Scranton Tribune.

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TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1900. TWO CENTS.

MR. CHOATE ON LINCOLN

An Interesting Lecture Delivered at Edinburgh by the American Ambassador to Great Britain.

LINCOLN'S LIFE STORY

Told by Mr. Choate Before the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. Lord Roseberry's Remarks in Introducing the Speaker—He Also Pays High Tribute to the Remarkable Career of the Great American Statesman.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Edinburgh, Nov. 13.—Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, this evening delivered the inaugural lecture at the Philosophical institution of Edinburgh, taking as his theme, "The character of Abraham Lincoln."

Lord Rosebery, who presided introduced Mr. Choate as follows:

"Mr. Choate is one of that happy choice of men whom the United States have sent this country. He has endeared himself to us in a remarkable degree by his brilliant and genial qualities. For his discourse he has selected one of the most interesting subjects within the range of possibility, the great man whom he personally knew in the flesh, Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Choate's Speech.

Mr. Choate said:

Fiction can furnish no match for the romance of Lincoln's life, and biography will be searched in vain for such startling vicissitudes of fortune, so great power and glory won out of such humble beginnings and adverse circumstances. Nothing could be more squalid and miserable than the home in which Abraham Lincoln was born—a one-roomed cabin, without door or window, in what was then the wilderness of Kentucky, in the heart of that frontier life which swiftly moved westward from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi, always in advance of schools and churches, of books and money, of railroads and newspapers, of all things which are generally regarded as the comforts and even necessaries of life. His father, ignorant, needy and thriftless, together for himself and his family, was ever seeking, without success, to better his unhappy condition by moving on from one such scene of misery desolation to another. The rude society which surrounded them was not much better. The struggle for existence was hard, and absorbed all their energies. They were fighting the forest, the wild beast and the retreating savage. From the time when he could barely handle tools until he attained his majority, Lincoln's life was that of a simple farm laborer, poorly clad, housed and fed, at work either on his father's wretched farm or hired out to neighboring farmers. But in spite, or perhaps by means, of this rude environment, he grew to be a stalwart giant, reaching six feet four at nineteen, and fabulous stories are told of his feats of strength.

With the growth of this mighty frame began that strange education which in his ripening years was to qualify him for the great destiny that awaited him, and the developments of those mental faculties and moral endowments, which, by the time he reached middle life, were to make him the sagacious, patient and triumphant leader of a great nation in the crisis of its fate. His whole schooling, obtained during such odd times as could be spared from grinding labor, did not amount in all to as much as one year, and the quality of the teaching was of the lowest possible grade, including only the elements reading, writing and cipherin. But out of these simple elements, when rightly used by the right man, education is achieved; and Lincoln knew how to use them. As so often happens, he seemed to take warning from his father's unfortunate example. Untiring industry, an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and an ever-growing desire to rise above his surroundings, were early manifestations of his character.

His Library.

Books were almost unknown in that community, but the Bible was in every house, and somehow or other Pilgrim's Progress, Aesop's Fables, a history of the United States and a "Life of Washington" fell into his hands. He trudged on foot many miles through the wilderness to borrow an English grammar, and is said to have devoured greedily the contents of the statutes of Indiana that fell in his way. These few volumes he read and re-read—and his power of assimilation was great. To be shut in which a few books and to master them thoroughly sometimes does more for the development of mind and character than freedom to range at large, in a cursory and indiscriminate way, through wide domains of literature. This youth's mind, at any rate, was thoroughly saturated with Biblical knowledge and Biblical language, which, in after life, he used with great readiness and effect. But it was the constant use of the little knowledge which he had that developed and exercised his mental powers. After the hard day's work was done, while others slept he toiled on, always reading and writing. From an early age he did his own thinking and made up his own mind—incalculable traits in the future president. Paper was such a scarce commodity that, by the evening firelight, he would write and cipher on the back of a wooden shovel, and then shave it off to make room for more. By and by, as he approached manhood, he began speaking in the rude gatherings of the neighborhood, and so laid the foundation of that art of persuading his fellow men, which was one rich result of his education, and one great secret of his subsequent success.

The Flat Boat Voyage.

Accustomed as we are in these days of steam and telegraphs to have every intelligent boy survey the whole world each morning before breakfast and inform himself as to what is going on in every nation, it is hardly possible to conceive how benighted and isolated was the condition of the community at Pigeon Creek in Indiana, of which the family of Lincoln's father formed a part, or how eagerly an ambitious and high-spirited boy, such as he, must have yearned to escape. The first glimpse that he ever got of any world beyond the narrow confines of his home was in 1828, at the age of nineteen, when a neighbor employed him to accompany his son down the river to New Orleans to dispose of a flat boat of produce—a commission which he discharged with great success.

Shortly after his return from this first excursion into the outer world, his father, tired of failure in Indiana, packed his family and all his worldly goods into a single wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, and after a fourteen days' tramp through the wilderness, pitched his camp once more in Illinois. Here Abraham, having come of age and being now his own master, rendered the last service of his minority by ploughing the 15-acre lot and splitting from the tall walnut trees of the primeval forest enough rails to surround the little clearing with a fence. Such was the meagre outfit of this coming leader of men, at the age when the future British prime minister or statesman emerges from the university with every advantage that high training with broad culture and association with the wisest and the best of men and women can give, and enters upon some form of public service on the road to usefulness and honor, the university course being only the first stage of the public training. So Lincoln, at 21, had just begun his preparation for the public life to which he soon began to aspire. For some years yet he must continue to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, having absolutely no means, no home, no friend to consult. More farm work as a hired hand, a clerkship in a village store, the running of a mill, another trip to New Orleans on a float boat of his own contriving, a pilot's berth on the river; those were the means by which he subsisted until, in the summer of 1832, when he was 23 years of age, an event occurred which gave public recognition.

As a Military Leader.

The Black Hawk war broke out, and the governor of Illinois calling for volunteers to repel the band of savages whose leader bore that name, Lincoln enlisted and was elected captain of his comrades, among whom he had already established his supremacy by signal feats of strength and more than one successful single combat. During the brief hostilities he was engaged in no battle and won no military glory, but his local leadership was established. The same year he offered himself as a candidate for the legislature of Illinois, but failed at the polls. Yet his vast popularity with those who knew him was manifest. The district consisted of several counties, but the unanimous vote of the people of his own county was for Lincoln. Another unsuccessful attempt at store-keeping was followed by better luck at surveying, until his horse and instruments were levied upon under execution for the debts of his business adventure.

I have been thus detailed in sketching his early years because upon these strange foundations the structure of his great fame and service was built. In the place of a school and university training fortune substituted these trials, hardships and struggles as a preparation for the great work which he had to do. It turned out to be exactly what the emergency required. Ten years instead at the public school and the university certainly never could have fitedy this man for the unique work which was to be thrown upon him. Some other Moses would have had to lead us to our Jordan, to the sight of our promised land of liberty.

At the age of 25 he became a member of the legislature of Illinois, and so continued for eight years, and, in the meantime, qualified himself by reading such law books as he could borrow at random—for he was too poor to buy any—to be called to the bar. For his second quarter of a century—during which a single term in congress introduced him into the arena of national questions—he gave himself up to law and politics. In spite of his soaring ambition, his two years in congress gave him no premonition of the great destiny that awaited him, and at its close in 1849, we find him an unsuccessful applicant to the president for appointment as commissioner of the general land office—a purely administrative bureau; a fortunate escape for himself and for his country. Year by year his knowledge and power, his experience and reputation, extended, and his mental faculties seemed to grow by what they fed on. His power of persuasion, which had always been marked, was developed to an extraordinary degree, now that he became engaged in congenial questions and subjects. Little by little he rose to prominence at the bar, and became the most effective public speaker in the west. Not that he possessed any of the graces of the orator; but his logic was invincible, and his clearness and force of statement impressed upon his hearers the convictions of his honest mind, while his broad sympathies and sparkling and genial humor made him a universal favorite as far and as fast as his acquaintance extended.

Lawyer and Legislator.

These twenty years that elapsed from the time of his establishment as a lawyer and legislator in Springfield, the new capital of Illinois, furnished a fitting theater for the development and display of his great faculties, and with his new and enlarged opportunities, he obviously grew in mental stature in this second period of his career, as if to compensate for the absolute lack of advantages under which he had suffered in youth. As his powers enlarged, his reputation extended, for he was always before the people, and a warm sympathy with all that concerned them, took a zealous part in the discussion of every public question, and made his personal influence ever more widely and deeply felt.

I law great stress on Lincoln's career as a lawyer, because in America a state of things exists wholly different from that which prevails in Great Britain. The profession of the law always has been—and is to this day—the principal avenue to public life; and I am sure that his training and experience in the courts had much to do with the development of those forces of intellect and character which he soon displayed on a broader arena.

It was in political controversy, of course, that he acquired his wide reputation, and made his deep and lasting impression upon the people of what had now become the powerful state of Illinois, and upon the people of the Great West at a time when the political power and control of the United States was already surely and swiftly passing from the older eastern states. It was this reputation and this impression and the familiar knowledge of his character which had come to them from his local leadership, that happily inspired the people of the west to present him as their candidate, and to press him upon the Republican convention of 1860, as the fit and necessary leader in the struggle for life which was before the nation.

Dealing with Slavery.

That struggle, as you all know, arose out of the terrible question of slavery—and I must trust to your general knowledge of the history of that question to make intelligible the attitude and the action of Lincoln as the champion of the hosts of freedom in the final contest. Negro slavery had been firmly established in the Southern states from an early period of their history. In 1619, the year before the "Mayflower" landed our Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, a Dutch ship had discharged a cargo of African slaves at Jamestown in Virginia. All through the colonial period their importation had continued. A few had found their way into the Northern states, but in none of them in sufficient numbers to constitute danger or to afford a basis for political power. At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, there is no doubt that the principal members of the convention not only condemned slavery as a moral, social and political evil, but believed that by the suppression of the slave trade it was in the course of gradual extinction in the South, as it certainly was in the North. Washington, in his will, provided for the emancipation of his own slaves, and said to Jefferson that it "was among his first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in his country might be abolished." Jefferson said, referring to the institution, "I tremble for my country when I think that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever"—and Franklin, Adams, Hamilton and Patrick Henry were all utterly opposed to it. But it was made the subject of a fatal compromise in the Federal constitution, whereby its existing was recognized in the states as a basis of representation, the prohibition of the importation of slaves was postponed for twenty years, and the return of fugitive slaves provided for. But no imminent danger was apprehended from it till, by the invention of the cotton gin in 1792, cotton culture by slave labor became at once and forever the leading industry of the South, and gave a new impetus to the importation of slaves, so that in 1808, when the constitutional prohibition took effect, their numbers had vastly increased. From that time forward, slavery became the basis of a great political power, and the Southern states, under all circumstances and at every opportunity, carried on a grave and unrelenting struggle for its maintenance and extension.

Era of Compromise.

The conscience of the North was slow to rise against it, though bitter controversies from time to time took place. The Southern leaders threatened disunion if their demands were not complied with. To save the Union, compromise after compromise was made, but each one in the end was broken. The Missouri Compromise, made in 1820, upon the occasion of the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave state—whereby, in consideration of such admission, slavery was forever excluded from the Northwest territory—was ruthlessly repealed in 1854, by a congress elected in the interests of the slave power, the intent being to force slavery into that vast territory which had so long been dedicated to freedom. This challenge at last aroused the slumbering conscience of the North, and led to the formation of the Republican party for the avowed purpose of preventing, by constitutional methods, the further extension of slavery.

In its first campaign in 1856, though it failed to elect its candidates, it received a surprising vote and carried many of the states. No one could any longer doubt that the North had made up its mind that no threats of disunion should deter it from pressing its cherished purpose and performing its long neglected duty. From the outset, Lincoln was one of the most active and effective leaders and speakers of the new party, and the great debates between Lincoln and Douglass in 1858, as the respective champions of the extension and restriction of

[Continued on Page 4.]

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Testimony Given by L. P. McCormack and Professor John Graham Brooks.

THE TOPICS DISCUSSED

Labor Commissioner McCormack Devotes His Time Largely to Arbitration as a Method of Settling Labor Disputes—Prof. Brooks, of Cambridge, Confines His Remarks to the Sweatshops — Improvement Suggested.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The industrial commission today heard the testimony of L. P. McCormack, labor commissioner of the state of Indiana, and of Prof. John Graham Brooks, of Cambridge, Mass., president of the National Consumers' league.

Mr. McCormack's testimony was devoted largely to the subject of arbitration. He said that mode of settling labor disputes was rapidly gaining favor in his state. In some trades arbitration, he said, had almost supplanted strikes, and in many branches of industry contracts between employers and employes prescribe that in case of difficulty, arbitration shall be resorted to without cessation of work, the result being constantly increasing good feeling between employer and employes. He urged the necessity of enforced arbitration in extreme cases, where the interest of the public is concerned and where a long strike will bring disaster to the people at large. This method, he thought, often would avert bloodshed, and he considered the method more economical, as well as more humane, than calling in the militia.

He said that most of the labor troubles were with unorganized labor or new organizations, the older organizations being the most conservative. Mr. McCormack said that while the labor organizations might not be friendly to enforced arbitration, the interests of the public at large always should be consulted rather than the wishes of the few directly engaged in a strike.

In Sweatshops

Professor Brooks' testimony was devoted to the question of work in the sweat shops, in the investigation of which he engaged for many years. He said the Massachusetts law works fairly well, but that in New York and New Jersey the conditions were most deplorable. In those states it was impossible to secure adequate inspection because of the fact that this work is done in private apartments.

People thus employed, work from fourteen to sixteen hours per day, to the injury of their health and the damage of the community. In New York, he said, politics gets into the subject, rendering it impossible to make improvement.

"Unless there is some influence brought to bear strong enough to allow us to get to the private homes of these people, the tragedy will go on indefinitely," he said.

He advocated the substitution of factories and argued that the result need not, with the use of good judgment, be an increase of price for the goods manufactured. That change also would result in higher wages and an improvement of the garments. He dwelt upon the danger of spreading disease through the shops, saying it is always imminent. Prices were getting to be so low, Mr. Brooks said, that Americans very seldom engage in the work. Most of the sweatshop work is done by immigrants from Eastern Europe.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF PHILADELPHIA

Count Completed for President, Auditor General and Congressman-at-Large.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—The official count of the vote cast in this city at the recent election was completed today. The vote for president, auditor general and congressmen-at-large was as follows:

Presidential electors: Republican, 173,657; Democrat, 58,179; Prohibition, 1,419; Socialist Labor, 290; People's 47; Socialist, 1,297. Republican plurality, 115,478.

Auditor general: Hardenbergh, Republican, 163,169; Meek, Democrat, 56,202; Gill, Prohibition, 1,594; Ebert, Socialist Labor, 235; Coughlin, People's, 66; Seward, Socialist, 1,134. Hardenbergh's plurality, 116,976.

Congress-at-large: Grow, Republican, 164,660; Foerder, Republican, 161,590; Grim, Democrat, 56,147; Edwards, Democrat, 56,662; Hague, Prohibition, 1,559; Grumbine, Prohibition, 1,528; Monroe, Socialist Labor, 247; Root, Socialist Labor, 257; Brigham, People's, 70; Main, People's, 63; Slayton, Socialist, 1,176; Kuppinger, Socialist, 1,238.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR DAVIS.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

St. Paul, Nov. 13.—The grave complications stated in the bulletin issued last evening by the physicians in attendance upon Senator Davis have greatly depressed his family and friends who had hitherto been hopeful of a favorable outcome of his prolonged illness. His family now fully realize the probability of a fatal result and that at no distant time.

JAMES JONES RESPITED.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Nov. 13.—Governor Stone today respited James Jones, of Washington, from November 2 until January 9. He has fixed January 10 for the execution of Martin Fleming, of Indiana

THE ALVORD HEARING.

Settling Clerk Tells How Figures Were Altered.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 13.—The hearing in the case of Cornelius L. Alvord, jr., late note teller in the First National Bank, who is charged with having embezzled $690,000 from the institution where he was employed, was continued today before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal criminal court room.

William Reed, cashier of the First National bank, said that Alvord was at the bank on Oct. 18 and left there with his permission. Central Office Detective Edward Armstrong, who arrested the accused note teller in Boston, testified that when he met Alvord in Boston, the accused said:

"I am glad to se you. I am glad you came for me."

Morton V. Moore, settling clerk at the First National bank, said that he made up the clearing house profit sheet on Oct. 15, but that the first two figures of the total were not his own. The total for that day, the witness said, was $780,705, but a four and seven had been written over the figures seven and eight and one added, making the total appear to be $1,470,705, a difference of $690,000. Later, Moore said the figure one was scratched over, and the figures seven and eight restored in another handwriting.

At this point Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin declared the case for the government closed, and the examination was further adjourned to Friday next.

ELMIRA'S MAYOR IS UNDER BAIL

Accused by Catharine Loonie of Being Implicated in the Crime for Which She Has Been Sentenced.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Dr. Frank H. Flood, mayor of this city, was placed under arrest this afternoon by virtue of a warrant issued by Recorder Michael Danaher upon a complaint sworn to by Alderman Francis McCann. The warrant charges forgery in the first degree. The action was not surprising, as it had been rumored ever since the arrest of Miss Catherine Loonie that she had in an affidavit implicated the mayor in her crime—that of offering for record forged deeds to property belonging to Miss Margaret G. Kennedy, of Binghamton.

Miss Loonie, who is under sentence of four years and nine months in Auburn prison, was taken before the recorder yesterday and reiterated the statements that she had previously made in the affidavit, which is in the possession of District Attorney F. F. Aldrich.

The mayor was held in bail in the sum of $10,000 to await action of the next grand jury. Flood is 49 years of age, has a wife and two daughters, and is one of the most competent and successful physicians in the city.

GRANT BROTHERS, BROKERS, FAIL

An Assertion Is Made That the Assignment Was Forced by a Defalcation.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 13.—The firm of Grant Brothers, stock brokers, made an assignment today to E. G. Stedman. The assignment was made the basis of lots of rumors which in substance was to the effect that the failure was due to a defalcation.

The amount of the defalcation was placed at from $150,000 to $175,000, but up to the present no one connected with the firm will admit or deny the rumors, and just where they started is not known.

Mr. Stedman said the liabilities will be below $100,000 and probably less than half that amount. Mr. Stedman made the following statement tonight:

"I shall not make any report until 10 o'clock and then I will give this report to all the newspapers at my office. I know that certain imputations have been made against certain persons, but I advise all to be careful and go slow in this matter. I shall be very careful myself. It is impossible for me to make any statement tonight."

Asked if it was true that he called on Captain McCluskey in connection with the case, Mr. Stedman said: "I did not call on Captain McCluskey or any other member of the police department in connection with this case and I do not think I will do so. That is all I care to say about it tonight."

PITTSBURG DEVELOPS SPORTING BLOOD

Twelve Representative Citizens Build a Club House—Real Fights Will Be Pulled off There.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Nov. 13.—Twelve of Pittsburg's wealthy citizens, lovers of the boxing game, have formed themselves into a club, under the name of the Rankin Athletic club and have erected a club house at Rankin, just outside the city limits, for the purpose of pulling off all the big pugilistic events possible, and also to give a good fistic show every two weeks. The club house is up-to-date in every respect and has a seating capacity of 10,000.

Sergeant Tom Sterick, who resigned from the city police force to accept the position, will be match-maker. He has arranged for the opening of the club on Thanksgiving night, with a match between "Spike" Sullivan and Eddie Kennedy, of this city.

A bid will be made for the coming Jeffries-Ruhlin fight, and every effort put forward to secure it for the new house.

SOUTHERNERS APPREHENSIVE

Congressmen Begin to Show Signs of Alarm Over the Proposed Reapportionment.

THE SOUTH WILL FIGHT

Will Resist Reduction of Representation—Virginia Congressmen Say Such a Bill Would Be Talked to Its Death in the Senate—Southern States Would Bitterly Resent It. It Would Affect Northern States as Well.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Southern congressmen are beginning to show signs of alarm on account of the talk about reducing the representation in those states where the right of suffrage is denied to a large proportion of the male population. Representative Swanson, of Virginia, a Democratic member of the ways and means committee and one of the most conspicuous southern men in congress, has this to say about it:

"Every time the Republican party has undertaken to crush the south in recent years it has destroyed itself. It has always inaugurated those tactics immediately after a presidential election. Look at the effect of the force bill. That was taken up after Harrison's election. He suffered ignominious defeat in 1892. The Republican party is only the political friend of the negro; it is not his friend in any material thing."

When asked how he would fight a bill, if one should be introduced in congress, Mr. Swanson replied:

"The gag rules are not yet in force in the senate, and we have some good Democratic talkers. We will talk their bill beyond the 4th of next March. Ever since the constitution was adopted, the southern people have been allowed to treat the negro problem as a local question. We have adjusted our laws with regard to them. Now, the Republican position is that the black men of the Philippines are not capable of governing themselves, it is foolish to talk about their governing white people in the south.

Fight from the Start.

"If such a bill should be taken in the house, we will fight it there from start to finish. They have rotten boroughs in the north—Connecticut, for example.

Representative James Hay, Mr. Swanson's colleague, says:

"I do not believe the conservative Republicans of the house would attempt to pass a bill to reduce representation. There may be some talk about it before the session, but one must remember that an enactment of that character must be general in its application. Massachusetts would lose one member, New York would lose one or two, because of educational qualifications. I not only believe that no such bill can be passed, but I believe that Virginia will have two members of congress during the next decade. If the population for a congressional district should be increased materially, the Old Dominion might lose one member, but with about 188,000 as the basis we could retain our present repretation. The same is true of Maryland and likewise Michigan. With the votes of large Republican states like Massachusetts and New York against a reduction of representation, there is no danger of the measure passing the house, let alone the senate, where it would surely be talked to death."

CUBAN SCAVENGER SCOW IS WRECKED

Four of the Crew Drowned—A Tow Boat Captain Arrested for Cowardice and Manslaughter.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Havana, Nov. 13.—A city scavenger scow was wrecked today off Cabanas and four Cubans were drowned.

The captain and engineer of the tow boat Teresa, both Spaniards, have been arrested on charges of inefficiency, neglect and cowardice, and Captain Young, captain of the port, has asked that they be indicted for manslaughter.

The Teresa had two scows in tow. One of them, with fifteen men on board, parted her hawser. The other was towed into Havana by the Teresa. When Captain Young was informed from Morro that the scow was in a dangerous position, he ordered the Teresa to go out. The sea was heavy. The Teresa started, but turned back.

Captain Young, in an open launch, went to the rescue, but was nearly swamped off Morro. The scow went on the rocks. Lieutenant Falke and Lieutenant Gill, with soldiers of the Second artillery, saved eleven men.

RUMOR OF SALE OF COLLIERIES.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Hazleton, Nov. 13.—A report is current here tonight that negotiations are on for the sale of all the collieries and washeries of the region owned by individual operators and that the Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania Railroad companies are the prospective purchasers. None of the operators hereabout profess to know nothing of the matter.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 13.—Arrived: Deutschland, Rotterdam. Cleared: Southwark, Antwerp; Germanic, Liverpool; St. Louis, Southampton. Sailed: Kaiser Marie Theresa, Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton; Georgic, Liverpool. Scilly—Passed: Graf Waldersee, New York for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Lahn, New York for Bremen via Southampton.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today.
MUCH COLDER; RAIN.

1 General—Ambassador Choate's Lecture Before Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh. No Probability of a Change in the Cabinet. Southerners Alarmed Over Proposed Reapportionment. Testimony Before the Industrial Commission.
2 General—Carbondale News Budget. Financial and Commercial.
3 Local—Cases Tried in Civil Court. Local Doctors Will Form a Union.
4 Editorial. News and Comment.
5 Local—Preparations for Tomorrow's Unveiling. Wrestler Dwyer Defeats Leonard. Price of Coal Is Advanced.
6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7 Northeastern Pennsylvania News.
8 Local—Return of the Grand Jury. Live News of the Industrial World.

WYOMING MAY HAVE ELECTION CONTEST

Grave Doubts as to the Election of Mr. Squier as Represetative. Election Board Refuses to Reconvene.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Tunkhannock, Nov. 13.—The discussion of the question as to who was elected representative from this county at the last election is ended. On Monday Mr. Tiffany, the Republican candidate, filed a petition with the computing court, asking that the returns from Monroe township should be taken up and re-counted, owing to the discrepancy of five votes which had been found in the returns and which had been counted against Mr. Tiffany. Late last evening parties representing Mr. Squier, the Democratic candidate, made an application to President Judge Dunham, of this district, for an injunction to restrain the returning board from re-counting the vote. This application was heard this morning and, after listening to the arguments of counsel, the judge decided that his court had no jurisdiction to restrain the returning board from re-convening, but worded his opinion so as to plainly imply that he thought that the board had no power to re-count the votes. The board, which was composed of W. U. Shaw, register of wills; John W. Gray, sheriff, and E. M. Vaughn, E. D. Robinson and E. W. Farrer, county commissioners, then refused to convene, and thus put an end to any application which might have been made.

The only way to ascertain who was in reality elected is by a contest. Whether that will take place or not is not yet decided. However, as there is grave doubt as to the correctness of the count, the Republican candidate would be justified in taking steps to ascertain the true result of the election.

NOTORIOUS YOUNG CRIMINAL ESCAPES

William Shaeffer, One of the Friends of Murderer Pete Wassil, Eludes the Deputy Sheriff.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 13.—William Schaeffer, a notorious young criminal, escaped from the custody of Deputy Sheriff Ufaloffsky this afternoon.

Schaeffer had just been sentenced to three years in the Eastern penitentiary for burglary, and was taken to the county jail in the prison van with a number of other prisoners.

While the transfer was being made at the jail door, Schaeffer slipped away unknown to the deputy sheriff. As soon as he was missed the alarm was given, but the prisoner had a good start, and it is doubtful if he will be recaptured in a hurry.

Schaeffer is only about twenty years of age. About three years ago he was the principal in a plot which had for its object the release of Murderer Peter Wassil at the county jail and a number of other long-term prisoners. Schaeffer picked the lock on Wassil's cell door and the prisoner was just about to get away when one of the keepers discovered him and the plot was frustrated. About twenty-five of Wassil's friends were on the outside of the jail waiting for him to appear on the wall, so that they could spirit him away.

BRADFORD WANDALL KILLED.

An Aged Citizen of Mehoopany Run Down by the Cars.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Tunkhannock, Nov. 13.—When No. 4, the fast afternoon train on the Valley, pulled in here this afternoon the body of a man who had been run over by the train between Meshoppen and Mehoopany, just above here, was taken from the baggage car. Information obtained from the railroad officials shows that the man was walking on the track between the two places and stepped out of the way of a freight train directly in the path of No. 4, and was killed instantly.

The body was taken into the station here and afterwards identified as Bradford Wandall, of Mehoopany, an old man of about 70 years, well known to most of the people of the county. The relatives were notified immediately and the remains removed to the undertaking establishment of Theodore Streeter.

DECISION FOR M'GOVERN.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Terry McGovern was tonight given the decision over Kid Broad in a six-round fight at Tattersalls Athletic club.

CORPORATION CHARTERED.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg Nov. 13.—The Sharon Coal and Limestone company, of Sharon, capital $200,000, was chartered today by the state department.

NO CHANGE IN THE CABINET

President McKinley Formally Requests All Officials to Serve Another Term.

RESPONSE OF MEMBERS

While No Definite Pledges Are Made, It Is Probable That All Will Accept the President's Invitation to Remain Even at a Sacrifice of Personal Interest—All Cabinet Officers Present Except Mr. Root—A Remarkable Session.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 13.—President McKinley today announced clearly and forcibly to the members of his cabinet his desire that they should all remain with him during the four years of his coming administration. His wishes were made known in an extended speech at the cabinet meeting in the white house today. Responses were made by all of the members present, and while there were no definite pledges from any of them that they would accept the portfolios thus tendered afresh, there was, on the other hand no definite declaration.

Today's proceedings sets forth the wishes of the president in the matter and relieves the members of the cabinet of the customary obligation of tendering their resignations at the end of the term, unless they have made an irrevocable decision that it will be impossible for them to continue in office. It also sets at rest all speculation and slate making of the country's political prophets, for it is understood generally that there is but one doubtful factor in the homogeneity of the present cabinet. That factor is Attorney General Griggs, as he holds his present position at a great financial sacrifice. Still, Mr. Griggs replied in terms of warm appreciation to the complimentary remarks of the president and gave no intimation of retiring from the position. This is not the first time that the president has expressed to the members of the cabinet his pleasure at the support they have given him. He said as much in a general way at the last cabinet meeting, when the members, several of whom had been scattered by the political campaign, got together for the first time and congratulated him on the outcome of the election. Today the president evidently had prepared for the occasion and in his address reviewed the work of the administration in the past four years, four of the most exciting years the country has known in three decades. It was rather a surprise, even to the cabinet members themselves, to note how accurately the president had fixed in his memory the sequence of events and how calmly he relinquished the personal credit for successful strokes of policy or prudence and attributed the honor to the members of his official family in whose immediate department the matter in question had arisen.

Credit for the Cabinet.

He said that if the result of the recent election was an endorsement of his administration it was no less an endorsement of the men who had stood by him in the time of stress and necessity. The credit for success, he said, lay with the heads of his various departments and he should shrink from entering another four years of office unless he could be assured that he would have with him a majority, at least, of the men who form his present official household. He said he knew that in asking them to remain with him there was scarcely one who could do so without some sacrifice, either of money, leisure or personal inclination. At the same time he said he should feel happier if all of them could gratify his wish.

Secretary Hay was the first to respond. He said that for his part he deeply appreciated the complimentary references made by his chief and that he thought there was not a member of the cabinet who would sever such pleasant official relations without regret, and even then only in case of the most urgent reasons for retirement.

Secretary Root Absent.

Secretaries Gage, Long, Hitchock, Wilson, Attorney General Griggs and Postmaster General Smith each spoke in turn and in much the same vein. Secretary Root was the only absent member from the meeting, having left for Cuba to look over military affairs there and, at the same time, try to recuperate from his long and serious illness. The list of responses, therefore, was all but complete. It is known that Secretary Root is in much the same position as Attorney General Griggs, holding his position at a considerable sacrifice, but willing at the same time to sacrifice a good deal to comply with the expressed wish of the president.

The meeting, which had developed into a real love feast, then returned to the more common place affairs of routine business, and the discussion of the features of the president coming message to congress, after which the members left with renewed expressions of regard. The meeting stands as one of the most remarkable cabinet sessions on record.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Forecast for Eastern Pennsylvania: Much colder Wednesday, with increasing cloudiness and rain, possibly turning into snow; Thursday fair; continued cold, winds becoming northwesterly and high.