## the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 20, 1897.

#### THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

State Treasurer-J. S. BEACOM, Auditor General-LEVI G. M'CAULEY, of Chester.

County. Sheriff-CLARENCE E. PRYOR, Scranton, District Attorney-JOHN R. JONES, of

Prothonotary - JOHN COPELAND, of Carbondale, Treasurer-W. S. LANGSTAFF, of Scran-

Clerk of the Courts-THOMAS P. DAN-IELS, of Seranton. Recorder - CHARLES HUESTER, of Scranton. Register-WILLIAM K. BECK, of Mos-

Jury Commissioner - CHARLES WIG-GINS, of Scranton. Election day, November 2.

Certain local papers seem disposed to make political and circulation capital out of the present labor situation. Their wild and anarchistic sentiments may have little weight, yet the efforts to create or aggravate discontent with a large class of people is not to their credit any more than it is to abuse every newspaper which they term a corporation sheet because it takes a conservative stand in the interests and for the benefit of all concerned in the present crisis. It is safe to assert that not one of the proprietors of these papers which are now endeavoring to incite labor against capital ever did anything to promote a labor industry in his whole life. In their present attitude they are much like the man who burned his neighbor's barn in order to roast two eggs for himself. By their ill-advised words they would produce a national calamity.

#### Birth of the Republican Party.

The National Fremont association held its reunion in Pittsburg last Friday and Saturday in celebration of the forty-first birthday of the Republican party. In speaking of the interesting occasion the Pittsburg Chronicle Tele-

"The members of the Fremont association saw the principles for which they contended find acceptance with the nation in a comparatively short time. The Republican party did not elect its first candidate for president, but its second candidate, Abraham Lincoln, was successful. The people of the North had gone through a long process of education on the necessity for the reforms advocated by the new party, principally its animosity to human bondage, and they were ready to throw their influence in its favor.

"The surviving Fremonters have seen the Republican party triumph in eight national elections since they cast their votes for the candidate from whom they derive their name, and they have the satisfaction, this year, of witnessing a revival of prosperity by reason of the triumph of the cause of honest money and protection to home industry, championed by the party which they helped to bring into existence."

The convention in which the great party was formally instituted was called to meet in Pittsburg Feb. 22, 1856. This convention was the result of a conference held in the same city November, 1855, between Salmon P. Chase and David N. White, editor of the Pittsburg Gazette. At the February convention Owen Lovejoy, the famous anti-slavery orator and congressman, made the opening prayer. Horace Greeley, Joshua R. Giddings, F. P. Blair, of Maryland; Zach Chandler of Michigan, and many other men whose names belong on the honor roll of history, were present.

At the convention held on June 17 in Philadelphia the first national Republican ticket with the names of Fremont and Dayton at its head, was placed in the field. Well may Pittsburg take pride in this reunion of men who in a few years will gather on no more such historic occasions, but whose work in assisting in the formation of the Republican party will have done more to keep their names in memory than can be accomplished in the ordinary life time.

There is no objection to free speech at any stage of the game. It is the fellows who confound free speech with maniacal and incendiary ravings who are objectionable.

## A South Polar Expedition.

While expedition after expedition has been fitted out for the purpose of deciding the location of the North Pole in years past no one save the whaler seems to have taken any in-

terest in the Antarctic region. It is unqustionably a fact that around the South Pole lies the largest unexplored region on the face of the earth, and an ocean the animal life of which exceeds in variety and richness that of any other known water. No field is so promising for scientific and oceanographic researches. It is, therefore, not visionary to express the hope or to have the expectations that the Gerlache expediton will be fruitful in its results. Most of the voyages toward Antarctic regions have been commercial interprises for commercial ends. They have been in the interest of companies organized for securing cargoes of guano, or in search of the

sperm whale. The knowledge that an expedition is to be fitted out for purely geographical and scientific purposes to visit has been constructed expressly for the do more than conjecture on the mat-

tinent, of possibly three millon square strategic reasons. miles, should be proven true, it would make the expedition historic. Aside from this, it may at least be expected hypothesis concerning the south polar regions will be set at rest.

Judging from published accounts the mateur quarantine official is more langerous than yellow fever down in the Southern states. Violent methods adopted to enforce the quarantines laid by one town against another are daily adding new terrors to the yellow fever epidemic. Shotgun cordons have been established to shut off\_communication with the infected districts, and new the people of Jackson, Miss., are threatening to burn the nearby railroad bridges unless trains from Vicksburg and towns on the New Orleans route run through the state capital without stopping. The precautions taken to check the spread of the epidemic are, perhaps, justifiable, on the broad ground of selfpreservation; but in the rigor of their application they undoubtedly savor somewhat of panic-stricken inhuman-

#### New York as a Health Resort.

Dr. Hubbard Winslow Mitchell, of New York, is authority for the statement in the Medical Record that heredity in pulmonary diseases is not so important a feature as has been traditional for many years. He declares that the rejection by life insurance companies of a healthy applicant, whose parents had died of consumption, is unwarranted, so far as his own observation goes.

He also asserts that contagion from personal contact at home, in hotels or sanitariums, or from inhaling the breath of a phthisis patient is very doubtful. However, a source of danger is found in kissing a patient, while the common house-fly may be the means of spreading the disease. He accepts, of course, the theory that the greatest menace is from the sputem ontaining bacilli which are so widely distributed in the dust of the street, in public vehicles and various other

Contrary to the belief which is exceedingly popular just now, Dr. Mitchell states that in his opinion locality and soil play an unimportant part in the disease. In sending cases away to higher altitudes and distant resorts the physician gets rid of the patient, but not of the disease. The only benefit to be derived from residence at extreme elevation above sea level is in the general health of the patient, as the change of air has not the slightest effect on tubercle bacillus itself. He advances the somewhat novel theory,gained from considerable experience, that no place is better for the reatment of consumption than New York city. Patients who have come from every state in the union, from Europe, Canada, the Sandwich Islands, and from health resorts in Colorado, California and New Mexico, are doing better in New York, with its clear air and bright sunshine, than in the localities named. This will be interesting to the many afflicted ones who have rushed in agonized desperation from pine lands to mountain steeps, from plateau to the soft and balmy air of Southern climes, to gain relief for

loved ones or for themselves, Dr. Mitchell further suggests, in the way of treatment, that while it seems doubtful whether the subcutaneous injection of any special remedy or whether medical inhalations are of lasting benefit in active ulceration of the lungs, the introduction of some remedy into the body at short intervals for a long time that will saturate the blood, and acting as an antiseptic, modify or destroy the bacillis, must be the ideal remedy.

For medical treatment he recommends a solution of the halogen group of salts with the hyochloride of sodium. Above all, rest and sleep are the most powerful aids.

Yellow fever has not as yet been include in the list of terrors that await excursionists to the Klondike.

## Hard Lines for Teachers.

School boards are apt to be impulsive at times in the way of making rules. When a particular crisis arises they straightway frame a resolution that may cause considerable embarrasment in every other case to which it applies. They have been known to issue edicts forbidding money making by teachers outside of earning salary in the schools, just to affect one teacher they are also on record as prohibiting teachers from riding wheels, but it remained for a Marion county, W. Va., school board to pass the most candid regulation yet in the history of education. It was to this

"Teachers must not make love while employed by the board or during school hours. The violation of this rule will be sufficient cause for dismissal." This new order would seem to be one destined to cause much consternation in the educational circles of Marion, particularly since the provocation must have been strong indeed to warrant its announcement, Not to be allowed to make love to the biggest boy, or the biggest girl as the case might be, during school hours, may of course be a deprivation, but if this order not to make love while in the employ of the board must be strictly followed, there will probably be a number of vacancies in the Marion schools, which will be open only to applicants bordering on

In these days it seems that no man ean have been truly great until he has indorsed some patent medicine.

extreme old age.

## Possible Railroad Deal.

Much interest is manifested in financial circles over the sensational adthe south Pole, is gratifying coupled vance in Ontario and Western railway with the announcement that the stock. Some strong interest is en-United States is to be represented in deavoring to secure its control, but the person of Dr. Fredrick A. Cook, those who are supposed to know, the Arctic explorer. The ship Belgica frankly admit that they are unable to purpose, and is fitted out with all the ter. It is said that the Pennsylvania appliances which Arctic explorations is the real power in the movement, as have proved necessary. The members it would more effectually block any of the expedition have also been care- scheme for building a rival line to fully selected for their experience and Pittsburg from New York, while a still scientific attainments. The results of stronger hold on the authracite coal

years, and they will be awaited with | declared that the Pennsylvania is anxinterest. If the conjecture that human lous to secure a firmer hold on the life exists in this vast unknown con- Susquehanna and Western for certain

If one or both of these rumored attempts prove to be true, the prophecy regarding the early entrance of the that many matters of mere theory or Pennsylvania railroad into this city may be fulfilled in a more direct way than has been thought probable.

unfeeling newspaper speaks of the suppositional end of the unfortunate Mrs. Luetgert, as the disolving of a superfluous woman in a vat of chemicals.

Sons Now Safe at Yale. Fond mothers, who contemplate sendng their boys to Yale, will probably rejoice to hear that one grave danger which menaced them at that college has now vanished, since Miss Negbauer seems this time to be married for keeps to Matthew Borden. She was the beautiful New Haven girl with whom every college man proceeded to fall in love as soon after arrival as the circumstances would permit. There have been rumors of suicides because of rejections by this superlatively lovely daughter of a tailor, and it is kind and of all kinds. asserted that many broken-hearted youths have given up a college career and gone back home, all for love of her. She is a thrifty young woman, for she married young Borden four years ago, but as his millionaire father would disinherit his son if the marriage were not annulled, she consented to a divorce

and they have the \$15,000 for their support while he secures a surgical prac-The Municipal League of Philadelphia proposes to oust Select Councilman Henry Clay from his seat on acount of his alleged interest in an electric light contract with the city. It seems rather a pity to allow anything to interfere in the matter of keeping a man with such a historical name among the city fathers of a municipality like Philadelphia where so much is considered to be in a name. Even

with a consideration of \$15,000, which

sum was carefully invested. The other

day she remarried her former husband

## The Strike and the Coal Market

in Scranton such a small matter would

not be allowed to interfere.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. The termination of the big coal strike will furnish occasion for numerous homi-etics on the enormous cost of the struggle and the foolishness of the strike meth-od of compelling an adjustment of labor disputes. That the cost of the strike was enormous admits of no denial. It was estimated a few days ago by Presi-dent Ratchford at \$8,000,000. From 100,000 to 125,000 miners were out of work in the states of Pennsylvania, Onio, West Vir-ginia, Indiana and Illinois. If the men averaged 50 cents a day while at work the actual loss in wages would amount to from \$2,800,000 to \$3,500,000. This estimate takes no account of the general expenses of maintaing the siege, which must in-clude salaries of labor "leaders" and agiators and maintenance of the families of the idle miners.

It is well to observe, however, that any method of computation by which it is sought to arrive at safe conclusions respecting the losses sustained by labor which is not based upon actual market conditions is apt to be fallacious. It is an easy problem in mathematics to estimate be losses in wages by figuring the average daily wages carned and the number of men engaged in the strike. That is the common method of calculating the losses o labor incident to great strikes. But such a method is based on the presump-tion that if the men had not struck they would have had employment all the year at the average wage scale that was in force when the supension was ordered. force when the supension was ordered. That this is not a correct basis of calculation is easily ascertained by reference to the condition of the coal market. The price of coal, like that of any other commodity, is a question of supply and de-mand. It fellows therefore that the prices for mining it will be controlled to a considerable extent by the same law.

Statistics of the coal mining industry indicate a great overproduction of coal and a surplus of mining labor. The annual ensumption of bituminous coal is placed at two hundred million tons, while the yearly production if the present force of niners was employed every working day in the year would reach six hundred mil-lion tons. That bituminous coal is han-died by the operators and dealers at a very close margin it well known. The coal is fit only for fuel. It cannot be worked up in food for human beings or for cattle. After being taken from the earth there is a gradual deterioration in its combustible properties. In other words, it "will not keep." It is true that the wages paid previous to the strike were barely sufficient to prevent starvation. The state inspector of mines of Ohio reported the average earnings of a pick miner in Ohio in 1896 to be only \$221.55 year, of \$18.46 per month. But none of he mines were run full time, the average working time reported being 151 days, or less than half time.

Those who are familiar with the exact From the Lancaster Examiner. onditions that prevail in the bituminous oal market maintain that a suspension of mining operations was inevitable. At the low price of bituminous coal it was not possible to keep the mines in opera-tion much longer. If this is true the statement that the miners lost so many millions by the recent strike needs quali-fication. It is not reveable to lose that cation. It is not possible to lose that chich you do not possess. As a result of he two months suspension of productive ctivity, the surplus product will have een marketed at advanced prices, and se miners will again resume operations at a sligfitly advanced wage scale. In the antime the mathematicians should fig-out some practical plan for placing the bituminous mining industry on a basis that will leave a fair margin for the op-erators and the miners after the freights

## DEADLY WORK.

From the New York Sun. Every newspaper now engaged in per-verting the facts of the Hazleton incident, and in representing the sheriff of Luzerne counties and his deputies as "murderers," and the rioters who were killed while resisting the law as American froomen massacrod because they were exercising their rights as freemen on the public highway; every such newspaper, whether its impulse be anarchistic, or political, or weakly sentimental, is engaged in deadly work.

No volley fired by the officers of the law into an ignorant and turbulanet crowd, organized for law-breaking and refusing disperse when commanded to do so in the name of the law, can be so deadly in its effect as this fusiliade aimed by its effect as this fusiliade aimed by shameless or foolish journals at # sheriff who understood that his duty was to dis-perse the mob, not to allow the mob to sperse his posse and to bring the law

into contempt.

This codelling of the mob, this systematic invention of facts to excite sympathy for the victims of their own misdeeds, this bestowal of honors of martyrdom upon rioters killed in the act of riot, this inversion of the right relations be-tween the reprezentative of law and the man who defies the law, is a dangerous and mucderous enterprise that will breed further mischief and cost more blood. this venture will not be known for two business would be obtained. It is also The shameless newspapers of sensation

and snarchy will persist in glorifying riot, in making heroes of the mob, and in-citing the ignorant to violence, and thus juring them to death. The foolish or weakly sentimental journals will continue to perform their part of the deadly work until a healthy public sentiment makes itself heard concerning their crim-

#### GEN. WOODFORD'S MISSION.

From the Washington Star. General Woodford has now entered on his official duties in Spain, and whether he proceeds swiftly or slowly, speculation as to the scope and character of his instructions will be widely indulged in both here and abroad. The field is open to all, and for the present one man's guess is about as good as another's. Three propositions have already received a good desired. sitions have already received a good deal

of attention of this kind.
(1) Autonomy, Even Spain concedes that Cuba has been badly governed, and nence her talk about reforms. But auton-omy, as understood in the United States and illustrated in the case of Canada, is not within Spain's meaning as respects any change in her policy toward Cuba. That is admitted, even by Senor Segasta. That is admitted, even by Schor Segasta, Precisely what autonomy is in the Spanish conception of colonial government we do not readily grasp in this free country. But the Cubans grasp it, and refuse it on the score that it is merely a trick—a rearrangement of burdens. They believe that they would be as much harried under the so-called autonomy as ever. They have come to abhor Spanish rule of any kind and of all kinds.

(2) Purchase of the island by the Cu-bans. This proposition is coupled with the suggestion that part of the price to be paid shall be an assumption by the Cubans of a share of the enormous debt that has been incurred by Spain in the prosecution of the present war. The bare statement of this proposition is sufficient to explain its objectionableness in Cuban circles. Spain has laid Cuba waste, and squandored millions of money in persecuting the Cuban people, and the Cubans are to be assessed at the top figure for a desert, and for a full share of the money expended in an effort to exterminate them. There need be no wonder that the Cubans, even in their distress, laugh at such a thing.

(3) Independence. The war still goes on. The Cubans keep the field and con-tinue to win victories. Spain is bankrupt, and has been fought almost to a stand-still. Why should not the Cubans insist on independence? Why should they give up, or dicker for paltry terms, with success seemingly in sight? Why not go on until every vertige of Spanish authority is rotted out of the island?

The United States, there is good reason o believe, is not at this time behind any proposition but that the war in Cuba should be brought to a close. It desires that result, and will assist in an honorable and a proper way to bring that about, but it would be idle to deny the fact that with independence for Cuba as the result the people of the United States would feel the liveliest and sincerest satisfaction.

#### THE BEST STRIKE REPORTS. From the Sunday News

The Tribune has contained the best re ports of the situation at Hazleton that have appeared in any of the papers we have seen, and we have read all the papers that have devoted special space to it, including New York and Philadel-phia papers. The Tribune is supplied with its reports by Mr. Thomas J. Duffy, its court reporter. Mr. Duffy has the faculty of not only knowing news and where to find it, but also to present it in accurate, systematic and highly entertaining and nstructive form. He is one of the bright est young news; apermen in the state and has a promising future. The News felici-tates The Tribune upon its super-excelent reports of the Hazleton strike.

#### THE "SHOW" IS HERE.

From the American Economist. President McKinley was called by som prophetic follower, "the advance agent of prosperity." Between November and March the free-traders more than once, in an effort to be smart, said that never was an "advance agent" so far ahead of his show. As was pointed out to them at the time, the delay in the coming of the "show" was due to the United States astitution, which put so long a tir ween the election of a president and his rauguration. How do those free-traders like things now? Even the most hidesound do not deny that prosperity is here is not in the future, but in the present The "show" was not far behind the ad vance agent as soon as the advance agen got a chance to get in his work.

## THE ISSUE AT HAZLETON.

from the Troy Times. The Issue at Hazleton, Penn., a week ago today was between law and its deliers There is another issue, indicated by a col lision between strikers and working miners in the same vicinity yesterday. It is the conflict between liberty and those who menace the individual's free-dom under the law. The right to work in legitimate industry is one of the right guaranteed by the American charter that declares the individual's claim upon liberty. Law and liberty are birthrights of the American people, and must and will be defended by them.

## THEY ADMIRE ABE'S CLOTHES.

From the Jermyn Press, We have on several occasions admired the wonderful knowledge of human na-ture possessed by Street Commissioner A. B. Dunning, of Scranton. His latest manifestation of this knowledge is his deter-mination to elothe himself and his foremen in uniforms. Dunning knows that an officer in plain clothes is passed by as no-body; clothed in an imposing uniform he is authority itself, and all offenders are wary in his presence.

## AUSTRIA'S SUDDEN AFFECTION.

Austria has suddenly developed an alarming degree of affectionate interest in the Huns shot down at Hazleton, Pa by the deputy sheriffs. If Austria would treat its Hungarian subjects in Hungary with some semblance of justice and decency there would not be so many of them emigrating to the Pennsylvania

## THE RESERVE STILL THERE

From the Chicago Times-Herald. Since those Yukon steamers have not yet brought down the millions with which ney were loaded-by the correspondentsbe more gold up there than was predicted.

## POOR LITTLE VIOLET.

'I was so lonely," a violet said,
As she nestled close to an eagle's breast,
"So tired, too, of the dusk and the dew,
God sent you, I think, to give me rest. Bear me away to the gates of day, To heights that forever are glad and

And soft on your breast as a bird in its Let me learn what living and loving

The wind crept cold by the cyrle's edge That night, in his cavern beside the sea, The bird slept well, but the pride of the Forgotten and faded, cried, "Ah! me! For the sweet, sweet dream by the shadowing stream, For the icnely life that I used to hate-

for the dusk and the dew so tender and But the wind made answer: "Too late, Today in the calm of his cold content, High on the cliffs the bold bird sits, And never a thought of the harm he

Through the sunny space of his memory But the wind in gies creeps up from the And finding the violet doomed and dead Wafts it away from the gates of day, And buries it down where the dusks are

-New York Tribune.



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