

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

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New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. S. VIRELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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, SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

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

County. Clerks—WILLIAM CONNELL, GEORGE M. WATSON, JOHN H. KELLY, J. A. STRATTON.

Justices of Peace—J. H. LEWIS, J. J. COLEMAN, J. J. DANIELS, J. J. HICK, J. J. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. BROWN. Second District—JOHN SCHUBERT, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District—F. A. HILBURN.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—William Jennings Bryan in a Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

Democratic Prodigal Sons.

THE COURSE of such Democrats as David B. Hill, ex-Secretary Olney, E. M. Shepard, Bourke Cockran and various others who four years ago openly or secretly fought the candidacy of Mr. Bryan, but who this year offer lame excuses for supporting it, is not difficult to explain.

It is true that the Bryan of 1900 is identically the same Bryan at whom these men in 1896 allied themselves in attack; and that there is not a sentence in his platform of that year which is not this year re-affirmed. Hence, if he was dangerous then, he is equally as dangerous now; and they were either mistaken in opposing him then or they are insincere in supporting him now.

The real explanation is simple. They are looking to future results. Bryan, following his defeat in 1896, developed such personal popularity among the Democratic masses that his opponents within the party were unable to prevent his renomination. They tried their best to sidetrack him and failed. But another defeat will end Bryan as a presidential candidate.

However prominent he may remain as a public speaker and as a leader of the Populist sentiment of the west—and we do not mean to say that another defeat will extinguish him; far from it—it is unreasonable to assume that after two successive failures to land the chief prize in the political contest he would demand or could secure a third chance, save possibly after a long interval of years.

Democratism in 1900 will mean a reorganization of Democratic leadership for 1904. It will mean a reversion of Democratic loyalty to the leadership which Bryan on a wave of enthusiasm overthrew in 1896.

Olney, Shepard, Cockran and Hill see this. They also see that to profit by the prospective "Question they must return like prodigals to the party fold. Hill played the prodigal role to perfection at Kansas City and had hard work to prevent the convention from giving him the fatted calf before he was ready for it. Olney, Shepard and the rest are playing it with greater energy but less finesse.

They are more clumsy than Hill. They don't equal him in knowing how to shade their parts.

The working out of this programme necessitates Bryan's defeat. Bryan's election would make Bryan paramount for years and he would hardly hug to his bosom those who knifed him in '96, and whom he knows are ready to knife him now. We think that Bryan will be defeated and that the calculations of the gold Democratic prodigals in that respect are well founded. But no thanks for that defeat will be owing to them. They are playing a pitiable part in current politics. It does them little credit.

sometime during the summer of 1901, fully as great a proportionate increase will be shown for this year also. The increase in bank deposits is equally significant. These in 1896 were \$30,138,523 and by the last bank statement of this year \$55,478,151, an increase of \$25,000,000 in four years. In ten of the most important counties of the state the total of the number of mortgages recorded was \$2,000,000 less than the total of the number recorded. The amount released was \$4,000,000. In three years the bonded indebtedness of the state has been reduced from \$26,000,000 to \$24,000,000. Kansas has raised this year nearly 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, which, at any reasonable price, will bring \$60,000,000 into the pockets of the farmers. This is not Bryan's year in Kansas.

It will be observed by his letter of acceptance that President McKinley has not been frightened into dodging the issue by the hue and cry raised in certain quarters against expansion. In fact Mr. McKinley seems to rather rejoice in being an expansionist.

An Immediate Issue.

IN ALL THREE platforms these parties (the Democratic, Populist and Silver Republicans who have each nominated Bryan), announce that their efforts shall be unceasing until the gold act shall be blotted from the statute books and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 shall take its place.

The relative importance of the issues I do not stop to discuss. All of them are important. Whichever party is successful will be bound in conscience to carry into administration and legislation its several declarations and doctrines. One declaration will be an obligation as another, but all are not immediate. It is not possible that these parties would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of which is demanded by their several platforms, as void and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power. Otherwise their profession of faith is insincere. It is therefore the imperative business of those opposed to this financial heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties whose union is only assured by adherence to the silver issue. With the American people, through indifference or fear of security, hazard the overthrow of the wise financial legislation of the past year and revive the danger of the silver standard with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster which justly alarmed and aroused them in 1897.

The Chicago platform of 1896 is reaffirmed in its entirety by the Kansas City convention. Nothing has been omitted or recalled; so that all the perils then threatened are presented anew with the added force of a deliberate reaffirmation. Four years ago the people refused to place the seal of their approval upon these dangerous and revolutionary policies, and this year they will not fail to record again their earnest dissent.

Admiral Watson, who has just returned from Manila, states that the war is over in the Philippines. All Filipinos have lost faith in Bryan save a few guerrilla bands in the interior.

Inevitable.

SINCE THE birth of the human race the restless spirit of migration and the desire to expand beyond the narrow confines of the home have moved it. Man started from the Himalaya, in the middle Asia, in a westerly direction, and after thousands of years is still wandering. Persia, Arabia, Palestine, Egypt, Phoenicia, Greece, and Rome in rotation became his home; then northern and western Europe, until, in search of a waterway to India, he discovered America. Nearly a thousand years had then elapsed since England had been settled by the Angles, the Saxons, the Jutes, and other Teutonic tribes, but after the safety valve was once found it began sending forth streams of warm human blood across the Atlantic Ocean and is doing so to the present day. It required but four centuries to settle and civilize this vast continent, extending from ocean to ocean and from Polar region to the Tropics. Nor will the star of empire in its incessant course stop on the Western Hemisphere. As the teeming millions of Europe found an exit across the one ocean to America, so will the masses of America, gradually thickening, find an exit across the other ocean to Asia.

The sun of Western civilization and modern enterprise is rapidly melting the ice surrounding the barbarian countries of the Orient. The Chinese wall has already crumbled to dust; England and Germany have broken into the Celestial Empire and the United States has taken the Philippines, and soon man will again find himself in the country of the Paradise, whence he had started thousands of years ago. Having once "strung around the circle," he will take a new start; his second migration will again take many centuries, but his mission of carrying the blessings of culture and civilization into every vacant spot cannot be stopped, his purpose of finding room and eking out an existence for himself and the unborn millions to come can be frustrated neither by mountains nor oceans, nor even by the learned arguments of constitutional lawyers.

Experience proves that even the building and loan association, considered the safest plan of investment, cannot long bear up under bad management.

Consul-General Goodnow is gaining a reputation in London newspapers of being a promoter of schemes. London may not be in a position to judge fairly.

The evident desire of Bryanites that the bottom shall drop out of the full dinner pail does not seem to be in a fair way of realization.

PEDRO PATERNO'S PEACE FESTIVAL.

DETAILS OF THE MUCH-DISCUSSSED FIASCO AT MANILA.

Amusing Efforts of the Tricky Tagal to Entrap the American Commission and Military Authorities Into Recognition of the Aguinaldo Republic—The Peace Celebration a Dismal Failure—Paterno Distrusted by Americans and Filipinos Alike.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Manila, July 30.—To a recent arrival, not intimately acquainted with the military history of the last two years, the Manila politics were a prolonged series of farces and fiascos. Any one who knows the inside workings of Luzon politics is aware of much deceit, double-dealing and misrepresentation. We have just come through a celebration organized by Pedro Paterno to commemorate the decree of amnesty of June 21. We are now aware of the following facts: That the amnesty amounts, so far, to nothing; that the celebration was a complete abortive and unpopular with the people; that Pedro Paterno organized it for political motives of personal advancement, and that Judge Taft, by his foresight and prompt action, prevented the American official representatives from being placed in a false position. The whole affair was unfortunate in its inception, in its developments and in its results.

Paterno Paterno was at one time president of the Philippine congress. He came to Manila from the insurgent lines about four months ago and was placed in jail. He was later temporarily released by General MacArthur to aid Don Felipe Buenavista in the latter's efforts to bring peace to the islands on the basis of the absolute recognition of American sovereignty by the Filipino people. Paterno's political longing was for independence under American protection and he soon diverged from Buenavista's more conservative measures by the publication of a document advocating Philippine independence. For this breach Paterno was returned to jail and only released after swearing the proscribed oath of allegiance to the United States. His next move was the announcement of a two-days' fiesta as a token of Filipino appreciation of the decree of amnesty. His programme included horse races and regattas, parades by day and night, dancing illuminations and fireworks, and a banquet attended by prominent Filipinos, General MacArthur, the American civil commission and the foreign consuls of Manila. At the banquet there were to be speeches by Filipinos on the United States, and submitted to himself and receive his approval. These plans were submitted to General MacArthur and to General Bell, provost-marshal of Manila, and, receiving the written approval of the latter, the banquet was given. During these preparations there occurred several incidents of interest. Paterno caused to be erected on Manila's main street a triumphal archway. These were to be adorned with portraits and patriotic phrases. The authorities discovered that portraits of Aguinaldo were given prominent places on some of the arches, that in one instance pictures of the insurgent rebels in the field, warning all Filipinos to desert from any participation in the amnesty celebrations, and threatening those who did so with the vengeance of the Filipino revolutionists. These hand-bills were, purposely, printed in Manila for the purpose of alarming the people. The rumor of an outbreak in Manila was spread and many men actually declined invitations to the banquet because of their fears that explosive bombs would be thrown among the guests. Disquieting rumors of this kind were persistently floated by those Filipinos opposed to the celebration.

Preparations for Trouble. Saturday, the first day of the peace festival, saw the American guards in Manila doubled, their cartridge belts filled with Krag cartridges, and the provost marshal had issued orders that for three days no American troops in the city, excepting guards and patriots, should remain in barracks and ready to answer a call to arms.

The celebration was to begin Saturday afternoon, but the people of the city took no interest in the affair; they were impulsive and without enthusiasm. When questioned, the most intelligent said that as they could see no result of the amnesty, they saw no reason to celebrate its promulgation. The less intelligent maintained any knowledge of the fiesta or its purposes. So the horse and bicycle races and other street games announced for Saturday did not come off, and, with a feeling of regret as to what might happen, the invited guests remained at the Zorilla theater, at half-past seven to attend the banquet. Here a large crowd waited for two hours, their signs of impatience and unrest being daily increased by the circulation of rumors that Pedro Paterno had been summoned before General MacArthur and that the banquet had been suspended by military order. At 9:30, Judge Taft and General Wright, Colonel Wilder, representing General MacArthur, and Lieutenant Mencher, representing General Bell, and Pedro Paterno entered the theater, and the meal began. It was a meal and nothing more. The guests were silent, only commenting on the music and floral decorations on the tables, the foreign consuls had long since gone home and the many Filipinos and Americans who looked on from the boxes and galleries wondered what the trouble might be. There were no speeches and no toasts. Before the meal was actually over, the signal to rise was given and heartily accepted by everyone, and the company dispersed as quickly as possible. The theater was not cleared, however, before twenty American soldiers entered the building, and this made the lagging Filipinos scurry away quicker than ever. Outside the rain came down in royal torrents, but the night was not one whit more dismal than had been the banquet.

The reason for the utter failure of the banquet is this: Paterno had as-

sured General MacArthur that the speeches there to be delivered would be within the bounds of propriety under the circumstances, and with this assurance the military authorities, represented by Colonel Wilder and Lieutenant Mencher, let Paterno proceed. They did not read over the speeches beforehand. Under his direction and with his approval the dozen speeches, including his own, prepared in delivery at this banquet, all dwelt on Filipino independence under American protection. They practically reiterated the programme for the promulgation of which Paterno was put in jail a month ago. It was his intention to bring the American military authorities and the civil commission to the banquet and then make speeches in Spanish for Filipino independence. The control of the banquet, the festivities and everything pertaining thereto were in the hands of the military authorities; the commission had nothing to do with the matter, they were invited guests and nothing more.

Up to the last moment the military authorities were ignorant of the coup contemplated by Paterno. On the afternoon of the day of the banquet the commission received, from excellent authority, true information as to the nature of the speeches to be given that evening. Judge Taft wrote to Pedro Paterno, saying, in substance, that in view of the nature of the proposed political utterances, the commission regretted they could not attend the banquet. The fact that the nature of Paterno's speeches had been learned by the commission came to General MacArthur's ears, and as soon as Paterno received Judge Taft's letter of regrets he repaired to the American general's residence at Malacanang, arriving there about 7:30. Here he plain told the general could not go on unless Judge Taft would attend. Paterno immediately hurried to Judge Taft's house, in Malate, promised Judge Taft that no speeches would be made whatever at the dinner and begged the judge to reconsider his determination and attend; that if he would not do so, the banquet would have to be suspended. Upon these representations Judge Taft agreed to go, and arrived at the theatre at 9:30. The result of the banquet has already been given.

Paterno Deceived Everybody. This unfortunate occurrence, which, it is claimed, could have been prevented if the military authorities had not trusted Paterno, but had themselves ascertained the true inwardness of his actions, has created an unfavorable, though probably not a lasting, impression on the minds of the American and Filipino people. Paterno deceived the authorities as to his true intentions with regard to the celebration; that he deceived his own people into a belief that his fiesta was in commemoration of Filipino independence, and that the American military authorities and commissioners gone on blindly, he would have uttered arguments to which they could not passively listen. They could have stopped the banquet by force, if need be, or they could have retired in other cases. Paterno would have been provided with a weapon against them. Paterno is today saying the banquet was a failure, because of the Americans' discourtesy, but does not go very far, because it may be said that in the description he attempted, and, in measure, did practice, he has violated his oath of allegiance to the United States, in which case his punishment could be severe. He is now distrusted by both the American civil and military authorities, and he has been made to appear somewhat ridiculous to his own people. The local Spanish press announces his approaching departure for Paris.

The processions announced for Sunday, the second day of the fiesta, were failures and everybody, both Americans and Filipinos, were glad when this fiasco of a fiesta was over.

LAWTON'S LAST LETTER.

"I would to God that the truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known to every one in America as I know it. If the real history, inspiration and conditions of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great East, could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust 'shooting of government' into the Philippines, and the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great East, could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust 'shooting of government' into the Philippines. If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men and disinterested, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations confirmed by captured prisoners that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

COMPARED.

From a Statement by T. C. Platt. Many of the policies that are to mark the career of the administration to be chosen in November will be of a nature that raise questions of international interest well apart from our own important and engrossing internal policies; hence it is of extreme im-

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portance to us that the new administration be one that commands the respect and confidence of all civilized nations, and not one that would be untrained, untried and unworthy of trust. President McKinley is known to be extremely practical, deliberate, and at all times dependable in moments of internal or international disorder. Mr. Bryan, on the contrary, is notoriously capricious, visionary, theoretical and weak. Therefore, should anything in him commend him as a fit person to guard our affairs. To the wise, economic policies of President McKinley, to his wonderful, intelligent and sound financial management, are due the unparalleled strides that have been made by our commercial enterprises during his administration. To his sagacity, his foresight, his courage and the agitation of an ungodly financial scheme that caused the entire world to view us for a brief and uncomfortable period with an eye of suspicion.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

From the Waterloo, Ill., Republicans. Do you know that one bushel of corn will buy 2 1/2 pounds of coffee, when in 1896 it bought but one pound of a pound? That one bushel of oats will buy 1 1/2 yards of gingham, while in 1896 it bought but 10 yards? That one bushel of oats will buy 1 1/2 pounds of 1 1/2 cent oats, while in 1896 it bought 2 1/2 pounds? That 229 bushels of corn will buy a binder, while in 1896 it took 729 bushels? That 171 bushels of corn will buy a wagon, while in 1896 it took 344 bushels, or that 100 bushels of wheat will buy the same wagon, while in 1896 it took 110 bushels? That 44 bushels of corn will buy a chilled plow, while in 1896 it took 100 bushels? That one pound of wool will buy 4 1/2 yards of calico, while in 1896 it bought 2 1/2 yards? That nine bushels of corn will buy a keg of nails, and in 1896 it took 10 bushels? That three bushels of corn will buy 12 yards of Lennox muslin, of which it took five in 1897? That 55 pounds of wool will buy you a good suit that it took 109 to buy in 1900? That 12 1/2 pounds of wool will buy a pair of shoes which it took 27 pounds to buy in 1897? That 38 1/2 bushels of wheat will buy a set of harness that it took 50 bushels to buy in 1896 or that 60 bushels of corn will buy, while it took 155 bushels in 1895; or that 100 bushels of oats will buy, while it took 250 bushels in 1896; or 113 pounds of wool will buy, while it took 227 pounds in 1896? That everything you have to sell will buy more of the necessities of life than the same amount would purchase in 1896!

OF ACHIEVEMENT.

All are architects of fate; Some build mansions, grand and great, Others find their small plot needs Just a life-long fight with weeds. —Puck.

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R-I-P-A-N-S TABLETS

are packed for physicians in large bottles, each containing one hundred and fifty Tablets by count. These packages being intended for physicians' use, are not advertised or accompanied by any circulars or other advertising matter, but any druggist will supply one whenever requested to do so. A Western doctor relates an experience with one of these special packages as follows: "A few days ago I ordered some more from Chicago, and when a patient, for whom I intended one of the bottles, opened it, he found within a stone wrapped in paper, much resembling a diamond, and which he will have set and wear in his shirt bosom. Now, I want to know," asks the doctor, "if it is the custom to occasionally put in a little gem like that? If it isn't a diamond it is a fair substitute, and if one is put in occasionally, I think I am as much entitled to receive one as any of your numerous patrons, for I am constantly employing and commending the Tablets in my practice."

Tribune's Educational Contest

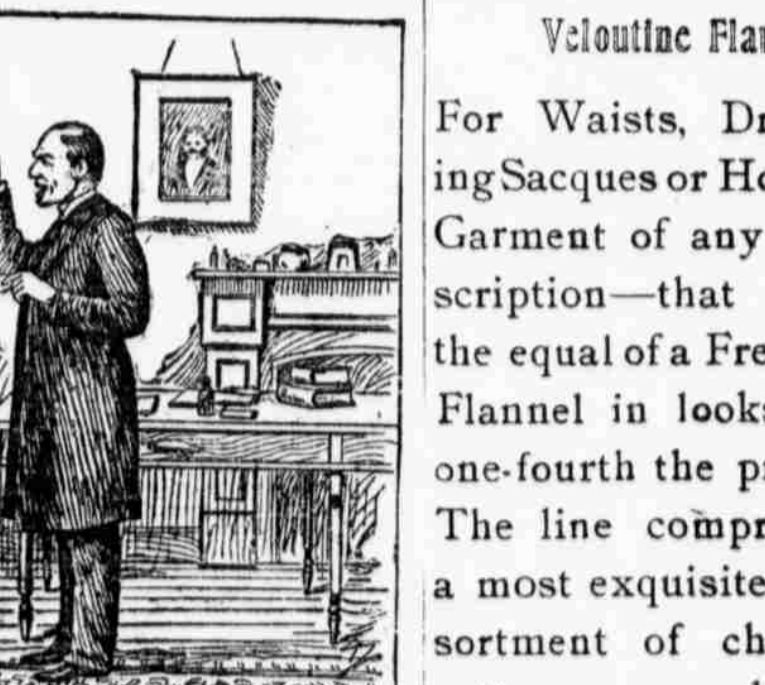
The Tribune is going to give scholarships and other special rewards to the ten persons who will be most successful and attain the highest number of points in its Educational Contest. By scholarships is meant a full course of study, paying the tuition charges in each, and in the cases of the two leading scholarships, The Tribune will not only pay all tuition charges but will also pay the board of the fortunate winners during the life of the scholarship, covering four and three years respectively. In addition to the ten special rewards, and in order to compensate those who may enter upon this work and not be successful in obtaining one of these, The Tribune will give to every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms of this contest ten (10) per cent. of all the money from subscriptions they may succeed in winning for it. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to "Editor of the Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa." The Tribune will be pleased to answer any inquiries for additional information and urges those interested to write if in doubt on any point.

SPECIAL REWARDS.

- 1. Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary (4 years) including tuition and board ..... \$1,000
2. Scholarship in Keystone Academy (3 years) including tuition and board ..... 504
3. Schner 5-B Piano, including stool and scarf (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 248 Wyoming avenue) ..... 485
4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music ..... 75
5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1000 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 248 Wyoming avenue) ..... 75
6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course ..... 60
7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course ..... 60
8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 317 Lackawanna avenue) ..... 50
9. Tele-Photo Cycle Pace B. Camera, 45 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 209 Wyoming avenue) ..... 40
10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 317 Lackawanna avenue) ..... 30
Each contestant failing to secure one of these special rewards will be given 10 per cent. of all the money he or she turns in.

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