

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 14, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM H. BREWER. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State. Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FORTMEYER, Auditor General—E. H. HARKNESSBERG. County. General—WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge—GEORGE W. STANTON, Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS, Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON, District Attorney—WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND, Clerk of Courts—THOMAS DANIELS, Recorder of Deeds—EMIL JONES, Register of Wills—W. K. BUCH, Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislative. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHEPPEL, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District—F. A. CHILDS.

A rumor prevails today that an attempt will be made, by the use of hoodlums, to corrupt the Democratic county convention, to be held tomorrow, in the interests of the Republican candidate for congress. * * * We trust that there is no basis in fact for the rumor.—Yesterday's Times.

Your trust is correct. There is no basis for it. It is a gratuitous insult both to the Republican candidate for congress and to the Democratic delegates upon whose honesty and good faith the editor of the Times puts an uncalculated imputation. The Republican candidate for congress is used to these libels; but it remains to be seen how Mr. E. J. Lynett's party associates will relish them.

An Issue of Veracity.

THE BROOKLYN EAGLE has investigated carefully the action of its Washington correspondent whose recent interview with Admiral Dewey was lauded by the latter. The correspondent, A. B. Atkins, asserts that his report of the admiral's words was "correct to the letter" and the Eagle, in upholding Mr. Atkins, says it has "considerable experience both with Admiral Dewey and its Washington correspondent. Its experience with the admiral has disclosed that, when he says things impulsively or indelicately, and they are published, he becomes convinced that he could not have said them and, under that conviction, he denies having said them." Its experience with its correspondent is that he is "quick to procure and apt to appreciate statements of interest and importance for public characters"; he has "every motive for enterprise and none for inaccuracy." It does not doubt that the admiral became convinced on Friday that he "could not have said on Thursday what was attributed to him," because he denied it. The Eagle recalls a similar experience following the first interview with the admiral in which his intention to become a presidential candidate was alleged. It "does not uphold its men when it believes them wrong. When it believes them right and correct it stands by them, irrespective of the distinction of those who attack their credibility or the subject involved."

The matter is not of great importance from any standpoint. That the Filipino insurgents are holding out in the mistaken belief that Bryan will be elected president and order the American troops to furl the flag in surrender is a fact too well established to require either assertion or denial from Admiral Dewey. General Lawton said practically as much in a letter written only a few days prior to his untimely death. General Otis has said it. Chaplain Pierce has said it. General King, General Harrison Gray Otis, General Funston and a host of lesser officers have said it and the same testimony comes without variation from civilian sources. How could it be otherwise when by Bryan himself, in his speech of acceptance, declares his purpose, if elected, to summon congress in extra session to arrange terms with Aguinaldo preliminary to the recognition of the independence of the insurgent element?

If Professor Harper of Chicago succeeds in living on 15 cents a day he will certainly earn an increase in salary.

A Study in Figures.

MATHEMATICS is an exact science; its conclusions are irresistible. We ask our readers to apply a little mathematics to the way in which the Democratic party in the South is disfranchising American citizens because of race, color and previous condition of servitude, and governing the negro without the consent of the governed.

The seven Democratic states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and South Carolina send forty-eight representatives to congress and have, combined, presidential electors to the number of sixty-two. In these states the right of franchise is systematically denied to citizens of the United States on account of race and color. Here are figures giving the vote in these states for president, in 1896, and their voting population, in 1890:

Table with 2 columns: State and 1890 Population. Alabama: 1,000,000; Florida: 1,000,000; Georgia: 1,000,000; Louisiana: 1,000,000; Mississippi: 1,000,000; Arkansas: 1,000,000; South Carolina: 1,000,000.

states is perfectly free to vote as his political conscience dictates. The vote in these states for president in 1896, and their voting population in 1890 follow:

Table with 2 columns: State and 1890 Population. Vermont: 100,000; Maine: 100,000; Connecticut: 100,000; Massachusetts: 100,000; Pennsylvania: 100,000; Ohio: 100,000; Illinois: 100,000.

If in the seven southern states 781,907 votes can elect 48 representatives in congress and 62 presidential electors, the same ratio in the seven northern states would give to those states 248 representatives in congress, instead of 96, and 220 in place of 110 presidential electors. The ratio in the seven southern states is 16,322 voters to each congressman, while in the seven northern states it is 42,212 to each congressman; and 12,660 in the South against 36,844 in the North to each presidential elector. In other words, a vote polled in one of these southern states has from two and one-half to three times as much effect in determining national policies as has the vote polled in Ohio or Pennsylvania. The proportion of vote to voting population in the Northern states is 83 per cent; in the Southern states it is 43 per cent.

We certainly concur in the opinion of the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune that the Fifty-seventh congress should, "in the interests of the people at large and in justice to the oppressed and defrauded Republicans of the Democratic states named and others, canvass this subject thoroughly, and, if it be feasible, see to it that the representation of the states be not, in accordance with the Fourteenth amendment, reduced, it should not be increased till every barrier against free elections and fair counts be, by these states, removed forever. It may be susceptible of successful contention that there is reserved to the states the constitutional right to fix qualifications of electors. But it is maintained, and the southern states should concede it by action in conformity with equity and the spirit of the constitution, that if they choose to place an educational restriction on the privilege of franchise, they should in even justice make it apply alike to white and black."

Until the imperialism of Mr. Bryan's southern supporters is corrected and the principles of the constitution and of the Declaration of Independence are applied with equal force throughout the confines of the several states the people will not and should not permit Mr. Bryan and the Democratic spellbinders to draw their attention away to scare-crows in Asia.

This year as in 1896 the Republican campaign managers want to reach the silent vote and to this end, while not neglecting the spellbinders, they will place great emphasis on the widespread circulation of literature. The man who thinks is the voter who counts.

That Alaskan "Give-Away."

A SPECIAL correspondent of the New York Herald who recently visited Secretary of State Hay at his summer home in New Hampshire writes an explanation of the Alaskan boundary dispute which dispels much recent criticism uttered evidently for a partisan purpose. "It can," he says, "be stated that there has been no cession of territory to Canada under the provincial boundary just completed in accordance with the terms of the modus vivendi, and there can be none. Nor has anything been said, done or agreed to by the representatives of the United States before, during or since the location of the provisional boundary to weaken the claim of the United States. It is a merely temporary line devised for the practical working of the two governments in their administration—policing, collection of tariff duties, etc. of the territory, until the boundary is finally determined.

"The modus vivendi was entered into because of the refusal of the Canadian commissioners to accept any settlement or adjustment except one that this government felt would deprive it of territory to which it had a perfectly sound title. The contention of Canada was that the boundary followed the continental coast line ten marine leagues inland, jumping from headland to headland. This would have given them control of all water access to the gold fields by the Dalton trail, White Pass and Chilkoot Pass control of all the Lynn canal and of Eyre and Skagway. The United States contended for the line on all the recent maps, which followed the windings or sinuosities of the coast, put the Lynn canal in American territory and gave to the United States Dyea, Skagway and Porcupine creek. The United States felt that it had a substantial case and could hold its claim. Canada wanted to compromise and suggested its willingness to abandon its claim to Dyea and Skagway if the United States would only permit it to have Pyramid harbor, so that it could have a tidal entry to the Yukon region. The United States held that compromise was out of the question, as its boundary line was the correct one.

"Canada, in its desire to get a port of entry, then offered to arbitrate. Arbitration would have meant, in the first place, an admission of the United States that there was a flaw in its contention, and, in the second place, would have led to a compromise, and the permanent boundary yet to be fixed would have been run somewhere between the Canadian and American lines. Thus Canada would have got what it wanted—a deep water harbor on the Lynn canal. To this Secretary Hay would not consent, believing that the claim of the United States admitted of no question, and, as a matter of fact, the last reply of the United States, presented to Great Britain by Ambassador Choate months ago, was so strong and convincing in support of the American contention that it has never been answered, and state department officials believe that the boundary experts of Great Britain and Canada will not be able to answer it to their own benefit.

ted States was standing out for its territory, a portion of which Canada wanted to get by calling for arbitration a question that was not possible of arbitration, something had to be done to ease the tension at these southern gateways to the Klondike. No one would desire a fight between England and the United States over the Klondike gold diggings, and yet the embers of war were smoldering there. Canadian claims, somewhat shifty and altered from time to time, were supported by all the public men of the Dominion, and were made in the hope of getting a deep water harbor, and the United States purpose holding the ground. This government sent troops to Dyea and Skagway. Canada had mounted police in both places. Canadian police were on the streets of Dyea and Skagway daily and in one of the places Canada had a government office. It was a sort of no man's land, or, rather, a land with a dual government. Disputes were constantly arising. An armed conflict over the enforcement of law or the maintenance of order might arise at any hour.

"Therefore, to remove the danger of conflict the modus vivendi was entered into. It provided for a line to be fixed by an officer of the United States Coast Survey and a Canadian astronomer at each of the points at which the disputed country could be entered. Thus, it was not a complete or continuous line from Yukon or Canadian territory on the east to United States territory on the west, but lines indicated by monuments at the White River Pass, the Chilkoot Pass and along the Klondike, or Klondike, river and Porcupine creek, north of the Indian village of Klukwan, these lines only being drawn at places where access could be had into the country beyond. It was to be merely a temporary working boundary for the time being, so that each country should know where it could exercise its authority so long as the arrangement lasted. In the drawing of this line Canada was put entirely out of the Lynn Canal; driven away from Pyramid Harbor, from Dyea and Skagway. The Indian town of Klukwan, which Canada claimed, was taken in as American territory. Instead of having a tidewater port of entry, Canada was deprived of even canal navigation to the Klondike. When the extent of the concessions made by Canada and the United States is compared, it is discovered that Canada has conceded more than one hundred miles and the United States not more than ten miles, and nothing that the United States has done has vitiated or weakened its claim, which is even now being pressed."

It would be interesting to learn how Secretary Hay's critics would have acted in the same circumstances. They don't tell us that.

The mayor of Camden, N. J., has set a good example to magistrates at large by decreeing that his policemen shall go on duty in their shirt sleeves during the heated term if they so desire. There is no reason why an officer comfortably clad cannot perform duty as effectively as one whose costume invites heat prostration.

There is no doubt that the Russian minister is the proper person to first try the experiment of a Chinese escort from Peking. As he has survived being boiled and thrown to the dogs, M. de Giers ought to be able to endure a journey to Tien Tsin without mishap.

The report from Pretoria that President Kruger has sent a large cash contribution to the Bryan campaign fund is very likely fictitious. Mr. Kruger knows too well the value of money to throw any away.

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, in office by grace of the Goebel law, intends to convene the legislature in extra session to repeal that statute. Now that it has served his purpose he is willing to kick it aside.

The Paris exposition is said to be a flat failure financially. The projectors of the enterprise were properly equipped to take care of visitors who had cash to spare, but the victims appear to have been backward in coming forward.

There is no question that Hawaiians are becoming thoroughly Americanized. A third political party has leaped up which promises to make trouble for both Republicans and Democrats.

Dog days are nearly over and no one seems to have thought of the muzzles. Verily the city is growing more humane.

The back bone of the hot wave has been broken, but it still wavers.

NEW YORK COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED ON INDIA FAMINE RELIEF.

Editor of the Tribune. Sir:—The Executive committee of the New York Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, presents this second report of progress. First—The receipts of our relief treasury are over \$200,000. The rate of daily receipts has been upward of \$2,000. The contributions have come from every section of the country. Many of the gifts have been of small amounts—from one cent upward. Little children have saved money for the starving children of India. Boys have earned and collected money. Girls have held fairs and lawn-parties, and gently asked their friends for gifts. Christian Endeavor societies, both senior and junior, have ransomed ingenious in devising ways and means. The aged have lent loving, self-denying contributions. A band of Chinamen in Oakland, Cal., forwarded a goodly sum, earned by extra labor. The inmates of the Ohio penitentiary made a purely free-will offering of considerable amount. No limitations of race, or creed, or sectional or social condition, have divided the kind-hearted givers. Churches, athletic clubs, factory operatives, members of chambers of commerce and of boards of trade, students in schools and colleges, have gladly lent a helping hand. The co-operating committees of Boston, New Haven, Hartford, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Indianapolis, La Fayette, Ind., San Francisco, Cal., have forwarded noble sums. The state of Georgia has proved her large generosity. St. Louis and Milwaukee have now taken up the work. Scores of smaller organizations have pledged their aid. Second—The famine distress is unaltered, and there is urgent need of a full continuance of relief gifts. Famine-stricken India, fallen upon emaciated and shelterless millions. The inevitable effect has been to intensify the suffering, and to increase the death rate. The necessity for clothing and blankets and shelter is now almost as urgent as the necessity for food. Nearly three-fourths of the population of India is agricultural; but in their impoverished condition,

their cattle for the most part dead, and they themselves wasted almost to skeletons, the peasant farmers cannot properly prepare the soil for next year's crop. That means that the harvest of next October and November must be far below the average. Even after next November, the situation will, doubtless, still be appalling. Especially pitiful and critical is the state of the tens of thousands of orphaned and deserted children. They must be not only fed, but also clothed. They require shelter. They need enlightened care. Otherwise they were far better that they had been left to die of starvation. Moreover, the condition of the famished women is as frightful as ever. Thousands upon thousands are destitute. They are dying day after day, of hunger and exposure. The shadow of death still rests heavily on famine-stricken India. This simple form of organization be adopted in many communities. It, in a village or town, illustrated placards are displayed, stating that contributions will be received and receipted for by the local newspaper, or by the bank, or by some honorable citizen, the relief work at once takes on business form, and a needed facility is provided. If so, that, there is added the distinction of family literature making known the facts, the results will be increasingly favorable. If no possibility, however, can the executive committee, in order to better work, the organization of such innumerable systematic arrangements. But if each member of each existing committee, will do what is in his power to promote the general cause, two friends to assist, much can be accomplished. The New York executive committee will furnish the illustrated placards, illustrated famine literature, as also various special facilities for collectors and subscribers, free of all charge, to whoever will join with it, or with any co-operative committee, in order to better work. The next hundred thousand dollars can easily be raised in thirty days if, on all sides, there is wise, enthusiastic effort. "Where there is a will, there is a way." The New York Executive Committee, by L. T. Chamberlain, Chairman, 73 Bible House, New York, Aug. 9.

A SUGGESTED MODEL.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. We herewith submit, for the prayerful consideration of peopling humanity, a letter of acceptance for President McKinley, "Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: I beg to thank you for the information of my nomination, and to express my sincere appreciation for the graceful conveyance in your communication. I accept with grateful assurances of my devotion to the principles of our party, so ably set forth in the Philadelphia platform. I agree with the immortal Lincoln that it is never safe to swap horses when crossing a stream—especially when the other "hoss" is troubled with hot and blind legs. "Yours for national honor, continued prosperity and horse sense." William McKinley."

THREE NEWS NUGGETS.

A French naturalist asserts that if the world should become birdless man would not inhabit it after nine years, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The bugs and slugs would simply eat up our orchards and crops. The Columbia Automobile company, of Hartford, has just commenced work on an automobile for the Erie Canal company, which is designed to displace the latter's day trolley, as well as the ancient and honorable mule, in towing. This automobile will be built on entirely new plans. Some 4,500 Germans, Poles and Serbs left their own countries last month to settle in England. Against this influx of aliens, which shows a considerable increase on last year's record, must be set the emigration of 17,000 British to the United States. More than half of these came from Ireland.

RECESSIONAL.

When, with a fierce volcanic shock, The Democrat fumes, roars and blows, And when the Democratic stock A little prematurely crows; Full dinner pail, be with us yet, Let us forget, let us forget. Though Bryan with his dying breath Exclaims till Bill and Gorman rant, "Give me ignominious death, Or give me silver, 10-11!" Full dinner pail, be with us yet, Let us forget, let us forget. Remind us through the summer's heat, And when the fall elections come, McKinley will become his seat, Democracy is on the bum; Full dinner pail, be with us yet, Let us forget, let us forget. —W. A. Dyer, in the Springfield Union.

ALWAYS BUSY.



August sale summer shoes are going. \$5.00 Rosettes, \$3.50; \$4.00 Rosettes, \$2.50. Wholesale and Retail.

Lewis & Reilly

Established 1888. 114-116 Wyoming Ave.



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If you haven't the proper office supplies, come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in North-eastern Pennsylvania. If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery.

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FINLEY'S

For late summer or early Autumn wear, we are showing a very complete line of New Plaid and Stripe Back Suitings—suitable for Rainy Day, Golf, or Bicycle Skirts, including the popular Greys, Tans, Blues and Blacks.

New line of chevots, both plain and hairline, in Oxford, Light Grey, Blue Brown, etc. Also Cream Cheviot, just opened, very much in demand for seaside and mountain wear. What we have left in Foulards, Wash Silks and Fine French Challies are being closed out at less than cost price; and there is still a fairly good assortment to pick from.

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Blowing, Blasting, Sporting, etc. and the Duponts' Explosives. HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Igniters. Room 401 Connell Building. Scranton.

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Extraordinary Contest

The Scranton Tribune Offers Unusual Inducements for Earnest Efforts on the Part of Active Young Persons

SPECIAL REWARDS FOR THE MOST ENERGETIC

Those Who Secure the Greatest Number of New Subscribers for The Tribune Will Be Well Paid for Their Services—An Excellent Opportunity Is Afforded the Ambitious to Earn Money and Perhaps Secure One of the Several Valuable Rewards.

The Scranton Tribune has inaugurated a grand Educational Contest, open to every ambitious person, not only in Scranton, but throughout Lackawanna and other counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania. This Educational Contest will be of unusual magnitude and will be carried out in strict accordance with the rules of fairness and justice.

The Tribune aims to largely increase its circulation during the next few months. It is the best and cleanest paper published in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and if it once finds its way into a family its merits will enable it to remain permanently. In order to introduce it we seek the co-operation of ambitious, intelligent young men and women, and to gain their help have put into execution a plan that will interest every one.

We are going to give the scholarships and other special rewards to the ten persons who will be most successful and attain the highest number of points in our Educational Contest. By scholarships we mean a full course of study, paying the tuition charges in each, and in the cases of the two leading scholarships, The Tribune will not only pay all tuition charges but will also pay the board of the fortunate winners during the life of the scholarship, covering four and three years respectively.

In addition to the ten special rewards, and in order to compensate those who may enter upon this work and not be successful in obtaining one of these, The Tribune will give to every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms of this contest ten (10) per cent. of all the money from subscriptions they may succeed in winning for it.

The Tribune wishes to emphasize the fact that this is in no sense a gift enterprise or a scheme to swell its circulation books at the expense of outsiders. It is a bonafide business offer, conceived in a spirit of fairness, and it will be carried out with equity and justice to all. Every young man or woman who participates will receive a share of the proceeds, even if successful in securing but one subscription.

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to "Editor of the Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa." The Tribune will be pleased to answer any inquiries for additional information and urges those interested to write if in doubt on any point.

SPECIAL REWARDS. RULES OF THE CONTEST

Table with 2 columns: Special Rewards and Rules of the Contest. Includes items like Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary, Scholarship in Keystone Academy, and rules regarding points and prizes.



Theodore Hoff of Chicago Heights, Ill., says: "I desire to add my testimony to the great good Ripans Tablets have done for me. I am a mechanical engineer, years old, an old soldier, serving four years during the late civil war. I had enjoyed good health up to two years ago, when I began to be subjected to pains in the head and heart. I took medical advice on the matter, and was informed that I was suffering from 'Tobacco Heart.' In the meantime constipation set in, and I suffered the torments of the damned, viz., the loss of sleep, intense fear of impending danger, dizziness, forgetfulness and inability to collect my thoughts. I stopped the use of tobacco, but the torture and the pains and distress went on. I expended many dollars for nerve tonics, heart medicines and dyspepsia cures, but from none of these did I receive a particle of benefit, but soon noticed that whenever I could get my bowels in any measure regulated for a short time I felt better. About this time I saw Ripans Tablets advertised in the paper and commenced using them. This was about seven months ago, and to-day I am quite free of the pains in the head and my heart is nearly in its normal condition. I feel myself once more a man. I give this testimonial freely, believing that it is only justice to my fellow man that ALL should know, and you are free to use this as you see fit. I will cheerfully answer all inquiries from any one similarly afflicted as myself. Ripans Tablets are a blessing to the poor, being so cheap, that they are within the reach of all. Yours truly, THEO. HOFF, Chicago Heights, Ill."