The Scranton Tribune

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

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 25, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

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. Congress—WILLIAM CONNEIJ.
Judge—GLORGE M. WATSON.
Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS.
Trassurer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Atorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prothonolary—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. A. 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 1896 on the money question."-Willam Jennings Bryan, Zanesville, O., September 4, 1900.

The Real Test.

THE DUTY of Republicans must not be obscured by individual bias directed against this, that or the other nominee on the tickets; it must not be forgotten under the spell of blandishments used by those who are seeking personal revenge.

The duty of Republicans is to stand loyally by Republican principles. It is the duty of Republicans to vote for electors representing McKinley and Roosevelt. It is the duty of Republicans to vote for a Republican congressman. It is their duty to vote

the whole Republican ticket. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned. McKinley is safe. He will get Pennsylvania's electoral vote, no matter what else may betide. But the fight for Republican congressmen in Pennsylvania is a fight complicated by all kinds of local factors, and it is on the question of supporting the administration by means of a Republican majority in congress that the real test

arty loyalty presents itself. Unless you vote to send to congress a man in sympathy with Republican principles and policies; a man upon whom the chief executive can always depend, you do not support William McKinley, even though your vote may be cast for the McKinley electors. A vote taken from the Republican nominee for congress in this district is a vote taken from Protection, a vote taken from Sound Money, a vote of censure upon Republican prosperity.

Republicans cannot afford to be led astray on this point. The issue at stake is too far-reaching and too im-

"We Want a President Like Lincoln," is the title of a Democratic campaign song. A Democratic glee club would have been mobbed had it dared to warble such sentiments in the '60s

An Unfortunate Disagreement.

HE DISAGREEMENT of the jury in the case of the commonwealth against Grier, while not unexpected, is unfortunate in many ways. It is unfortunate for the defendant in this case, over whose head it still leaves suspended the ugliest charge which can be made against a man in public position. It is unfortunate for the prosecution, which, with motives the most creditable, had at great personal expense, and with exacting care, collected a mass of testimony, deprived by the verdict of immediate effectiveness. But most of all it is unfortunate for the great mass of citizens who had hoped that the corruption believed to exist in the councils of our city could be so clearly traced as without a particle of doubt to in- attention of spectators headed for the dicate, those innocent and those guilty

The weak point in the prosecution lay in the over-activity of the principal detective in the case in his endeavors to entice the defendant into corrupt relations. Less of eagerness in this direction would, from the standpoint of the average juror, have presented a more effective case. This, however, offers no defense for the acceptance by any public official of money meant as the purchase price of dishonor. In the public mind there is no doubt whatever as to long contifued barter and sale of municipal legislation. Men who in personal relations would scorn to defraud each other of a penny, when in the atmosphere of public office not infrequently appear to lay aside their morals and to regard every opportubity for profit as a legitimate spoil. The result has registered itself in the careless transaction of city business. which continually calls for increased taxation without offering results to show for it. Valuable franchises have been raffied away; city debt has been piled on city debt; interest charges have grown even more rapidly than population, and as our city approaches the second class, it is confronted by the necessity of a house-cleaning record.

which shall go to the bottom of these buses, the only alternative being in-

vitable bankruptcy. In his remarks to the lury yesterlay morning, when it first reported its inability to agree, Judge Edwards spoke of the costilners of the trial, and used it as a reason for urging the fury to make another effort to arrive at a definite verdict. The queeion of cost is not unimportant; but the question of establishing guilt or anocence is of infinitely greater importance. When one trial of this character has miscarried, there must be another. The work of purification once begun, must be completed,

If a calamity candidate on a calamity platform could not be elected in a calamity year, how can be reasonably expect to have better success in a pros perity year?

Here You Have His Measure.

OUR YEARS AGO it was planned for Bryan to deliver his great effort of the campaign at Washington on the hundredth anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address. The speech was delivered in Wasnington September 19th, but there are some doubts whether the effort will live as long as the one that preceded it by a hundred years. Among other things tirvan sald:

Talk about monopolies! Talk about trusts! My friends, they propose to establish the most gigantic of all trusts-a money trust-and let the few men who hold the gold dole it out at such price as they will to all the other seventy millions of American people. I denounce the policy as more cruel and heartless than political domination of a foreign power. I would rather, as some one has said. put our army in the hands of a foreign general, or our navy in command of a foreign admiral, than to put the Treasury department in the hands of a secretary who would run it upon the European plan. I would resist such a financial policy with as much earnestness as I would resist the progress of an invading army coming to attack our home. * * * Do not think that my language is harsh. It is not harsh. These men are the public servants of the American people and they have no more right to betray the people into the hands of the financiers of London than Benedict Arnold had to betray the American colonists into the

hands of the British. Out of his own mouth Bryan is condemned as a false prophet in 1896. When four years ago, he declared the supposed gold trust the worst of all and said it would bring speedy ruin to the country, he was, as events have proved, either ignorant of the truth or dishonest in asserting something which he knew to be unfounded. The gold standard has been maintained and, instead of cruel suffering and misery, we have had unexampled prosperity. We never had as much money in the country as now. Europe coming to us to borrow.

We still continue to hear that numertraveling men are going to vote against McKinley, but nobody ever sees

Do You Want It?

EMEMBER the panic, the depression, the idleness and want of 1893-96. That was the result of a change of policy in only one great factor of our national welfare.

The election of Bryan would mean a return to all the causes which led to that panic. It would also add to them wo other equally potent causes for panie-a change of currency and a change in our foreign policy.

Do you want these changes? Do you want a panie in 1901-4 far worse than that of 1893-96?

Desyou want idleness and starvation and millions subsisting on charity just as they did in 1893? If so, vote for Bryan and you will

Adlai Stevenson now says that President McKinley could have prevented the Boer war if he had so desired. This is but another illustration of the shocking influence that evil company will often exert upon men of good moral character and mild

There is a suspicion that the frequent accounts of the delightful elimate of the Klondike which appear in the press these days have been prompted by ambitious promoters who have town lots for sale,

Candidate Wooley is becoming convinced that it takes a vast amount of lung power for the representative of a modern side show to attract the big tent.

The orators of discontent have given up trying to reduce the bulge on the full dinner pail and are asking the voter to have mercy on the Filipino citizen who is not allowed to vote.

Mr. Bryan's sneers at the full dinne pail will not efface the memory of the time when as a framer of the Wilson bill he did his best to empty it.

The Bryanites may decry the full dinner pail, but they have not been able to provide anything that will acceptably take its place.

Admiral Sampson would doubtless prefer that the admiration of Hers Hobson should at all times be of the breathless variety. The Bryan predictions are not har

monizing with the price the South is receiving for its cotton. Mr. Cleveland evidently proposes to

mark his ballot behind the screen

this year. For a cheap martyr zionist Dowie is one of the best advertised upon

Root Speaks At Canton, Ohio

[Concluded from Page 1.]

eated for its activity. Government does no evest empital: but wise government gives t capital that confidence is security for its in-vestment which draws it from the hiding places of district and transmittes it into the perity. Government does not give employment to lator, but wise government creates the conditions under which industrial activity employs lator. Prosperity does not come by chance. History is fully of examples of earth's fairest retiovernment does not give employment gions nourishing only poverty, misery and degre-dation, because of the folly and incompetency or corruption of government. We are not with out illustrations in our own land, of the ruit which can be wrought by unwise governmen and the attempts of men in power to apply critide and impracticable theories to the compli-cated and delicate machinery of industrial life. Under bad go froment no fertility of sail no thrift or monatty of population, can bring pow-perity to a people. Security, opportunity, comic activity of trade and labor, are the board of good government alone. All these the American people secured for them: when when in the election of 1896 they committed the powers of government to the hands of President McKinley and a Republican congress.

In Foreign Fields. There is another field in which the decision of 1896 has justified itself. I am sure no really riotic American who loves his country more than he desires office can have failed to be gratified by a certain competency and effect-iveness in President McKinley's dealings with other powers. No administration during this generation at least has been confronted with such a succession of difficult undertakings outside of our own country. There may be just criticism in details, and there certainly has been much that was unjust, but what are the

In April, 1898, Spain had an army of 400,000 veteral troops, and a navy which in hilloring and atmanient appeared and was generally believed to be at least equal to outs. The whole continent of Europe anticipated that Spain would hold the land and sweep the seas, blockade our ports, and frustrate our arms until European intervention should paralyze our superior ultimate resources. But whose ships were ready and staunch and sound? Whose ammu-nition was honest and effective? Whose soldiers and sailors were trained? Who swept the seas? Whose flag floats over Santiago and San Juan and Havana and Manila? Find if you can anywhere in history so great results ured against so considerable a foe by force arms on land and sea in so brief a time, and

with so small a loss of life. The attack of the Tagalog insurgents upon our troops at Manila, in February, 1899, required the president, under the authority of congress, to raise and equip and train an army, and trans-port it half way round the world for the defence American sovereignty against the force of s. When that army arrived in the fall of ist year, a Tagalog sympathizer declared exultingly that we held no more territory in the Philippines than a bicycle rider could sur-round in a single day. Within three months the surgent army and the insurgent government to exist, and we hold all the islands which were subject to Spanish rule without opposition, save from fugitive bands, half guerrilla and half bandit, who are shooting our men from ambush, and blackmailing and pillagmen from amoush, and mackinating any proag-ing and murdering their own countrymen until that happy day when their prayers may be an-swered by the election of an American president who will yield American sovereignty to savage force and deliver the peaceful and unresisting people of the Philippines and the wealth and commerce of Manila over to their crael and bloody domination.

In China.

When the Democratic convention met at Kan-sas City in July last, all Europe believed that dreadful massacre had swept into oblivion all the ministers and legations of the civilized world in Pekin. The admirals of the European world in Pekin. The admirals of the European powers at Taku had agreed upon 60,600 troops as the number necessary to march to Pekin, and they were awaiting the slow collection of that force from the four quarters of the globe, London had arranged a memorial service in memory of her dead. A frightful war of retribu-tion, the destruction of the dynasty the rememory of her dead. A frighting war of retribu-tion, the destruction of the dynasty, the re-moval of all restraint of law over 400,000,000 of people, the partition of China, the destruction of our markets and our trade seemed inevitable; but American diplomacy opened the scaled gates of the Tartar City and revealed to the world the representatives of civiligation living, defendto the world iving, defendhordes, under constant fire of shot and shell, with amunition and food nearly gone, hoping, but almost despairing, for the relief which never but almost despairing, for the relief which hever would have come but for American faith and American persistency. Then American soldiers and American sailors pressed for rescue, for immediate movement, and 17,000 men made the march and did the work of the 60,000, and Pokin fell and the legations were saved and the world rejoiced. And now the legations saved, we continually press for peace and reesonableness and instice. I think we may safely say that during all this trying time in China not one act of wrong, or injustice, and not one moment's faltering in the assertion of American rights mars our record.

pars our record.
All this and many other less conspicuous and All this and many other less conspicuous and striking things done for the benefit and honor of our country have not happened by chance. High credit, honest expenditure, sound material, ships in readiness, guns and ammunition effective, saitors and soldiers well armed, equipped, trained and disciplined, consistent and effective diplomacy, prompt and decisive action, prosperity and order at home, respect and honor abroad are the infulble proofs of a strong, wise, sate and honest administration. It is easy to carp and criticise. It is easy to point to failures of and honest administration. It is easy to carp and criticise. It is easy to point to failures of government to reach the ideal standard of per-fection, but as compared with all the govern-ments there are or ever have been in this im-perfect and erring world the administration now drawing to a close should awaken the satis-faction and pride of the American people to whom it renders its account.

Personal Character.

And has not our president so borne himself And has not our president so borne himself in his great office that his virtues plead trumpettongued? Who shall estimate the value to American character of having in this place of high, est honor and power this man of blameless life, of simple and unostentations piety, whose character is fairly resplendent with the reanty of pure and unselfush domestic virtues? How ripe is the wisdom gained from his long experience in taithful and distinguished public service as congressman, as leader of the house, as governor and as president. What a perpetual testimony before all the world of the living truth of popular government in his ever anxious devotion to before all the world of the living truth of popular government in his ever anxious devotion to the people's will—a devotion in which he stands by Lincoln's side, subject, as was Lincoln, to the success of the thoughtless, but certain, as was Lincoln, to win the ultimate meed of praise that always waits on loyalty to great ideals.

The logic of eyents has proved that the American people were right when they rejected Mr. Bryan and the theories of his false Democracy in 1896. The people are confined in their indiment, and great numbers who honestly believed that Bryan was right then have come to a charer vision in the light of experience and follow him no longer.

clearer vision in the light of experience and fol-low him no longer.

Bryan and his associate leaders, who would make up his administration if he were elected, are not convinced. They do not accept the ver-dict of '30. They intend new, as they intended then, to put this country on a silver basis by the free and unfinited colonge of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one; to sacrifice our national honor and credit, and substitute in the wages of labor, and the payment of honest debts, the fifty-cent dollar in place of the dollar worth one hundred cents the world over, under which all our prosperity has been attained. They intend how, as they intended then, to destroy the pro-tective tariff, which they declare to be uncon-stitutional, and subject our manufacturing in tertive tariff, which they declare to be unconstitutional, and subject our manufacturing industries again to the fate which befull them under the Wilson tariff. They intend now, as they intended then, to deprive of power that great bulwark of constitutional liberty, the federal judiciary. They seek now, as they sought then, to excite animosities and forment discord among the people; to deceive by false promises of the demargeque, and to profit themselves by creating a warfare of class against class. The issues of 1896 remain open, avowed, insisted upon.

The New Issue.

They have learned nothing and they have abandoned nothing, but they have despaired of securing from American people a judgment upon those issues reversing the decision of '96, and they have invented a new issue which they call 'imperialism,' and upon this issue they ask the people to give them the power to do all that the people to give them the power to do all that the people refused in 1866 to let them do. 'This.' says the Kansas City platform, 'we regard as the paramount issue of the compatign.' To this Mr. Bryan practically confined himself in his speech of acceptance. To this Mr. Bryan practically confined himself in his speech of acceptance.
What is the meaning of paramount issue? What becomes of other issues when one is paramount? We should naturally suppose that to treat one particular issue as paramount involved leaving all other questions in abeyance and undetermined, to be taken up and decided at some future time when the one all-important and burning question has been disposed of. Is that what Mr. Bryan means? Does he mean to leave the other issues of his party in abeyance, awaiting future decision? Does he declare—nay, does he leave the possibility of inference that his party, if put into power at the coming election, with not act upon the silver question, will not act on the tariff question, will not act on the ju-dictary question? No! He proposes to act, and he will act, if elected, and a Democratic congress will act, if elected, to reverse the judgment of '95 upon every issue then before the people. Im-perialism is not paramount enough for him to abandon anything. It is not paramount for him, It is paramount only for those who were op-posed to him in 1881, and the effect of its being paramount is merely that the sound money

An Ancient Scare,

Imperialism! The word has a faminar sound,
The cry is one of the cheapest and most threadbare of the demarogue's stock, always certain
to produce a sensation among a people alert for
the protection of their liberties. Jefferson was
denounced as an imperialist; Lincoln was denounced as an imperialist; Incoln was denounced
as an imperialist; and as to all three of these
great and liberty-loving men the party of opposition made the country resound with loud
campaign outeries that they were about to
strangle the liberties of the country by military
force, just as they are now clamoring against
President McKinley. Is there any more in the
cry now than there was in the days of Jefferson,
of Lincoln and of Grant? Is the character of
our institutions really about to be changed; are
our liferties really in danger?

I will not say that the men who are encouraging the Filipino soldiers here are traitors to
their country. I do not think they know what
it is they do. But I will say, and I think with
justice, that the men who are reviling and belittling Amarica here, and the men who are An Ancient Scare.

their country. I do not think they know what it is they do. But I will say, and I think with instice, that the men who are reviling and belittling America here, and the men who are shooting from ambuch there, are allies in the same cause, and both are enemies to the interests and credit of our country.

In the place of the eld motto "My country, right or wrong," we are told that we should adopt that other motto, "My country when right, and when wrong to be put right." But who is to be judge as between you and your country? Is if the full measure of patriotic citizenship to be for your country when it agrees with you, and against it when it does not? I cannot so estimate the impulses of loyalty. In the great tribunal of public opinion I shall strive always to bring my countrymen to the adoption of tay views, but if their judgment, differing from mire, becomes the basis of national action in the triumph of her foe; neither logic nor pride of opinion will soften the pain with which I greet the death of her defenders; with all my heart and soul and hepes and prayers I am always for my country and her victory, and in no other spirit do I see aught but discord, the dissolution of allegiance and the death of loyalty.

The Case of Porto Rico.

The Case of Porto Rico.

It is said that we have not acted fairly to-wards the people of Porto Rico. The charge has no foundation, unless in ignorance or malice. We have given to the people of Porto Rico the most munificent gift ever conferred upon one people by another—the free markets of the United States. The president recommended that the customs duties between the United States and Porto Rico should be removed, and con-gress passed alaw providing for their removal. It previded for the immediate removal of 55 per cent of the duties under the Dingley tariff, and for the removal of the remaining 15 per cent, when-ever the people of Porto Rico should be able by any other form of taxation to pay for the sup-It is said that we have not acted fairly the removal of the remaining 15 per cent, whenever the people of Porto Rico should be able by
any other form of taxation to pay for the support of their own government, with the provisa
that at the end of two years this remnant of duties should cease absolutely, whether the Porto
Ricans suported their own government or not.
We receive none of the duties. The duties collected at both ends of the line are paid into the
treasury of the island, I know of no reason why
the Porto Ricans should not pay for their own
courts and schools and police. It is much better for them than to be treated as paupers.
They do not complain of it! They have no right
to complain of it! The reason why this temporay provision for the payment of their expenses is made is that they have no reasonable
and fair tax laws, and it is necessary to devise
new and fair laws in the place of the oppressive
and unreasonable old Spanish laws which were in
existence. It takes time to change a system of
taxation! It affects every industry and every
interest in the country! Time had to be taken
for the people of Porto Rico to be heard upon
the kind and the amounts of taxation to be
levied upon the different classes of property and
of industry in their island. We have got the
best men we could find in the country there
helping them to devise a good tax law, and when
it has been devised and adopted by their legislature, which will be elected next month, then
it will take more time to impose the taxes and
realize money unon them. In the meantime their lature, which will be elected next month, then it will take more time to impose the taxes and realize money upon them. In the meantime their means of supporting their government is this temporary 15 per cent, of the Dingley duties which was left on by congress for not exceeding two years for that express purpose.

Concerning Trusts

Mr. Bryan says that trusts have grown to an unprecedented degree during the present administration. Yet, the great industrial enterprises which are opening the whole world to American markets, which are sending near five hundred millions of American manufactures abroad during this year, to pay the wages and swell the savings bank accounts of American laborers, have grown beyond precedence. Some of them are monopolies and ought to be suppressed. Most of them have no element of monopoly whatof them have no element of monopoly whatever except that which comes from selling cheaper than other competitors, and that is not
monopoly but competition. Most of them are
conducting the business which is free to any one
on earth who has the intelligence and the skill
to conduct a manufacture. Would be destrey
them all? Would be close all the furnaces and
all the factories and all the mines because he
sees no difference between those enterprises which
are, and those which are not, monopolies, or
would be consent that some one should sit
down and scrutinize the different enterprises and
ascertain which are good and which are had and
attack only the bad? He has been trying to
turn what he calls "The Starch Trust" out of
Nebraska. There can no more be a monopoly in
the manufacture of starch than there can be a
monopoly in the consumption of corn. Nobody
can make starch who does not know how, and
any one can make starch who knows how and
can get corn to make it with. The trouble with
Mr. Bryan's treatment of trusts is that he treats
them not as a matter of business, but as a matter of politics, and he thinks that a general and
indiscriminate denunciation of these great industrial enterprises which are employing the labor indiscriminate denunciation of these great indus-trial enterprises which are employing the labor and increasing the wealth of America is a good

Bryan's Quack Remedies.

He has proposed two remedies for trusts; on He has proposed two remedies for trusts; one is an amendment to the constitution of the United Staes placing the control of them in the tederal government; the other is a law forbidding any business concern manufacturing in one state from selling or transacting business concern manufacturing in one state from selling or transacting business concern manufacturing in one state from selling or transacting business concern manufacturing in one state from authorities in Washington. Shade of deflerson! What doctrines are these to be preached in thy name? This is "Imperialism," indeed. This would concentrate in the government at Washington entire and absolute control over every business interest in the country, for no business above the dignity of the retail slows or withhold the license would constitute a power for favoritism and oppression appalling to contemplate. Such destruction of state rights, such centering of power in the federal government, has never before been suggested. Coming from the Democratic party it is grotesque and absord. No party will ever seriously consider it. It is but the crude and inconsiderate suggestion of a campaign orator designed for oratorical uses only.

Militarism.

Militarism.

Militarism.

It is charged that the present administration is in favor of increasing the regular army, and this is said to be militarism, a crime that endangers the liberty of the republic. It is said that the president, in his message to congress in the fall of 188, asked that the number be fixed at one hundred thousand. That was a reduction, not an increase. On the fixe of September, 1898, we had 272,000 soldiers under arms—50,000 regular and 276,000 volunteers. When the president's message was sent to congress the protocol had been signed, but the treaty had not been signed, peace had not been made, Spain had not evacuated Cuba, a hostile army surrounded our troops in Manila. It would have been folly to disband our army as the preliminary to negotiations, and the president could have retained that entire army until after the ratification of the treaty of peace in April, 1899. The volunteers were anxious and insistent upon being permitted to return to their homes, and what the president asked of congress was to authorize the enlistment of 44,000 in the regular army to take the place of 216,000 volunteers discharged; that his advice was not unreasonable is shown by the fact that congress at that very session, by the votes of hoth parties, authorized an army of the precise manber for which the president called, making it 65,000 regular and 35,000 new volunteers.

an army of the precise number for which the president called, making it 65,000 regular and 35,000 new volunteers.

What is the regular army of the United States? It is a body of American citizens provided for by the constitution, and organized in the year 1789 under the first presidency of George Washington. Its duty is to man the seacoast fortifications, which protect our harbors and great cities against heatile attack, and to garrison the milliary posts along our frontiers, and at such strategic points in the country as congress determines to be suitable; to be always ready to fight for their country in any sudden emergency which may come upon us before there is time to raise a volunteer force, and during the time while such a force is being raised; to constantly study, experiment upon, and exercise with all the improvements in military science, both in arms, animunition, equipment, supplies, sanitation, transportation, drill and tactics; to furnish a nucleus of efficers and men thoroughly familiar with the business, for the strengthening and more ready instruction of a volunteer army whenever that shall become necessary. The kind of emergency which the regular army has to meet is well illustrated by recent events in China. Far from us as China is our troops were sent there and did their business, and are coming away again, in less time than it would have been possible to raise and equip and prepare a single regiment of volunteers. This was because the

Our Army Is Small.

The authorized number of the regular army today is 65,000, but on the 30th of June next it will, unless there be further legislation in the meantime, be reduced %0 27,300, smostantially the number at which it has stood for the past twenty-seven years; but as the country has grown in its population and its multitude of interests, as our seacoast fortifications have been increased, under the leadership of Samuel J. Tilden, and upon plans prepared by the first administration of Cleveland, as the art of war has become more scientific and complicated, more men are necessary to perform the same duties than were able to perform them years ago. The army of 27,500 is only about one-third as large in proportion to our population as our army was thirty years ago. The question how large the army should be is a simple business question as to how many men are necessary to perform existing. The next congress fixed upon 100,000 in view of the conditions then existing. The next session of congress will probably determine how many are requisite under the conditions then existing. Specially belligerent people will probably ask for too many; specially economical congressmen will probably insist upon too few. I take we can assume that about the right conclusion will be reached.

Now does any same American honestly believe that this threatens the liberties or the institutions of our country? Why, President McKinley had 272,000 men in arms at the close of the Spanish war. Grant had an army of 1,052,000 on the 30th of April, 1855, and they melted away into the peaceable body of people like snow-flakes in May. But these are volunteers, it will be gaid. Well, all the soldiers of the regular army are volunteers. Never in the history of the army has there been a man drafted or forced into it against his will. Their term of enlistment is but three years, and at the end of that time they go back to the occupations of civil life. They are all Americane. They are much it was not early and orty-nine were mystered and to the Our Army Is Small.

Americans, of good habits and regular lives, for none are admitted who are not in perfect health. Nineteen thousand five hundred and forty-nine non were enlisted in the year ending the 30th of last June to take the place of those whose terms had expired, and those 19,549 were selected out of 89,243 applicants--19,549 were selected out of 89,243 applicants--19,549 accepted and 69,494 rejected as not up to the standard intellectually or physically. They all swear allegiance, not to a monarch or a president, but to the Luited States of America. They, like the volunteer, come from American homes. The flag of their country floats always over them. They are strounded by the memories and the traditions unteer, come from American homes. The flag of their country floats always over them. They are surrounded by the memories and the traditions of comrades who have died for it. They breather the atmosphere of probity and self-respect; for I call you all to witness that wherever in all its history the American army has gone, whether in the states or the territories, whether in Mexico or Cuba, or Porto Rico, or the Phillippines or China, there the American people have relied with confidence and with reason upon an administration, both military and civil, marked by integrity and honor. They are conspicuous in the arts of peace. Where they go law and order and justice and charity and education and reintegrity and honor. They are conspicuous in the arts of peace. Where they go law and order and justice and charity and education and religion follow. They are not only enduring under hardship and brave in danger, but they are patient under provocation and magnanimous after vistory. During these last years in the Spanish islands they have been adminstering the civil law with justice and moderation. They have been feeding the hungry and clothing the naked and protecting the weak and cleaning the foul cities and establishing hospitals and organizing and optning schools and building roads and encouraging commerce and teaching people how to take the first steps in self-government with cheerful industry and zeal. I challenge their detractors to say whether, in any community where tractors to say whether, in any community where they have been, In all the years of the regular they have been, in all the years of the regular army, the efficers and men have not always borne themselves as simple, unassuming, unpretentious American citzens. I challenge them to point to a single act of oppression, in all these one hundred and eleven years, to a single act of dis-loyalty on the part of the regular army, to the supremacy of civil law and the principles of our free constitutional government.

The Matter of Army Posts.

"I believe," says Mr. Bryan, at New York "that one of the reasons that they want a large army is to build a fort in this city and use the army to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation." What war-rant has he for that belief? When or by whom ought to be cured by legislation." What warrant has he for that belief? When or by whom has such a thing been attempted? Does he not know that it is expressly forbidden by the statutes of the United States? Does he not know that there is a constant effort on the part of the war department to prevent establishing of army posts and a constant pressure by the people of our cities to secure their establishing. It is the war department to prevent establishing of army posts and a constant pressure by the people of our cities to secure their establishing. Let him undertake the removal of Fort Crook from the city of Omaha and see what response he would receive from its people. Let him ask why Iowa, just eastward of him, obtained the passage of a bill by congress at the last session for the establishment of a post at Des Moines. Let him inquire why Tacoma and Seattle are contending as to which city shall have the establishment of a new post now; why the people of Prescott, Arizona, are protesting against the removal of Fort Whipple; why the representatives of Texas are urging the increase of the garrison at Fort Sam Houston; why the people of Atlanta are sending delegations to secure head-quarters there; and he will learn that the people of the United States, instead of fearing, desire, the establishment of army posts in their neighborhoods because they know that this pretended apprehension is but the idle vaporing of a campaign orator.

"The growing practice of using the army to repress labor," says Mr. Bryan. When and where has the army been used to repress labor? Never anywhere. Twice only in the past twenty years it has ben used in any domestic affair. Once in 1896 when a Democratic president, Mr. Cleveland, sent troops to Chicago to protect the mails, and again in 1892, when, upon a formal requisition by the Democratic governor of Idaho, certifying in accordance with the constitution and the laws, that insurrection existed, which the state autherities were unable to repress, tile president, in the performance of hi

president. In the performance of his constitu-tional duty, sent 653 officers and men into the Coeur D'Alene to aid the civil officers of the state to protect life and property.

"Idlers," Says Bryan.

"They are idlers," says Mr. Bryan. The records of the war department show that since the organization of the regular army it has fought 2,545 separate engagements. In the war of 181; in the Mexican war, in the Civil war, in the Inin the Mexican war, in the Civil war, in the dian wars, in the Spanish war, in the Philippi war, it has endured bardships and private and wounds and death. It has been the safegu-and protection of the settlers as they spread of over the west. Its men have fainted under torrid heats of summer, and frozen under the b-ter cold of winter, and nowhere have they feel of winter, and nowhere have they feel or been faithless to their trust. It is given the country front and Sharman and Shar tered or been faithless to their trust. It has given the centry Grant and Sherman and Sherian and Thomas and Mead and Hancock. It has given to our later memories Lawten and Liscum and Riley. It did not idle in Mexico. It did not idle when the Union was threatened. It never idled on the plains when the frencier settlements were to be rescued from savage loes. There was no idleness in Lawton's swift, resistless march that hooke the power of Tagalog rule in Luzon. Did Liscum idle before the walls of Tien Tsin? Did Riley upon the walls of Pekin. The women of the legations did not deem Chafee and his battalions idle when they wept over their children in the joy of rescue. Heal soliters who have learned their business and attend to it, in peace and in war, work hard, work siters who have learned their business and attent to it, in peace and in war, work hard, work long, work early and work late.

I pon the undisputable proof of more than a century's faithful service, the American soldier is not a danger to liberty and law and peace, but their defender. He has carned bonor and confidence and gratitude from the American people, and I challenge the just judgment of the people as between him and the men who, for their own selfish purpose, are aspersing and maligning him while in distant lands he is braving bardship and disease, and wounds and death in defense of our country's flag.

Are These Men Sincere? Are our opponents sincere? Is Mr. Bryan, who four years ago made his campaign upon the mency issue and talked of nothing but money, and so eloquently bewailed the empty dinner pail, really sincere in pronouncing the full dinner pail to be a soudid issue? By the north which is governing and avows its intention to still govern ten millions of black citizens in the south, without their consent, whicher by law or fraud or force, really disturbed about imperialism and the Declaration of Indepelence? Was that distinguished company which gathered in the Louis XIVA room of the Hoffman House and are their twelve-dollar dinner, with Mayor Yan Wyeke, of the ice trust, as presiding genius, and chairman of the Democratic sational committee, Jones, of the coton bale trust, as the director of the earnpaign—were they really solicitous about the evils of trusts and agonizing for the delivery of their countrymen from their effects? Are our opponents sincerel Is Mr. Brean, wh

for the delivery of their countrymen from their effects?

What evidence have these men given of capacity to govern? What warrant have we but their own business that the men who would constatute the next administration, of the change statute the next administration, of the change be made, are competent to perform the great and difficult duties of government? What proof has their chosen leader ever given of capacity in public affairs? He has elemently expounders many theories. Has any theory of his which has come to the test ever proved to be right. He cloquently denounced a protective tariff. Was be right? He eloquently denounced a protective tariff. Was be right? He eloquently denounced a protective tariff. Was he right? He eloquently denounced a protective tariff. Was he right? He eloquently delared that if the mints were not immediately opened to the free and infimited coimage of silver, ruin and desolution would be the fate of America during the tour years now closing. Was he right? During all its history the American people has affected for its presidents men of tried and proved public service, whose capacity for safe, conservative and experienced administration had been demonstrated to the knowledge of all the people. Now they are asked to put the reins of government and all the vast interests upon which our happiness depends, in the hinds of a man who never did anything but talk, and never was right in anything that he said.

When, during all the years that Mr. Bryan has been a leader of opinion, has he lifted a

hand to aid his country in any one of the hard tasks with which it has been grapplings. When has there been one word of praise or credit for America, or American institutions, or American government, or for any of the men who represent the dignity of the people by the people's choice? When has there been from him aught but depreciation and disparagement and discredit for everything that is, and everything that is done in our country? When has there compliced him one word of encouragement or hope, one word to cheer the path of labor, to are the ambitton of youth, to countrin or to increase the American people's confidence in their institutions and loyalty to their flag?

Every business is best managed by its friends, every undertaking is best prosecuted by those who have faith in it. Is it not the wisest course of the American people to leave the conduct of their affairs in the hands of those who have faith in it. Is it not the wisest course of the American people to leave the conduct of their affairs in the hands of those who believe that this is not the worst, but the hest government on earth; that it is not the most miserable, but the rest happy of lands: that we have before us not the darkest, but the most hilliant and glorious future of all the peoples who inhabit the earth?

Prophets of Discontent.

Prophets of Discontent.

To whom is the American people expected to commit the momentous interests which it is asked to take away from President McKinley, but to a motley and incongruous crowd gathered from three parties, agreeing upon no single principle or policy except the free coinage of silver, and held together only for campaign purposes, by sympathy of common detraction against all the glorious achievements of American progress under both political parties during the past generation? They are peddlers of political discontent who, with shifty eyes for the prejudices of each community, draw from their pack, anti-trust arguments for expansionists, anti-expansion arguments of sound money men, and anti-gold arguments for silver men; and always and everywhere seeking to stir up bitterness and hatred by Americans against Americans. They seek to substitute for the old and happily-ended conflict of section against section, a new conflict To whom is the American people expected to by Americans against Americans. They seek to substitute for the old and happily-ended conflict of section against section, a new conflict of class against class. They strike at the root of free government, with the delusive promises of the demagogue, leading the poor and the unfortunate to look to government rather than to intelligence and thrift to make them rich and strong. They strike at the life of enterprise by challenging the right of the successful to the fruits of enterprise. The strength of free in stitutions in America has rested for all these centuries past upon the fact that there were no classes in America; that all men were equal before the law-equal in the rights of citizenship, equal in the dignity of manhood, unfettered in the pursuit of limitless opportunity; that the poor and humble today, having the qualities of intelligence and enterprise, are the vich and powerful tomrrow; that the rich and powerful tomrrow; that the rich and powerful tomrow; that all over the land the poorest workingmen who may no longer seek to change their own condition are looking with pride and hope upon their boys starting outupon their careers with advantages their fathers never had, with open pathways to distinction and wealth. With these conditions, which have always existed, and which exist today, there is no such thing as class. No gulf divides American effizens from each other. There is but one ideal. wealth. With these common ways existed, and which exist today, there is no ways existed, and which exist today, there is no such thing as class. No gulf divides American effizens from each other. There is but one ideal, one title of honor, of pride and of mutual respect—the ideal and the title of American citispect—the ideal citispect zenship. All this those men would destroy order that they may ride into power as governors of an unhappy and discordant peop

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