



Scranton



Tribune



EIGHT PAGES—5½ COLUMNS.

SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1896.

TWO CENTS A COPY

Two Summer Neighbors

That is, the goods are strictly summerish, and the departments are right facing each other at the main entrance.

Lace Counter Specials

LOT 1

Linen chiffons, embroidered in all colors, also Plain Linen Chiffons, 45 inches wide, to match.

NEW PRICES.

\$1.50 Embroidered Chiffons, now 95c.
\$1.00 Chiffon Flouncings, now 65c.

LOT 2

Linen Batiste Tuckings, with pretty lace effects, also Linen Embroidered Flouncings that sold from \$1.00 to \$2.25. Any in the lot

Now 49c

LOT 3

Butter Color Val-laces, from ½ inch to 1½ inches wide. Every day price 4c. to 10c.

Now 2c to 6c

LOT 4

Infants' Linen Hats, right up-to-date styles.

25c Quality Now 15c

EXTRA

All Silk Taffeta Ribbons, pink, blue, Nix, mals, heliotrope, cream or white. The usual 40c., 60c. and 80c. widths.

Now 18c, 22c and 25c

Parasols MUST GO

30 Polka Dot Coaching Sun Shades in navy, garnet, red, brown and white. Been \$1.50 all season.

Now 95c

30 White Brocade Japanese Silk Parasols, one ruffle and very stylish. Sold readily at \$2.50.

Now \$1.50

10 same style, but two ruffles, were \$2.75.

Now \$1.75

30 White Japanese Silk Parasols, with deep Spanish lace trimmings, were \$3.00.

Now \$1.75

15 Persian Silk Parasols, very nobby, goods that brought \$5.00.

Now \$2.50

All of the 50c. Children's Parasols. Big assortment still on hand.

Now 37½c

Umbrella Special

75 Ladies' 28-inch Serge Umbrellas, natural sticks with cluster trimmings, were \$1.85.

Now \$1.25

GLOBE WAREHOUSE.

BRYAN IS NOTIFIED

The Voice of the Boy Orator Was Not Found Wanting.

MADISON SQUARE MEETING

The Silver-Tongued Candidate Greeted by a 'mmense Audience—Richard Bland Was There and Arthur Sewall Was Also Allowed to Sit on the Platform—Mrs. Bryan Shares the Honors—The Speech of Acceptance in Full.

Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Aug. 12.—William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall were formally notified tonight that they were the choice of the Democratic party for the highest offices in the gift of the people of the United States. The occasion was one to which the entire country had been looking forward for many weeks and interest had risen to the boiling point through repeated promises and hints that the speech the young Nebraskan would deliver would exceed in eloquence, vigor and magnificence his great effort before the Chicago convention. The presence of so stupendous a crowd of human beings was in itself an eloquent tribute to the importance attached to the occasion. And such a crowd as it was, Allen and poured into the vast auditorium through many inlets. They came in droves, in sections, and in orderly marching step. The opening of the doors was followed by a hurrying, surging rush of feet and in they came, shouting, jumping, shoving, pushing, all intent on reaching the places best available to see and hear all that was to be seen and heard. After awhile the ingress became more orderly and the entrance of the audience settled down into a constant movement inflow of human beings.

At 7 o'clock the doors were thrown open and despite the efforts of the police to restrain them the crowds on every side made desperate rushes for the entrances. In the struggles many women fainted and had to be carried away. The police finally began to use their clubs in an effort to restore order.

SCENES OF DISORDER.

A wild scene of turmoil ensued at the main entrance. Men, women and policemen were jumbled together in an indiscriminate mob. Men tore each other and their own clothes in their frantic endeavors to gain admission and matters looked serious for some moments. Shriek after shriek came from the women in the struggling mass and two or three of them fainted. Then the police rallied, and with a vigorous use of their club soon formed a line and thereafter there was a semblance of order. Seats on the platform immediately in the rear of the rostrum had been reserved for members of the national committee, members of the notification committee and a few distinguished Democrats. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, was an early comer. So was Stewart, of Nevada, a pioneer in the silver cause, was conspicuous by his white beard and broad brimmed cream colored hat held in his hand. Many of his colleagues in the federal senate were near at hand. There were two Louisiana senators, Blanchard and Caffery; Camden, of West Virginia; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Tillman, of South Carolina whose resolutions at the Chicago convention condemning President Cleveland had been withdrawn through the protest of William J. Bryan; Pasco, of Florida, and a number of congressmen, including McMillin, of Tennessee.

In the boxes surrounding the platform were seated Mr. Bryan, ex-congressman and Mrs. Bland, Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, Congressman Sulzer of New York, and Walsh, of New York; General Bond, of Maryland, and many others. Richard P. Bland, the man who so nearly captured the prize that fell to Bryan entered the Garden at 7:40. With him was Mrs. Bland, but they came in so quietly and unostentatiously that no one noticed their entrance. The members of the notification committee had entered without exciting any demonstration. Then came the national committee, and with them Arthur Sewall, the vice-presidential candidate, who occupied a place second only to the Nebraskan in tonight's proceedings. He was recognized by only a few and the vast majority of the audience did not understand the sporadic cheering in the audience and the hand-clapping on the stand.

APPLAUSE FOR MRS. BRYAN.

But it was when the young wife of the young Nebraskan nominee entered the box reserved for the use of herself and her friends that the assemblage let itself loose for the first time. All men are anxious to do honor to a woman and the fan-waving beings who thronged the Garden were only too willing to show their thanks. The cheering became more intense. She bowed again and again, and still they cheered. Through it all she looked cool and calm, just as she appeared on that exciting July day at Chicago when the Bryan whirlwind swept all before it and brought about the circumstances that made her so prominent a personage. It was just eight o'clock when the principal actor of the evening entered. Mr. Bryan had reached the Garden in company with his wife and Mr. St. John, but had remained below until they were seated.

THE HERO APPEARS.

When he stepped on the stand and was recognized by many in the audience, a great cheer went up. "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan" was the shout of those who knew him, and as others in the crowd realized that the hero of the evening had come the cheering became louder and louder and threatened not to stop. But it did stop at last and those who timed it said that the ovation had lasted six minutes. It was mostly the first tribute of the enthusiasts. The crowd was recovering itself for the event of the evening. At 8:15 o'clock Senator Jones



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, after several attempts to call the audience to order, managed to get enough quiet to announce that he had been directed by the national committee to nominate as chairman of the meeting Hon. Elliott Danforth of New York. Mr. Danforth was cheered with hearty good will. He told the people that he knew they did not want a speech and he was not going to disappoint them. He closed by presenting Governor William A. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the committee on notification.

There were more cheers as the tall, spare form of Missouri's chief executive rose from his place on the stand and came forward to give formal notification to Messrs. Bryan and Sewall of their nomination by the Democratic convention.

There were hisses when he spoke of the British gold standard in force in America, and more hisses when he spoke of Marcus Aurelius Hanna. "Hit him again," cried a voice in the gallery, with reference to Mr. Hanna, and a laugh followed. Some cries, seemingly of protest, followed when he referred to Mr. Hanna, but they were not marked. He found sympathy in his audience with his reference to bond issues of the administration. Toward the end of his speech the audience began to grow impatient and the spirit of the assembly was shown in cries of "Bryan! Bryan!"

LUNG POWER TAXED.

When Governor Stone concluded with the notification of his nomination to Mr. Bryan, a man began to wave a big American flag over the latter's head. People jumped to their feet and shouted with a vim. Cheer followed cheer and for a minute or two pandemonium reigned. The crowd went wild with enthusiasm and lung power was drawn out to an alarming extent.

Although the cheering thousands in the hall were hoarse and hoarse of throat they rose as a man when Chairman Danforth stepped forward and introduced Mr. Bryan. Then came a demonstration that far exceeded those that had followed the mention of Bryan's name previously in the evening. The crowd rose and they were shouting like mad.

Men waved their coats and their hats, while women fluttered fans and handkerchiefs as only women can. The band struck up a lively air and added to the din.

Mr. Bryan held up his hand for silence. It was like an incentive to yell louder. The crowd would not be thwarted. Mr. Bryan made an effort to speak. His voice was drowned in a wild howl. Again he held up his hand and again the cheering rose in his might. He sat down wearily, but in a second jumped up again with hand upraised or silence. The shouters were getting weary by this time, but the restraining hand made them take a last lease on their efforts.

Mr. Bryan stepped to the front and center of the speaker's platform. In his hand he held a manuscript copy of his speech. His face was pale, but he was cool and calm. He began to speak slowly but was obliged to stop for the demonstration had sporadic spasms before it died. There were hisses for quiet before some of the wildly enthused admirers of the young candidate could be subdued. He began again and a man in the gallery gave another incentive to enthusiasm by shouting: "three cheers for Bryan."

THE SPEECH IN EARNEST.

Then he began in earnest. His voice was firm but it showed signs of hoarseness. Mr. Bryan read from manuscript, but occasionally he dropped

sheets of paper and spoke earnestly and vehemently without looking at them. During Mr. Bryan's speech he was frequently interrupted by cheers of approval. His reference to the income tax was loudly cheered as was also his reference to the sale of bonds. The audience also manifested its approval at various stages of his free silver argument. When some of the more telling points in this discussion were reached the audience yelled with all its might and the speaker was compelled to wait until order was restored. The speech was very well received. When in concluding Mr. Bryan said he expected the co-operation of all present, a voice cried, "you have it," and the audience again roared in unison. The oration was spoken without a glance at his manuscript and

for that reason it had greater effect. The closing words approached in eloquent feeling some of the telling points in the Chicago speech, but it was obvious that the wonderful delivery was gone temporarily and there was an unmistakable huskiness in Mr. Bryan's tones.

MR. BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the committee and fellow citizens: I shall, at a future day, and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered me by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us; we are unafraid of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged, but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we will defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invectives, however veiled, will lead us to desert a single inch of the banner we have raised. The hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention, the citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner we have raised, is an enemy of the republic. It has been charged by men of high business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety, and it has been asserted that those who have the honor, for the time being, to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property but are the foes both of social order and national honor.

MISSION OF SILVERITES.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are the supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated with admirable clearness and calmness under the fiercest attack, that the duty and the reward of government, both the duty and the reward, are to be found in the service of the people. He said: "Distinctions in society will always exist under every form of government. Equality of talents, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. The full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to through protection by law."

We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society, the leveling of the vast inequalities of the fruits of a virtuous life. We would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the declaration of independence, that all men are created equal, but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions, in ability or merit; it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that government officials shall not, in making, enforcing or evading the law, discriminate between citizens.

I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln in his message sent to congress in December, 1861, said: "No man living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch another's property than he who has honestly earned it. I repeat his language with unqualified approval, and join with him in the assurance that all shall stand equal before the law, and that government officials shall not, in making, enforcing or evading the law, discriminate between citizens."

Let them beware of surrendering a "political power" which they already possess.

[Continued on Page 5.]

HARMONY REIGNS IN LACKAWANNA

Views of the Washington Correspondent of the Pittsburgh Leader.

REPUBLICANS WELL ORGANIZED

The Popularity of Mr. Connell. Prospects of the Party Nominees in Adjoining Congressional Districts. Luzerne Democrats Are at Loggerheads—Uncle Joe Sibley's Canvass.

Pittsburg, Aug. 12.—The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Leader gives an interesting review of the political situation as follows:

The Democrats of Pennsylvania are figuring on electing eight if not more members to the Fifty-first congress. The present Democratic representation in congress from that state is so small that it is scarcely perceptible to the naked eye. In the Fifty-second congress they had eleven members and in the Fifty-third they had ten, but in the present (Fifty-fourth) they have but two, one of whom, Mr. Hart, of the Eighth district, was elected by the narrow majority of 197, while his predecessor, Hon. Howard Mutchler, was chosen at a special election to succeed his father, the late Hon. William Mutchler by 4,536 majority. The other member of the present congress, Hon. Constantine J. Erdman, of the Ninth district, also had a comparatively close call when the majority of the formerly rock-ribbed Democratic district is considered. In 1892 he was elected by 10,905 majority, but two years later he pulled through by only 1,848 plurality. For the first time in many years his own county—Lehigh—went Republican, and had it not been for old Berks, the Gibraltar of Democracy, standing by her guns, Mr. Erdman would have been snuffed under, as were many of his colleagues in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses. The chances are considered about even in the Twenty-eighth district between Mr. Arnold and his Democratic opponent, whoever he may be. The district of late years has been Democratic, and Mr. Arnold, it is claimed by the Democrats, was elected by a weak opponent and indifference to the ticket on the part of Democrats.

After going over the state carefully and allowing the Democrats everything within reason it is hardly fair to the Republicans to concede to the opposition more than half a dozen Democratic representatives in the next congress from Pennsylvania. The chances are they will have less than that number.

MARTIN IS EXCITED.

Not Allowed at Present to Put in a Defense in the Case Against the Mutual Automatic Telephone Co.

Philadelphia, Aug. 12.—There was an interesting scene this afternoon before the senatorial investigating committee which is making an inquiry into the municipal affairs of Philadelphia. The committee met in special session at the request of ex-national Republican Committee member David Martin, who with State Senator Charles A. Porter, was recently charged by witnesses with aiding in the alleged fraudulent passage by city councils of an ordinance for the Mutual Automatic Telephone company, and who asked that he be allowed to refute the testimony. It was charged that Messrs. Martin and Porter were each given blocks of 325 shares of the company's stock.

Mr. Martin appeared with his counsel, but the committee refused to permit him to present a defense through an attorney. Then Mr. Martin arose and heatedly declared that he considered the action of the committee an outrage upon him. He declined to take the stand unless allowed to have counsel, and as he and his attorney withdrew, Lawyer Pettit, the committee's inquisitor, enquired matters by announcing that he would subpoena Mr. Martin to-morrow. The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

MANITOBA'S POOR HARVEST.

In Striking Contrast to the Bounteous One of Last Year.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 12.—Manitoba is almost on the eve of her harvesting season of 1896. This time a year ago the province presented the appearance of an Eldorado. Acres upon acres of her fertile plains were teeming with a wheat crop, the most bounteous in her history; her farmers were jubilant over the prospect, and the eyes of Canada were turned to the endless prairies of the west.

Today the situation is changed. Four weeks after the harvest season of 1895 the Canadian Pacific railway was taxed beyond its limits to carry out the great crop. This year little, if any, wheat will go east for export.

McKinley's Comrades Visit Him.

Canton, O., Aug. 12.—About one hundred of the surviving members of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, McKinley's old regiment, marched up to the house of the Republican candidate for the presidency today to assure him of their good will and support. The veterans stood on the lawn under the trees and with uncovered heads, while Major McKinley, who is recovering from his wounds, stood on the porch and with deep feeling from the veranda.

Wright's Successor.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 12.—The Democratic state committee will meet at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to elect a chairman in place of Robert E. Wright, resigned. It is practically settled that Colonel John L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be the chairman. However, James Kerr, of Clearfield, will probably give him a fight for the honor.

Herald's Weather Forecast.

New York, Aug. 12.—In the middle states and New England today, partly cloudy to fair weather will prevail, possibly preceded by local rain on the coasts with less actual humidity, lower temperature and light to fresh northwesterly and northerly winds, but precautions against stroke should be observed. On Friday, fair weather will prevail with low actual humidity, nearly stationary temperature and light northerly winds becoming ve-

at all times. He has been a working man himself. He has risen from the ranks of a day laborer to the leading and most influential and substantial citizen in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Although he has always taken an active interest in politics he has never held office. He has preferred to stand aside and allow his friends to catch the plums as they fell from the political tree. Mr. Connell ought not to have any trouble in being elected by an overwhelming majority.

Over in the adjoining district—Luzerne—the Republicans have a very strong and popular candidate in the person of Hon. Morgan K. Williams. The Democratic factions in that county are at loggerheads over the nominee, and whichever wing wins the other is likely to be indifferent to the result, and the Republican will be elected easily.

Schuykill county—the Thirteenth—is a very mercurial district. It is just as liable to go one way as another. It would be no great surprise if it re-elected Mr. Brumm or defeated him. It is one of the districts in which political prophets do not often prophesy correctly.

The Seventeenth district is naturally Democratic, but if the Republicans nominate Congressman Kulp and the Democrats do not use extremely good judgment in selecting a candidate the betting ought to be in favor of the Republican nominee. Mr. Kulp is very popular and as a congressman he has very few equals. He likes a good fight.

The Nineteenth is another usually Democratic district, but that party is all split up over local issues and candidates, and with the people as popular representative, the Republicans have more than a fighting chance of winning.

Everybody knows "Uncle Joe" Sibley is a vote-getter when he goes after them in dead earnest. He is neither democrat nor Republican. He usually runs on a platform of his own construction, but this year he is riding on the free silver wagon with Bryan, and is making his campaign on that issue. He says he is going to be elected, and his opponent will have to hustle early and late to beat him.

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