



Scranton



Tri-une



EIGHT PAGES--56 COLUMNS.

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1896.

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Ladies, You Ought to Be Hand And Glove With Us These Days.

You probably know all about our kid glove stock. It is matchless in extent, unsurpassed in quality and unequalled in correct styles.

Now as To Price

We have determined to reduce stock and offer the following numbers at the reduction named. The goods are regular, fresh, and in no way jobbish.

Sale In Full Swing

25 DOZEN 5 hook facing Kid Gloves, tan only; a leader at 85c. Sale Price, 59c

50 DOZEN 5 hook facing or four button length Kid gloves in Black, Tan, Modes and States, with embroidered backs. This is our justly celebrated \$1.00 quality, then which there is no better value in the state. Sale Price, 75c

25 DOZEN Dent's London "Coronet" Kid gloves in Black, Tan, Modes or State. You know their actual value. Our Sale Price, \$1.19

40 DOZEN of the superb "Neptune" Kid gloves in Black, Tan or Modes; 4-button length. Guaranteed value \$1.25. Sale Price, 95c

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GLOBE WAREHOUSE.

LIVELY DAY AT THE SILVER CONVENTION

Delegates Show a Disposition to Differ Upon Trivial Points.

ST. JOHN, OF KANSAS, IS SARCASTIC

He Makes Cutting Remarks Regarding Prices of Farm Produce and Sneers at the McKinley Bill--Previous Political Affiliations of the Delegates.

St. Louis, July 23.—The National Silver convention was called to order at 10:27 o'clock by Chairman St. John. He then introduced to the convention its vice chairman, Hon. Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota. He was greeted with great applause. He said that the condition of the country was most grave. It had been brought about, he charged, in pursuance to a plan which had for its purpose to make it a result of an orderly and lawful evolution.

Mr. Towne paid the following tribute to the worth character and ability of Mr. Bryan, saying that his nomination demonstrated the truth of the statement that in the affairs of Providence there are no accidents. Bryan represents an idea, he stands for a cause—the cause of humanity against injustice—the cause of the masses against the classes (applause).

The defenders of the single gold standard said Towne showed a remarkable ability in avoiding a pitched battle. The cause that is championed by four-fifths of the people are economic conditions of the world, he said, determined as the cause of charlatans, cranks and patners. The arrogance of those men goes beyond this life, and assuming the prerogatives of the Almighty, seeks to shut out the kindred of heaven. Mr. Towne said the situation had compelled the advocates of the gold standard to establish a new policy of economy, and that they are writing books to favor propositions which are an insult to the intelligence of the people of the United States.

ST. JOHN, OF KANSAS. Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, responded to the demands for a speech, and greatly entertained the delegates. "Some one has fired on Fort Sumner; but I am glad it's different from what it was in '61, when north and south were divided; now they are united (Cheers)."

"Last night some one asked me how the crops were in Kansas. They are good, I said. We are selling oats for 7 cents a bushel, but that's not our crop; our crop for them is sound money (Laughter). That's why so many farmers are in this convention. Last week I was up in Minnesota, and on the Canadian border potatoes were selling for 5 cents a bushel, and I said how glorious a thing is the tariff. If it was not for the tariff, potatoes would be way down. (Laughter). If there is one thing that is dearer than another, except Grover Cleveland, it is the McKinley bill. (Laughter). And I am glad to see that those two obstructions in the nation's prosperity." (Great applause).

Mrs. Gougar told a story to illustrate the money question from a woman's standpoint, and charged that lawyers and distillers, nine-tenths of which in this country are owned by British capital, were doing more combined to degrade a million citizenships, homes and industries.

Vice-Chairman Towne took the chair at this point. Chairman St. John temporarily retired.

RUBIE COLE'S PROTEST. Rubie Cole, of Wisconsin, protested against Mrs. Gougar's idea and proposition for a combination of forces upon the ticket of prohibition, land reform or direct legislation. The silver party, Mr. Cole said, was not an annex either to the prohibitionists or national party, and that it would be useless and futile to go to the German voters of the northwest and ask them to vote for freedom from financial serfdom if it were coupled with these side issues that were of no moment at this time. A voice: "They are all good bugs anyhow." Sergeant-at-Arms Doud, who is a delegate from Missouri, raised a point of order. Being recognized he said: "We are not going to Germany for voters, and the gentleman is out of order in his statement."

Chairman—"The point is not well taken."

There was much confusion in the hall, many of the delegates being opposed to the speaker's views.

Mr. Cole was compelled to suspend and the convention at 12:45 o'clock took a recess until 1:30.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION. Chairman St. John Presides--A Gold Miner in Favor of 16 to 1 Standard.

St. Louis, July 23.—When Chairman St. John called the silver convention to order at 2:57 o'clock, there were more people present than at any previous session, but fewer delegates. Speeches were made by Dr. J. J. Mott, chairman of the executive committee of the Bi-metallic league; L. E. Chaffr, a commercial traveler; and C. D. Lane, a gold miner and a delegate from California. Producing gold by the ton every year, Mr. Lane said he would spend every dollar he owned in this great and glorious cause of 16 to 1. The reason he had risen to that level, where he was above the lapses of selfishness.

An effort was made to have a call of the states made, by the terms of the motion of Mr. St. John, of Illinois, agreed to at the morning session, to show the previous political affiliation of the delegates. Much objection was made, however, on the ground that delegates were not full, and a delegate from Missouri moved that the results of the poll be handed the secretary of the convention, and by him announced tomorrow, but it was lost, and the roll call was ordered.

The poll was as far as it was reported showed that one Arkansas who was a former Republican now is an ardent Bryan supporter. California reported 35

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DECLARE WAR ON FREE SILVER.

Hardware Men of Six States Adopt Strong Resolutions.

Des Moines, July 23.—The Mississippi and Missouri Valley Hardware association held a meeting here today. About forty of the leading hardware men of Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth, Burlington, Dubuque, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Sioux City, Ottumwa, Peoria and other places attended. They passed resolutions which say the association is non-partisan, but because deeply interested in the prosperity of the country it declares as follows: First—That we are unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this government at a ratio of 16 to 1 without any international agreement.

GOLD BUGS AROUSED.

The Sound Money Democrats Have Decided to Issue a Call for Another Convention.

Chicago, July 23.—Pursuant to the call issued by the Democratic organization in Illinois which is opposed to the Chicago platform, for holding another nominating convention to declare against free silver a conference of representatives of Democratic organizations were held tonight at the Auditorium hotel, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska were the states represented, most of the seventy-five delegates being sent by sound money organizations.

The unanimous sentiment of the conference was that another Democratic convention should be called and the following resolution to that end was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that there should be a Democratic national convention held and a Democratic ticket nominated for the office of a president and a vice-president of the United States, and that the convention be held not later than Sept. 2.

The resolution which was offered by W. S. Shelby, of Michigan, was unanimously adopted.

PECULIAR DEATH OF A PRISONER.

Geneva Jailor Fir's at the Ceiling and the Ball Rebounds.

Elgin, July 23.—Joseph Allen, of Elgin, 21 years of age, committed to the county jail at Geneva on a charge of burglary, was shot and killed at the jail today by Jailor R. B. Richardson. There were fifteen prisoners confined in a large cage, and two of them attacked a third, attempting to kill him. The disturbance attracted the jailor and he ordered the men into their cells. They refused to go, and Richardson used force to get through the bars of the cage to frighten them.

He aimed at the ceiling, which is made of heavy steel plates, and from this the bullet glanced and struck Allen, who was standing at the further corner of the cage, killed himself in an instant and causing instant death. The jailor is greatly grieved over the affair, and was exonerated by the coroner's jury from blame.

CONVENTION OF JEWISH WOMEN.

Delegates from the Councils of the Land to Meet Shortly.

New York, July 23.—The programme for the first national convention of the Council of Jewish Women, which is to be held in this city, has been drawn up. The sessions will extend over four days, and the business will be carried on with the Jewesses who have been chosen as delegates from the sections of the council which have been recently established in all parts of the United States. From the first day, President Hannah G. Solomon, of Chicago, will deliver an address.

There will be a welcoming address by the president of the New York section, an address by the vice president of this section, and brief addresses of greeting from several delegates. The organization has become strong and active, there has been a steady increase in the number of its members and it is well esteemed by rabbis.

KEPT THE SECRET A LONG TIME.

Friends of a Pana, Ill., Belle Learn of Her Marriage.

Pana, Ill., July 23.—Last January while visiting in Indianapolis Miss Fannie Reid, one of Pana's most popular and prominent belles, was clandestinely married to Frank Kenyon, a prominent Indianapolis business man.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon did not communicate the fact of their marriage to anyone, and though Mrs. Kenyon visited her parents in Pana several times since her marriage, she went under her maiden name and did not announce her marriage until today, when Mr. Kenyon arrived in Pana to make known their marriage and accompany his wife home.

LIVES AND DIES BY VIOLENCE.

Thomas N. Appleby, of Springfield, Mo., Commits Suicide.

Springfield, Mo., July 23.—Thomas N. Appleby, one of the most prominent men of the city, killed himself in an undertaking here today. Appleby, until three years ago, was influential, and had some means. He fell in with a Mrs. Joseph Walton, left his wife and finally married the woman. Walton attempted to assault Appleby, who killed Walton, being acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

Herald's Weather Forecast.

New York, July 24.—In the Middle States today, fair to partly cloudy weather will prevail, with slowly rising temperatures and light northwesterly winds, shifting to southerly, followed possibly by local rain this evening or tonight. On Saturday, partly cloudy and more sultry weather will prevail, with fresh southerly and southeasterly winds and higher temperatures, followed by local rain.

BRYAN'S STRENGTH WITH POPULISTS

Senator Allen is Elected Permanent Chairman of the Convention.

FAVOR ABLE TO THE BOY ORATOR

The Nebraska Statesman Leads the Maine Champion by Nearly Two Hundred Votes--Speeches Made During the Session--Applause for Eugene Debs--Other Incidents of the Day.

St. Louis, July 23.—At ten minutes past ten Senator Butler, of North Carolina, the temporary chairman, called the Populist convention to order. At that time the body of the hall was about two-thirds full and there were probably not 200 voters in the galleries. The boy having been announced, the Illinois delegates withdrew for consultation.

Mr. Cole, the contestant, occupied the first five minutes arguing his own side. Robert Schilling, of Wisconsin, advocated the motion for admitting (Isaacs) and characterized the dragging of Mr. Bryan's name into the argument as mere pettifoggery.

The minority reports (to seat Cole instead of Isaacs) were voted down and the majority report giving the seat to Isaacs) was adopted.

SUGGESTION FROM PENNE. Life Penne, remarking that all the contests had now been disposed of said it was full time to have a permanent organization of the convention, and he moved that a special committee be appointed to act on the committee of permanent organization and ask it to report its action, but on being informed that the committee was ready to report he withdrew his motion and inquired where the committee was. (Laughter).

The report from the committee on permanent organization was about to be presented when points of order were raised and the committee had the right of way until its full report was made. The chairman (Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts), overruled these objections and amid uproar, announced that Mr. Cox, of Virginia, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, had the floor.

Mr. Cox stated the recommendation of the committee, the name of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, being reported as permanent chairman. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

The minority report was then read, presenting the name of James E. Campion, of Maine, as permanent chairman. (Cheers and applause from the adherents of the middle of the road section of the convention). The excitement lasted for fully ten minutes, the audience of Mississippi, Alabama, Ohio, Texas, Tennessee and other states and the middle of the road banners being carried around in tumultuous procession in imitation of the scene of the Democratic convention in Chicago when Bryan was nominated.

The convention, then at 7:15, began to vote by states on the adoption of the majority report (Allen for permanent chairman) the utmost confusion prevailing.

Life Penne had come when the clerk proceeded to call the states and with the prevalent turmoil and uproar, that was a slow process. It was almost dark before the result of the voting in the first half dozen states was obtained, and it looked as if the convention would be compelled to adjourn on account of the absence of light.

THEN THERE WAS LIGHT.

But to the surprise of all, the electric current was turned on at 7:30 and there was no more difficulty in that connection, although not half the lights in the building were in order. The vote was announced at 8:05 p. m. as: For Allen, 758; for Campion, 564; for Donnelly, 1.

As soon as the vote was announced, the Bryan section of the convention broke into a wild shout of triumph, delegates standing up and vociferating and waving hats and fans and again a procession of guidon took up the march through the convention hall, yelling "Electioneering." The band took part in the performance with the strains of "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic airs.

Finally at 8:20 some degree of order was restored, when Mr. Watkins, of California, stepped to the platform and said that the Campion men of whom he was one had fought a grand fight, and had been squarely whipped, and now he moved to make the nomination of Senator Allen unanimous.

The motion was adopted with a "whoop." Senator Allen was escorted to the chair by Life Penne, "Cyclone" Davis and Ignatius Donnelly and was greeted with cheers. He then addressed the convention for that mark of its confidence and esteem. He would have preferred to act as a simple delegate, but it had been thought proper by a portion of delegates to nominate him as permanent president, and he had consented (in perhaps an evil hour) that his name might be used. They were all Populists here. (Cheers). He had read

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California, 29; Colorado, 45; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Florida, 9; Georgia, 61; Idaho, 7; Illinois, 54; Indiana, 39; Iowa, 27; Kansas, 92; Kentucky, 26; Louisiana, 22; Maine, 9; Maryland, 9; Massachusetts, 21; Michigan, 30; Minnesota, 27; Mississippi, 18; Missouri, 38; Montana, 11; Nebraska, 57; Nevada, not represented; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 12; New York, 44; North Carolina, 95; North Dakota, 12; Ohio, 48; Oregon, 14; Pennsylvania, 38; Rhode Island, 46; South Carolina, not represented; South Dakota, 17; Tennessee, 77; Texas, 102; Utah, 5; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 63; Washington, 16; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 24; Wyoming, 7; Alaska and Arizona not represented; District of Columbia, 6; New Mexico, 5; Oklahoma, 9; Indian Territory, 6.

At 11:35 the committee on platform left the convention hall and the Lincoln hotel. Eugene Debs entered the convention and was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution: Whereas, We are all Populists and deprecate an attack which has appeared in some of the newspapers, the purpose of this convention to refuse to abide by the action of the convention, therefore:

Resolved, That we consider all such utterances as a reflection upon the dignity of the members of this convention to the People's party.

Strong opposition was immediately developed to this motion on the part of delegates from the southern states and the point of order was made that the convention, not being yet permanently organized, it was out of order.

This was followed by a number of motions and the chair became involved in a heated controversy with the members of the convention, who finally extricated himself by declaring the motion tabled.

A motion to take a recess till 3 o'clock was finally successful, and the temporary chairman at 12:45 declared the convention adjourned until that hour.

St. Louis, July 23.—The convention re-assembled during the hottest portion of an oppressively hot day. Most of the delegates set aside all idea of personal dignity or of the proprieties of the occasion, and divested themselves of coats, vests and shirt collars.

COMMITTEES REPORT.

It was half past three when Senator Butler called the convention to order and stated that the committee on credentials was prepared to make partial report. Thereupon Mr. Wardell, of California, chairman of the committee, came to the stand and submitted a majority report, recommending that the delegates known as the Pattersonites be seated and cast the full votes of the state. Minority reports, the chairman stated, would be submitted in these cases.

That part of the report of the admission of the delegates where seats were reported was agreed to.

The Illinois case was then taken up. The report of the majority declares that the Taylor delegates from Cook county, Illinois, are not entitled to the seats, and that the contestants are. The minority report is therefore for the Taylor delegates.

Mr. Moran, of Nebraska, moved the adoption of the minority report, and Mr. Denning, of Virginia, moved the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Denning, of Illinois, opened the discussion in support of the minority report, therefore seating the Taylor delegates. The contestants, he said, did not represent the Peoples party of Cook county, but represented a certain element in Chicago. He declared that the case had not been decided on its merits by the committee on credentials.

Some delegate intimated that the "certain element in Chicago," alluded to by Mr. Palmer, was the anarchistic element, but Mr. Palmer disavowed making any such charge.

The majority report was defended by Mr. C. L. Darrow, of Illinois, the lawyer who defended Eugene Debs. He said that he would make no insinuations where he dared to state no facts. The case he declared, had been carefully considered by the committee on credentials and the decision of the committee was an honest and fair one. No one had yet been heard to give a reason why that decision should not stand. Mr. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, moved the adoption of the majority report.

The vote was then taken on the minority report on the Cook county (Illinois) case that the delegates are entitled to the seats, the roll of states being called on the question.

EXTRAORDINARY VOTING.

The vote was taken in the most extraordinary manner. Instead of voting aye or no on the question before them—the adoption of minority report—most of the delegates voted upon both reports at the same time. In this haphazard way the sense of the convention was reached and it was found that they were cast: For the minority report seating the Taylor delegates from Cook county 542 votes. For the majority report seating both delegations with a half vote 665 votes.

This result was announced by the chair (Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, who had temporarily relieved Senator Butler) and a scene of great confusion. It was urged by the chair in reply to a question that the Illinois delegations had voted on their own case though no one had heard Illinois called. It was incidentally disclosed through the roll call that the vote of Louisiana, had been increased by the committee on credentials from 15 to 32 without any report being made in regard thereto. The roll call being made public information for the first time of the number of votes assigned each state under the elastic rules of the convention.

The voting strength of each state was as follows: Alabama, 54; Arkansas, 25;

REVIEW DAY AT CAMP JOHN GIBBON

Guard of the State Made a Brilliant Showing at Lewistown.

DIVISION DRILL WAS CONDUCTED

First One Since the Close of the Rebellion--Members of the Thirtieth Had a Good Opportunity to See the Grand Review--It Will Move from Camp at 8 O'clock Saturday Morning.

By the United Press.

Camp John Gibbons, Lewistown, Pa., July 23.—Governor's day has come and gone. It came in with a clear, blue sky and a gentle breeze, and the 15,000 enthusiastic visitors who came in with the day saw it go in a blaze of glory, which will mark it as a red letter day in the history of the national guard. From morning until night there was a continuous round of events, which trebly repaid the spectators for the trouble of coming here and from the splendid division drill in the morning to the glimmering and magnificent review by Governor Hastings in the afternoon there was no cessation of entertainment and not a single event which was not highly interesting.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the three troops of cavalry were inspected by Mayor Sweeney and found to be in splendid form. The drills were exceptionally fine. The inspectors with their bugles sounded through each brigade camp the calls for the division drill, which was in reality the feature of the day, as it was the first division drill that has been conducted since the close of the rebellion. The maneuvers were as well executed as they were brilliant, and General Snowden was highly complimented for his bold innovation. The heavy masses of troops as the entire division covered the plain in front of the general's headquarters were viewed with interest by the regular army officers.

CONSUMED OVER AN HOUR.

The maneuvers consumed a little over an hour and were highly commended by Colonel Sumner, of the Sixth United States cavalry, who represents the war department in camp. He said that he had never before seen a division drill and the celebrity with which they maneuvered was amazing to him. He had not believed that the movements could have been executed in less than twice the time actually consumed and he was thoroughly delighted at witnessing such an exhibition of efficiency.

As the various commands marched back to their quarters for dinner, the great crowd of visitors spread through the camp, either in picnic parties or lurching in the mess tents of the various commands. But even then, there was little let up to the entertainment, for after a drill full of exciting pistol and sabre charge by Captain West's troop of the Sixth United States cavalry, Lieutenant Brooks' famous Troop E, of the same regiment, was ordered out in front of division headquarters and gave one of their great hurdle and bareback riding exhibitions.

As the troop galloped back to their quarters Captain Lancaster came out with his crack Battery C, of the Third artillery, United States army, and gave a fancy drill, which was greeted with generous applause.

THE DIVISION REVIEW.

At 4 o'clock the division was reviewed by the governor. As each command passed the reviewing stand it was greeted with generous applause. There has been a change made in the programme for moving the troops. After General Miles' review tomorrow afternoon the Second brigade will begin to move their tents and be prepared to drop at 9 o'clock. They will be followed by the First brigade, who will begin to move at 9:30 o'clock. General Gibbon's brigade will be the last to move, probably early Saturday morning.

THIRTEENTH WAS FORTUNATE.

Had a Fine Opportunity to See Part of Division Review.

Special from a Staff Correspondent. The Thirteenth was particularly fortunate in their afternoon's review, as the Third brigade was the first to pass division headquarters and all its regiments were dismissed after rounding the hill a short distance beyond the reviewing point. This was necessary because the field in front of the Third brigade's quarters was occupied by the line. This gave the 2,500 men in the brigade an opportunity to witness the middle and last parts of the spectacle. The crowd massed on the hill was plainly a Philadelphia one, as the regiments from Philadelphia received more than slight applause or recognition. It was noticed, however, that the men in gray uniforms, who were left out of the whole ceremony in order to make even sets of fours, made inquiries concerning the position and probable time of the passing of the Thirteenth.

THIRTEENTH WAS FORTUNATE.

This was good evidence of the regiment's reputation, and exceeding the first of Philadelphia, it received the most attention. While the rivalry between the First and Thirteenth is intense on paper, officially, there is a spirit of peculiar friendliness among the men, when off duty. The First's soldiers look over the Thirteenth's camp and vice versa.

VISITED THE FIRST.

Tonight Company B, headed by the drum corps, marched to the quarters of Company E, of the First, in response to a written invitation issued by a committee of eight sergeants and corporals and were entertained there right royally.

From the Thirteenth will be furnished tomorrow's guard division headquarters. The detail will consist of twenty-three men, commanded by Lieutenant W. A. Raub, of Company C. The sergeant will be Second Sergeant David Davis, of C, and the corporal William Dennis, Jr., of E. While work required of the command is arduous, an order to a regiment to furnish a division guard is considered one of the honors of the encampment. The guard today was inadequate to handle the big crowd near

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