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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897.
THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.
State Treasurer—S. BEACON, of Westport.
Auditor General—LEVI G. M'CAULEY, 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 Moscow.
Jury Commissioner—CHARLES WIGGINS, of Scranton.
Election day, November 2.

If Hawaii ever becomes one of the United States—a rather far fetched state it must be what an opportunity will be offered in the various islands for the lodging house system just about election time, and as a subject for sarcastic remarks regarding the "foreign element," "conglomerate population," etc. Oh my! oh my!

The Fifty-second Volunteers.
We hear a great many remarks of condolence regarding the passing of "the old soldier of the Civil war" and particularly on Memorial Day it is deemed the proper time to speak tearfully of the falling step and dimmed eye, the thinned ranks and the swift disappearance of the veterans. In fact so much is this view dignified into the ears of the people that they seldom see the Grand Army button without casting a glance at the wearer, full of pity because he must soon be expected to fall asleep beneath the low green tent in the cemetery.

That this idea is somewhat universal is possibly due to the fact that the veterans are seldom seen except on that one solemn day in the year when they scatter blossoms above the graves of their comrades and when all loyal hearts are touched with memories and traditions of the past and sadness for the days to come when the blue coat and the bronze button will also be but a tender memory.
Those who are usually thus impressed should have seen the survivors of the Fifty-second regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers yesterday at their famous annual reunion when the sad thoughts would have given way to a thrill of pride at the sudden realization that the veterans are not all dead yet by any means. There were gray heads and there were some forms bent with years of infirmity and toil, but the majority seemed vigorous, happy and scarcely past the prime of manhood as they marched cheerily down the avenue. In their ranks were represented men of affairs whose hands are in no sense slipping their hold on the mastery of their world and whose brains will be active for many years to come in directing important interests. May the veterans of the Fifty-second regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers long be with us to arouse our patriotism and stir our pride.

Mr. Joseph Ladue, who naturally should know what he is talking about, declares it to be folly for the government to transport provisions over the vast snow heaps that cumber the surface of the Yukon in order to relieve the want of the throngs of half crazed gold-seekers. The only thing to do is to get the people out of the desolate region to a base of supplies.

How to Mollify Sullivan.
The Democratic leaders in Boston are of the opinion that Mayor Josiah Quincy should make some effort to head the political breach between himself and John L. Sullivan, who is really in earnest in his determination to run for mayor. Just how an opposing candidate is to go to work to conciliate a pugilist or even an ex-pugilist, the Democratic leaders fail to explain, except in the way of vaguely remarking: "Oh ask him to dinner or a meeting." This is the same old theory which women learned ages ago laconically expressed in the words "Feed the brute." But Sullivan refuses to be placated in that manner and declares that he will not eat Mayor Quincy's salt. Neither will he withdraw from the contest unless Mayor Quincy also withdraws. It might be suggested that the mayor back the ex-champion in another prize fight, or go into training himself in order to decide the matter in the fashion most respected by Boston's pet. Or he might take Mr. Sullivan out on a fishing expedition with the usual accompaniments, or as a last resort he might retire from the field and allow his rival to find out how close he can come to being mayor of the city described as not a place but a state of mind.

The number of times Andrew's balloon is being seen simultaneously in places some distance apart gives rise to the fear that the resident of northern climes drinks something beside snowwater and whale oil.

The Loyalty of Velasquez.
That a man is appointed to an official position, high or low, does not guarantee a supply of common-sense, justice and propriety along with the appointment. Inspector General of Police Velasquez has confessed that he ordered the killing of Arroya, the would-be assassin of President Diaz, of Mexico, who would, no doubt, in due time have received his just deserts by means of a judicial investigation. The reason assigned by Velasquez for his remarkable part in the case is that he greatly admired President Diaz and felt that his assassin merited punish-

ment. The statement seems more than a little suspicious, as a high official unless possessed of a very low degree of appreciation for the responsibilities of his position would scarcely take such a step merely out of irrepressible affection and loyalty for the head of his nation. It seems more likely to be a plain every day case of driving a knife into the heart of the man whom he wanted out of his way for reasons of his own.

According to all accounts, General Woodford and the Duke, of Tetuan, may have said any number of unpleasant things to each other and may have made all sorts of demands and promises, but as each was speaking in a different tongue and did not know what the other was saying there is no certainty as to the real result of the conference and its effect on the war in Cuba.

Yellow Fever Facts.
Anent the yellow fever agitation, which is at present fanned by glaring newspaper headlines, the Rochester Post-Express has compiled and published some interesting statistics. Yellow fever is one of the most dreaded of tropical diseases. A peculiarity about yellow fever is that it rarely develops when the mercury is below 70 degrees, and frosty or freezing weather effectually terminates its career. This fact, together with the high state of efficiency reached by the sanitary corps of the United States government and the boards of health of the Southern cities and the Southern states, makes an epidemic this year almost impossible. A few new cases are reported each day, but there is nothing alarming in the spread of the disease, and probably within a month it will have run its course.

There has really been no serious epidemic of yellow fever in the past fifteen years. The first appearance of the disease mentioned by the historians of America was in 1699, when it created great ravages at Philadelphia. In 1792 there was another fearful outbreak in the same city; in 1791 the disease raged most awfully in New York city. There was another epidemic in Philadelphia in 1796, during which several thousand persons were carried off. The dreaded disease ravaged Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., in 1855, Wilmington, N. C., in 1862, and Savannah, Ga., in 1876. Yellow fever has been epidemic at New Orleans many times. In 1847, 2,359 deaths occurred; in 1853, 7,848; in 1855, 2,670; in 1858, 4,845; in 1867-8 more than seven thousand people were carried away. In 1873-4 there were nearly six thousand deaths in Memphis. The total number of cases in the United States during 1878 was 65,976, with 14,809 deaths. This was the last great epidemic.

Among medical men there is a difference of opinion as to whether the disease is directly transmitted from the sick to the well. Some intermediate development of the infectious agent in the soil or air seems to be necessary before it passes from one person to another. The mortality varies with the character of the epidemic, the class of persons it attacks, from hygienic surroundings, and the care with which cases are treated. It has sometimes been as low as five per cent, and sometimes as high as seventy-five per cent.

While it is a satisfaction that Blake and Hardy, two of the kidnappers of the little Conway boy, have been promptly found guilty and sentenced, it is most unfortunate that as yet Warner, the arch-criminal of the trio, has not been apprehended. The possibilities of having the wrong man lynched and of never being able to catch the right one seems to increase in this world.

"But Living Greece No More."
The following opinion of the situation in Greece is found in the Rochester Herald:

Though the treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece is still to be signed the character and details of that instrument have been fully determined upon by the powers. Under the final agreement Turkey is to possess the principal strategic points along the Thessalonian border, and is therefore amply fortified against any future outbreaks of Greek patriotism. An indemnity of \$15,000,000 is to be paid out of the revenues of Greece, and it will be guaranteed by the powers. The Turkish troops will be withdrawn from Thessaly within one month after the signing of the treaty. Not only will the powers administer the revenues of Greece, but guarantee the Turkish indemnity, but it is also stipulated that Greece must pay the interest on her old bonds, which were practically repudiated by King George's government. This last exaction was insisted upon by Germany, and it is regarded as a shrewd move upon the part of Emperor William, as a large portion of the bonds are held by his subjects. As the result of the war, Greece must sustain a crushing addition to her debt; every city of national humiliation is full of overflowing. Far more keenly than the debt will she feel her degradation to the position of a ward of the European powers. She has been severely punished for her grievous blunder in rushing into conflict for which she was notoriously ill prepared. And Turkey emerges from the struggle stronger, prouder and more insolent than ever.

In review of the entire eastern policy, Gladstone utters the following impressive rebuke:
The pain, shame and mischief of the last two years in the eastern policy transcended entirely the powers of any language I could use concerning them. The sum is this:
Firstly—A hundred thousand Armenians have been slaughtered, with no security against a repetition, and with greater profit to the assassins.
Secondly—Turkey is stronger than at any time since the Crimean war.
Thirdly—Greece is weaker than at any time since she became a kingdom.
Fourthly—All this is due to the European concert, that is, the mutual hatred and distrust of the powers.

A man who had a mule killed by a trolley car in Merchantville has taken a novel method of getting even with the railway company by daily driving a very slow team attached to a load of hay in the road. It is a turnpike and he declares that as he pays toll and keeps to the right, as the law directs, no one can interfere with him, and the constables who were asked to remove the obstacle have reluctantly arrived at the same conclusion. He values his slain mule at \$141.50, and hopes that he has already been about \$200 worth of annoyance to the company.

was not robbed of a roll of money, did not display a roll of money, did not have a roll of money, was not locked up and fined \$5.00 for being drunk; had not been drinking and was all the time at home in the bosom of his family, conducting himself with the dignity and decorum expected of a gentleman of his reputation and position. Major Butterworth asserts that the story is only another vile invention of yellow journalism and promises to make it warm for somebody.

Dr. Powell, the Los Angeles bacteriologist, announces himself as now ready to receive all forms of virulent diseases into his system to prove his theory regarding their cause, prevention and cure. He particularly longs for a tussle with yellow fever bacilli, but will welcome germs of diphtheria, typhoid, tuberculosis, glanders and other unpleasant disorders. It might be a good plan to try him first with the troublesome little silverite microbe that still seems to disturb the few remaining disciples of that cult.

Mr. Rudolph Blankenburg, while on a political tour out in Kansas and Missouri, discovered that the excellent gas which he commended in Kansas City was made by the same Philadelphians who manufactured the poor gas in the Quaker City. Naturally, he came home with a grievance and is airing it in the gas discussion now occupying the undivided attention of all good people in Philadelphia.

The way of the reformer is hard. Mr. Nathan Straus, the philanthropist, who attempted to furnish sterilized milk to a nominal extent, has been arrested because of the inspectors' decision that the fluid sold on a certain roof garden is impure. Now Mr. Straus is endeavoring to find the man who put water in that nice, healthy dead-microbe milk.

Out at Monongahela a reward of \$500 has been offered for a return of the pieces of C. P. Rankin, who is supposed to have been blown up in an explosion of dynamite which he was carrying in a buggy. Up to date the remains found have consisted of a hat and a shirt writhing, not enough, however, to warrant a Christian burial, which is the purpose avowed in offering the reward.

President Ethan Allen, of the Cuban League, makes a very confident statement that the day of Cuba's victory is at hand and speaks with a tone of assurance regarding President McKinley's attitude toward the insurgents. He is right in the declaration that the delay in bringing a righteous cause to triumph has been much too long.

The discharged farm hand who placed Paris green in the cans of milk to be served to several hundred families is a fiend of the first order. His revenge in poisoning many cows belonging to his former employer was malignant enough, but to thus plan a wholesale destruction of innocent people is a frightful example of depravity.

The sausage trade in the vicinity of Chicago has not started up with the usual autumnal briskness.

Geology of the Klondike Region

From Leslie's Weekly.
A recent explorer in a part of Alaska far removed from the newly discovered Klondike region as Washington is from Boston, has said: "That country is one-half made of rocks and is slowly doing their work, the mountains are smoking, and the rivers are vomiting out quantities of quicksilver. What is the Cook's inlet country of Southern Alaska is also true, in a measure, of the valley of the Yukon. There are, however, some differences. The mountains are the gold fields there are no glaciers. Active volcanoes, too, are far away that it is only by the occasional reports of Indians or prospectors who have made a longer trip than usual that their existence is known, and yet one can see, through all the valley of that great river of the North, the evident evidences of the unformed character of the country.

The one thing which strikes the traveler, be he layman or geologist, is the immense amount of work which the streams are performing. The Lewes river, which he takes his way through the diggings, rises, as is known, in a series of lakes, the largest of which is over thirty miles long. The country in the upper lake region of mountains with torrents plunging down through rough valleys from the eternal snow. The contrast between this water of the streams which is clear and that of the sludge emerging from them is remarkable. The latter soon becomes turbid, being full of mud, and that one can not see more than a quarter of an inch below the surface. A casual look taken and allowed to stand clears itself in time, and a thick deposit of mud is found in the bottom of the receptacle.

The current boils and flows very rapidly, and as the boats float along a sound is heard like that of frying fat. Upon searching for the cause of this sound it is found to lie in the grating against the bottom of the boat of the very fine particles of sand carried in suspension. From the moment of entering the Lewes river until this end of the trip this sound is never absent. A truly enormous amount of material is thus borne along by the Yukon and finally emptied into the immense delta at its mouth in Norton's sound.

A LAWYER'S INDISCRETION.

From the Pittsburgh Times.
It was necessary for the court at Wilkes-Barre yesterday to rebuke John M. Garman, chairman of the Democratic state committee, for the use of incendiary language as one of the counsel for the prosecution against the deputy sheriff who were engaged in the recent affair at Lattimer. One would have thought that he might have restrained his venomous proclivities in the presence of the court, but it seems that he felt that he was bound, even in his professional capacity, to voice the anarchic tendencies of his party by expressing his hatred and enmity to everything and everybody concerned in the promotion of order and the suppression of riot. Ordinarily such a man would entitle anything that he said to attention. It would merely be an announcement that the principal object of that party was to incite riot and disorder.

THE NATIVE INDIAN TROOPS.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.
The Sikhs are carrying off the honors in the hazardous campaign on the Afghan frontier, and it is significant that the British officers and the British government are giving them due credit.

Their exploits certainly are of a kind to call for the commendations of superior officers, but beyond this there is a policy in making much of the bravery of the native troops. These splendid fighters have always been loyal to the British. If other native regiments see that the fighting qualities of the Sikhs are appreciated and rewarded the effect on the whole native contingent of the army will be good. By this policy Great Britain is not only cultivating a fine spirit among the native troops of India, but is also cultivating a warlike people, but a bulwark against possible disloyalty and rebellious spirit of other tribes or classes or clans.

DECISIVE STEP DUE.

From the Pittsburgh Times.
The stock market yesterday responded to the rumors regarding the relations with Spain over the condition of affairs in Cuba. This does not cut much of a figure, since there has been such a steady advance of speculative values in Wall street for some time that a reaction was due at any rate, and the slump would have come from some other cause than this. There has been no war in Cuba. But aside from this there appears to be a general expectation that some decisive step is soon to be taken. The policy of the present administration appears to be in accord with the last one, but, conservative as the interest will be, it is thought that President Cleveland in his last message expressed the opinion that the time would come when, if the insurrection were not suppressed, the independence of this country would be exhausted, and when we would be compelled to interfere in a struggle that threatened to annihilate the thing struggled for. In the opinion of many people that time arrived long ago, and interference has already been too long delayed. But there is no doubt that the policy of the last administration of this one. It is evident, however, that President McKinley and his cabinet are fully alive to the interest which the country has in the struggle and to the public sentiment with regard to it. They have been thoroughly informing themselves, and have been considering the question in all of its aspects. It is plain that if any movement is contemplated at all there is no reason for any further delay. That something will be done is indicated by many circumstances, among which are the quiet but not entirely concealed movements to prepare for an armed collision. While many of the present rumors are mere frothy sensations, it is evident that the position of the United States is soon to be announced, and that in a short time we will become the most important factor in bringing to a close the disastrous and cruel war to the south of us. How deeply we may become involved will depend upon the temper of Spain.

CHENANGO FORKS VINDICATED

From the Binghamton Leader.
Some local news folk has sent out an article to the effect that a tramp had entered the house of a rich widow at Chenango Forks to ask for something to eat. She was frightened and called for help, whereupon a large policeman came to her rescue and pulled himself around the tramp who in turn shrieked and fled with the snake clinging to his body. Half an hour later the snake was found. It was a pet of the widow and proved itself a true friend in need. The article might be true were it not that there is neither a rich widow, snake or tramp in Chenango Forks.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY.

From the Chicago Evening Post.
One of the most satisfactory features of the returning prosperity is the universality of its extension. It is not confined to any one section of country or to any particular lines of industry. All places and all enterprises are sharing in the revival. In the benefits and its blessings there have been times in the history of the country when manufacturers prospered and agriculturists languished, but now manufacturer, merchant, mechanic, and agriculturist are all rejoicing together, or over the renewed activity along all lines of industry and effort.

THE ARMOR PLATE PLANT.

From the New Orleans Star.
Birmingham offers greater advantages by reason of the low cost at which steel can be manufactured there, and the chances are that the city will get the plant, if the government decides to locate in the South. It is to the interest of the people of New Orleans to pull for Birmingham, not only because a number of our citizens are interested in manufacturing enterprises and mines there, but for the additional reason that if the government builds the armor plate plant there, it will result in a dry dock and navy yard being established at this port.

THE CAMBRIA KLONDIKE.

Saxton Herald.
We have been solicited many times to give some information about the "gold mine" on Tussey mountain, near this city, of which so much has been published in foreign papers. To tell the exact truth, we do not know much about it. There is a mine there, it is being worked on by American interests, but points has been taken out, but how much of it is gold we do not know. We hope "there are gold veins in it," but Saxton capitalists do not seem to be tumbling over each other in a scramble for stock.

POLITICS CUTS NO ICE.

From the Troy Record.
President McKinley is wise in requesting Consul General Lee to remain in charge of American affairs in Havana, being full of democracy, but points has nothing to do with the conduct of that important post at this critical time, and he knows the situation so thoroughly that American interests would suffer by his immediate withdrawal. He should remain at his post until the Cuban crisis has passed.

AN OVERCOAT IN PAWN?

From the Philadelphia Press.
While the hues of the autumn harvest are beautiful in their gorgeous harmony there is always something suggestive of melancholy in the process of transformation. Many persons enjoy the winter when it has come with its asocial indoors and out, but they regard its approach with more or less dread, and the changing of the leaves is a constant reminder of the approach.

NEEDS OF GREENE COUNTY.

From the Waynesburg Messenger.
We now have a chance of getting a new railroad, which will be a game enterprise, and if the people will take advantage of that chance the road will be built. If American interests don't need a railroad, what section on the face of the earth does?

AN IMPROVEMENT.

From the Washington Post.
There are intimations that Tom Reed doesn't know anything about the financial question. This may be correct, but he is a great improvement on some other statesmen who are in the same fix. He is not continually talking about it.

A QUARANTINE SUGGESTION.

From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Speaking of quarantines, it might be well to erect one of a moral nature against Louise Michel and the other anarchists who are coming with her to take the platform in America.

GARMAN'S CAMPAIGN THUNDER.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.
It will not be the fault of Chairman Garman, of the Democratic state committee, if the coal miners' strike shall not be kept up until after election.

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