

The Scranton Tribune

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

TEN PAGES. SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900. REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President-WILLIAM McKINLEY. Vice-President-THOMAS R. BURNETT.

State. Congressmen at Large-GALUSHA A. CROW, ROBERT H. FORDRER. Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERG.

County. Judge-GEORGE M. CONNELL. Sheriff-JOHN H. FELLOWS.

Justices-THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District-JOHN SCHUBERT, JR. Third District-EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District-A. PHILBIN.

Legislature. First District-THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District-JOHN SCHUBERT, JR. Third District-EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District-A. PHILBIN.

End of the African War. RECENT DESPATCHES from South Africa indicate that the Boer war is virtually at an end.

Loan Associations. THE DISASTER that has overtaken another building and loan association, says the Pittsburgh Times, will have the unfortunate tendency to cast a doubt over the trustworthiness of the institutions generally.

Vertical Penmanship. WE HAVE RECEIVED from D. C. Heath & Co. an interesting pamphlet in defense of the vertical system of writing.

Fool Hypnotism. A YOUNG MAN in Richmond, Va., has been seized with a desire to shine as a hypnotist.

Nearing the Pole. INTELLIGENCE of the safe return of the latest Polar expedition under direction of the Duke of Abruzzi is included among the important topics of the day.

School Shoes. ALWAYS BUSY. You are invited to our eleventh annual sale of school shoes.

Lewis & Reilly. Established 1856. Wholesale and Retail. 114-116 Wyoming.

who cures boys of cigarette smoking and the drink habit is using his powers to some good effect, but as a rule the amateur hypnotist simply makes fools of his subjects and with no other purpose than to show them up in a ridiculous light before the public gaze.

Mr. Bryan's penchant for quoting from Lincoln seems a strange disregard for the feelings of the old-time Democrats.

The Real Content.

(From President McKinley's Letter of Acceptance.)

WOULD NOT our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and destroy the Spanish sea power there, or dispatching it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet; and if the latter, whither would they have directed it to sail? Where could it have gone? What port in the Orient was open to it? Do our adversaries condemn the expedition under the command of General Merritt to strengthen Dewey in the distant ocean and assist in our triumph over Spain, with which nation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vulnerable point that the war might be successfully concluded at the earliest practical moment?

And was it not our duty to protect the lives and property of those who came within our control by the fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between May 1, 1898, and the conclusion of peace without a stain upon our good name? Could we have come away without dishonor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the senate of the United States?

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other and the president had no authority to do either if he had been so inclined, which he was not. So long as the sovereignty remains in us it is the duty of the executive, whoever he may be, to uphold that sovereignty, and if it be attacked to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do less?

There seems to be no disposition on the part of Democracy this year to solicit the service of "Colon" Harvey in a return engagement.

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not farther than Dr. Nansen by method quite unlike the latter's search to throw no new light on polar exploration, but the announcement that accurate observations have been pushed to a point nineteen miles nearer what we call the north pole than has hitherto been reached will thrill human imagination the world over.

Two hundred and seven more miles remain to be traversed before the mystic spot is reached which Henry Hudson started for three centuries ago. In that period human ingenuity and daring have penetrated about three hundred miles farther than he was able to go. Who can say that what remains will ever be crossed by man? The success of the latest effort is certain to inspire other adventurous spirits to new attempts.

"Neither in the Philippines nor elsewhere will the cause of human liberty look for its champion to a party whose only hope of obtaining power lies in the suppression of human rights and in an organized conspiracy to nullify the guarantees with which the constitution endeavors to surround the citizen. From thousands of polling places in this election, in which the Democratic party is so much concerned about the consent of the governed, the negro citizen will be excluded by laws so contrived as to keep out the negro Republican while admitting the white Democrat, though both present themselves with similar qualifications, except as to color. The party which will not allow the constitution to follow the flag through the Carolinas, through Mississippi and Texas, has no occasion to distress itself about the constitution's journey 4,000 miles across the ocean."—New York Republican Platform.

Democratic leaders evidently dare not risk an inquiry as to the opinion of Grover Cleveland on Bryanism this year.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

XV.—"THE VOTING MACHINE IN THE MUNICIPALITY."

New York, Sept. 15. THE CAPACITY of the voting machine will be severely tested at the coming election. There are already eleven or twelve presidential candidates in the field, while the machine is limited to two.

The same sensational question has arisen since 1892, when the machine was first used. The same conditions existed then as now, there being nearly an equal number of untried candidates. Most of these failed to comply with the provisions of the law, and so were not entitled to a place on the official ballot.

At the present writing only four parties are entitled to a place on the official ballot or the construction of the machine. This far the voting machine has been equal to its duty. To do more than this, however, it may be said that ample provision is made for all emergencies in the construction of the machine.

Four states will use the voting machine at the November election—New York, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. In the last three states the trial will be in the nature of an experiment. Most of the machine voters will be in the city and largely in New York. Well on to 800 machines will be operated, of which the Empire state will use about half.

At the election of Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1899, the city of Buffalo made the use of voting machines for the first time, and this is also the first time that they have ever been used on so large a scale in this country. The result was long and full of expectations. It required 108 of them to tally 50,000 votes, while seven more were held in reserve in case of accident or violence.

The machine used was capable for eight different parties nominating thirty candidates each, and for eight constitutional amendments or other questions submitted to the people. Only four party columns were in use, however, and four amendments were voted on. The number of candidates on each machine was between seventy and eighty, and there were not more than twenty-three in any one column. Candidates were grouped by parties and by constitutions, and all candidates for the same office being on the same horizontal line or group of lines. The arrangement was exactly the same as that of the Australian ballot in the form used in New York state.

The number of voters registered in each district varied from 450 to 750. The polls opened at 8 a. m. and closed at 7 p. m. In the first half of the entire vote registered had been cast in nearly all the districts. The law allows the voter to remain at the machine one minute, but comparatively few do so long as that. In the early morning hours voters were cast at rates varying from sixty-five to 150 an hour, but no one was hurried.

The most wonderful feature of the election, however, was the speed with which the returns came in. Arrangement had been made to have them brought from the polling places to the city hall by bicycle, the news reaching the township clerk in 150 of its earliest riders for the purpose. The machines count the vote for each candidate separately, so that at the close of the election the count is complete and the inspectors have only to copy the figures from the counter in the machine upon their tally sheets. The polls closed at 5 p. m., and eight minutes past five the first complete returns reached the city hall from a polling place two miles distant. By half-past five complete returns were in from 165 out of 318 districts. The other three came in a few minutes past six, and by half-past seven the entire result of the election in the city was printed in extras by the afternoon papers—a feat unprecedented in the history of this country.

The voting machine seems to have solved the problem of securing honest elections. The mechanism cannot go wrong if it is started at zero, no fraud is possible without instant detection, and the prompt publicity of the result prevents any attempt at bribery. Of course, like any other human device, the machine must be worked by honest men, or by men who are so watched that they are forced to be honest. It is safe to say that in voters in Buffalo, and certainly no election officer, would care to go back to the old system of separate paper ballots. It used to take the election officers until 2, 3 or 4 o'clock the next morning to count the ballots and make out the returns. Now they finish their work and go home before 7 o'clock on the day of election.

It was thought by some that there would be more "straight" voting than ever this year, but the returns showed that here had been very much less. The entire Republican ticket was elected, but 9,212 for superintendent of education to 643 for municipal court justice. This result shows that "splitting" is quite as easy, if not easier, with the machines than with the paper ballot, and that a "split" vote is sure to be counted as cast, which is not always the case with separate ballots. It also shows that the people of Buffalo, at least, are both able and willing to discriminate between good and bad candidates, and that, in a purely municipal contest, as this was, party names do not count for much.

Again, there is great economy in the use of voting machines. Last year there were 150 election districts in Buffalo, this year 108; thus the city disposed with forty-seven complete election hours, and all the ballot clerks who had been paid for each district when paper ballots are used. The printing bills, too, are much less, and the saving in those and other ways is estimated to be over \$100,000 a year—a sum which will pay the entire cost of the machine in about five years. Never did the city make a better investment, and it is quite certain that voting machines have come to stay in Buffalo.

The voting machine saves a fight and large expense over contested cases, often occurring where there is a majority of only one. An instance occurred at the last election in the eleventh ward of Utica, N. Y. There was a majority of one vote. These were the figures—431-432. "What would have taken place with printed ballots?" the count would have been disputed. Returns and counts again would have been made. The announcement would have been delayed till the hours of morning, and then the matter would be referred to the courts. There would have been defective ballots on which to hand a contest, and possibly appeal to the courts, with the interest both parties would have felt in the outcome which decided the control of the council! The machine has no defective ballots, none marked, nothing but the plain record of what the voters have done. The majority of one was accepted on the instant and no contest, but feeling, excitement or extra expense follows.

LAWSON'S LAST LETTER. "I would to God that the truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known to every one in America as I know it. If the real history, imparted from observations of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great East, could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust 'shooting government' into the Philippines, or of hauling down our flag in the Philippines. If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground and not in distant America, they, from my belief, to be honest men and unimpaired, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations confirmed by captured prisoners that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

IF BRYAN IS ELECTED. From the Philadelphia Press. 1. The house will be Democratic, if Bryan is elected. In thirty years no president has been elected without a house of the same political complexion, save when Hayes was chosen in 1876. If Bryan is elected, it happens in the present election that a Republican House can be chosen if Bryan is elected. President Bryan would have a Democratic-Republican House behind him.

2. The Senate will be silver Democratic and Populist, if Bryan is elected. In no way can any one, as we have repeatedly shown, reckon on the election of a Republican Senate without giving a Democratic-Silver-Republican majority in the senate out of the doubtful states, and through Silver Republicans silver will be two votes stronger in the Senate than Bryan's party, Bryan will have the Senate.

3. If elected, Bryan has pledged himself to call an extra session, Nov. 7, March, therefore, every business interest in the country will face a Populist-Democratic president, house and senate in extra session. Business will stop until the extra session. What will this work be if Bryan is elected?

4. The Philippines will be surrendered, endangering our position in the East, but this is only "one" of the "many" evils of the government established by the United States, whether the Philippines want it or not. The country will have all the evils of "Seattle" and none of the advantages of such a city.

and incidentally remarks that on Sept. 1 last it was \$20.85. Mr. McKinley had no many other things to say in his letter that he could not pause to elaborate on the fact that this per capita, based upon an overestimated population of 75,000,000, marks the high water record of the money in circulation in the United States. We will supply a little table that will afford interesting reading for Mr. Bryan and the other prophets of evil who four years ago predicted a shrinkage in circulation if the gold standard prevailed. Beginning with the even decade before "the crime of 1873," the money in circulation and per capita in each half decade has been as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Money in Circulation, Per Capita. Rows: 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900.

Let any person under 45 years of age indicate all the columns in which his age is found. Add together the numbers at the head of these columns and the sum will be his age.

Table with 6 columns: A, B, C, D, E, F. Rows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.

Each constant falling to secure one of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in.

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Only new subscribers will be counted. Renewals by persons already on our subscription list will not be credited.

No transfers can be made after credit has once been given.

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 29, 1900.

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Tribune's Educational Contest

The Tribune is 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 its Educational Contest. By scholarships is meant 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.

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

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:

- 1. Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary (3 years) including tuition and board.....\$1,000
2. Scholarship in Bloomsburg State Normal School (3) years including tuition and board..... 600
3. Solmer 5-B Piano, including stool and seat on exhibition at J. W. Goetzky's, 214 Washington avenue..... 455
4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music..... 75
5. Columbia Bicycle, Clatskanie, 1900 model on exhibition at Central Brothers, 214 Wyoming avenue..... 75
6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course... 60
7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course... 60
8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 417 Lackawanna avenue)..... 20
9. Tele-Photo Cycle Pico B. Cameron, 455 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 259 Wyoming avenue)..... 40
10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 417 Lackawanna avenue)..... 20

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Mercereau & Connell

JEWELERS Temporarily at 139 PENN AVE

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FIRE SALE

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.

HIGH-WATER CIRCULATION PER CAPITA.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. Hidden away amid the several thousand words of President McKinley's letter of acceptance are four figures that tell a remarkable tale of the solid basis of our present monetary system.

Speaking of the increasing volume of our currency he compares the per capita circulation of \$26.50 on July 1, 1899, with the \$21.10 of 1898.

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

Lewis & Reilly. Established 1856. Wholesale and Retail. 114-116 Wyoming.

FINLEY'S

Steamer Rugs AND Golf Suitings

Our Fall line of the above have just been received, and your inspection of the same is cordially invited.

In Imported Steamer Rugs We are showing some handsome designs in qualities ranging from \$4.50 to \$15.

Pa'd Back Golf Suitings 54 and 60 inches wide, a beautiful assortment of new colorings, including many novelties not shown heretofore.

We are making a special display of these this week.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

A gentleman of Brooklyn, employed by a great publishing house, had suffered for three years from dyspepsia and had it so badly that the doctor said his was a confirmed case. This gentleman, who was somewhat fastidious as well as dyspeptic, used to say that he had his ticket engaged for a passage over the Styx. He had died for years until his wife said he had nearly come down to drinking dew and eating rose leaves. Now it happened that one day he had a dinner invitation which he really wanted to accept and he was induced to make trial of Ripans Tablets, because he had seen their wonderful effect advertised so much. He began three days in advance, taking one after each meal, then he went to the dinner and allowed himself full swing; but took two Tablets afterward. Next morning he found himself all right and very soon a lady neighbor was heard to ask his wife: "What have you been doing to your husband lately? He is looking fine!" He had not eaten a good dinner for three years before that night, but now his friendly relations with turkey he cultivates pie and, in fact, has a tendency to sample everything there is going.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE