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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET. State. Treasurer—J. S. BEACON, of Westmoreland. Auditor General—LEVI G. MCCAULEY, of Chester. County. Sheriff—CLARENCE E. PRYOR, of Scranton. District Attorney—JOHN R. JONES, of Blakely. Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND, of Carbondale. Treasurer—W. S. LANGSTAFF, of Scranton. Clerk of the Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS, of Scranton. Recorder—CHARLES HUESTER, of Scranton. Register—WILLIAM K. BECK, of Monticello. Jury Commissioner—CHARLES WIGGINS, of Scranton.

Resolved, That the platform adopted at the National convention of Democracy in 1896 be endorsed fully and without reserve. "Plank Second in the Platform of the Lackawanna Democracy, adopted Aug. 24, 1897.

The key note to the proper attitude of the Republicans of Lackawanna county was sounded in the forceful speeches of the prominent speakers of the day. Chairman Lewis and Captain Mohr, a good natured canvass has been made for the various nominations, the convention has indicated its choice, and the duty of Republicans is to accept the verdict and fall into line.

The ticket chosen yesterday is one that invites public confidence and can be supported by every sincere Republican conscientiously and with enthusiasm. Messrs. Pryor, Jones and Huester are already known to the voters of the county in an official capacity and their respective records speak eloquently for them.

Consideration in detail of the local issues entering into the county canvass this fall may well be deferred until the campaign shall assume definite shape; but at this time it is proper to say that the Republican party of Lackawanna county, in support of its present excellent ticket, is prepared to wage an aggressive battle all along the line, and will roll up in November another splendid victory.

A Grave Danger. The irony of fate is illustrated by the startling announcement that yellow fever has made its appearance at a famous health resort of the South, Ocean Springs, Miss., is situated on Biloxi Bay, about eighty-four miles from New Orleans. It is a watering place much sought by fashionable society and that the visitors should leave their home in search of revivifying sea air only to run into the arms of a scourge from which they would flee across vast continents, is a pathetic instance of the uncertainty of life, and an added proof to the mind of the fatalist that it is useless to attempt to avoid destiny.

States government quarantine station is located at a rigid quarantine had been enforced by the Mississippi board of health and the representatives of the Marine hospital between these points it is affirmed by Southern physicians high in authority that nothing worse than dengue fever would have to be fought. Dengue, sometimes called "dandy" and "break-bone" fever, is a febrile epidemic disease occurring chiefly in the West Indies and southern states. It is characterized by severe pain, particularly in the joints, and an eruption resembling measles. The attack is violent but brief, and seldom fatal. New York and Philadelphia boards of health apprehend little danger from the disease in the North and every precaution has already been taken at the ports. The immunity enjoyed from epidemics of all kinds in our greatest cities of the North is a witness to the prompt measures and vigilance of the officials in charge of the health departments, and their example could be imitated by the South to the welfare of the country.

An Important Problem. A writer in the Globe-Democrat, after citing figures showing the extraordinary scarcity of cereals in Europe, and under distribution which troubles us. We have studied production until, with high-priced labor, we can give a larger output than any other country, but in doing so we have got far beyond our abilities to market. Our wheat surplus is fairly dragged out by a demand which, at one price or another, takes all we can spare, but when it is a question of getting our corn to people who are starving for it we show that though we have become by odd odds the best producers in the world, we are still at the very beginning of our education as distributors.

Just how this education is to be facilitated save through the operation of necessity, the Globe-Democrat correspondent does not say. But with a corn crop exceeding 2,000,000,000 bushels, much of which goes into the stove as fuel in default of a market at the same time that millions in India, thousands in Europe and not a few in the congested centers of our own population are either starving outright or suffering from lack of sufficiency of nutritious food, the problem which this writer outlines is indeed an important one, and we may safely assume that it will not long remain insoluble. This seems an especially opportune time to urge its solution.

An Excellent Chance. One of the two or three places which President McKinley visited when in Philadelphia recently was the school of industrial art connected with the Pennsylvania museum, and after an examination of its workings he expressed great satisfaction. There is reason to suspect that the excellence of this institution's methods and facilities is insufficiently appreciated throughout the state, a fact which is our warrant for the few words of explanation that follow.

The different courses offered by the school cover all forms of art and design: painting, sculpture, interior decoration, architecture, book and magazine illustration, etc. Young men and young women are admitted to all courses on equal terms. The school is especially strong in the instruction which it provides in all branches of textile design and manufacture. Its textile department, constituting a complete school in itself, is not only the oldest and most complete textile school in America but one of the best schools of this kind in the world.

An appropriation made by the last legislature enables the institution to offer one or more free scholarships to each county of Pennsylvania. At least one scholarship is available for each county in the state and for counties having more than one senator, as many scholarships are provided as there are senatorial districts. The appointments to these are made by the governor of the state usually on the recommendation of the senator and at least one representative from the district in which the applicant resides. Blank forms of application and all information regarding details will be furnished by Principal L. W. Miller, at the school, Broad and Pine streets, Philadelphia, to whom all communications should be addressed.

prices or cheap fame, under such perilous physical conditions, they really seem to be no special call to surround him with a halo. The Pittsburgh man who attempted suicide on his wedding journey with a bride whose dot was a quarter of a million, seemed to be flying in the face of Providence beyond the degree which can be excused by even a confirmed misogynist.

New Cancer Cure. Cancer is undoubtedly one of the diseases most dreaded by the human race. Its malignant and often hopeless character naturally strikes terror to the hearts of its victims when the faintest suspicion of its development is discovered, but the sufferers are few who will not hesitate at the cure of which will not hesitate at the cure proclaimed by an Austrian priest named Gentilini who advises a diet of lizards. He affirms that he has cured thirty persons with this remedy and claims that the discovery is efficacious in all cancerous affections. Probably many of the drugs already in use by civilized races contain ingredients no less obnoxious to the imagination than lizards but the advice "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise" holds good in many cases.

People have shuddered at the horrid brew concocted by Macbeth's witches from "Eye of newt and toe of frog, Wool of bat and tongue of dog, Adder's fork and blind worm's sting, Lizard's leg and owl's nest, And various other unpleasant things, but they will now begin to wonder whether the other elements of the prescription are to come into favor since lizards promise to be provided as an article of diet to produce almost a miracle in medical science.

Taming the Terriers. Even the anarchist is made harmless by McKinley times. The annual outing and picnic of the anarchists of New York and vicinity, on Monday, was a very mild affair indeed. Five years ago more than 10,000 sympathizers of the red faith assembled at a similar affair, Monday not more than 150 men, women and children, all told, were present, and these were so orderly and quiet in their behavior that the occasion was like a good humored family picnic. They drank an enormous amount of beer, but no one was intoxicated, and there was no vociferous demonstration, although the outing was a sort of farewell to Herr Most, who bewails his hard fate in having to work for a living by editing a new paper in Buffalo.

The most effective reform of an anarchist takes place when he becomes a capitalist or a real estate owner. Then if he is a resident of this country he is reasonably certain to abandon the theories of fire and bomb and to become a peace-loving member of society. The New York anarchists were all too well fed, too well clad and evidently too contented with the improvement of the times to display much thirst for gore and conflagrations.

Editorial and News. Mr. Slater, of the pavilion, called at the "Bug" office today and tendered his four tickets to the annual convention and panoramic, velocipede art festival on Wednesday night. As the price of admission is only five dollars a ticket well, he can discern a method in Mr. Slater's madness. This "grand recital" under various highfalutin titles is probably old Jack Mosby's method of raising money, and Mr. Slater cannot gain the good will of the "Bug" by offering free tickets to an entertainment of that sort. We have "Book of Azazel" framed at home in better style than it appears on old Jack's lantern, slide, and our pictures of McKinley and the "Washington Crossing the Delaware" do not resemble comic valentines. If danger Slater wishes to shield his fakes he must offer better lectures than the one given to an exhibition of rheumatic art on circus tent cloth. Mr. Slater sees it to properly recognize the "Bug" will continue to advise people to shun his theatrical hole in the wall.

Bill Cook's horse ran away yesterday. No one was injured but the horse looks disappointed. The accident was caused by a flaming sign erected in the interest of Quaker oats. Bill was driving down Nugget avenue, at a gentle amble when the horse spied the oats sign and made a dash for the painting. Bill was thrown out, but sustained no serious injury. The peculiar action of the horse has been a matter of comment and surprise, as it is said that the animal has never been used to oats since it has been owned by Bill. We have received an invitation on a printed circular to meet at Tenth and Spruce on Thursday night and assist in the organization of a golf club. We must decline in an open letter giving our reasons. We believe that the committee had sinister motives in sending us the circular and that it was because they expected to work the columns of the "Bug" for free advertising, and not because they thought we would look well in short pants and rathsknecks that were never used.

THREE NAVAL NEEDS. From the Philadelphia Press. The United States still needs more battleships than it has, but just at present it needs things more than battleships: 1. A fleet of torpedo boats and "destroyers"—simply large torpedo boats, able to keep at sea in all weather—is indispensable for the defense of our shallow coast. Unless without battleships, with the battleships we have a swarm of these small, active vessels would be able to meet a large fleet of battleships and to destroy torpedo boats can be built for one battleship.

WHAT HE SHOULD DEMAND. From the Philadelphia Press. Among the things that the workmen should demand are greater convenience

and security for small savings; very much greater facilities for mail and telegraphic communication; the exemplary punishment of all who are guilty of fraud in savings banks, insurance companies and building loan associations; the opportunity of effecting small loans on personal security at a moderate rate of interest; the inspection of all food, fuel and other articles sold to the workingman, with proper penalties for fraud and adulteration; the sanitary examination of all tenements and rented houses and of all factories and workshops; the removing of all sources of disease (which is one of the heaviest taxes laid upon the workingman); the provision of public squares and parks; the removal of all nuisances; the supply of pure water and good light at moderate rates. If the workman should demand these he would get them, and, when he would get a great betterment in his condition.

Alarming Growth of Public Expenses

From the Philadelphia Record. In a very interesting article on the subject of "Billion Dollar Congresses," published in the Record, Congressman Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey, shows that twenty years ago the running expenses of the government were annually one-third of a billion dollars; but they have been increased to half a billion dollars notwithstanding reductions in the payment of interest on the public debt amounting to sixty or seventy million dollars per annum. He shows that for the ten fiscal years from 1877 to 1886, inclusive, the total expenditures of Congress amounted in round figures to \$2,917,743,000; and for the following ten years they were \$4,427,850,000—an increase of \$1,510,107,000, or nearly three times as great as the growth of population. As population increases in density the per capita cost of government ought to decrease; but Mr. Pitney shows that while it cost \$40.27 for each man, woman and child in the country from 1877 to 1886, it cost \$5.71 from 1887 to 1896—an increase of \$34.57 per capita. The enlarged pension payments were the cause of part of this excessive increase of expenditures; but excluding pensions there was an increase of \$3.11 per capita.

Table with 3 columns: Title of Bill, Increase, per cent. Includes Agricultural, Diplomatic and Consular, District of Columbia, Fortification, Indian, Legislative, Military Academy, Naval, Pensions, Postoffice, River and Harbor, Sundry Civil, Deficiencies, Miscellaneous, and Total.

Having pointed out what he considers the cause of the extraordinary increase in federal expenditure, Mr. Pitney suggests these alternative remedies: (1) To restore all the appropriation bills to the control of the appropriations committee, so as to put an end to divided responsibility. (2) To clothe the ways and means committee with the sole power to recommend the amounts to be appropriated for the different branches of the service, as they now recommend the measures for raising the necessary revenues, and to make the expenditures, and give to this committee adequate control over the whole subject. (3) To create a new committee to be called the committee on finance, to be composed of the speaker of the house and the chairmen of the several committees on ways and means, appropriations, military affairs, naval affairs, Indian affairs, foreign affairs, postoffice, agriculture and rivers and harbors, comprising all the committees now having charge of the raising of revenues, the raising of loans, and the management of the public debt, and give to this committee adequate control over the whole subject.

A BRAIN DISTURBER. From the Stroudsburg Times. W. J. Granger, a guest of the Kitatinny at the Delaware Hotel, is reported to have committed a mathematical error in the following example for local men to work their gray matter on: On Friday night the Kitatinny House had a certain number of guests. On Saturday morning one-fourth of them left. On Saturday noon one-eighth of them left. On Saturday evening there left one-third of the departures of the morning and noon trains.

A High Recommendation. Captain—"How rapidly can your new machine gun be discharged?" Inventor—"It can be fired, all with the rapidity with which the average stage letter is written."—Pearson's Weekly.

A SEASON OF TRIALS. De un seem provelt' earlier had he did some time ago. An' it's later when he goes ter take 'is rest. An' all de wuk you tackles seems ter measure mo' an' mo'. Dan it uaceter, though you does yoh level best. Hit seems a ter'ble distance 'erost dat gyarden patch o' mine. An' de spruce is long an' mighty had ter a'iner. An' dat broken fence goes stretchin' miles an' miles along de line. When de days is gittin' longer in de spring. Hit takes a drefful lot o' time ter make up an hour o' two. Exceptin' when I's done got fast asleep. Den, land o' goodness gracious! How dat night do gallop. De slumber dat was comfortin' an' deep. De road goes up-hill all de way, no matter whah I wuk. An' when acrost his lazy back I flog. Er sack o' grain, de mule an' me, we bof stabs in an' boxes. When de days is gittin' longer in de spring. —Washington Star.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

ALTHOUGH the Telephone Company has taken possession of a good share of the street and the carpenters and masons are in the store, we have not lost sight of the fact that our customers will come to us to supply their early season's wants, therefore, have prepared a little Bargain Feast for this week,

At Our Dress Goods Counter

- 100 pieces All-Wool French Serges at 25 cents. 25 pieces 38 inch Wool Plaids, the 50 cent kind, at 25 cents. 75 pieces of Choice Novelties, Fall 1897, at 39 cents. 37 pieces 35 inch All-Wool Covert Cloths at 50 cents. 24 pieces 45 inch French Chevlots at 59 cents. 40 pieces 50 inch Broadcloths at 35 cents.

Our stock of FINE PARISIAN DRESS NOVELTIES, ranging from 75 cents to \$1.50 per yard are now open and ready for inspection. Having anticipated the New Tariff, we shall give our customers the benefit of anti-tariff prices as long as we can.

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Lewis, Reilly & Davies. In addition to our advance line advertised last week, the balance of our extensive FALL IMPORTATIONS are just to hand, and will be on exhibition during the next ten days. It is needless to enumerate the many different styles, as nearly every NEW and DESIRABLE weave is represented. All our "Fine Pattern Suits," as usual, are exclusive. An unusually attractive line of "Roman Stripes," "Checks" and Clan Tartan silks for Dress Waists

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