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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 20, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

President-WILLIAM McKINLEY. Vice-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State.

Congressmen-at-Large — GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOERDERER, Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH, County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Sherift—JOHN H. FELLOWS.
Tressurer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Atorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.
Register of Wills—W. K. BECK.
Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES. Legislature.

First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN. "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.

"The party stands where it did in laws of the United States. 1896 on the money question."-Willfam Jennings Bryan, Zanesville, O., September 4, 1900

Eliminate the Powder Question. OR MANY years complaint has been heard on account of the existing charge for powder. One of the most irritants entering into the recent strike was the belief among the men that this charge was unjust. Now, when the offer is made to modify the price from \$2.75 to \$1.50 per keg, something which the men have long asked for, and equivalent in practical effect to an advance in wages, we are told that the proposition is unacceptable; that the men who represent the interests of the miners in the present controversy will not accept any other basis of settlement than a flat increase of ten per cent., regardless of the powder question, although this was not so stated in the resolutions of the miners' con-

From the standopint of the community's best interests, as well as from the standpoint of the individual ten per cent, and yet retains the obstandpoint can there be? The only one evident to the ordinary observer is a desire to retain the powder question as a possible source of controversy at a future time. This, however, would not be in line with the best interests, either of the individual miner or of the general community. The interests of both require a speedy settlement that will lead, not to a continuation of unrest, but to harmony,

industry and good times all around. In this light, therefore, it seems to us unreasonable to suppose that the offer of the operators in this district, and does not violate the letter of the vention of miners in this city, will be considered as in any sense a barrier to a prompt resumption of work in our mines. On the other hand, it impresses us as being an offer well calculated, not only to expedite the much-desired settlement of this costly also to insure, after resumption, a period of profitable activity for all concerned, without interruption and trenchment felled the young man without ill-feeling.

half a vote unless it includes a vote stores-wherever there in work to be to give McKinley the benefit of a Republican congress.

Concerning Tin Plate.

TILL HARPING on tin plate, the Times renews its ridiculous assertion that the interruption of the projected local tin plate enterprise was due to the manipulations of the tin plate "trust." This is an assertion for which it neither dees nor can offer any proof whatsoeyer. The project has by no means been abandoned. We are in possession of a letter from the prime mover in the enterprise, Mr. Torbet, explaining the reasons which have induced him to let the matter rest for a time; and also promising to take it up again after an interval. Nothing is said in the letter about interference from the tin plate trust, nor has such interference entered into the matter at any time. The simple fact, put into plain English, is that some of the men at first inclined to invest largely in this enterprise. foreseeing the trouble in our mines, which has since involved the commun-

ity in a tie-up of its chief industry at money cost far exceeding the whole capitalization of the proposed tin plate plant withdrew from the enterprise until the clouds shall have rolled by. It will be the hope of all that this industry, so necessary as a business feeder to the community, may again, and at an early date, become the subject of promotion and consummation. Scranton has vital need of just such enterprises. But the way to facilitate their erection in our community is not by giving encouragement to the socialstic programme of Bryanism, which threatens every business investment in the land, but by ballot next month to put on record a vote of confidence in the administration whose well-conceived policies offer encouragement to both industry at home and commerce broad.

When it says The Tribune claimed Mr. Connell settled the strike, the limes says what is not true. But Mr. Connell's record of practical friendship for labor compares very favorably with that of any of his oppo-

Test Vote on Trusts

HE RULINGS of the Su preme court having shown that, as the constitution now stands, congress only can regulate trusts engaged in interstate commerce, the following amendment was introduced in the house of representatives and pressed to a vote on June 1 last:

Section 1. All powers conferred by this article shall extend to the several states, the territories, the District of Columbia, and all territory under the sovereignty and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of a combination or otherwise. The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the

Section 3. Congress shall have power to enforce the provsions of this

article by appropriate legislation. The clause saving all rights of states was inserted in the hope of getting States Rights Democrats to support the amendment. Nevertheless the vote stood 148 Republicans for and 120 Democrats against, and the measure failed of the necessary two-thirds ma-

Among the Republicans who voted for this amendment was William Connell. Among the Democrats who voted against it was Stanley W. Davenport of Luzerne county.

Pryan's remedy for trusts is to tinker with the tariff. The last time he did that it took four years for the ountry to recover, and it is by no means so scared of trusts that it wants another course of free trade treatment.

To Young Men.

F E SINCERELY fore whose eyes this paper comes will fail to miner, this attitude is difficult to un- read the masterly speech of Senator derstand. If a man now earning \$2.00 Beveridge of Indiana, reported in The a day wants \$2.20, and can get it by Tribune of yesterday and today. It accepting a proposition which ac- is by a young man to young men and complishes a part of the advance by it leaves not a shred to the contenvirtue of a reduction of his fixed tion of Mr. Bryan and Richard Croker charges on an article essential in his that Republicanism closes the door of labors, thereby not only putting more opportunity upon young men. Senawages into his pocket, but also re- tor Beveridge was a poor farmer's boy moving one of the long-standing who by virtue of his own pluck workcauses of complaint, it would appear ed up to the proud position he now to the average mind that this method occupies and our country is full of of settlement would be preferable to just such instances. Mr. Bryan's a method which gives him the extra own career disproves his pessimistic assertions, and as for Richard Croker noxious overcharge. What possible we defy him to name another counobjection from the individual miner's try under heaven's canopy where he could have gone as he came from Ireland to America and where, beginning without a penny or a friend, he could have risen step by step to the virtual dictatorship of its most powerful city. The solicitude of the Democratic

party around election time for the welfare of young men is beautiful and touching, but it is another case of all talk and no performance. The last time we had a Democratic administration the young men suffered quite as much as the old. Those who were clerks saw their wages cut or got notice to quit: those who were manwhich fulfils the substance and spirit agers or proprietors saw their volume of business shrink while the fixed resolutions adopted at the recent con- charges stood as immovable as the rock of Gibraltar; and those who were merely day laborers hoping to save enough from current wages to capitalize a schooling or embark modestly in personal enterprise were among the first to have to walk the plank and journey about hopelessly in quest of strike, a result prayed for by every new employment. It was upon the citizen of the anthracite region, but man of age and family that the employer's hand of regretful dismissal was the last to fall: the axe of re-

soonest of all. No opportunities for young men? A vote for McKinley is in effect only Go into our shops, our factories, our done of the quick, exacting kind that calls for mental keenness reinforced by easily renewable physical vigor, and who are doing it and who are in a demand that is at its greatest under Republican prosperity? Never in all the ages before was there so conspicuously a young men's era. Money you can command with ease when you have a promising investment; money was never so plentiful nor interest upon good security so favorable as now. Materials are equally abundant and available, thanks to the wonderful development of our marvelous modern systems of transportation. Nor is it difficult to secure the rough labor which is of the hand rather than of the brain. But look for the right man to manage your enterprise; for the man of quick, sure, collected thought: of nimble wit and steady nerve, of executive skill and commercial experience, who is able to wield successfully the reins of authority toward specific and profitable 'ends, and right there is where you encoun-

ter difficulties. The man you want is

wanted by others also. He is in demand. It doesn't make a particle of difference what his pholigree is for what his politics is or where he was born or where he attended school, the man who can do things is wanted and it is Republican prosperity which creates this want and it is Democratic folly which menaces it.

The Republican party as the party which does things naturally appeals to young men and they are too intelligent to be deceived into an incongruous alliance with the party which only croaks about the things which the Republican party does. The American young man doesn't need any of William J. Bryan's crockodile solicitude. He doesn't stand in want of grotesque sympathy from burly despots like Richard Croker. He has thoroughly demonstrated his ability to successfully paddle his own cance and all he needs to make the port of success, in addition to personal industry and pluck, is the reasonable assurance of fair weather. His chief peril lies in Democratic

A subscriber writes: "I have wondered a great deal why the day for the fall election was fixed at the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November instead of the first Tuesday in November. I have asked a number of people why this is so but have never neard a satisfactory reason. Of course. in this way the day of election can never come on the first day of the month, but, is there any reason why it should not come on the first day of the month?" We remit the inquiry to our readers.

All who like the Croker type mperialism, as exemplified in Tammany-cursed New York, ought to vote for Bryan. Bryan trains with it and indorses it.

The silent vote will be a McKinley vote. Bryanism naturally appeals to those whose opinions are close to the

You tried Democratic administraion eight years ago and saw how it worked. One dose ought to be enough.

Richard Croker is playing for high takes, but he is undervaluing the intelligence of the American people.

trading. This is not that kind of a Let us have a settlement of mine

Pay no heed to rumors of political

grievances that will settle. Remember Lawton when you vote

on the Philippine question. Weekly Letter on

XX .- PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

Municipal Affairs

New York, Oct. 13, COME YEARS AGO there was imported into the eastern states from California-I think from San Francisco-an expression which in its way marked an epoch-the expression "hoodlum." It awakened curiosity, and when better known for his power of annoying his women. The genus was found to exist and thrive in other places. Investigation brough out the astounding fact that juvenile crimsemed to be increasing, but analysis proved that what was called crime on the part of the boy was often in reality the crime of ignorance neglect, or worse on the part of the men and city which stigmatized him as a criminal, arrested him and placed him in the hands of th police in stead of putting him under the sur weillance of one who could show him how to ntertain himself in ways less destructive to th eighbor's comfort or property and to his own noral destruction.

It has been conclusively proven that these so called criminal acts are almost entirely the re sult of undirected energy, to say misdirected would put too much responsibility on the boy. It becomes destructive in its tendency instead of constructive, and only needs guidance to be-come a source of good instead of evil. Nature endows every normal youth with a fund of energy and spirits which must express itself, often demands expression in muscular action, and if it finds no outlet something is sure to happen. Na-ture also endows the youth with vivid imagination which must be fed or it seeks its own feeding ground, and, having little discrimination, choses poison often instead of food.

The public playground has been found to gerve as the best means to correct these evils and to turn the "hoodlum" in to a self-respecting and respected citizen, because it furnishes a healthy and legitimate outlet for the normal energies. Even in a city with so many gardens as San Francisco there is little or no place to play, especially for the thousands coming from work omes. Though there may be no tenements, a man occupies no more rooms than will house his family, and there is no place for quiet play for the boys and girls, and certainly no space for those games which require energetic motion. The open spaces are small and not adapted to sports of any kind. Golden Gate Park is too

far away for the majority.

The youngsters, therefore, have no recourse bu the street. Older communities have discovered that the lack of proper playgrounds is a source of great expense and waste to the community, expense which runs the cost of the police sys-tem, including all penal and reformatory institutions, into millions, and waste of the energy and power which should go to making staunch citizens instead of strong criminals. Hon. Abram S. Hewitt said about the small park question in relation to New York: "Improvements of property have left children no other opportunity for play than those that can be found in the streets. It is impossible to use these for games without incurring the interference of the police. A sense of hostility between the children and the guardians of public order is thus engendered, leading to the education of citizens who become enemies of law and order. With a common ac cord the precinct captains attribute fuvenile rowdyism and turbulence to the lack of a better playground than the streets." It would seem, therefore, that crime in our large cities has largely resolved itself into a question of ath-

For this reason New York city has been creat For this reason New York city has been creat-ing small parks for more than a decade. Mil-lions of dollars have already been expended and many more will be spent in the next decade to undo what lack of foresight and commercial to undo what lack of foresight and commercial greed has made necessary. Wherever small parks are created, the verdict of the police is unanimous that they have changed the character of the neighborhood. The hoodlum, instead of taking his necessary exercise in annoying passeraby or destroying property, takes it by games of various kinds or in using the gymnasium apparatus put up for him. The results which have followed in the wake of the creation of Mulherry Rend Park in New York city and the Hudson Bend Park in New York city and the Hudson Bank gynnasium furnish sufficient evidence to prove the wisdom of the plan. There the outdoor Recreation League has put up a somplete open air gymnasium, and boys and girls, men and women, after a lard day's work, come here to take the exercise and recreation they have no means nor knowledge even to furnish themselves, but which the rich take good care to provide for their own, as witness the bicycle, ball games, golf clubs and gymnasia, tennis and other tournaments.

Boston has one model—the Charles-bank gymnasium—and has purchased ten tracts of land which it is fitting up as rapidly as possible. Philadelphia has an association whose business it is to further the establish

such grounds. Chicago has a recently appointed commission of aldermen and citizens which is selecting and purchasing sites for small parks actively at work on the problem and making provision for small children and large, for boys and girls alike. Nor is it sufficient to merely create open spaces. They must be adequately fitted with apparatus and should have a super visor who can teach its use, encourage skill and make the turbulent element feel its ownership in the property. Thus it will soon come to use it properly and to desist from turbulence, since it will find the use of the apparatus and the playing of active games much the more interesting San Francisco, with a climate which make cossible to encourage outdoor life during the greater portion of the year, has both a greater

responsibility to supply adequate outdoor spaces which are the property of its citizens and a great privilege in that its investment must be of greater value since ft can be used almost wice as long as that in the less-favored eastern Too little provision is made for the so-calle bad boy who may be of much finer clay than his good brother—the cart horse is ress restive than high-bred brother and far less apt to take the bit in his teeth and run. We must provide for him accordingly if we have wit or wisdom. It would, therefore, appear that in the interest of good citizenship and of economy in morals nd even-what seems of greater importance to some-of economy in money, that one of the most necessary steps to be taken is to establish such playgrounds and outdoor gymnasiums as compete in their attractions with the temptations of the street. The child is father to the man and the street is no place o rest nor refuge for one, or has both a greater responsibility to suppress the other in his leisure

THE PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Sir: Any attempt to show that the United States is not pursuing a just and equitable course in its present Philippine policy must prove abor-tive. To the popular mind hair-splitting discriminations regarding the acquisition of terri-tory seem to be absent, and the Democrats are evidently taking advantage of these conditions. They are working upon the popular sentiment in hope of enlisting a large and devoted cuit of

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY. It is quite necessary to make a distinction be tween acquisition of territory by conquest, i. e., legitimate conquest, and acquisition by premeditated design. Let us suppose that prior to the Spanish-American war the United States had expressed some overt intention to acquire the Philippines, and was only waiting some slight pretext to take them. Then it might be said on some reasonable grounds that the United States had acquired the islands contrary to the principles of the Monroe doctrine in that the principles of the Monroe doctrine in that the United States had made known its desire prior American war the United States had no intention of acquiring the Philippines, but simply in time of war occupied the "enemy's country" according to the general and accepted principles of war. At the time of cessation of hostilities territory occupied by an enemy, according to international usage, enters into the peace conacquisition of the Philippines out of the scope of them along the line of international law which says, using a popular expression, "To the victor belongs the spoils."

The distinction is clear and will any sand person place, in this case, the Monroe doctrine before the well worked out principles of inter national law, and which are accepted by the leading and foremost civilized nations as correct and the outgrowth of legitimate and equitable

The United States has, in the payment of \$20, 000,000 to Spain, indicated its just and equitable sense of right, while according to the principles of international law it could have justly objected to any payment whatever. But when a balance of war expenses was struck it seemed that the territory acquired exceeded by \$20,000,000 the amount lost, hence the noble spirit of the people of the United States showed itself by this equitable action. We could expect no indemnity from Spain, as her national exchequer was low and so another reason why we reasonably took her terri-

THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED. that they shall not be governed without their consent. We secured the Philippines from Spain and with it its people. When were the Philip-pines ever an independent people or even belligerpendent people, nor did any nation ever recognize them as helligerents. No. We have a part of Spain's territory and its acquisition is the same now as the acquisition of some of our southwestern and western territory. With this territory came the Indians and did we consult willing to come under our government?

Let us suppose that England were for some good reason to cede Canada to us and Canada were to make war upon us because it did not an attempt to suppress such a rebellion? Most certainly so. But suppose England were to cede Brazil to us, everybody would say it was no cession at all and they would say so rightfully, because in the first case Canada is not in the international sense a people, but a part of a people transferred to another people. In the second place Brazil is a people and England has nothing to do with that people. A part of a nation can only become a people or nation either by freeing themselves by war or by the recognition as such by the mother country. REPRESENTATION.

Of course, each part of people ought to be represented whenever possible. Yet would it be wise while the Indians are in a state of insur-rection to allow one to sit in congress to make laws for his kin? It seems the first process is to quell the disturbance and then elevate them a degree of understanding our laws and customs, in the meanwhile treating them with the best judgment of the land and give the rule suited to their condition and which will at the same time elevate and educate. The process of elevation is one in which the elevating factor is high above those to be elevated. Who is mor capable than our congress after a study of con-ditions existing to elevate the Filipino, and who is more able to do so than our Republican president? To relinquish the Philippines would be a concession to a rule of anarchy, a crimina neglect to spread our civilizing influence and to abandon our legitimate interests in the Orient. We would abandon them leaving them to their fate and the prey of another nation or we would at least form a protectorate over them, which would be worse than any condition imaginable.
C. Grenville Cole, A. B., B. C. L.

A SURE INDICATION.

Sir: I note that Colonel Roosevelt is having a hard time speaking in the west and that he is often attacked with clubs and stones. This only shows that he is a good and aggressive candidate. You will notice the most strong are found under the best apple trees.

W. W. Rissinger. date. You will notice the most stones and clubs

A SOLDIER'S TREASURE.

With a rose in the rim of his fawn-colored hat And a jingle of sabre and spur, A soldier rode by in the dawn and dew Ere the village was scarcely astir. The patter and clatter of sharp little hoofs Brought her into the window above: Her eyes were as blue as the sky overhead, Unclouded by sorrow or love.

In the gold of the suprise they halted below,

Bay mare and brave rider, a space, And her 'kerchief dropped out as she leaned

from the sill,

A fragment of linen and lace.

He caught it in air on the point of his sword

And buttoned it under his blouse.

And cantered away, but drew rein on the hill

And turned to look back at the house. While she dreamed of a soldier returning from

To halt at her window again, The mare and her rider lay dead in the dust. Where bullets were falling like rain;
And a comrade who passed in a moment truce. Stooped over and covered his face

MR. BEVERIDGE TO YOUNG MEN

[Concluded from Page 1.]

the nation. If we withdraw within ourselves, our fate is the inevitable fate of internal dissensions, class hatreds, sectional divisions, and finally of death itself through the process of disintegration. And this is the proposition the party of deatruction is asking the young men of America to support. And we see even now, as the first fruits of the necessary end of such a doctrine of decay that the party of destruction, in this very day and hour, not only thrives upon class hatred, but actually fosters it: not only fattens on sectional feeling but propagates it. There is not a dissension among the American people, there is not a dissension among the American people, there is not a division in this great nation of brothers in which Democracy does not profit. And if we have no external object to which to direct our strength, if we do not go down to the sea in ships, if we do not plan systematically and intelligently in the definite and practical way to capture the commerce of the world for American products, if we do not carry American administration and the American flag wherever opportunity is afforded by that favoring Providence that has compelled us to expand from the very moment our banner was first unfurled, all of America's immeasurable energy, which should be given to the mastery of the markets of mankind by American products and the master of the institutions of mankind by American ideas, will be turned back upon ourselves to our own destruction. Which course leads to the nation's glory? I will not argue the question. It is enough to ask it. The Fair Question of Opportunities.

The Fair Question of Opportunities.

Think of the careers this plan of material progress opens to the young men of the republic in every direction. Our consular service must be improved to meet the needs of this policy of advance; there are places in that service for you, young men, if you have the necessary ability and character. Our diplomatic service must be improved, broadened, systematized to meet the necessities of the republic as the world's first power. There are places in that service for you, young men, if you have the necessary ability and character. We are to become the administrator of American possessions which need American guidance and direction; and the strictest, ablest, purest, administrative service in the world will be that provided by the American congress for the government of our fortunate dependencies. There are places in that service for you, young men, if you have the necessary ability and character. But all these places in all the service of the republic are few and arduous and poor compared with opportunities afforded you, young men, in private life, by the plan proposed by the party of construction. Because this great plan of national advance will in every direction create new industries upon the land, launch new lines of white. the party of construction. Because this great plan of national advance will in every direction create new industries upon the land, launch new il lines of ships upon the sea, set in motion new activities throughout the entire world of American enterprise. And in each of them is a place for you, young men of America, according to your ability, your industry and your character. And yet this is the plan of progress the party of destruction asks you to destruction asks you to approve—aye, not only to approve and make possible—yes, not only to make possible, but to be a part of. For hy your efforts alone, young men of America, can the great plan of American advance, which a Providence higher than the thought of president or congress is drawing for the American people, be carried out. And I appeal to you by your prospects of individual success in life, by your hope that the republic shall be the sovereign power of earth, by your devotion to the flag whose whole history has been the story of advance and for whose onward march you would gladly battle and in battle die, by all that means prosperity to yourselves and the true grandeur of our nation, I appeal to you to rally around that sacred banner of our fathers, and carry it forward, as they carried it forward, to a still broader dominion and a still wider glory.

The Scare Over Militarism.

The Scare Over Militarism. Can the young men of this nation be fright ened by the words "imperialism," "militarism" and all such shibboleths of fear? Who can es and all such shibboleths of fear? Who can establish an empire, young men of America without your consent? Where will come the soldiers who will set their bayonets at the throat of our free institutions, if you, young men of America, yourselves, do not become those soldiers? Militarism! Imperialism! Young men of America, will you strike your colors to a fear, and that fear a fear of yourselves? Your future is in your own hands. Your fate is in your own hands. Your fate is in your own hands. There can be no standing army which you yourselves do not provide from among yourselves. Such a standing army is powerless except as you equip it; purposeless except as you direct it. equip it; purposeless except as you direct it. And how will this programme of national advance require standing armies? Study the standing armies of the world. Study

the causes that produce them. You cannot fin a single instance of militarism caused by a col a single instance of militarism caused by a col-onial policy. On the contrary, in America, such a policy will prevent a standing army. Our en-ergies will have an outlet; prosperous employ-ment will keep busy those hands which, when idle, are always dangerous, for idleness in the ranks of labor, in the ranks of business, in the ranks of inance-ave, even in the ranks of pro-

ment will keep busy those hands which, when idle, are always dangerous, for idleness in the ranks of labor, in the ranks of business, in the ranks of finance—aye, even in the ranks of professional life—is the only danger this nation has to fear. Class hatred, sectional strife, internal dissension—these are the rocks on which this republic will founder, if it ever does; and it is from these rocks of disturbance at home that our active policy abroad draws us safely away. It is better to employ a few American soldiers to maintain that order which American administration will bring in other lands, and at the same time supply a field abroad for American activities and work for American hands at home, than to employ many soldiers at home to suppress riot, disorder and insurrection here, caused by the very fact that we have failed to find an outlet abroad for American energy and a market abroad for American surplus products.

Standing army! All this nation is a standing army. There is a soldier in the breast of every free man. Militarism in America! It is here, indeed—here in the blood we young men of American have inherited from our fathers. Every generation of Americans have been soldiers. Militarism in America! Yes, indeed there is enough militarism in the blood of the free young men of this republic not only to defeat the world in arms but to defeat every military uprising among ourselves which might seek to overthrow the republic, are in the hands of the republic's young men, and in their hands those institutions are secure. I have faith in our institutions. I have faith in our institutions. I have faith in our jurising among ourselves which might seek to overthrow the republic, are in the hands of the republic would be struction doubts you, fears you, denies the struction doubts you, fears you, d

Chronic Obstructionists.

Chronic Obstructionists.

The forces that are resisting our national advance today, only a few decades ago declared that the nation could not charter a national bank; but the party of constitutional progress triumphed, and today banks, chartered and supervised by the nation, have taken the place of state institutions throughout the republic to the betterment of all the people. The forces of destruction and retreat only a few decades—aye, even years ago—violently resisted the right of the nation to make internal improvements, to build roads, dredge rivers, equip harbors; the party of constitutional progress triumphed once again, and today the harbors and rivers of the nation. The forces of destruction and retreat only yesterday affirmed the right of the republic to set up its own self-government outside of the flaz. but the party of constitutional progress, with Abraham Lincoln at its head, denied that proposition, and millions of young men of America, with muskets in their hands, shot that proposition, and millions of young men of America, with muskets in their hands, shot that proposition to death. But yesterday the forces of destruction and retreat denied the right or the nation to maintain a Republican form of government within a state by the aid of the nation's soldiers; but the party of constitutional progress triumphed once again, and today the integrity of the republic is preserved, wherever need may be, by the flag and the soldiers of the nation. And so today the denial by the party of desiruction and retreat of the right of this nation to acquire territory and administer government over that territory in such way as may be best for it, and the nation is only another phase of the perpetual objection which for a hundred years has been made by the torces of destruction and retreat of the right of this nation to acquire territory and administer government over that territory in such way as may be best for it, and the nation is only another phase of the perpetual objection which for a hundred years has been

The Call of Destiny.

Young men of America, not all the forces of destiny is the mastery of the world, the lordship of the nations. It is a destiny determined by the geography of the globe. Our home is a continent with earth's two great occurs on either hand, highways for commerce, bellwarks for defense. We have longer coast lines than any three nations in the world combined. We have more harbors and more ports than any two nations in the world combined. We have more harbors and more ports than any two nations in the world combined. We have more harbors and more ports than the world combined that have the harbors and more ports than the world rulers of the world's high seas. It is the logic of nature that America shall rule the waves, and from Athens to England, the cower that las ruled the oceans has been the power that las ruled the world. Our destiny is the lordship of the nations. It is a destiny determined by the traditions of our race, by every page of our heroic history, by every step of the ceaseless march of our advancing flag. Who so mad as to suppose that we will now reverse the instincts of our race? Who so simple as to suppose that we will now reverse the instincts of our race? Who so simple as to suppose the

American authority which our fathers in their day so nobly performed? Who, so faithless as to believe that we, sons of our fathers, will stay the march of our fathers flag?

We are not content to do less than our fathers did; and to do as much as they, we must do more. As they achieved national solidarity at home, so shall we achieve national mastery abroad. As they made our nation secure by making it united at home, so shall we keep it secure at home by making it supreme suroad. We doubt not our fathers. We doubt not cur testitutions, We doubt not the blood we have inherited. We doubt not ourselves. Faith in America is the law of our life, and "Faith without works is dead." And therefore go we forth to work, and the fields of labor to which exents have called us are the fields at once of American prosperity, American duty and American glory. They are the fields longed for by every rival pation in the world. The fields those rival nations occupy if America is too weak and too doubtful for that glorious, if ardums task, Young men of America, let us at our ballot beyes tell America's waiting and watching rivals, that American decline will not begin with us. Up with the sacred banner of our faith in America's mission and American might and this be our motto: "American supremncy among the nations of the world, in this sign we will conquer."

REPUBLICAN OBJECT LESSONS. Nevada. Depositors, Banks. State and Private Increase in No. of depositors, 1894.\$ 165,464 \$ State and Private Total 3 165,464 \$ Increase in deposits\$ 303,377 Nebraska. Banks. National National Omaha... 6,519 State and Private Savings Increase in No. of depositors. 1894. National\$ 6,239,514 \$ 10,655,002 + National Omoha. 8,467,258 12,867,907 + State and Private 7,563,432 11,858,518 Total\$ 22,428,240 \$ 35,726,105 Increase in deposits\$ 13,207,865

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I am fifty-eight years old. For several years I had had indigestion and lives complaint and was very much troubled with constipation. I employed different physicians and tried different medicines, but only received temporary relief. I had to give up my business on account of my poor health, and just attend to the work on my small lot, and that was more than I felt able to do. Early in the Summer I saw an advertisement of Ripans Tabules in the Bucks County Intelligencer. I did not have much faith in them, but finally decided to give them a trial and purchased a box and commenced taking them. Before I had taken half of the Tabules I begun to improve, and by the time I had taken all of them I was so much improved that I felt like another man. I have continued their use, and I am gaining daily in health and strength. Now I can do the work on rey lot with case, where it used to be a burden to me. I can speak only in praise of the Tabules, and would recommend them to all persons who are ailing.

WANTED —A case of bad health that HTPANS will not besend: Sand five cents to Rip 10 Sprace Street, New York, for 19 samples and 1,500 testimonic. RtTPANS, 10 for 5 cents may be had of all disrigates who are willing to be a standard methodic at a mode with an are protong life. One gives relied. Note the wind RTPANS on the packet. As