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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JULY 14, 1900

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President-WILLIAM McKINLEY. Vice-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT

State. Congressmen at Large - GALUSHA A GROW ROBERT H FOEEDERER.
Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge-GEORGE M. WATSON Sheriff-JOHN H. FELLOWS remuter-J. A. SCRANTON. District Atterney-WILLIAM R. LEWIS, Proteomotory-JOHN COPELAND, Clerk of Courts-THOMAS P. DANIELS, Recorder of Deeds-EMIL BONN Register of Wills-W. K. BECK. Jury Commissioner-EDWARD B. STURGES.

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

The United States representatives were a triffe reticent in taking part will realize that there will be no hesioning for the outrages at Pekin.

Our Friends, the Enemy.

UR DEMOCRATIC friends intend tonight to hold a ratification meeting. They have arranged to glorify the platform and nominees of the Kansas City convention and to get their vocal organs warmed up for the active work of the coming campaign. They expect a large outpouring of people and a lively time, and, to be neighborly and not churlish, we trust that they will not be disappointed. Enthusiasm such as their's merits a certain measure of respect, even though exhibited in a pernicious cause.

All those who base any expectation of profit in Democratic success ought certainly to attend tonight's ratification rally. This should include those who are looking for local office or appointments from the Democratic party, and in a county like our own, with its multiplicity of township, ward, city and county places many of them paying generous returns for the work required, it ought to make a consider able muster. Naturally the Democratic politicians will be there, since it is a part of their trade; and no doubt some others will go, attracted largely and the willingness to be entertained. The more the merrier; we shall not begrudge them a single

But it occurs to us that the conservative and reflective portion of our citizenship, without regard to past party affiliations, will ask themselves in vain what there is in either the platform or the ticket of the Kansas City convention calling for their slightest indorsement and not, on the other hand, challenge their carnest antagonism. Four years ago, after the Cleveland administration had managed to get the country into a hole where workshops were closed, capital was scared and there was no telling how soon the government at Washington might be forced upon a silver basis, it was conceivable how an in genious speaker like Mr. Bryan, dramatically picturing the distress of the people and charging it to the then existing financial system, might make a plausible appeal for the trial of sixteen to one. The dangers of the gold standard, as he depicted them with his extraordinary gifts of oratory, were cleverly calculated to make an impression upon minds that had given the subject no particular study and that were somewhat in the position of the invalid eager to try each new nostrum purporting to cure.

Today, however, conditions in every respect are different. The country is not sick and fretful and in a mood to experiment. It has regained its economic health and wealth and never was more vigorous in all its life. As President McKinley says, "we have lower interest and higher wages; more money and fewer mortgages. The world's markets have been opened to American products, which go now where they hava never gone before. We have passed from a bond issuing to a bond paying nation; from a nation of borrowers to a nation of lenders; from a deficiency in revenues to a surplus; from fear to confidence; from enforced idieness to profitable employment. The public faith has been upheld; public order has been maintained. We have prosperity at home, and prestige abroad." These things have come in spite of William Jennings Bryan's cilities for rapid transit. We allude to prophecies and warnings, in spite of his arguments and his attempted dem- way, a subterranean tube or series of onstrations, directly contradictory to his teachings as put forth four years pelled trains traverse six miles of Lonago, The test of experience has shown that he was mistaken in 1896, that fort and comparative cheapness. The the gold standard meant none of the frightful things that he said it meant. while the underground charges only that the Republican party was not a menlace to the public welfare, but a con- tion between the old method of transervative and successful administrator of the public business, that it did ex- have that personal experience with actly what it said it would do, besides carrying on a successful war clusions from an excerpt, which we into the bargain. Certainly the ex- shall make from a descriptive article periences of the past four years in the in the London Telegraph of June 28; matter of currency legislation do not inspire fair-minded and prudent citizens to view with enthusiasm a secand candidacy on the part of Mr. Bry. girls. Two ministure marquees marked the enan, based on the same old calamity

night's meeting will doubtless inform us, that this time Mr. Bryan has got hold of a brand new issue, a paramount issue, something bigger and more important than sixteen to one and that on this great new paramount Issue he is certainly right, whatever may have been his condition respecting free sliver coinage. The paramount issue is anti-imperialism. Our Democratic friends, who four years ago were imperialistic enough to want to put 50 cents worth of silver into a silver dollar and demand its acceptance at par with 100 cents worth of gold, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, now profess to doubt the ability of the American people to deal justly by 10,000,000 Filipinos and are demanding that we haul down our flag and let the Fillpinos slide.

We shall not pause now to argue this question. There will be time enough in the months to come. We simply want to ask tonight's speakers why, if imperialism grieves Mr. Bryan so badly today, he used his influence to fasten it upon us by rallying the Democratic senators to vote for the ratification of the Paris treaty of peace. One word from him at that time would have knocked the whole issue of imperialism into a cocked hat; and he refused to speak it.

In spite of the fact that Dr. Swallow is out of the race, there are still enough presidential candidates left to furnish food for thought in keeping track of them.

An Optimistic View.

NE OF THE recognized authorities on all subjects relating to China is Professor R. K. Douglas, of the British museum, who for eight years was employed in the Chinese consular serin the transactions that hastened the vice and is now professor of Chinese awful crisis in China, but the leaders at King's college in London. In a of barbarity in the flowery kingdom recent issue of the London Telegraph we find an expression of opinion by tation in demands for a day of reck- him with regard to the present crisis In China, which is rather more encouraging than the majority of such utterances, and on account of its author's eminence it is worthy of

Professor Douglas accepts heory that the Boxer uprising was lirectly formented by the dowager emoress, whom he credits with enough ignorance of outside conditions to be lieve that she could, with the army at her disposal, turn all foreigners out of China and keep them out. The more intellegent officials of her court, he thinks, tried to dissuade her from this rash enterprise, but were unable to and the uprising which she originally encouraged, soon grew beyond her control and swelled into a torrent of fanaticism, pillage and disorder. Professor Douglas regards the whole episode as a purely internal affair and not one in which Russia has had any

As to the future, he finds no ele ments which need prolong anxiety beyoud the momentary difficulties in which the powers find themselves enangled. In his view the downger em-Hsu, the deposed emperor, restored to The Hearst style of publication evia throne which he has every right to dentiy has no terrors for English soof feeble determination would not be influential in politics. matter, for in China it is the officthat exacts respect and loyalty, not the man; and, besides, the devotion of the nation to tradition and precedent little it knows about American poliwould give him a larger popular ad- ties, the latest revelation consisting of herence than would be possible for any other ruler. There are many enlight- that "the Republicans are going to ened Chinese who are perfectly themselves be influenced only by the United States." But the paper has its interests of the country, and without intervals of sanity, as, for example, tablished in power, he would have Roosevelt will sweep the country like such such an accession of authority a cyclone. And don't you forget it." that he would be in a position to control any enemies that he might have among those who had formed the enbe able to pursue the policy of re- beans was preserved. The canning divided power presented an example, of great value to the vegetable growand that his plans of government would be acceptable to the nation Professor Douglas deduces from the uni- the industry will doubtless in future empire. Professor Douglas is no bewhich the Chinese are said to cherish towards Europeans in general, and Christians in particular. He holds that the bulk of the people have no capacity are responsible for the spo-

Signs are not wanting that this estimate is substantially correct.

It now becomes apparent also that for glory in taking the lead in suppressing disorder in China,

The March of Progress. N JUNE 27 there was formally opened in London a public work of magnitude and interest that marks an important step in the development of that great city's somewhat backward futhe Central London underground railtubes through which electrically prodon's busiest portion with speed, combus fare for this journey is 10 cents, four. As to differences in accommodasit and the new, we leave those who London busses to draw their own con-

At the Bank, the cutward and visible signs of the opening of the new railway were insufficient even to disturb the trade of the flower trances to the station beneath, one facing Corn-hill being reserved for the Prince of Wales, and But they tell us, the speakers at to- in front of the Mansion House rolled on mean- true

while, heedless of the fact that below the rose back to the pre-historic age of the cave-ers. But it is only fair to say that the Adullamites of earlier generations would have outed things very much more comfortable in iese later days, when electricity is the handaiden of the subterranean explorer. Electricity at only forms the motive power of the railway the depths beneath, but it provides the li-iminant which lights up the white-glased bricks which the station is constructed, lights the carriages, and controls the lifts by which passengers ascerd and descend. These lifts, by the way, are two in number at the Bank station. Each is capable of carrying eighty persons, so that four hundred can be accommodated simulsupposing that nobody cares o spiral staircases. The lifts are merican construction, being the work of th prague Electric company, of New York. Ameri-ans also supply the snow-plough-shaped elec-ric locomotives, but Manchester furnishes the olling stock. The cars are certainly an imofitan railways. For one thing, you can see read in them. Each car is forty-five and one ilf feet in length, mounted upon eight-wheel ogie trucks, which secure smooth traveling here will in the ordinary way be seven vehicles o form each train, and, as they earry forty-ght passengers apiece, the total accommoda-on will provide for \$38 people. The carriages. thich are luxuriously upholstered, are built or be American principle, and allow free com unication from one end of the train to the ence of glaring advertisements on the line It is actually possible in the case of this railway to read the name of the station, and the an-

own seems an unnecessary precaution. This new underground line has some structural features of interest even to Americans who are accustomed to be years ahead of their British cousins, n matters of this kind. For example, he tubes through which the trains love, two in number, are not in every place side by side, but in certain places ctually rise one above another, the ower being ninety-six feet below the eadway. This super imposition of tunnels is necessitated by the narrowness of the roadway at the surface. and presents a curious foretaste of the ime when increasing realty values in our large cities will drive the majority of mankind below the surface, to burrow like rabbits in the bowels of the

As a barometer of business, nothing urpasses the postoffice department, which touches intimately every form of business enterprise. This year's postal business is not only the largest yards. on record by several million dollars, but comes nearer than any other year's business to being self-sustain-The receipts aggregate \$102.287,-Diffe 458, and the expenditures \$107,776,704. eaving a deficit to be supplied from the ordinary funds in the treasury of \$5,489,245. Last year the deficit was \$6.610,000. It was \$9,020,000 in 1898, and \$11.411,000 in 1897. A country thus prosperous can have no incentive to experiment with free silver.

William Waldorf Astor's social caer in London, so far as the smart et is concerned, is about at an end, all on account of attacks made on members of society by his newspaper. With millions at his command, Mr. Astor, who relinquished American citzenship some time ago, had difficulty in gaining an entrance into English ociety, and now all has been undone by encouraging the kind of journalism that Mr. Astor alleged was Instruress will be set aside and Kwang mental in driving him from America.

Mr. Bennett's Parls Herald continues at daily intervals to reveal how the assertion, made in all seriousness, control of the state and who would great majority of the people of the any prejudices against the strangers on June 29, when it said: "If the within their gates. If Kwang Hsu, Democratic ticket be handicapped with says Professor Douglas, were once es- Bryan and silverism, McKinley and

Tunkhannock's new canning factory was placed in successful operation this tourage of his aunt. He would then week, when a large crop of string form, of which his short tenure of un- factories have already proved to be ers whose properties are located at a distance from the large markets, and versal joy which hatted his famous prove one of the most profitable edict ordering the establishment of ever introduced in Northeastern Pennschools and colleges throughout the sylvania. Before another season has passed it is expected that many more liever in the deep-rooted aversion canneries will be in operation in this vicinity, and all are welcome.

England is looking forward with cares about politics or relicion, and the Shah of Persia, who will probably the actual possibilities to about 90,000,000.

that governmental instal little and installed a prive text month. While the Shah. that governmental inergiality and in- arrive text month. While the Shah radic outbreaks which occur from time spect of the Britisa, his habits and manners would be considered unclean United States is spared these occasion-Japan does not propose to act entirely at friendly visits from the monarchs of the East.

Reports of the excitement at the meeting of the Nebraska fusionists cause an I-told-you-so expression to creep over the countenance of Wharton Barker.

Considering the encouragement offered by a certain class of newspapers, the crop of cranks this season seems remerkably small.

AS VIEWED IN LUZERNE.

From the Wilkes-Barre Daily News. Editor Little, of Scranten, has invoked all the machinery and the technicality of the law to get out of durance vile after being sentenced to a term in juli for libelling Colonel Ripple of Scran-The Supreme court was the final resort and igh its decision Mr. Little will have to serve which does not expire until the ast part of August. There is very little sympa for the convicted editor. His paper had used for weeks and months to throw mudpeople whom he sought to besmirch. It was ly a blackmailing sheet and as such deserved e sunk and its unuf-slingers deserved all act was coming to them. There is no sympathy or lattle or any of his kind. A few more doses ke that meted out to him would make respectpeople feel more secure in this section of state. The lesson, however, will be a valuble one and now blacklegs will think twice and maybe more before printing the gutter gossip of the streets, which in nineteen cases out of twenty cannot be proved and which is nearly as cases cannot be counted as in any sense

Weekly Letter on Municipal Atfairs

NO. VI.-"THE TOILET OF A GREAT CITY; HOW PARIS KEEPS CLEAN."

(Copyright, 1960, by William S. Crandall.) Paris LEADS the world in municipal clean-liness quite as much as she leads the fashion. Large sums are spent every year to maintain this reputation: \$1,500,000 for water, sewers and removal of rubbish, \$2,400,000 for public prom-enades and lighting, \$4,800,000 for keeping the streets in repair, \$1,000,000 for the wages of the staff and for the switzer works in dwelling staff and for the ranitary works in dwelling houses; making altogether more than \$10,000,000. Contrast the above sums with those expended for similar services in New York city and they almost dwindle into insignificance. And yet, with the expenditure of less money, Paris presents a much cleaner and better-kept appearance than the metropolis of the new world. But the contrast will not appear so significant when the area and physical features of the two cities are empared. Paris is one of the best laid out ities in the world, with an area of a trifle over thirty square miles, while New York is tortu-ous in its geographical lines and covers an area ten times as large—308 square miles. Paris has a population of 2,000,000; New York, 3,000,000. It is interesting to notice the making of the toilet of this modern Babylon; what is done with uncement by the conductor as the train slows

the refuse, waste, and so forth.

In Paris the cleansing of the streets is done every day by an army of 5,000 sweepers. With the coming of the dawn covered earts appear to collect from private houses the dust previously placed by their janitors or housekeepers in zinc boxes at the doors.

Besides this, it has been estimated, the "ragworking at night, busy under the gas light with book and pannier, collect street refuse to the value of \$10,000 a day.

A use is found for everything, and metamorphosis never ceases. The details are rather in-teresting, though some are rather disturbing. Rags, of course, go to make paper; broken glass is pounded and serves as the coating for saud or emery paper; bones, after a process of cleansing and cutting down, serve to make nall brushes, tooth brushes and fancy buttons; little wisps of women's hair are carefully unraveled and do duty for false hair by and by. Men's hair, col-lected outside barbers' shops, serves for filters, through which syrups are strained; bits of spenge are cut up and used for spirit lamps; bits of bread, if dirty, are toasted and grated, and sold to the restaurants for breading hams and cutlets, sometimes they are carbonized and made into tooth powders. Sardine and tin cans are cut up into tin soldlers or into sockets for candle-

sticks.

Paris, without doubt, is the best paved city in the world. Although wood paving is made use of, the streets are still largely paved with The stone paying covers 7,223,840 square ards. Every year a trifle over \$20,000 are spent mending the stone payments by resetting the stones. This work is performed by the asciation of stonecutters at the average of \$14 per 1,000 stones; thus nearly 1,000,000 stones are reset every year. The stone, asphalt and macadam pavements cost about \$1,800,000 annually to keep in repair, and the wood pavements about \$600,000. This does not include the alleys nor the cleansing of the public streets.

The average daily number of vehicles in Paris s 50,000, and consists of 1,600 omnibuses and tramcurs, 15,000 cabs, 14,000 private carriages, 16,000 business carts, etc. According to statistics furnished by the city engineer, the Avenue de l'Opera, one of the busiest streets, in traversed every twenty-four hours by 36,200 horses, drawing 20,500 vehicles, or 2,202 horses for every meter of its width.

The fire department is called the fire brigade nd, in reality, is a regiment of infantry lent to the city by the minister of war. Its men are recruited from various regiments, and engage roluntarily. They are mostly young soldiers who have served their apprenticeship to a trade, such as building or electricity. The officers belong to the regular army. About 500 fire alarm boxes are mounted on east iron pillars and placed at regular intervals about the streets. Many private houses have special alarms, which ost about 864 a year, and are connected with

Firemen often render other services, such as aiding employes endangered in the public service of the sewers or streets, saving boats from foundering in the Seine, acting as guards in a throne which he has every right to dentiy has no terrors for English so-occupy. That he is frail in body and ciety, even though it may at times on duty in private houses for social functions, and for this purpose even an officer's attendance in be secured for \$1.60 for the eve The water supply of Paris is superior to that

of any other European city, both in quantity and quality, a condition largely due to the excellent service of M. Georges Bechmann, the present ity engineer. The system comprises seven intakes, five of which are very extensive and have a total flow

of 50,000,000 gallons per day; twenty-five pump-ing stations, representing a total power of mere give the Filipinos their independence, than 6,000 horse-power; eighteen reservoirs, of equipped to guide the emperor in his in accordance with the sentiment of a a total capacity exceeding 130,000,000 gallens; control of the state and who would great majority of the people of the a total length of over 1,600 miles, with 26,000 ran us pieces.

The construction of the four aqueducts which

furnish the domestic supply was commenced in 1861. The first, La Dhuis, was three years in milding, is eighty miles long, has a capacity of 2,750,000 gullens per day and cost \$3,500,000.
The second, La Vanne, was constructed between 1868 and 1874. It supplies 26,000,000 gullens per day and has a total length of 105 miles. The total cost was \$10,000,000.

The third, L'Avre, was commenced in 1800 and completed in 1800, at a total expense of about \$7,500,000. It is sixty-five miles in length and \$7,500,000, supplies 23,000,000 gallons per day, The fourth, which is only partly completed, vill bring provisionally about 11,000,000 gallons

The total supply of water for domestic purposes is about 62,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, or nore than twenty-three gallons per capita. For public watering the waters of the Seine and Marne are employed. These are nure enough

for industrial purposes, but are hot in the summer, cold in the winter and often turpid and too impure for domestic use. There is also the warm water from artesian wells, and some ancient springs, which are of minor importance. The streets and trade supply comes from a much greater variety of sources than the domestic supply. In the numerous stations which are employed, if all the pumps were in full work they could supply about 120,000,000 gallons daily, much pleasure to the coming visit of but unavoidable repairs and break-downs reduce

wears large diamonds and is in a po-sition at present to demand the re-ed upon. Paris considers herself lavish in the use of water, but contrast the paltry fifty-eight gallons with Buffalo's 240! The use of water grows more rapidly than the

in a Chicago slaughter house. It is a population. To check the waste and undue commuteer for congratulation that the sumption meters are employed and the municipal control of the congratulation of the control of the pality steadily sets its face against the use of water for power. This is the reason of the exceptional rate on spring water used for power -fifty-four cents per 1,000 gallons, the ordinary charge for domestic water being only thirty-one cents.

The total receipts from the water services, including navigation dues on the canals, ex-ceeds \$3,750,000. After deducting the expenses, which are about \$1,000,000, there is only just about enough left to pay interest on loans and other redemption expenses. Of course some of he water-that used for watering the streets,

for instance-brings in no revenue.

The sewer system is even more unique than then it was first made famous by the story of Victor Hugo. It is nearly 700 miles long, com-posed of accessible masonry galleries, of which forty-one miles are collecting mains; three pumps, two stations, 3,200 reservoirs, 12,500 openings from street gutters, 19,000 manholes, 50,000 private sewers and 280 miles of branches The agricultural utilization of the sewage involves a complex system. It consists of a station and conduits capable of delivering 25,000,000 cubic feet per twenty-four hours; four pumping stations, of a total horse-power of 5,000, and four municipal sewage farms, together covering about 4,000 acres. Distribution and drainagto irrigate four times the above surface. The whole represents a capital of nearly \$100,000,000, of which, roughly speaking, five-eights is for

water supply and three-eights for sewage.

The smooth working of this immense and complicated machinery is insured by telegraphic and telephonic connections, which are constantly engaged entral office, and regulate the manipulation of the great keyboard, some of the principal notes on which are 100 miles apart.

THE AMERICAN POLICY.

From the Washington Post. Secretary Hay deserves, and will, we are sure,

letter expressing the policy of the United States toward China. The language of the document cannot be mistaken. There are no involved and dubious sentences to cloud the evident meani but, on the contrary, we find a directors and terseness which, in diplomatic correspondence, is as refreshing as it is rare. Mr. Hay has never used the English language to better advantage than in this document. The United

States is to assist in rescuing the in ficials, which is proper; it is to afford protection to American life and property and guard American interests, which is right; it is to preven spread of the disorder, which is an act riendliness to China, and it is to use its go offices to preserve Chinese territorial and admi-istrative entity, which is the most human unselfish and righteous declaration of all. ourse, we will demand equal and impartia with China when this unhappy trouble Our demand will be respected. We have ends. Our demand will be respected. We have carned equal rights by our participation in the efforts to reach Pekin, and in the final adjustment we may confidently expect that the same diplomacy which has safely guided us thus far, will see that we lose nothing in the way of preper commercial recognition. But this is very different from the Jackal-like descent of the European powers upon China. It is an honost, legitimate effort to develop commerce, in keeping with American traditions and American charging with American traditions and American char-

ing with American traditions and American character. A DEMAGOGUE.

Editor of The Tribune. Sir During the present presidential compaign we shall frequently hear the term "demagogne," to applied to the leaders of the different parties The writer recently had occasion to use term, and from some things which we have read, it seems that some of the very inteller tually inclined of the Democratic forces who would try to make use believe they are conversant with history, have a misapprehension of the true meaning of the term. Webster defines the word as follows: "Druggogue—a leader of the rabble; one who attempts to control the multitude by specious or deceiful arts; an un-principled or factious mob orator or political

The Kansas City platform this year will have a tendency more than any other Democratic plat-form for many years to call to the front men who will seek to decrive the people. In certain sections of the country they will try to keep in the back ground the fact that the free silheresy is paramount; in other sections they seek to show that so-called imperialism is dominant factor in discussion. This is the work of the demagegue. Socrates, Plato, Demos-thenes, Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Monroe, Webster, Seward, Lincoln, Cartield and McKinley never engaged in such despicable work. They never in any instance tried to deceive the peo-ple; but the damagegue does. The Democratic party of today, as in 18th, etc., sets forth issue which place candidates in the position that General McClellan occupied when standing of the Chicago platform of 1864. It is expre-in these lines very definitely, namely:

"With one foot on the old gray hoss, The other on an ass-When they two did ride apart, McClellan fell on the grass."

So in this year of 1900-the last year of the

ineteenth century-the candidates of the called Democratic party find themselves in juthat position. The difference is that Gens McClellan was a conservative and not a fanal The difference is that General while the Democratic leader of today is a fanat ic which renders him an extremely dangerou man to place in the forefront for such a p as the president of the United States. He and his party cry against so-called imperialism, the Quixote of the Platte valley took the pre-caution to be able to jump to either side of the fence. If the Republican party had been anti-expansion and anti-imperialism so-called, as a matter of course, having no abiding convic-tions on any subject, unless it be at the present time of folding upon the country a system of currency which has its counterpart in China. Mexico, etc., where the value of the silver dol lar is very greatly depreciated as every business man knows, the Democratic party would have been on the opposite side. America wants no depreciation of currency. It is only advocated by those who jump at anything which they

by demagogic argument and misleading state ments; for such deception the Kansas City plat form is admirably adapted, save for the that the deception is patent to any one who will read it carefully. Instead of reading "like a charter of human rights," it is of the chame-leon order, changing its color according to the surroundings or temper. More anon.

think will tend to advance their aggrandizemen

Scranton, July 12.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Olyphant Record is not caught by the Kansas City chaff. "'Anti-imperialism," i says, "Is only a catch word to blind the eye of voters. The great mass of people are loval to ered. In putting this forth as a paramount iosue in this campaign one is reminded of an expression of D. B. Hill's as he stood at the rear end of a car several years ago. In response to a question from the crowd, 'How about your platform?' the wily statesman, then New York's evernor, replied, 'The platform is a thing to et in on' and used the one he was addressing he throng from as an illustration. Democrats this year are using a platform as a thing to catch votes with. They have their books baited for the Boston Mugwumps, the silver mine owners, the farmers and manufac-turers who feel the baneful influence of trusts, the strikers who dislike injunctions, etc., etc. But the people of this country are not caught on bait that shows so plainly the book and line attached to it. The only real issue is 16 to and that was forced on the convention by tor William Jennings Bryan. But this R is not ready to give itself over to a dicator corn if the great Democratic puty is.

Intelligent Democrats, who love their country and mourn for the decadence of their once great party, can, says the Philadelphia Ledger, serve country and party by assisting in the re-election of President McKinley. Such an event will not only evert a deadly peril from the nation, but it will destroy Bryanism root and branch, and afford an opportunity for the reorganization a Democracy that, whatever may be its imper-fections, shall at least have the virtue of sanity.

"My Bryan," says the Kansas City Journal his the candidate of the Democratic party. He is the platform of the Democratic party. is the Democratic party. The Democratic cam-paign this year is to be a campaign of, by and for William J. Bryan. Who is this man Bryan who is the whole thing in Democratic politics? He is a Populist from Lincoln, Neb.

Don M. Dickinson, postmaster general under Mr. Cleveland, says he will not vote for Mr. Bryan. "The mouth of the Populist," he says, "is a deep pit, and he that falleth therein is abhorred by the Lord."



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A gentleman living at Rome, N. Y., relates that he had recently noticed that the wife of one of the local merchants, who had long been in poor health, seemed to have recovered entirely. On speaking of it to her husband he learned that she attributed her improved condition to Ripans Tabules. The lady's own account of the matter was as follows: "I had suffered for years from indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn and distress in my stomach after eating. For a long time I had been interested in the advertisements of Ripans Tabules. They seemed honest and I grew to believe them. I procured a supply and began by taking one Tabule after my breakfast and supper and experienced immediate relief, and in a few days the distressing symptoms had entirely disappeared. Now when I eat anything that usually disagrees with me I take one Tabule and avoid unpleasant consequences. I have also found in them a very agreeable relief for constipation."

A new style packet containing ten superest tabules in a paper carton (without giase) is now for sale at some greaters. Firs low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One doesn the five-cent cartons (190 tabules) can be had by mad by sending forty-sight cents to the Hitzans Chemical-Brant, No. 19 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (its Tabules) will be sent for five cents.