

The Scranton Tribune

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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, AUGUST 1, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State. Congressmen-at-Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOERSTER.

County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge—GEORGE W. WATSON, Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS, Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON, District Attorney—WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Probationary—JOHN COPELAND, Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS, Recorder of Deeds—LILL BURN, Register of Wills—W. E. BECK, Jury Commissioner—EDWARD H. STURGES.

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

Next Saturday's Tribune will contain the first of a series of letters by Rev. R. P. Y. Pierce describing his visit to the world's Christian Endeavor convention and subsequent pleasure tour of the continent. The series will be illustrated and will undoubtedly prove a most interesting and instructive feature.

The Danger Behind Bryan.

The Tribune, as well as every person in the United States, knows that it is impossible to pass a free silver bill within the next four years, if a Democratic president and congress were elected this fall—Scranton Times.

IF THIS WERE TRUE, the country would not owe it to William Jennings Bryan or the Democratic party. They have done their best to fix things so a free coinage bill would pass. That they would pass one if they could is evident from their latest national platform, which conspicuously says:

We reaffirm and indorse 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.

In the light of this positive declaration let us examine the statement of the Times based upon the assumption (a very difficult one, we confess) of Bryan's election. We will assume, further, that in speaking of the election of a Democratic congress the Times means a Democratic house. Of course, if the Democrats elected president, house and senate it needs no argument to prove that they could and would pass a free coinage bill at 16 to 1. If they kicked, Bryan would whip them into line as he did at Kansas City.

Last March the currency bill passed the senate by 17 majority. A change of nine votes would have defeated it. The free silver people have already captured two of those nine senatorships by electing Blackburn in place of Lindsay of Kentucky and Foster in place of Caffery of Louisiana. They need now to capture but seven senators to have control of the senate. Within the next three years Kansas, Montana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Idaho, Nebraska, Wyoming, Maryland and Colorado must choose senators for seats now held by sound money men. In four of these nine states, Kentucky, North Carolina, Nebraska and Maryland, the chances appear to favor the free silver people while in three others, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, the odds of battle are apparently even. Capture of these states by the free silver forces would put them in command of the senate, as would Democratic success in three of them as well as in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Should they fall by one or two votes to secure a senate majority at the elections there are always in the membership of the senate enough men subject to manipulation to piece out a closer vote whenever the administration imperatively needs a majority.

Bryan's election would almost certainly mean a Democratic house and Democratic gains in the senate. This would hold over the business interests of the country the menace of free silver legislation as a result of patronage maneuvering from the white house even though the blow itself might not actually descend. And uncertainty is frequently as damaging as a danger fully revealed.

Anarchy's Greatest Nursery.

THE ASSASSINATION of Garfield is generally attributed to the fierceness of factional quarrels which bred an atmosphere favorable to insanity. The death of President Carnot of France, the stabbing of the empress of Austria and now the shooting of King Humbert of Italy are traceable to similar causes. The date differs, but the fundamental incident is the same, overwrought nerves working on distorted and unbalanced minds to prompt the commission of diabolical crime. Whether the theme of demagogism be partisan rancor or social envy the result in either case is exaggerated statement, malicious falsification, heat, passion

and finally violence. Americans upon the whole are better safeguarded against excesses, have a more wholesome sense of humor and take less seriously the attacks and denigrations than do the majority of the inhabitants of Europe; but everywhere the danger is growing and it behooves the people of this country to have care.

Take, for instance, the license of criticism, defamation and caricature of public men exercised by the yellow press of our land, especially the papers which are always howling against the corporations, trusts, oilmen, banks, etc., and professing to bleed at every pore for the downtrodden and oppressed—the harpy press that fattens upon the misplaced confidence of the public—what is it doing, day after day, but laying the foundations for anarchy and insanity in the United States? It harms no well balanced mind, but think of the poison it injects into minds that are only half-fledged, think of the great sub-strata of class prejudices and envy and hate and malice that is implanting, think of how this vicious work crops out in times of labor disturbance as at St. Louis, when women and children are not spared by the maniacal mobs that upheave into temporary power.

Yet many people of respectability and intelligence look upon this kind of flashy and frothy sensational journalism which succeeds in circulating itself simply by virtue of its audacity and utter lack of restraining scruple as the quintessence of newspaper smartness, and confer their patronage upon it without a thought of the consequences.

The Tribune, which proclaimed with much vehemence that the currency question was settled last March by the passage of a gold standard measure in congress, is now as good as its claims that the currency issue is the one important and paramount issue before the country.—The Times.

Who could have foreseen last March that the Democratic party, in spite of the overwhelming evidence of the nation's unexampled prosperity achieved in fact contradiction of all its direful prophecies four years ago, would this year re-assert its determination to force 16 to 1 on the country?

Militarism.

THE ORATOR of the day on this year's programme of graduation exercises at West Point was that accomplished and sterling American, General Manderson, of Omaha, who briefly ridiculed the hallucination now formally endorsed by the Democratic party, that the American people are in danger from "militarism." In the preparation of his speech the general compiled with great care from official sources a number of statistical tables which he has since made public through the New York Sun and which illustrate most forcibly what little substance there is in the Democratic contention upon this subject. His first table, which is devoted to the proportion of soldiers to population in the different countries of the world, is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Army in No. soldiers, Army to each 1,000. Includes France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Great Britain, United States.

Note.—The population of the United States in 1890 was 62,022,350. For the purpose of the table it is estimated at 75,000,000. The permissible regular army until July 1, 1901, is 65,000. The permissible volunteer army is 25,000; actually now 31,530; to be reduced next year, under existing law, to 27,451 regulars, and the entire volunteer force to be discharged.

General Manderson points out from these figures that in France and Germany, which are always cited in talks about militarism, there are from 14 to 14.3 soldiers to every 1,000 of population. In Italy there are 10.8 soldiers to every 1,000 inhabitants. In the United States in 1899, when there was only a fraction—86—of one soldier to every 1,000, over and over again under the iron heel of "militarism" every 1,000 American citizens. When the insurrection broke out in the Philippines permission was given to increase the army of 65,000 regulars by 35,000 volunteers, making the total American force 100,000 men, spread over an area that, from extreme limit to extreme limit, half encircled the world. Taking the population of the country still at 75,000,000, that makes one soldier and not quite a third of another to overawe each 1,000 of our American population. But another serious amendment to the present law, the regular army will, on July 1, next, be reduced to 27,451 men and the volunteers dismissed altogether. Then we will have about a quarter of one soldier to overawe a thousand Americans, or one full soldier to hold 4,000 Americans squirming in his mailed hand. That is the kind of a "militarism" goblin, General Manderson says, that will "git ye if you don't watch out." General Manderson's second table shows the proportion of soldiers in the different countries in the world to the area in square miles of those countries. It is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Area in square miles, Army in present. Includes France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Gr. Britain, U.S. States.

From this table it appears that with an army of 65,000 men, as it was in 1899, a soldier had to spread himself over more than fifty-five square miles to do his share toward devastating the country with "militarism" while even with the army at 100,000 men, each soldier has thirty-six square miles of land to cover. If the army is reduced to 27,451 men, each soldier will have the task of making the iron chains of "militarism" clank over an area of something like 100 square

miles and will have to keep about 4,000 American citizens under the galling "militarist" yoke. General Manderson's third table is devoted to the budgets of the different countries, with reference to their population and the amount per capita it costs the people. The table is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Population, War Expenditure per capita. Includes France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Gr. Britain, U.S. States.

It will be observed from this table that while each French citizen pays \$2.20, each German \$2.70, each Austrian \$2.32, Americans get "militarism" at a net cost of 68 cents per head. What a menace to the perpetuity of our free institutions!

Why does not the Tribune take up the question of slavery, the boundary line dispute of 1844, or any other plank of its past? It would serve its purpose just as well as free trade.—The Times.

We are dealing now with the Democratic platform of the present year of grace, adopted less than a month ago, by aid of the vote of Hon. E. J. Lynett, delegate from this district to the Kansas City convention. It specifically and defiantly reaffirms the demand of the Chicago platform for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. The Democracy's past is fully as interesting as its present but it is its present menace to the country's prosperity that concerns those who will vote next November.

When one considers how readily, flagrantly and often effectively the supposed civilized correspondents prevaricate in the preparation of news from China, it is little wonder that the ignorant masses of the flowery kingdom have been aroused to deeds of violence by the Chinese agitators who are said to be much more experienced in keeping the truth at a distance.

A big wow wow of the Ohio Democracy is announced to take place at Toledo today. The chief speaker is to be John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, the friend of anarchism. It will be interesting to learn what he shall have to say and how the conservative Democrats of the country, if any are left, will relish sitting at the feet of such a demagogue for counsel and instruction.

Mr. Bryan is making many promises these days. Mr. Bryan no doubt realizes that he is safe in making almost any kind of a promise that is not to be fulfilled until after his election.

Most of the ladies who have criticized the marriage of Lady Randolph Churchill and young Mr. West belong to the class that has neglected to try the experiment with a husband of any age.

The man whose stature grows after each development in the Chinese situation is the American secretary of state, Hon. John Hay. Most assuredly he is the man for the place.

It now looks as though Lord Roberts might be able to arrange affairs in South Africa in time to take a hand in the settlement of business in China if necessary.

If the currency question is settled, why do the Democrats continue to advocate 16 to 1?

Proposed Changes Should Bryan Win

From a Washington Letter.

A COMBINATION of the declarations of the Kansas City platform and the personal statements of Mr. Bryan, concerning questions of national importance, produces a horoscope for the country that its voters will be slow to indorse at the polls in November.

Porto Rico would either be erected into a territory or turned adrift to shift for itself, with a pronounced leaning toward the policy of abandonment. The Republicans are charged with enslaving and impoverishing the island notwithstanding the fact that this year's volume of business there, both in imports and exports, is about 100 per cent. larger than it was last year.

Cuba would be abandoned at once. All officials, both civil and military, would be withdrawn, and the Cubans would be told to work out their own future. Furthermore, this country would have to trust to the honor and ability of a government not yet created for repayment of the money loaned and spent for the benefit of that island.

The mutually jealous tribes of the Philippine archipelago would be given a stable native government without the employment of force. How this is to be done is a detail too simple to be explained. The foreign population would look to the Filipinos for protection. The United States, without any rights on land, would use the navy to protect the natives from European aggression and would take their part in European quarrels. It is worth while to notice that when the Democracy is talking about the Filipinos, it insists that they should be treated as the Cubans are, and when speaking of Cuba it arraigns the conduct of the administration in Cuba as being burdensome, wrong and imperialistic.

It is demanded that the United States take some formal action toward stopping the war in South Africa. How this is to be done is another unimportant detail which the country is asked to leave to the wisdom of the man whom Mr. Bryan may select for secretary of state.

An army of 65,000 or 70,000 men are to be entirely too large for a little nation of 75,000,000. Less than one soldier for every 1,000 of inhabitants is a threat and menace to the perpetuity of free institutions, and we are told that an era of militarism is threatened. The Democratic candidate would protect the country from internal disorder and external aggression with Bryan Soldiers' clubs. The country is told with words of prophetic solemnity that unless Bryan

REV. DR. FREDERICK BROWN.



This photograph shows the Reverend Doctor Frederick Brown, the world-known American missionary to China, as he appears in the pulpits of the mission churches throughout the land of the Dragon. Dr. Brown's friends are apprehensive for his safety, as he is known to be entirely ignorant of fear.

is elected in November there will be no more Fourth of Julys, so it can be seen that the matter is getting serious.

Then there is to be a good deal of wiping out all along the line. Trusts and business combinations are to be wiped out; the Dingley tariff is to be wiped out; the gold standard is to be wiped out; national banks are to be wiped out; injunction by the courts is to be wiped out; and the party of Lincoln is to be wiped out. No encouragement is to be given to foreign trade. But the cheap products of Europe and Asia, made by cheap labor, are to come into our markets under a tariff for revenue only, not to protect our home industries and make American labor as idle as it was under the Democratic administration of President Cleveland.

These are some of the serious changes promised by the Tri-partite candidate for the presidency.

POLITICAL NOTES.

W. G. Nicholas, the newspaper correspondent who is writing letters for a syndicate of papers all over the world, has written some questions which reveal themselves to him in the course of a tour of the debatable states he has recently spent considerable time in Indiana. Among other things he reports: "The anti-imperialist movement is not treated seriously by Indiana Democrats. It is given no consideration whatever in Kentucky, and 'gets the laugh' in Indiana. The German-American element is important in a few spots in Indiana, notably Evansville and Indianapolis. There some effort is being made to bring the issue into prominence, but without success. The German-Americans who live in this part of the country do not catch on to the proposition. They are as much against 'empire' as they are anywhere else in the United States, but are too intelligent to be led on by the demagogues who question which confront the administration. They understand that whatever may be the ultimate disposition of our colonies, it is primarily necessary to enforce the national authority over every inch of territory under the American flag. That settled, the question of the measure of liberty to be accorded our new population can be discussed. I know Indiana Democratic neighbors who understand this phase of the question, and they are quite as well defined as it is in these whose heritage is wholly American and whose ancestry extends to an enthusiastic grandfathers. I fail to discover the slightest plank on the part of the German-Americans of Indiana over the safety of the republic on any account of the administration's efforts to establish the authority of the United States in any territory acquired in consequence of our war with Spain. They will insist on being heard when it comes to the final fixing of our relations with the new colonies, but in the very evidence that the foreign born citizens are quite as strongly grounded as the native in the field of the element upon which the Democrats are making strong play. Clearly, the anti-imperialist movement in Indiana is making a mistake in making a hit in Indiana. Conservative Republicans who were attracted by their own organization back into the ranks of their own organization by the fact that it gave them a warm berth do not warm up to the proposition."

General Paul Van Der Voort, of Omaha and Cuba, who for some time was a leader of the anti-imperialist movement, and an enthusiastic worshipper of Mr. Bryan, has changed his tune. He now says: "I regard W. J. Bryan as the most intolerant and tyrannical political boss of the nation. He is ungrateful, dictatorial and simply believes in Bryan, and compels every one to bow before his footstool. He is wedded to no political principle. He will abandon its cause as soon as he goes down to defeat under its banner. He is ungrateful and has been for free silver and now for anti-imperialism. If he loses it will be something else. Another thing, I am an American. Mr. Bryan seeks to consolidate under one banner the foreign born of his nation; the Catholics on the issue of imperialism and the abandonment of all the islands have captured, and the Protestant foreigners on the opposite side of the street, and the regular army and military rule. He believes if he can do this that with the solid south he can win. I will not support a pretended reform cause that is supported by Tammany hall, the Mormons, the ballot-box stuffers, anarchists and all the wild-eyed elements who believe in no government at all. He expects Goebelism and the style of the present day. He is a descendant of the oldest Dutch family that settled Manhattan Island. A man of my name was the fifth married on the island, and I am in full sympathy with the Boers. Had I been present I would have intervened. But the Bryan shouters scream about any entangling alliance or interference with any foreign nation, and when they take breath they demand that our government shall do so in the case of the Boers. They are not hungry for the Philippines and thunder. I believe the British empire will find its grave in South Africa and India and nearly all its colonial possessions will be independent in the course of twenty years, and that the United States should take every advantage to increase her trade and make this the dominant nation of the world. Therefore, on the single issue of expansion and the development of our trade, I declare in favor of McKinley and Roosevelt, and I am glad Roosevelt is my kind of Dutch."

"It is well for Carl Schurz," says the Chicago Times-Herald, "that he has a just reputation throughout the United States for impeccable integrity of the special ideas he has been making in behalf of Aguinaldo would create a most painful schism of a contingent nature. As it is Mr. Schurz is regarded as a man who would rather be singular than be right, who would rather believe Filipinos lie than the truth told by Deves, Anderson, Merritt, Otis, Worcester, Taft and every other American officer or citizen who has visited the Philippines and is familiar with the facts." This sharp rebuke is elicited by Mr. Schurz's challenge for the election in the history of the world of a "single act of perfidy committed by any republic more

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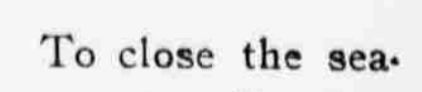
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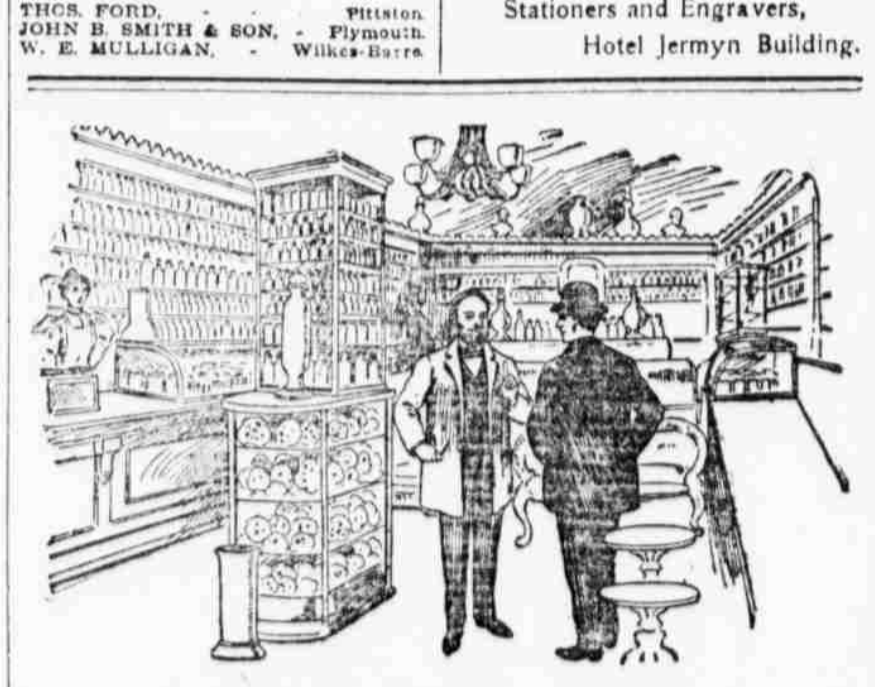
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E. J. Sultan, the New York drug-

gist, whose place of business is at the northeast corner of 23rd Street and Third Avenue, recently said of Ripans Tablets: "If the sale increases as steadily as it has here, I shall have to order in larger quantities. They give universal satisfaction and I predict a great future for them."

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