

The Scranton Tribune

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

TEN PAGES. SCRANTON, AUGUST 25, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FORT, ROBERT W. HENNING, ANDREW GREGG, B. H. ARDENBERG.

County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON, Sheriff—H. H. WILSON, Treasurer—J. A. SHERIDAN, District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS, Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS, Recorder of Deeds—EDWARD H. HENNING, Register of Wills—W. K. HENNING, Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District—JOHN SCHUBERT, JR., Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR., Fourth District—P. A. PHILLIPS.

The beautiful thing about William McKinley is that he goes right on doing his official duty regardless of politics. The country will not exchange such a tried and trusted president for a false prophet like Bryan.

Artful Dodgers.

SPEAKING in New York, on Aug. 12, 1896, Mr. Bryan said: "Savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets, and they will further know that, if the gold standard is to continue they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses."

The gold standard was continued. With what result? Note the figures: SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

1891 5,063,074, 1892 5,067,875, Increase in deposits in three years... 622,334

And the increase in actual deposits in the same three years was over \$20,000,000. The eagerness of Democratic organs like the Scranton Times to get away from the Kansas City plank declaring anew for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, is not surprising. No wonder they want to confine the discussion to Argentina's insurrection and to the theoretical possibilities of setting up an "independent" Filipino government uncontrolled by Uncle Sam but emboldened by his protection to get him into all kinds of trouble with the foreign powers.

This is a new issue on which they imagine that they stand some chance of fooling the people.

On the Bryan "paramount issue" of four years ago, free coinage, they know that they can no longer fool the people a little bit.

Some of the New York papers are jumping at conclusions in their predictions of a speedy great export coal trade with Europe. There are possibilities, of course, notably for bituminous, when ocean freights are lowered; but few men in our day will grow rich off them.

That "Paramount Issue."

"WILL THE PEOPLE who mourn the deaths of their relatives, murdered in the Philippines by Aguinaldo's guerrillas, support his candidate in this country? Will a country which has sacrificed thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars to maintain the authority of the United States, elevate to the office of president the candidate of a man who is exerting all its energies to tear down the flag?"

"The promise of Mr. Bryan, if elected president, to exert all the power of that great office to secure the independence of the Tagals and rob the United States of all we possess in the Orient, was not enough. Mr. Bryan promised them more than the Tagals themselves had the audacity to ask. He promised, if elected president, he would exert all his influence, after all the territories of the United States in the East had been surrendered and Tagal governments set up, to extend the Monroe doctrine to the Orient, and protect against all the world such governments as the Philippines might have in the archipelago. The Monroe doctrine is a declaration on the part of our government that the acquisition of territory and the establishment of monarchial governments by European powers on this hemisphere would be regarded as unfriendly to the United States. This declaration was made for our own protection, and not as a benevolent interference with the affairs of other people. No European nation has acknowledged the Monroe doctrine as international law, but all the nations have refrained from interference, on account of the paramount interests of the United States. The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in the Orient after we have lost our possessions there, would be opposed and resisted by all the world. To dominate and control the relations of the numerous governmental organizations which might exist in the Philippines with all the nations of the world, would require a military establishment equal to that of the combined powers of Europe. If such a conception is not an hallucination, why build insane asylums?"

"Foreign nations will readily concede our right to protect the Philippines while we own them, but when our ownership goes, our right to protect

them must go with it."—From a recent speech by Senator Stewart of Nevada.

In ten years, by increasing in population from 261,555 to 381,768, Cleveland has wrested from Cincinnati the primacy among American cities, and Toledo, by growing from 81,434 to 131,822, has helped to demonstrate that lakes are better than rivers as feeders of business.

Omaha's Object Lesson.

REMARKABLE condition of affairs is exhibited in the census report on the population of Omaha, now only 102,555, against 140,432 reported in 1890, a decrease of 29.9 per cent. This is the only instance of a decrease in population yet reached in the census count, which now includes more than a dozen cities. It is explained by the statement that the enumeration ten years ago was unmercifully padded. Old hotel registers were used and the names on the tombstones in the cemeteries utilized.

Ten years ago Omaha was dominated by real estate speculators who were bent on manufacturing a boom. They succeeded temporarily, but the boom soon collapsed. Within the past three years, however, Omaha has recovered from the stagnation following the bursting of its boom, and when the Pennsylvania commission to the Omaha exposition inspected its conditions there were numerous signs of substantial growth. The city's location makes it the commercial gate-way into a great inland empire which is enjoying today an unprecedented season of prosperity, and which cannot fail to increase in wealth. Nothing but the foolishness of its own people, instanced in such disreputable practices as the padding of the census return, can prevent a steady and continuous development.

Booms are the bane of true growth. They induce wild speculation, the rash taking on of heavy indebtedness and disregard of elementary principles of commercial prudence and honesty. If the experience of Omaha shall discourage their promotion and encourage patient plodding in the building up of new cities the lesson will be valuable. Ten years hence Omaha will redeem her record. Ten years hence she will exhibit a substantial growth.

In New York city a negro who shows any more spirit than a whipped spaniel after being abused, is regarded by the police as a bad citizen altogether and unfit to live. Crokerism is in a fair way to precipitate the organization of another abolition party in the North.

Our Duty in Peking.

(Hon. Charles Emory Smith, in the Philadelphia Press.)

THE DRAMATIC occupation of Peking and the rescue of Minister Conger and his associates complete the immediate purpose of the relief expedition, but it does not end its task or the object for which the United States landed its troops. This was not merely to rescue certain citizens in danger, but to protect all our citizens in China and all our interests there. These reasons demand both the president's attention and the presence of our soldiers in the Chinese capital. Any demand that congress should be called in extra session is based on exactly the same misconception as the earlier cry for a like step, and like that earlier cry, will utterly disappear. Congress should declare war, but war is as distant as before. Congress can do nothing else. It is for the president to protect American rights and enforce treaties, a part of the law of the land which he has sworn to uphold. It is as much his duty to use all necessary and proper means to see that an American citizen has all his rights under treaties as under any other law on the statute-book.

The United States has a treaty right to diplomatic relations with China, to the free and secure residence of its citizens, to the safe prosecution of trade, or of any calling in which its citizens may be engaged, and to the collection of a treaty tariff, and only a treaty tariff on our imports into China. These primary rights are suspended over one-fourth of China. In four provinces our citizens have been murdered or have fled to avoid this fate, their dwellings have been burned, and in some places a mob and in others officials bar their return. Our trade is wholly interrupted in the northern treaty ports, and in the ports to the south it suffers from widespread disorder. In Peking itself our minister has only been saved from massacre by our own troops, and owes his safety to their presence, while the officials to whom he presented his credentials, and with whom he conducted business, have fled the city because they and their associates directed or abetted the attacks of regular Chinese soldiers on his legation.

The "open door" in China we demanded from Europe six months ago, and we do not propose to have it closed either by a mob or by an emperor and officials faithless to our treaties. With the precise administration at Peking or with the imperial succession we have never bused ourselves. Any government which will protect our citizens, enforce our treaty rights and pay for their recent violation will be satisfactory to us; but such a government we must have if our treaties are to be more than mere waste paper, and our duty will not be over in China until such a government is established.

It is not our duty to establish such a stable government. This is the duty of any officials of the Chinese administration in Peking who, like Prince Ching, have labored to enforce treaty rights, and that of Li Hung Chang and the viceroys and governors in the south who have maintained treaty obligations. But it is our clear duty to see that this work is so done that our future rights shall be safe and our current claims for damages respected and settled. This duty the president is discharging by keeping our soldiers at Peking until the next step is clear, and he does this for exactly the same reason and along the same line of policy which led him to demand the pledge of the "open door" last winter

NO. 2—INSURANCE AND LOSS.

Table with columns: CITY, Total value of property insured, Total amount of losses, Total amount of claims paid.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaeuch, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological Cast: 4.08 a. m., for Saturday, August 25, 1900.

A child born on this day will note that the parties most culpable are generally last prepared to resist the effects of a wave of reform.

The marvels of electricity are apparent to one who observes how sweetly a woman can converse over the telephone with another woman whom she hates.

The scrub roster always covers the loudest when circumstances allow him to temporarily occupy the position on the barnyard fence.

The alleged eye-opener in liquid form usually has an effect that is contrary to what is expected. It is to be hoped that the shirt-waist man will not be followed next season by the "Bismuth" man.

Advice that is not accompanied by a guarantee is regarded as of little value by the average man.

More people complain from habit than cause.

PARTY REGULARITY ESSENTIAL.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette. The action of the Republican state central committee in denouncing the acts of certain parties who are plotting against the integrity of its organization, should meet with the approval of every Republican who believes in majority rule, in fair politics, and who has the welfare of the party at heart.

Official statements from the different generals in command at Peking indicate that it may be necessary to appoint a commission to determine what troops had the honor of entering the city first.

The people of Scranton should not build excessive expectations on the local census returns. Almost all of the announced totals of other cities have thus far been disappointing.

General Gomez has evolved a second entente on the Cuban situation which is more moderate and sensible than the first. The Cubans' second think is always better than their first.

Of course Bryan is on the stump and he will stay there throughout the campaign. That threat to limit his talking was never taken seriously.

The foreign governments act as though they had suspicions that Earl L's power of attorney is bogus.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs.

XII.—"THE FIRE COUNTRY AND ITS FIRE FIGHTERS."

(Copyright, 1900, by William S. Crandall.)

AMERICA has been called "the fire country." In the light of the conflagrations during the first half of 1900, it will be understood that it is well named. The total loss by fire in the United States and Canada, for the first six months of this year amounted to \$103,288,000, as against \$65,000,000 during the same period last year. Nearly a score of cities have had fires with losses from \$500,000 to \$125,000,000 in the first half of the year. Philadelphia, Syracuse and Ottawa, Canada, had more than twice the amount of fire loss during the first half of this year than in the corresponding period of 1899. And so America can be appropriately called "the fire country."

The cause of this great fire loss is not attributable to the want of efficient firemen and inadequate equipment for the protection, for it has long been conceded that the United States leads the world in the ingenuity of its fire extinguishing appliances and the perfection of its trained fire departments.

The real cause for the enormous fire loss is to be found, not in the care, but in the prevalent notions which are so universally held in this country. American cities grow in a hurry and they burn down in a hurry. The main trouble lies in the hurried building and careless use of combustible materials. Less care is taken in erecting cities, and the houses are put up of timber and other inflammable material. Lights are handled carelessly and matches are left lying around. Other conditions which are not to be tolerated in a European city. Besides, too, many risks are over-insured, which often leads to the convenient fire.

In the Old World conditions are quite different. There are some towns and cities where conflagrations are almost unknown. Houses are built of material which is practically fireproof, the most exacting regulations are enforced, and the fire departments are taken of care, stoves, pipes and flues. When the soot is permitted to accumulate in the chimney of a Londoner until it goes out in a dangerous flame, the next event is the arrest of the owner, who has dared, through his negligence, to thus endanger the property and lives of others. The fire is even more rigid in Paris and in Berlin. In some instances the use of explosive parlor matches is prohibited. The insurance men pay more attention to the moral risk than is done in this country. Extra care as to kindling fires is observed, and the supply of kerosene and other combustible oils are kept in a fire-proof storehouse.

The skill, daring and courage displayed by firemen in the saving of life and property cannot fail to excite the admiration of the general public. In consequence, there is no department in a city's administration more cheerfully and liberally supported than the fire department. And yet, the most important of the fireman before he will have received due consideration and reward, when compared with the value of his service. Some means should be provided for pensioning the veterans of the department. In the larger cities provision is made for the disabled or retired fireman and his family. But nothing adequate to the need.

When the fireman is called upon to face death he does not falter, but rushes into danger for the sake of others without a thought as to the consequences to himself. It was only a few months ago, in Brooklyn, when the driver of a steam fire engine deliberately ran his engine into a trench to save the lives of a woman and child who stood rooted to the ground with fear, directly in his path. The driver lost his life, but he saved the others. Hundreds of similar courageous facts, though not always with the same direful result to the hero, are recorded in the annals of the fire departments of the country every year.

ALWAYS BUST.

SCHOOL SHOES. You are invited to our eleventh annual sale of school shoes.

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proposed purely factional legislative alliances with the common enemy. Not satisfied with legislative combinations, some of these party workers even propose congressional alliances, knowing that the ascendancy of the Republican party in the next congress may be jeopardized by their action. It is evident that such Republicanism is only a mask, or a pretense and the sooner it is unmasked and the integrity and regularity in the Republican organization asserted and maintained the better.

The same membership and electoral process which elect delegates to a national convention which names a president also elect delegates to legislative and congressional conventions, and Republicans who kick against fairly ascertained results might just as properly object to the presidential as to legislative candidates, duly chosen, and thus disrupt the party. The Republican party must assert its supremacy in no factional spirit, but on broad grounds, and insist that those who are plotting treason against the life of the party cease or get out of camp. There is no other alternative.

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Extraordinary Contest

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

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 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 scholars, 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.

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.

- 1. Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary (4 years) including tuition and board... \$1,000
2. Scholarship in Keystone Academy (3 years) including tuition and board... 504
3. Schuler B. Piano, including stool and seat on exhibition at J. W. Hartman's, 214 Washington Avenue... 455
4. Course in Piano Method at Scranton Conservatory of Music... 75
5. Columbia Bicycle, Columbia 1900 model on exhibition at Conrad Brothers, 243 Wyoming Avenue... 75
6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course... 75
7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course... 60
8. Solid Gold Watch, ladies or gentlemen's on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 317 Lackawanna Avenue... 50
9. Telephoto Cycle Post R. Camp, on exhibition at the Griffin Art Company, 209 Wyoming Avenue... 40
10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch or Gentlemen's Solid Silver Watch on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 317 Lackawanna Avenue... 50

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The special rewards will be given to the persons securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows: One Month's Subscription... 30 Points, Three Month's Subscription... 1.25, Six Month's Subscription... 2.50, One Year's Subscription... 5.00. The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards. The contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list. Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Renewals by persons already on our subscription list will not be credited. No transfers can be made after contest has once begun. All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for same, must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail. The contest will close promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, September 2, 1900.

Lewis & Reilly. Established 1888. Wholesale and Retail. 114-116 Wyoming Ave.

Mercereau & Connell

JEWELERS. Temporarily at 139 PENN AVE.

CONTINUED FIRESALE

And Bargains in Jewelry, Silverwear, Etc. Not Damaged

Our full force of workmen at work again, as usual.

Watch Repairing and all kinds Jewelry Repairing and Engraving done promptly.

Reynolds Bros. Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.



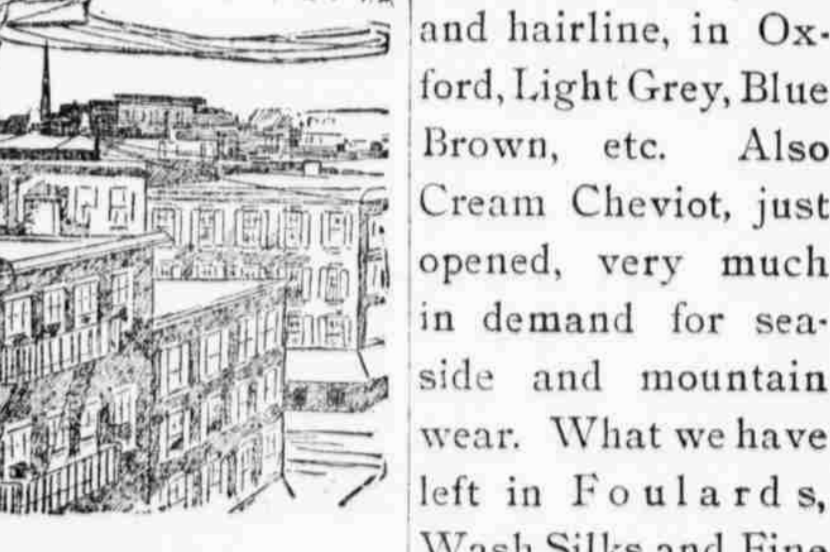
I am an electric lineman and have been for the last eight years. About two years ago I commenced to be troubled with dizziness in my head so bad sometimes that when I went up a pole I was like to fall off. About four months ago I was told to try Ripans Tabules and took three or four every day for two months before I could say I felt cured. Now I can climb the very highest pole without being the least giddy. I always carry the Tabules with me, taking one or two a day to keep me in trim.

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.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE



WANTED—One of best health that R.I.P.A.N'S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Medical Co., 10 Hudson Street, New York, for 10 samples and 100 testimonials. No charge for medicine, but you must pay for postage. One free trial. Take the next R.I.P.A.N'S on the pocket. Accept no substitutes.