the Guests.

WILKES-BARRE ELKS PRESENT

They Came Up One Hundred Strong Headed by Alexander's Band, and Were Met at the Station by the Local Members of the Order and Escorted to the Lodge Rooms, Where Wit and Merriment Reigned Supreme.

Scranton and Wilkes-Barre lodges of Elks combined in one big, grand social time last night in the Elk building on Franklin avenue. It was the annual visit of Wilkes-Barre lodge, No. 109 to the organization of their Scranton brethren, No. 123. The many splendid features of the event were filled out by the presence of the most distinguished guest in the history of the lodge, W. J. Bryan.

Though not an Elk, Mr. Bryan's presence in such a jovial gathering of strangers was not without its real enjoyment to him as well as those who received him there. They fed him and they had the opportunity of observing how he would act and what he would say under circumstances rather unusual. He certainly did not disappoint his hearers and must have satisfied his own possible misgivings in a talk of mingled wit and seriousness in which politics bore no part.

Soon after 8 o'clock the Scranton lodge formed in front of the building and with Bauer's band marched to the Delaware and Hudson depot where the Wilkes-Barre lodge arrived on a special train at 8.25 o'clock. The two organizations formed in lines of four abreast. The two center men in each line were Wilkes-Barreans and the outside marchers Scrantonians. Two sections were made of the parade, Alexander's band of Wilkes-Barre leading the first and Bauer's band the second section.

THEY LED THE LINE.

Leading the long line of marchers, in which were 160 visiting and 175 local Elks, were the following officers of the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre lodges, respectively, marching in pairs, according to the seniority of office: Exalted rulers, D. J. Reedy and Ben F. Dilley; esteemed leading knights, W. S. Millar and G. T. Griffen; esteemed loyal knights, Fred C. Smith and T. Webster Clauss; esteemed lecturing knights, H. G. Dale and Leo W. Long; secretaries, W. S. Gould and R. A. Spaulding.

The parade was over the following route: Lackawanna to Wyoming, to Spruce, to Washington, to Mulberry, to Penn, to Linden, to Wyoming, to Spruce, to Penn, to Lackawanna, to Franklin, to the hall. At no time during the march did the political doings and the interest therein wholly overshadow the celebration of Elkdom. Red and other colored fire had been generously distributed—not haphazzard, but by a prearranged plan, and at selected points along the line—and the marchers were on every block the central figures in a sea of color.

On arrival at the hall the two big bands combined and gave a brief open-air concert while the Elks were upstairs settling themselves for the feast, fun and oratory that was to follow.

Fred C. Hand presided during the brief period of opening the indoor part of the affair to which the visitors were welcomed in a formal and substantial address by Exalted Ruler D. J. Reedy, of the Scranton lodge. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the large gathering began to make inroads upon the spread of delicacies which loaded three tables running the length of the big lodge room. At the start, the absolute rule or tenet of Elkdom that all who cross its threshold are in all ways equal, was in force. Thereafter those who escaped the word thrusts or fines of the chairman owed their good fortune to chance, and not to the dignity nor sacredness of their persons.

AFTER THE BANQUET.

After the banquet proper and before the arrival of Mr. Bryan the rollicking nature of the occasion ceased long enough for J. Elliot Ross' reading of "Nemesis," the poem recently written on the destruction of the Maine by Dr. C. H. Fisher, and an address by the grand exalted ruler, M. D. Detweiler, of Harrisburg.

It was 11.45 o'clock before Mr. Bryan and State Chairman John M. Garman were accompanied to the Elk building by the executive committee of Democrats, many of whom are members of the lodge. As the party made their way to a table reserved for them on the platform to the left of the officers the applause given Mr. Bryan was deafening and long continued. A swarm of waiters attended the group and the programme was continued with no further interruption.

If it was the Nebraska statesman's initiation to a real, live Elk jollification he gave no evidence of it. He made his advent to the hall at a period when the festivities were at their heighth. At each sally of Dan Hart's wit he paused in his eating to smile, laugh or applaud as the occasion demanded.

Captain Blanchard an ex-Confederate soldier, at present an attache of the Colliery Engineer company, made some reference to "heart and hand" while dilating upon the reunited Union, Chairman Hart interrupted the speaker long enough to illustrate the "heart and hand" sentiment by leading Fred C. Hand to the edge of the platform and bowing with him to the company. The names of the gentlemen were told to Mr. Bryan who laughed and applauded as heartily as any person in the room. The incident illustrated Mr. Bryan's spirit as apparently kindred to the occasion.

An idea of the mercilessness of the remarks of the speakers may be had from Mr. Garman's comment that a speaker greater than himself, of world wide reputation, "full of humor, full of wit and full of chicken salad" would soon be heard. That was not the formal introduction of Mr. Bryan, however. Mr. Garman made a speech brimful of running wit and was followed by Chairman Hart, who presented the distinguished guest.

It was quite a while before the applause subsided and permitted Mr. Bryan to proceed. The hap-hazard spirit of the gathering had not disconcerted him, evidently. He proceeded to talk in an even, subdued tone of voice and for over ten minutes did not cease a running fire of anecdote which kept his hearers in an uproar.

Toward the conclusion of his 15-minute speech Mr. Bryan said that such an occasion suggested to him that he had possibly allowed his struggles for success and his serious view of life to interfere with the relaxations allowed to man. He was not alone in such fault. Others, too many others, suffered from it. But in pursuing pleasures he would not forget that one may allow one's desires to lead in the wrong direction. Man should remember that like the humming bird or the vulture he will be led to the sweet or bitter things of life according to the control over his inclinations.

Mr. Bryan closed with a patriotic reference to the closer union brought about by the present crisis. From start to finish his remarks were constantly interrupted by applause.

Before leaving the lodge room, Mr. Bryan affixed his signature to the register. He was driven at once to the Hotel Jermyn.

The Wilkes-Barre Elks returned home on their special train at 1.30 o'clock.

GERMAN "MILLIONAIRES."

Their Income Wouldn't Go Far in London or New York.

Berlin Letter in Wilmington News.

The differences in the unit of money in different countries makes a considerable difference in the practical meaning of the word "millionaire." Webster's dictionary defines a millionaire as "one whose wealth is counted by millions." In popular use one who has a million is regarded as a millionaire. In the United States it would be $1,000,000. In England it would be £1,000,000 sterling. But as the pound sterling is worth $4.86 and a fraction in our money, the Englishman would require nearly five times as much actual capital as the American before the Englishman could take rank in the noble army of martyrs known as "millionaires."

Here in Germany, where the unit of value is the mark, which is worth 23 cents and a fraction in our money, much less actual capital is required to make a man a millionaire than in the United States. I had this fact impressed upon me by reading in a German newspaper that according to the Statistical Year-Book of Berlin, that city of over 1,000,000 inhabitants contains 2,092 millionaires—"each person who has an income of more than 36,000 marks being reckoned as a millionaire." Thirty-six thousand marks are less than $9,000—and $9,000 a year seemed to me to be a rather small "millionaire" income. I found, however, by a rapid computation, that 360,000 marks is a little more than 3½ per centum on 1,000,000 marks (about $240,000)—and there you have your millionaire according to the German unit value. According to the same authority there are 477 "thaler millionaires" in Berlin—a thaler being three marks, so that each of this variety of millionaire has a capital of 3,000,000 marks, or about $720,000 each. The wealthiest man in Berlin has an income of 1,720,000 marks, or roughly $400,000. Only seven Berliners have an income of more than a million marks—$240,000.

Realized on His Grandmamma.

There is a good story going about concerning Prince Alexander, the son of Princess Beatrice, who, at the early age of 11 years, is giving evidence that he ought to become a commercial man. He received a present of one sovereign from his mother, and, having quickly spent it, applied for a second. He was greatly chided for his extravagance, but unabashed, wrote to his grandmamma. The queen had probably been warned, for she replied in the same strain of remonstrance, whereupon the young prince responded as under: "Dearest Grandmamma: I received your letter, and hope you will not think I was disappointed because you could not send me any money. It was very kind of you to give me good advice. I sold your letter for 4 pounds 10 shillings."

Spanish Refugees.

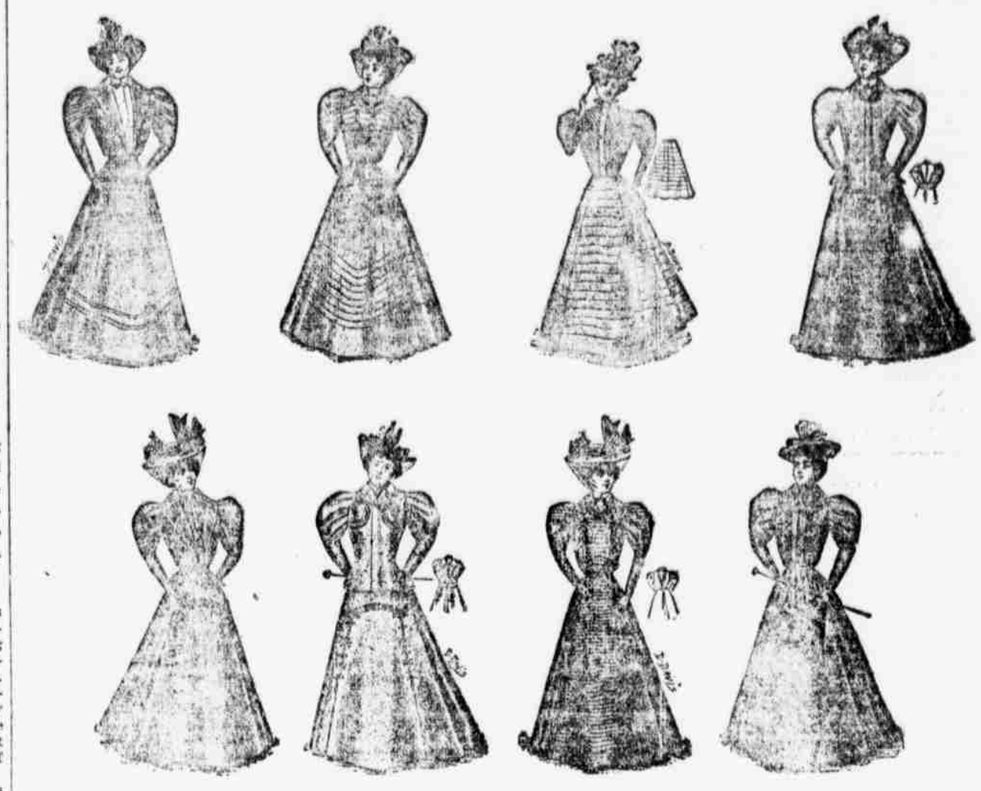
Jacksonville, Fla., April 18.—The Plant line steamship Olivette sailed from Tampa for Havana this afternoon with 142 Spanish refugees on board. These are a small proportion of a colony of 5,000 located at Tampa, almost all of whom will remain at Tampa. The refugees to Cuba are young men and those without interests in Tampa. Captain General Blanco has guaranteed the safety of the Olivette

The Liberal Poet.

Magazine Editor—But there are sixteen lines in this sonnet.

Long-haired Poet—Oh, well, you needn't pay any more than the usual price on that account. I believe in giving good measure.—Somerville Journal.

Connolly and Wallace
127 AND 129 WASHINGTON AVENUE.



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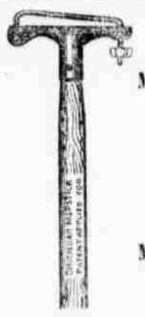

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The symptoms of which are dizziness, lack of confidence, sexual weakness in men and women, ball rising in the throat, spots floating before the eyes, loss of memory, unable to concentrate the mind on one subject, easily startled when spoken suddenly to, and dull, distressed mind, which unfits them for performing the actual duties of life, making happiness impossible, distressing the action of the heart, causing flush of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, melancholy, tire easy of company, feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, lack of energy, nervousness, constipation, weakness of the limbs, etc. Those so affected should consult us immediately and be restored to perfect health.

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