

The Scranton Tribune

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LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor, G. F. DYBDE, Business Manager.

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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.

SCRANTON, JULY 18, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOERDEBERG. Auditor General—E. B. HARBENBERG.

County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge—GEORGE M. PATSON, Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS, Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON, District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS, Probationary—JOHN VOFELAND, Clerk of Courts—THOMAS H. DANIELS, Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN, Mayor of Scranton—W. H. BECK, Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislative. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District—JOHN SCHWERTZ, JR., Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR., Fourth District—P. A. PHILLIPS.

If the proposed curfew act can be made to include Scranton's children of a tough age as well as those of a tender age, it would indeed be a boon.

The Proposed Curfew Law.

UPON THE principle that prevention is better than cure, the proposition of a curfew law for Scranton has arguments to commend it. True, it involves an exercise of police authority somewhat more extreme than is customary; but on the other hand, the social dangers arising from the unrestricted presence of young children on the streets at unreasonable hours, and under temptations to vice which appear to be more numerous than formerly, require definite action on the part of the officers of the law, and if nothing better can be suggested than the curfew law, let that be tried.

We believe that it is not an exaggeration to pronounce the conditions prevalent in this city in respect to the loitering of young girls in the public thoroughfares at night in many parts of town, and in the vicinity of the parks and sequestered places more especially, appalling. How much of this is harmless and how much vicious, who can say? The mayor's court frequently discloses examples of crime and ruin traceable directly to this deplorable laxity of parental control, and it is obvious that the instances of harm which reach publicity in the mayor's court are few in comparison with the number that are hushed up. Some waywardness is to be expected in a taken of fallible human nature; but surely this does not justify the absence of official enforcement of the chief contributing cause.

It may be that sufficient laws already exist for the correction of most of this evil. Certainly the cordons of the law can be more tightly drawn than they have yet been drawn around the social evil as practiced by notorious women plying their miserable business without concealment and as encouraged by landlords willing to rent their property for immoral purposes. The recent beheading made by the Men's union toward enforcing the drastic penalties provided against such offenders is a step in the right direction and if followed up will do much to cleanse the atmosphere. An energetic use of the police force to reduce the amount of professional vice in this vicinity would be a good introduction for a curfew law.

It is well that the principal labors of the census enumerators were completed before the beginning of the "hot spell." The present state of temperature is not conducive to civil answers to what may seem needless questions.

No Special Session.

THE CALLING of Congress together in a special session in the stifling heat of midsummer and on the eve of a presidential campaign, when the mind of well-nigh every member is devoted to the manufacture of campaign ammunition for partisan advantage, could be justified only by the most imperative national necessity. The first reports of the Tien-Tsin fight, which conveyed the impression that the co-operating forces had sustained a crushing defeat, would, if confirmed, have pointed to such a necessity because such a reverse would be likely to create an unprecedented crisis in China, threatening the whole of that great empire with embroilment in the anarchy which as yet is confined to the northern provinces.

But the later information, received yesterday, of final victory won after heroic sacrifice by the armies of civilization puts a more hopeful aspect upon the situation. The Chinese fanatics are now deprived of the tremendous advantage which would have come to them through the prestige of initial success; the intelligent elements of the Peking dynasty appear to have aroused their sluggish wits to a clearer comprehension of the requirements of their perilous attitude, and with the near proximity of powerful reinforcements the allies are now in position at least to hold their own while the various powers are concentrating their strength upon the concerted ultimate advance for the Chinese capital.

It would be dishonest to conceal that the crisis is still most grave; and circumstances may at any moment force the administration to summon congress for the purpose of authorizing an extra enlistment of troops. Should this contingency arise, the president would act upon the instant. He has this whole matter fully in hand and every organ of the government and of loyal citi-

zenship without regard to party is back of him, to the last man and dollar, waiting simply his word of command. But for the present, the forces already available will first be utilized and the disturbance of a new levy will be avoided if possible. The decision is manifestly prudent and just.

China differs most materially from other nations in the fact that the mob is more powerful than the government.

Pitching Into Roosevelt.

ACCORDING to Chicago advice, the Democratic campaign managers, anticipating the enthusiasm likely to be created by Colonel Roosevelt in the west, are cudgeling their brains to lay out a plan of campaign to counteract it.

Their first thought was to throw ridicule upon his military record, to exploit him before the people as a fire-eater and bluffer, as a man with an undeserved reputation for bravery; in short, as a military faker. The Chicago Record, an independent paper, says they put a man upon the records and he looked through them from beginning to end, only to have to report as follows: "I have perused cables, letters and reports from Santiago, Siboney, Camp Wikoff and Tampa until I am tired, and to tell the truth, 'Teddy' is too much for me. There is no doubt he was the best advertised commander during the war, and he did things and said things which no other colonel, except he had as good a 'pull' with the administration as 'Teddy' had, would have dared to do or say. But the cold fact remains that Roosevelt was a brave fellow and did great work. There is no doubt that he is claiming much that was done by other colonels and soldiers, but he was no bluffer." The one thing which we have which will put him in a better light, his claim that his regiment of the rough riders did all the fighting at San Juan hill. The reports and the dispatches from the front during that time do not bear out his claim.

Whether Teddy's men did all the fighting at San Juan or only a part of it, they at least did their whole duty; they set an example that will live in our history, and that is the main thing. But there is another criticism against Roosevelt which the Democratic campaign managers intend to circulate, they purpose to print fac similes of the Santiago round robin, the American officers' protest against Secretary Alger's officious order to General Shafter to move his fever-stricken army fifteen miles up hill to San Luis at the rate of two miles a day, an order which Roosevelt, in his impetuous way, is said to have denounced as murderous, because the men were too weak to obey it. The Democrats have found out that Theodore Roosevelt had a good deal to do with getting that mistaken order revoked and the depleted troops brought north to Long Island, where they could get back into a healthy condition; and they seem to think that the republication of the round robin, of which they say he is the author, will in some mysterious way reflect upon his dignity as a soldier and pillory him before the people as a man who thought more of saving the flower of our army than he did of ruffling General Alger's susceptible feelings.

Maybe it will. Maybe Teddy doesn't care if it does, since he carried his point. Incidentally General Alger has retired to private life. So by all means let us have the round robin as a campaign issue. It was tried in New York and it made Roosevelt governor. There are those who believe it will yet contribute to his election as president. It certainly will not interfere with his prospects for the vice presidency; for, after all, the people like the kind of men who don't stand on ceremony when there is something of great importance to be done and done quickly.

The situation in the offices of the yellow New York dailies becomes more appalling hourly.

Quayophobia.

SOME OF OUR esteemed contemporaries, notably the Wilkes-Barre Record, profess to be greatly chagrined that in the formation of the new Republican national executive committee Pennsylvania is not represented. Says the Record:

It is only just to Chairman Hanna to explain why Pennsylvania, the largest and most important of the members of this most important committee, the explanation can be given in a few words. The only aspirant from this state was M. S. Quay and Chairman Hanna knew well that Quay would be the place only because it might be made to serve his own purposes, and not because he was a Pennsylvania Republican. The candidates and the party, Chairman Hanna well knew that Mr. Quay thoroughly hated President McKinley, because the latter refused point-blank to use influence to have Quay admitted to a seat in the senate on the certificate of appointment given him by Governor Stone. Hanna also knew that it would be impossible for the executive committee to cooperate harmoniously with Mr. Quay were a member. Of course, the latter and his machine adherents will be bitterly opposed to the committee to cooperate harmoniously with Mr. Quay were a member. Of course, the latter and his machine adherents will be bitterly opposed to the committee to cooperate harmoniously with Mr. Quay were a member.

This interesting "explanation" would possess considerably more importance if it were true. As a matter of fact, it is erroneous in its first and chief allegation of fact. Colonel Quay was not "an aspirant" for the place, but when he gave to Representative Connell his proxy to attend the national committee meeting at Philadelphia, immediately after the adjournment of the convention, he instructed Mr. Connell to say, in case the question came up, that he was not prepared to accept a place on the executive committee. It is amusing to say that he could not have had this place had he wanted it. The Republican campaign leaders are not turning down political generals of the M. S. Quay type because of mere head factional dissension of limited area. That was shown by their greeting to Quay during the national convention. The Record continues:

In this incident we have only another illustration of the effects of Quayism on the Republican party of this state. Pennsylvania might have had a formidable candidate for the vice-presi-

dential nomination had not Quay controlled a large majority of the state's delegation and ordered otherwise. The state might have had one of the original ambassadors had Quay and Fessenden consented to the appointment of some reputable man, but they insisted that unless one of their own kind was named no other Pennsylvania should be honored. The state would not be represented in the cabinet if the president had not brushed aside the protests of Quay and appointed Charles Emory Smith in spite of them. The state will not be represented on the national executive committee because Quay insisted on being himself made the member and that would have been worse than not being represented at all.

We have shown that the last statement as to Quay insisting on going on the national executive committee is without foundation. As to Charles Emory Smith's appointment to the cabinet, it was Quay's motion that gave unanimous confirmation, in which Penrose cheerfully joined. Regarding the ambassadorship matter, Pennsylvania already has an ambassador and a good one in Charles Hanford, our representative at St. Petersburg, and as for the Smith vice-presidential boom we are not aware that the Wilkes-Barre Record, or any other insurgent oracle, did enough for it when there was a chance for it to succeed to entitle it now to undertake to locate the blame for its failure.

What's the use of so much misrepresentation? The United States wants no Chinese territory, but the opportunity to give Prince Tuan an American trial by jury or court martial will be appreciated by all.

Parties on the back seats are respectfully requested to refrain from remarks in reference to ice when Democratic orators denounce the trusts.

Newspaper writers who can tell in print just how military operations should be conducted in China are springing up like mushrooms.

Quite a number of Wall street lambs had difficulty in getting in out of the wet when the recent showers saved the corn crop from disaster.

To express it in vulgar vernacular, the enthusiasm thus far over the nomination of Adlai Stevenson "wouldn't jar you."

THAT PLATFORM.

Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: I have been reading with considerable interest that wonderful platform which Mr. Bryan forced the Kansas City convention to adopt. I have taken more than usual interest in it because it was headed in a special from Kansas City as reading "like a charter of human rights," and given out at the South Side meeting the other night as a solemn pledge to the people of the world.

I speak more particularly of the first plank which affirms belief in the principles of the glorious Declaration of Independence. It is a noble thing to have the Democratic party have believed this so badly in the past that Mr. Bryan knows the people have an inkling that his party is not the friend of the Declaration of Independence. It is a noble thing to have the Democratic party have believed this so badly in the past that Mr. Bryan knows the people have an inkling that his party is not the friend of the Declaration of Independence. It is a noble thing to have the Democratic party have believed this so badly in the past that Mr. Bryan knows the people have an inkling that his party is not the friend of the Declaration of Independence.

The record of the Democratic party is black with attempts to crush free speech and liberty on American soil. No wonder that Mr. Bryan and his followers are anxious to cover the past record by re-assertion of the principles of the Declaration of Independence. But the people do not forget the record. The people know the Declaration of Independence is not a mere piece of paper, but a living principle that should be followed in every generation.

General Lawton's Letter.

I would ask those who by their word have encouraged the Filipinos against us to read the letter of General Lawton, written before his death, in which he pointed out that the blood of his soldiers reddened the hands of the man at home who encouraged the Filipinos against us. I do not know how far these humanitarian should be accused on account of their ignorance; but surely it is the only excuse that can be made for such a crime.

HIS PARTY.

Under date of July 13, "Democrat" writes to the New York Sun: "The Republican party was sandwiched at the Chicago convention, and the dose was repeated at Kansas City. We are on Quay street for four years more. Hear with us a while, and I shall try again in 1904. For the honest honest Democrats are without a party." To which the Sun replies: "Our friend is radically mistaken. Men of his political persuasion are in a party that stands for every essential idea for the sake of which they have been forced to abandon the Republican party. The Republican party is for honest money; it opposes the fraud and dishonesty of the national debt. The Republican party believes in the constitutional principle first announced and practiced by Thomas Jefferson, giving to the nation the quickening life of expansion—the power to grow. Of another Jeffersonian principle, second to none in the political philosophy of the Democratic party, the Republican party is today the sole defender. It is against the rapid un-Democratic spirit that tries to create class hatred and poison the public mind with anarchy and against the bastard spirit of the Union and the centralizing theories of the Populists, today the mainstay of Bryanism.

"The Republican party is for the original Democratic order of the republic, which Bryanism threatens at every hand. It is for equal rights as against the vision of the 'territorial' party. Bryanism leads to the battle which the Democratic leader himself has announced against 'wealth.' The Republican party is for the American flag, its dignity and authority in all territories where it flies as emblematic of our sovereignty, and for its prestige abroad. The attack upon the sort of Democracy our Scranton friend was here at the North Atlantic States, although waged in the Democratic name, that no voter of his inborn sentiments can conscientiously hesitate a moment in joining hands with the party of the defense, which today happens to be led by two candidates nominated by a national convention labeled Republican, even McKinley and Roosevelt."

PLAYING THE YEARS AWAY.

He played with me long years ago, And as we romped and ran I liked to make believe that I had grown to be a man. My little one and I play now, As he and I romp and run, And as we romp I make believe That I'm a boy again. —Chicago Times Herald.

ROOSEVELT OPENS THE CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1.)

essentially about that mathematics hold their statement to be equivalent to their refutation. So it is with this proposition. If it were worth while I would point out its dishonesty and absurdity in so much more flagrant a manner than I have done. So it is with their cant about "militarism" and "intimidation and oppression at home," as follows: what they please to call "conquest abroad." We cannot argue with them on this proposition, because no serious man thinks for a moment that they believe what they assert. During the great civil war there were many preachers of the gospel of disloyalty among the so-called Copperheads of the North, and these men, like their representatives among our opponents today, proposed the subversion of the country when the great armies of Grant and Sherman should come back from the war; but the great armies of Grant and Sherman returned, and they were swallowed up among their fellow citizens without a ripple. A considerable army was kept for a year or two on the Indian frontier and in some of the most fertile and fertile lands of the United States, but the Copperheads were disbanded and swallowed up in the mass of the people, if volunteers, and if not, they returned to their homes in peace and contentment; and after greeting them on the day they returned, the bulk of people would never have been able to detect by newspapers whether they had come back or not. Of all life chatter the talk of danger of militarism is the blindest. The army we have now is relatively to the population of the country less in size than it has been again and again during the last century and a quarter, in times when we had only our own Indians to guard against. In Washington's administration, General Wayne and some three years in Ohio warring against the Tagals of that day, with under him an army larger in proportion to the total population of the country than we have now. In the regulars and volunteers combined and there is just as little danger from the evils of militarism now as there was then. It is as utterly folly to talk of the danger of being intimidated by the presence of a force capable of keeping order in our outlying possessions now as it would have been to talk of their being menaced in the seventeenth century by the Indians and the white fellows against the Comanches, Apaches and Sioux.

No, our opponents mean nothing, and know that they mean nothing. They are actually "militarism," and attempt to say that they favor expansion but are against "imperialism." They used precisely the same arguments six years ago when they were against the annexation of Hawaii. They used the same arguments when they were against the annexation of Hawaii. They used the same arguments when they were against the annexation of Hawaii.

Policy Proposed.

As regards the Philippines even the Kansas City convention felt that they had to propose some policy, and what they propose is that we first give them a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference. By the order in which they put these propositions they showed their estimate of the importance of the American people are doing now is precisely and exactly to try and secure a stable form of government in the Philippines, and the chief obstacle in the way of this is the political oligarchy by their sympathizers among the people who were represented in the Kansas City convention. Moreover, now we actually have no outside interference with the island. After we have secured a stable government, we intend to give them self-government as rapidly as they are fitted for it. Our policy is to give them independence as rapidly as they are fitted for it. Our policy is to give them independence as rapidly as they are fitted for it.

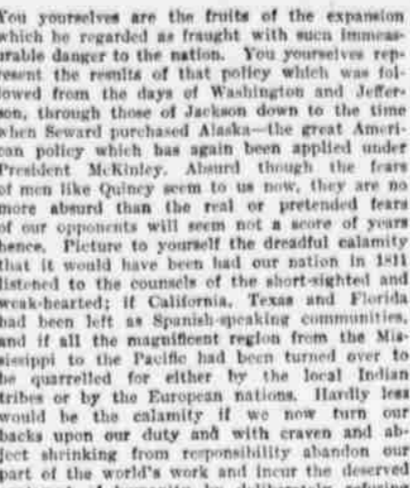
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Governor Roosevelt concluded his peroration at exactly 9:30 o'clock when the audience arose en masse and their voices shook the air for about five minutes. A carriage was waiting at the door. The governor entered the office, was driven to the station and at 11:25 he was flying eastward on his journey home, with the fixed purpose of making no speeches en route.

Particular interest centers around our 130 Three-Piece Bedroom Suites. And it is not difficult to decide why. There is something about each piece which catches the eye and invites a better acquaintance. Then construction and finish are observed and compared and made. The decision generally is—that these are better in every way than anything ever offered at the price.

As a gentle, pleasant laxative I consider Ripans Tablets superior to any medicine I ever used. This is the declaration of a well-known New York advertising agent, who goes on to relate that on one occasion, in company with a newspaper publisher and another gentleman, he spent a most pleasant evening if he freely indulged in refreshments of so many kinds, that next morning the agent in question had "a double coating on his tongue that was almost sea green." "I was bilious," he continued, "and was advised by one of my companions, who had been through the mill before, to try Ripans Tablets, which I did with most pleasant and surprising results. The distressed feeling in the pit of the stomach speedily disappeared after taking two Tablets." When a copy of this testimonial was shown to him, so as to make certain that there was no mistake about it, he read it carefully through and said: "Well, that was just exactly the way it was."



Cool Shoes for warm feet, from 50 cents up. Lewis & Reilly. Established 1888. 114-116 Wyoming Ave.

To the Public

The recent fire having destroyed our store, we have opened temporary quarters at No. 137 Penn avenue, where prompt attention will be given to watch, clock and jewelry repairing. All repair work left with us before the fire is safe, and will be taken care of at our present store.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL

The Hunt & Connell Co.

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas and Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

HENRY BELIN, JR.

DUPONT'S POWDER. HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Dupont's Explosives, Caps and Explosives. Room 401 Central Building, Scranton, Pa.

FINLEY'S Vacation Specials In Men's Furnishings.

For the balance of July we will offer our entire stock of Fine Madras and Silk Negligee Shirts, of which we have an unusually fine assortment, at reduced prices. Also, Extra value in Summer Hosiery, Fine Neckwear and Suspenders.

Boys' Blouses and Shirt Waists, in Gingham, Madras and Percale. All at closing out prices.

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