

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1900.

TWO CENTS.

BRYAN WILL AGAIN LEAD DEMOCRACY

Nominated for President at the Kansas City Convention Last Evening.

IMPERIALISM TO BE THE ISSUE

Sixteen to One Is Given a Place Near the End of the List of Good Resolutions, While Imperialism Is Termed the "Paramount Issue" on the Platform—No Nomination for Vice President Made Last Evening—Senator Hill Receives Ovations Upon Every Appearance.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was unanimously placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States on a platform opposing militarism, imperialism and trusts and specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leader, lasting twenty-seven minutes and giving utterance to all the pent up emotions of the vast multitude. It followed also a fierce struggle throughout the last thirty-six hours concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question is to maintain to the other great issues of the day.

The presidential candidate. That vast auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity when the moment arrived for the nomination to be made. Not only were the usual facilities afforded by tickets taxed to the utmost, but the door-keepers had liberal instructions



W. D. OLDDHAM, OF NEBRASKA. Who Made the Speech Nominating William Jennings Bryan for President at Kansas City Yesterday.

under which the aisle areas and all available space were packed to their fullest limit. There remains only the choice of a candidate for vice-president and the work of the convention is over. There is every evidence that this choice will be quickly made tomorrow morning, although there is still some doubt as to who the nominee will be.

ENTHUSIASTIC SESSIONS.

The Sixteen to One Plank Inserted Without Much Trouble. Kansas City, July 5.—Although 10:30 o'clock was the time set for the morning session to begin, it was 11 o'clock when Chairman Richardson called the

convention to order, and presented the Rev. John J. Glennin, of Kansas City, for the opening invocation. The hall was packed with people. After the chairman and the sergeant-at-arms had appealed to the delegates and the spectators to preserve order, so that the work of the convention might proceed without undue interruption, Mr. Richardson announced that the platform committee was not ready to report, and pending word from that body, he invited Governor Hogg, of Texas, to address the convention.

The Texas was cheerfully cheered when he asserted that the platform must contain a specific declaration for 16 to 1. When he had finished, there were cries for Hill, of New York, mingled with hisses. A. M. Dockery, of Missouri, was next introduced. In effect the demand for Hill was mentioned the name of Admiral Dewey, which evoked but slight applause. Mayor D. S. Ross, of Milwaukee, followed the eloquent Missourian. At the conclusion of his speech, in which he made an appeal to remember the great army of German voters who voted for the United States, another Hill demonstration broke out. The distinguished New Yorker was not present, and the band tried to stop the demonstration by playing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Some of the New Yorkers sought to offset the demand for Hill by shouting for Grady. When quiet had been restored, the chairman introduced J. E. McCullough, of Indianapolis, for another speech on current public questions. To Welcome Allies. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that a committee of nine delegates be appointed by the chair for the purpose of conferring with the Silver Republicans and the Populist parties now gathered in Kansas City.

Congressman James Williams, of Illinois, made a short speech, and then a roarl of applause was started when Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, mounted the platform and addressed the assemblage. "We have had such a dose of Republican rule," said he, "that Kentucky is prepared to accept any platform which the Democratic party will propose."

Thereafter to the platform, Chairman Richardson called for the report of the platform committee, headed by Senator Jones, D. J. Garman, Senator Tillman and Judge Van Wyck, made their way through the dense throngs and up to the platform. Mr. Richardson appealed vainly for order. Senator Jones, silver haired and serious advanced to the front of the stage. He held a roll of manuscript in his hands. But it was useless to talk against such a tumult. He dropped back in his seat until order had been restored. At last the noise subsided, and Mr. Jones in a clear voice announced: "I am authorized by the committee on resolutions to present the platform agreed upon, and I will yield to the senator from South Carolina, Mr. Tillman, to read the document."

Afternoon Session. At 3:50 the crowd was the greatest that has attended any session of the convention. At that time nearly all the delegates had arrived. The aisles were packed solid and the heat was oppressive. Senator Hill, who had been absent from the two preceding sessions came through the crowded aisles. His entry was coupled with considerable applause, but the demonstration in honor of the senator when present last night was not repeated. The warmth of the afternoon was not felt until morning while he was absent. At 4 o'clock Chairman Richardson called for the report of the platform committee, headed by Senator Jones, D. J. Garman, Senator Tillman and Judge Van Wyck, made their way through the dense throngs and up to the platform. Mr. Richardson appealed vainly for order. Senator Jones, silver haired and serious advanced to the front of the stage. He held a roll of manuscript in his hands. But it was useless to talk against such a tumult. He dropped back in his seat until order had been restored. At last the noise subsided, and Mr. Jones in a clear voice announced: "I am authorized by the committee on resolutions to present the platform agreed upon, and I will yield to the senator from South Carolina, Mr. Tillman, to read the document."

DELIBERATIONS OF SILVERITES

PLANK OF IMPERIALISM BOTHERS PLATFORM MAKERS.

Bryan's Name Cheered—Sentiment for Towne as Vice-President. Judge L. W. Brown, of Ohio, Chosen as Permanent Chairman. Attacked National Banks in His Address.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—When the Silver Republican national convention was called to order today by Temporary Chairman Teller, the sub-committee appointed last night to draw up a platform was still far from an agreement. The sub-committee held another session this morning in an endeavor to decide on the disputed question of imperialism. The insertion of an anti-imperialist plank was opposed only by western members of the sub-committee, many of whom are avowed expansionists and who favor the ignoring of the issue altogether. It was believed that the platform would not be completed until late this afternoon.

The delegates straggled into the Auditorium hall very slowly this morning, and when Chairman Teller called the convention to order at 10:30 a. m. not more than half the full number were present. Chairman Teller was extremely hoarse as a result of his long speech yesterday, and he yielded the chair to Frank T. Ransom, of Nebraska.

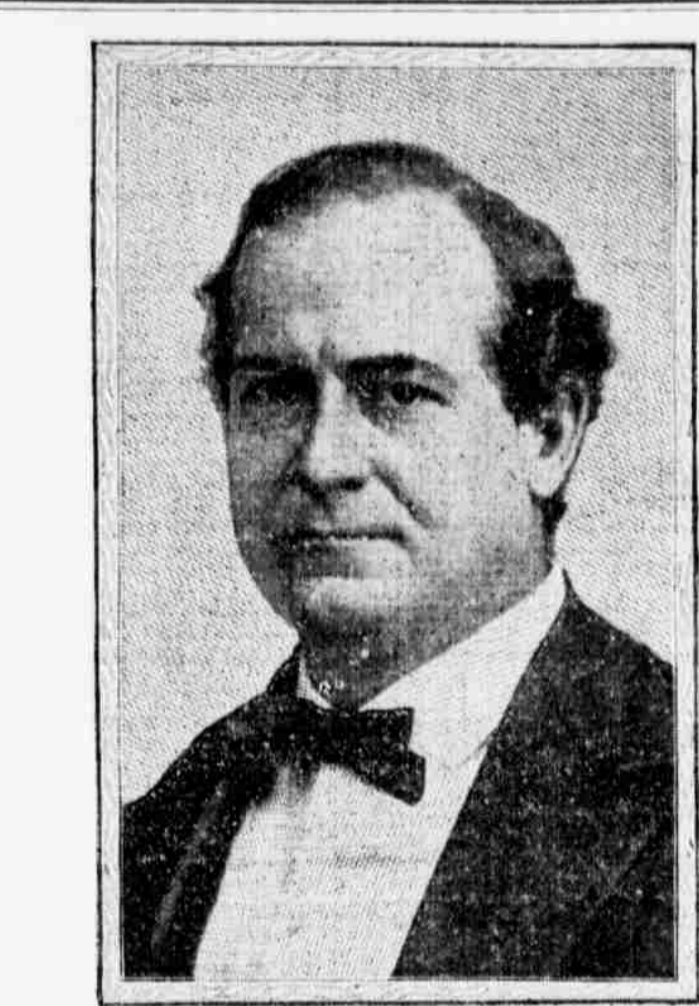
After a short recess the committee on credentials reported favorably on the seating of delegates as follows: Nebraska, 25; Idaho, 15; Wisconsin, 12; Indiana, 10; Kansas, 10; Illinois, 8; Arkansas, 12; New Jersey, 23; Utah, 17; Louisiana, 5; Iowa, 10; California, 21; Ohio, 19; Minnesota, 10; South Dakota, 10; North Dakota, 15; Colorado, 47; Washington, 20; Texas, 21; Montana, 4; Oklahoma, 10. The report was adopted.

Committee on Organization. The committee on permanent organization reported the selection of Judge Brown as permanent chairman of the convention, and H. A. McCreary, of California, its secretary. Judge Brown received hearty recognition from the convention as he took the chair. He said that as the east turned to the west in the time of Lincoln, so it again turned to the west and found a leader in the person of William J. Bryan.

The mention of Bryan's name gave the convention an opportunity of showing its loyalty to the Democratic leader. The chairman's further allusion to Charles A. Towne as the candidate for second place caused more emphatic applause than that accorded to Bryan. The chairman, in reviewing the history of financial legislation, said that the money question would not be settled until the national banks were driven out of power. The questions of money and trusts were inseparable, he declared. The small banks of the country were in the power of New York, especially the banks of New York, which the speaker added, were in league with Lombard street. One remedy he suggested was the removal of duties on every article controlled by trusts.

AERONAUT FELL 500 FEET.

Death of Emil Markenbergh While Making an Ascention. Santa Ana, Cal., July 5.—Emil Markenbergh, an aeronaut of long experience, fell from a height of 500 feet while making a balloon ascension yesterday and was crushed to death in the presence of thousands of spectators. The accident was caused by the breaking of a strap to which he was hanging by his teeth.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. Democracy's Choice for the Presidency.

REGULARS LEAVE CUBA.

Will Replace Volunteer Troops in the Philippines. Washington, July 5.—As the result of consultations of the secretary of war with Lieutenant General Miles, commanding the army, and Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the division of Cuba, orders were today issued for the return to the United States from Cuba as soon as possible of the Second, Fifth and Eighth regiments of infantry. This is the first step in the programme of the war department for the replacement of the volunteer army in the Philippines with troops of the regular establishment and is thus being hastened because of the state of affairs in China.

MRS. CARTER MUST PAY.

Parisian Dressmaker Obtains Judgment in London Court. London, July 5.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice today a Parisian dressmaker recovered from Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, £555 for dresses worn in the production of Zaza at New York. The actress refused to pay the bill, and the court held that Mrs. Carter's plea that her bankruptcy and subsequent discharge in New York freed her from liability did not affect the London contract.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Richmond, Va., July 5.—Colonel C. O. B. Cowardin, editor in chief of the Richmond Dispatch and president of the District's company, died today of typhoid fever, aged 48 years. New York, July 5.—Justice J. H. Lippincott, of the Supreme court of New Jersey, died suddenly at his residence in Jersey City today of heart disease.

New Cycling Rule Goes Into Effect.

Ruffalo, N. Y., July 5.—In accordance with a rule recently passed by the board of control of the National Cycling association, all riders must today, on entering competition, appear in trunk, the body of which must be black.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications for Today: FAIR AND WARM.

- 1 General—William Jennings Bryan Nominated at Kansas City. A Ray of Hope from China. Convention of Silver Republicans. 2 General—The Tribune's Extraordinary Educational Offer. Northeastern Pennsylvania, Financial and Commercial. 3 Local—Men's Union Again Active. First Steel Plant in This City. 4 Editorial. News and Comment. 5 Local—Another Legal Skirmish in the New Railroad War. Councilman Chittenden Disgraced. 6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban. 7 Round About the County. 8 Local—Live Industrial News.

A Double Execution.

Quebec, Can., July 5.—Tomorrow is the day on which Duke and Cases were recently sentenced to hang. The men were found guilty of murder in the first degree. At the time of the sentence, Duke was cool and apparently indifferent to his fate but Cases broke down and wept. Duke was found guilty of the murder of Thomas Mooney, at Lake Beauport, and Cases of having brutally killed his wife.

Corporations Chartered.

Harrisburg, July 5.—Charters were issued by the state department today as follows: The George W. Fry company, Uniontown; capital, \$50,000; the West Penn Long Distance Telephone company, Pittsburgh, capital, \$100,000; Thurgood Land company, Pittsburgh, capital \$20,000; the Hilltop German Savings bank, Pittsburgh, \$75,000.

The Oregon Floated.

Washington, July 5.—The navy department received telegraphic news that the battleship Oregon was floated this afternoon.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, July 5.—For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair and continued warm Friday and Saturday; light to fresh southerly winds.

RAY OF HOPE FROM PEKIN

The Foreigners Said to Have Been Alive on 27th of June.

BESIEGED BY FANATICS

Empress and Emperor Reported to Have Been Poisoned—Latter Dead, Former Insane from Effects of Drug—Fear That Allies Cannot Hold Tien Tsin Against Chinese Hordes—General Niehs-Si-Chang's Forces Said to Have Reached Lofa on March from Pekin—Chinese Repulsed at Tien Tsin—Arrival of Japanese Reinforcements Said to Have Saved the City.

Shanghai, July 5.—A messenger with official advices, who left Pekin on June 27, says that more than 100,000 Chinese soldiers and rioters had surrounded the legations, but in spite of fierce attacks they had not then succeeded in breaking through the walls. The messenger also reported that all persons connected with the palace were boxer sympathizers, the princes, dukes and everyone else in the imperial household worshipping the god of the boxers.

The gates of the inner city, it was added, were open for half a day. In official reports to the German consular staff it is said that Emperor Kwang-Su killed himself by taking opium under compulsion of Prince Tuan on June 19. The empress dowager also took poison, but is still alive, although it is reported she is insane from the effects of the drug.

London, July 5.—In a despatch from Shanghai received today by a news agency, under date of July 4, it is reported that the British legation at Pekin, with 1,600 refugees, was still safe when the message was sent.

Japan to the Rescue.

According to reports from Shanghai the Chinese army, on a march southward from Pekin, has reached Lofa. It is presumably Gen. Niehs-Si-Chang's forces on its way to attack Tien-Tsin. Another force of 20,000 Chinese from Lutai has appeared northeast of Tien-Tsin, and is reported to have been driven back by the combined forces of Russia and Japan. The losses of the international forces were heavy.

The native city when captured was a horrible spectacle. Chinese bodies lying thick around the guns. It is reported in Berlin that the Chinese have taken Tien-Tsin, but a cable despatch from Shanghai, dated July 4, shows that according to the latest advices the city is still in the hands of the international troops, though the Chinese attempted to isolate them as they did at Pekin.

The Chinese were receiving constant accursions, many arriving from Manchuria. The despatch added that Colonel Wagoner, commanding the Russians at Tien-Tsin, was almost exhausted. He had been three days and nights in the saddle, directing the operations.

THE PLATFORM ON WHICH WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN WILL MARCH TO DEFEAT.

KANSAS CITY, JULY 5.—Following is the official text of the platform as agreed upon by the committee on resolutions and presented to the convention:

WE, THE REPRESENTATIVES of the Democratic party of the United States assembled in convention on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, do re-affirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic. We hold with the United States Supreme court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose on any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress deriving their existence and their powers from the constitution can lawfully exercise lawful authority beyond it or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

Porto Rico Tariff Denounced

BELIEVING in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rico law enacted by a Republican congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of the army which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic programme, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy, inconsistent with its republican institutions and condemned by the Supreme court in numerous decisions.

We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people and

An Unnecessary War

WE CONDEMN and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic in unnecessary war; sacrificed the lives of many of our noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization of to convert the republic into an empire we favor an immediate declaration of our nation's purpose to give the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence; third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America. The gross commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the Republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea falls when brought to the test of facts. The war of criminal aggression against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profits that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty the price is always too high.

Expansion Favored

WE ARE NOT opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into states in the union and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the

seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the constitution, and whose people can never become citizens. We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended, not through force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is now diminished and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The declaration in the Republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention held in June, 1900, that the Republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine" is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party in opposition of the spirit of the Monroe doctrine to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the eastern hemisphere. We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

Militarism Opposed

WE OPPOSE MILITARISM. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well-disciplined state militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The national guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organiza-

tions are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and in concert with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesome departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, un-democratic and un-Republican, and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

The Trust Evil

PRIVATE MONOPOLIES are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor, and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiable greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed. The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the Republican party in state and national platforms is an open proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies; that they are fostered by Republican laws and that they are protected by the Republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show before doing business outside of the state of their origin, that they have no water in their stock and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise; and the whole constitutional power of congress, over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection. The failure of

the present Republican administration with an absolute control over all the branches of the national government to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books, prove the insincerity of the high-sounding phrases of the Republican platform.

Dingley Tariff Law

WE CONDEMN the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure, skillfully devised to give the few favors which they do not desire and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear. We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

We reaffirm and endorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the national government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent national bank currency, secured by government bonds, must have a permanent note to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is therefore for fattening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money,

but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as this government paper and silver certificates can be substituted for them.

Election of Senators

WE FAVOR AN amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable. We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the black list and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes.

In the interest of American labor and the uplifting of the workman, as the corner stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that congress create a department of labor in charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents, and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896 that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the late Republican platform for an isthmian canal in face of the conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people. We denounce the failure of the Republican party to carry out its pledges, to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of these territories immediate statehood and home rule during their condition as territories and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico. We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the west, storing the waters for purposes of irrigation and the holding of such lands for actual settlers. We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its ap-

plication to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Against Foreign Alliance

JEFFERSON said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved in so-called politics, including the diplomacy of Europe, and the intrigue and land-grabbing of Asia, and especially condemn the ill-considered Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in South Africa.

Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting as did our forefathers the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republic. Speaking as we do, for the entire American nation except the Republican office-holders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

We denounce the large appropriations of recent Republican congresses which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of oppression as war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such large-scale frauds upon the taxpayers as the shipping subsidy bill, which, under the false pretense of prospering American ship-building, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the Republican campaign fund. We favor the speedy repeal of the war taxes and a return to the time-honored Democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Support Asked

BELIEVING THAT our most cherished institutions are in great peril; that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty loving people, regardless of previous party affiliation.