

The Scranton Tribune
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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.
THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.
State Treasurer—J. S. BEACOM, 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 Carbonade.
Treasurer—W. S. LANGSTAFF, of Scranton.
Clerk of the Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS, of Scranton.
Recorder—CHARLES HUBERT, of Scranton.
Register—WILLIAM K. BECK, of Moscow.
Jury Commissioner—CHARLES WIGGINS, of Scranton.
Election day, November 2.

Congratulations are due to the Scranton Truth upon its wise decision to abandon the five-cent-a-week price. No paper is published in Scranton which is not well worth two cents a copy; and a good daily like the Truth would be cheap at even five cents. To sell any commodity continuously at below cost is both hurtful to the seller and unfair to the buyer, since by the process the latter is beguiled into a false estimate of values. Better rather than cheaper should be intelligent journalism's motto.

The New York Mayorality Battle.
The political situation in greater New York has attained dimensions of national interest and importance. Thus far three distinct municipal tickets are in the field—one, the non-partisan or Mugwump ticket headed by Seth Low, which stands for purely personal government; another headed by Henry George, which includes in its programme free silver, municipal ownership of public works and many of the minor items of modern socialism; and the third, the straight Republican ticket representing within municipal lines the broad principles of the national administration and offering in the person of General Benjamin F. Tracy a mature, experienced and admirable statesman. Tammany's ticket and Tammany's platform have yet to be presented.

In point of personal fitness the choice between Mr. Low and General Tracy is evenly balanced. The latter has the broader mind and the riper experience; the former perhaps excels in physical alertness and endurance; but each is honest, intelligent and sincere. The great point of difference between them consists of the fact that while one asserts the necessity of divorcing the majority utterly from politics of the partisan variety the other's candidly embodies a denial of the practicability of such a separation under existing conditions and urges Republicans to stand by their party in insistence upon progressive partisan government as well in the city as in the state and in the nation. The supporters of General Tracy contend with emphasis that Mr. Low as mayor could not be non-partisan; that as issues and organizations stand aligned at the present epoch in our history the taking of sides is imperative. He must, they say, be either for the principles of the St. Louis platform and, being for them, must be willing within the limits of propriety to work for them and for the triumph of the political agencies representing them, or else he must be against them; that neutrality cannot be other than a pretence, a pose; and that it is the duty of citizens of New York in sympathy with Republican principles to strengthen the Republican battle lines from the smallest office up to the highest.

Professor Graham Taylor made a speech in Chicago the other day in which he remarked that the policeman is the agent of morality and has more influence than the pastor of a parish. It has not been widely understood that Chicago possesses that kind of officers.

Shrinking Currency.
Although it is not generally known, the government is considerably ahead every year from paper currency that has been lost or destroyed. Many of the paper notes of nearly every issue leave the treasury never to return for redemption. Of the old issue of \$10,000,000 greenbacks, which were called in a few years ago, not one was lost. The monthly statement of the United States treasurer shows that one bill of that issue is in circulation, but it is kept in the office of the United States treasurer as a curiosity. Of the \$5,000,000 greenbacks, which were also called in, three were missing, and the government is probably ahead \$15,000. In the treasurer's monthly statement an item appears of \$1,000,000, "unknown, destroyed," which is the amount supposed to have been burned in the Chicago fire. Of the \$1,107,901,000 of paper currency now in circulation, \$300,000,000, roughly, is in \$10 notes and certificates, \$371,000,000 in the \$5 denomination, \$205,000,000 in twenties, \$48,000,000 in fifties, \$300,000,000 in hundreds, \$19,000,000 in five hundreds, and \$2,000,000 in \$1,000 bills. Of the \$1 bills in circulation there are \$46,589,574, and in twos \$29,895,350. The only \$10,000 bills now in circulation are gold certificates amounting to \$12,380,000.

A Memorable Year.
Next summer will be the twentieth anniversary of the greatest yellow fever scourge of history. Unlike the present epidemic, the disease made its appearance the latter part of May in New Orleans. No attention to sanitary precaution had been given by the people in the Gulf country and nearly every city was in a condition to invite the presence of the plague. The whole South was a scene of terror and people fled in frenzy from the pestilence, thus spreading its fury. Memphis and Grenada were desolated. At Vicksburg the ravages of the disease were frightful and as far north as Louisville and Nashville its horrors were experienced. It seemed to run an unabated course all summer. The helpless people died by thousands. A regular system of contributions was established in the north and men and friends were sent without stint to relieve the suffering. Long will be remembered the efforts of the Howard association at New Orleans, Memphis and elsewhere in a marvel of heroism and sacrifice, but it was not until more than twenty thousand victims had fallen that the frosts of October stayed the progress of the scourge.

With the horrors of that period in memory and tradition, it is not surprising that the people of the south go mad with fear at the certainty of yellow fever in their fair cities. The wonder is that ever they relax vigilance in keeping it away, particularly at such a time as this, when the conditions of Cuba are such as to promise dissemination of pestilence.
The Wilkes-Barre News Dealer doesn't consider it wise for Louise Michel to visit the Hazleton region. Just what might happen to Louise if she should come, the News Dealer fails to explain.

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All Are Faith Doctors.
Father Dorsey of St. Gabriel's church, Chicago, interested an intelligent audience at a physicians' dinner Monday evening by describing the cure wrought upon his sister at Lourdes in 1884, since when she has been perfectly well. The girl had injured herself by a fall and had been bedridden for a number of years. After being let down into the bath of pure ice water at Lourdes she was completely restored. Father Dorsey said 300,000 people went to Lourdes every year, and he often saw 1,000 a day there. He witnessed at least 180 cures and one of them was that of a woman who had a cancer that extended from her lip almost to her waist. She was cured instantly without leaving so much as a scar. The result was, Father Dorsey said, that he believed in God, and believed that God still took an interest in his suffering creatures.

The topic of the evening was faith cure and the many eminent physicians present contributed anecdotes pertaining to experiences in their own practice. One of the speakers gave his opinion to the effect that it is not creditable to the intelligence that so many in the medical profession ridicule or discredit the cures wrought by so-called faith healers. He asserted that every physician should be prepared to account for and explain these results through the operation of well-known laws of mind and that he should be able to show that there is nothing miraculous or supernatural about these cures. The many great institutions devoted to divine healing and Christian science to which throngs of patients flock show that it is worth while for the reputable physician to employ intelligently a neglected means of therapeutics which are ignorantly and often harmfully used by laymen.

This is a common sense view of the matter. Every physician knows that his personality has much to do with success in practice. He realizes that confidence in his ability is a strong aid in the restoration of health. He may call it faith cure, magnetism, Christian science, hygienic suggestion, or whatever he will, but the fact remains that the singular influence of mind upon mind, or mind upon body is not neglected by the intelligent practitioner. In these days of fads, of materialistic beliefs and of frantic pursuits of the occult it is folly to ridicule the belief of others in their particular "taboo" as Grant Allen puts it. While perhaps it is better in this work a day world to disabuse the mind of the idea of mystery and supernaturalism in connection with many cures wrought, lest it leads the too susceptible imagination into a realm which unfits it for practical application, yet it is idle to assert that nothing inexplicable occurs in the sphere of medical science for nothing is more inexplicable than the mind of man and its vagaries.

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What a High Tariff Will Do.
The state of Kansas is greeting the return of prosperity this week with a celebration at Topeka, which was opened with Fraternal day yesterday, all the fraternal societies in the state participating, and which will be altogether the most elaborate state festival ever witnessed in the west. The husbandmen of Kansas have fairly earned their great harvest home, and their ordinary bankroting will strike the keynote of jubilation to which the business interests of the country are being one by one attuned.

is now on hand and in nearly every state of the Union there is enough for all practical purposes. It is no wonder that lamentation committees find it hard work to hold their positions in the West.

The number of horrible outrages that occur in suburban and rural localities seems to be increasing, and it is about time that some provisions were made for local mounted police to protect residents of lonely districts. Such a plan would entail much expense to counties but murder trials and robberies also cost money. Feeble old people, suspected of concealing savings about their houses, and women indoors or out seem to be in peril more and more as civilization advances, and the boldness of the attacks made upon the unprotected is not abated either by lynch law or prompt judicial action. Frequently the brutal villains are never caught, particularly in cases of house robbery where the occupants are either tortured or killed outright.

Physicians at the Homeopathic hospital in Pittsburgh expect to kill consumption bacilli by the aid of Röntgen rays. Incidentally the rays may destroy a lung tumor, but the method is sure death to the microbe.

What Cuban War Has Cost Spain
From the Chicago Tribune.
An official statement has been issued at Madrid showing that between November, 1895, and May, 1897, the Spanish government sent to Cuba 151,728 soldiers, 6,301 officers, of whom 400 were generals, 212,542 guns, 23,496 kilograms of powder, 32,058,000 cartridges, 1,000,000 cartridges, 12 mitrailleurs, and 25,500 shells. And yet with this imposing array of troops and officers and their thousands of guns and cartridges, and their regular regiments, at the end of two years Spain is no nearer the end of the war than it was at the beginning of the campaign. The revolutionists, subsisting on food supplied by sympathizers, poorly armed and equipped, having few or no cannon, depending mainly upon their machetes, having no vessels of any kind, and being regularly drilled and perfectly armed troops, harassed by the naval vessels and revenue officials of the United States acting as a police power for Spain, hold the entire island except the well-defended seaports. Their forces occupy every province and are now under the very walls of Havana, and would capture the capital itself if they had vessels and the material for assault. And yet, with this extraordinary display of troops and war material and with a loss of troops on both sides since January last of nearly 30,000 men, Spain has the effrontery to claim that she is not war but the uprising of a mob.

The same official statement shows that since the outbreak of the revolution the government has sent 27,500 soldiers, 81 officers, of whom 9 are generals, 41,100 guns, 24 cannons, 24,910 kilograms of powder, 21,285 cartridges, 1,000,000 shells. The revolution in the Philippine islands broke out during the middle of August, 1896. It has progressed now for fourteen months, and the situation is like that in Cuba, is no nearer a close than it was a year ago. The situation in those islands is almost precisely similar to that in Cuba, for the revolutionists hold the whole territory except the strongly fortified seaports like Manila, Zamboanga and Batangas. To quell these two formidable insurrections, Spain has sent nearly a quarter of a million of men, led by nearly 8,000 officers and equipped with nearly 30,000 guns and 115 cannons and over a hundred million cartridges, at an expense which has brought the government to the verge of bankruptcy and that nothing insupportable occurs in the sphere of medical science for nothing is more inexplicable than the mind of man and its vagaries.

MISTAKES AND RETRACTIONS.
From the Washington Post.
No amount of care can abolish the possibility of errors in the conduct of a daily paper. Despite the most careful supervision false and injurious statements will occasionally be made in the most reliable journals. Those who have any knowledge of the work of collecting, editing, and publishing the news of the world every morning or evening do not wonder that injurious mistakes sometimes happen, but find cause alike for surprise and gratification in the infrequency of such misfortunes.
No newspaper that has attained any standing in a community is ever guilty of intentionally defaming character. Even the most responsible editors are not influenced by motives that control the acts of all honorable men, he could not afford to wreck his paper by commending it to public derision. The character of a newspaper, like that of a business man, is too valuable to be trifled with. Enterprise is no more essential than honesty and decency to permanent success in journalism.
But, although it is impossible for any newspaper to so carefully guard against mistakes as to secure absolute immunity from danger of doing a personal injury, it is always practicable to make that which is done and frank retraction which is due to the injured party and to the respect of the paper and to the public. The habitual readers of a paper know the difference between an accident and malice; they forgive the former, but are implacable towards the latter. To withhold a retraction when the public's sense of justice recognizes that it is due is to forfeit the respect of the community which is prized, not only as a personal tribute to the management but as an important element in newspaper property.

NECESSITY FOR ACTION.
From the Philadelphia Press.
Medical reports from Havana are to the effect that yellow fever and every other kind of disease prevalent in that climate run their length without obstruction. No sanitary regulations are enforced, owing to the lack of money. The United States is meraced by this condition of affairs in a way that is intolerable. Trade worth vast millions has been lost by the war, and to that is to be added the loss of life and stoppage of business in a large section of the country by yellow fever. It is impossible that the United States shall much longer permit Cuba to be desolated and made a continued menace to us in that way.

WHAT A HIGH TARIFF WILL DO.
From the Philadelphia Record.
The state of Kansas is greeting the return of prosperity this week with a celebration at Topeka, which was opened with Fraternal day yesterday, all the fraternal societies in the state participating, and which will be altogether the most elaborate state festival ever witnessed in the west. The husbandmen of Kansas have fairly earned their great harvest home, and their ordinary bankroting will strike the keynote of jubilation to which the business interests of the country are being one by one attuned.

THE WEXLER EXPERIMENTS.
From the Troy Record.
Spain has sent to Cuba 151,728 soldiers, 6,301 officers, including 400 generals, and any amount of guns and ammunition. With all this equipment Wexler has

not been able to put down the revolution in a single province. If the Spaniards would take a common sense view of the situation, the captain general would be recalled, and the struggle would be abandoned, or a consistent plan of campaign would be formed. Wexler involves a useless waste of money and men.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS.
From the Boston Traveler.
The tendency of the times is unfortunately in the direction of class distinctions. There is a feeling that the great principles of the equality of men as men shall pass into innocuous desuetude. We betide the day when the royal birthright of any citizen of this republic shall be forgotten. The history of nations shows that degeneracy follows hard upon the heels of the separation of the people into the very wealthy and the very poor classes. In the large cities of this country there are already the "four hundred" into whose select circles others may not enter, and the selection is made upon the basis of wealth, or, what is worse, the degree of effeminacy, to which the poor devote his life in his extreme devotion to the cut of his trousers or his ballroom manners.

While it must be admitted that the tendency is strongly in the direction of a separation of the people into two classes, the very rich and the very poor, fortunately for us there still remains the great middle class, outnumbering both the other classes in the ratio of 100 to 1, and in their hands rests the destiny of this republic. They are the people, and unless they are false to themselves, no power on earth can retard their progress nor deprive them of their rights. They comprise all who devote themselves to honest labor and to industry. They may be poor, they may be in moderate circumstances, or they may have secured a competency. Relative conditions may change in the future, but "let the people respect themselves, guard jealously their own rights, and be willing to accord to others the same privileges they ask for themselves."

CABINETS IN HISTORY.
From the Mail and Express.
Franklin Pierce was the only man elected president and serving his full term who made no changes in the cabinet. Garfield, the elder Harrison and Johnson made no changes in their cabinets. They died in office early in their terms. Millard Fillmore, who succeeded Taylor, got along with the same cabinet for three years. John Tyler holds the record for cabinet advisers. He had twenty in less than four years, including three secretaries of state, four secretaries of war and five secretaries of the navy. Andrew Jackson had fifteen different cabinet members during his second term. Four American presidents have retained the cabinets of their predecessors. They were John Adams, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler and Andrew Jackson. Only in the case of Van Buren was this a fortunate undertaking. The cabinet of Adams intrigued against him; Tyler quarreled with his cabinet; Harrison's conflict with Edwin M. Stanton precipitated the impeachment proceedings. Daniel Webster was secretary of state under three administrations—Harrison, Tyler and Fillmore's. Thomas Ewing was secretary of the treasury under Harrison, Tyler and Taylor. Timothy Pickens was postmaster-general under Washington's first term and secretary of state under Adams. William Windom was secretary of the treasury for Garfield, Arthur and Benjamin Harrison.

SIX secretaries of state have been elevated to the presidency. No other cabinet position has graduated a president. Although Monroe was secretary of the treasury as well as secretary of state.

IT WAS ELDERBERRY WINE.
From the Scottish Independent.
Monday afternoon Frank Hudson and Joseph Pennington of near Pennville, came to town bringing with them a large-sized jug of elderberry blossom wine and a desire to lick someone. Before their desire was gratified they landed in the lockup. Once there they amused themselves by knocking down the stove pipe, and its support, in the wall, and breaking the incandescent light globe and bunks and having a big time in other ways. When the stove pipe went down it did not escape in the room as the men would have suggested had an officer not gone to the building when he did. The fine and costs of repairing the damage done amount to \$100, making it rather an expensive afternoon's sport.

PAUL KRUEGER'S CONDITION.
From the Troy Times.
President Krueger, of the South African republic has been notified by physicians that he has Bright's disease and is not likely to live more than eighteen months. All the same he announces his determination to seek a re-election. Some Paul's kidneys may not be sound, but there is nothing the matter with his pluck.

PASTIME FOR THE LION.
From the Lancaster Examiner.
With American stocks going up every day the lion of the British lion was engaged in the pleasant pastime of twisting its own tail in paying off of balance of trade by shipping American goods back in return for American cereals.

"WAUKEN'S SNOW-BOUND LAY.
From the Chicago Times-Herald.
It is inferred that many of Joaquin Miller's beautiful essays upon the halmy weather of the Klondike region have been delayed by snow blockades.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR
Fine Jackets, Skirts, Dressing Sacks, Lounging Robes and Wrappers.

Tingling to Talk About Them Never in the store's history have you been invited to view such a handsome selection of outer garments. Every atom of cloak intelligence we possess has been used for your benefit. Up and down the great markets, selecting the best products of the best makers, we've skimmed the cream of cloakdom and now invite your verdict. You'll not need a pocketful of money, either. We've planned to double our output this season and we'll be satisfied with a very moderate profit.

Jackets First Would like to emphasize the fact that our garments are all tailor-made; that they fit perfectly; that they are finely finished; that the materials are of the very best.

The Cape Collection Many exclusive ideas among them, but why attempt to enumerate the many excellencies of these popular garments. A ten minutes' inspection will tell you more than columns of chat.

The Children's Cloaks Come in for a full share of publicity. Tables and racks filled with famous values. Proud to invite this, in every you, mothers, to select the new winter cloak for your daughter from this, in every representative stock. Eiderdown and French Flannel Dressing Sacks and Lounging Robes a specialty.

FINLEY'S FOR FINE Dress Goods
Before Buying Fall And Winter Clothing
See our line now arriving. It surpasses all past efforts and represents novelties that are absolutely exclusive, as well as all the staples made by the best tailors in the clothing world. Everybody buys at the same price.
BOYLE & MUCKLOW
416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Lewis, Reilly Something & Davies. New...
Bbl. Oil Heaters. Blue and white Flame One, Two or Three Burner.
A POWERFUL HEATER
See Our Window Display.
FOOTE & SHEAR CO.
119 Washington Avenue.
HENRY BELIN, JR.,
General Agent for the Wyoming District for DUPONT'S POWDER.
Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeries and the Repairing of Chemicals and Explosives.
HIGH EXPLOSIVES.
Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders.
Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

1, is a line of Mixed Chevylots, strictly wool and an A1 cloth for general wear. This week, \$1.98 a Dress Pattern
2, choice line of Jacquard and Camel's Hair effects. An imported cloth and shown only in the newest color-combinations. This week, \$3.35 a Dress Pattern
3, a line of high class "Crepon" effect. "Novelty" Suitings, also in the latest Color-Combinations. Looks equal to goods at more than double the price. This week, \$4.85 a Dress Pattern

FOR THE LADIES.
Burt's Shoes, of New York; Laird, Stober & Co. Shoes, of Philadelphia, have more friends than any other shoes made. We sell them and warrant them in every way. Wholesale and Retail Shoes and Rubbers.
LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES
114 AND 116 WYOMING AVE.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE
SPECIAL SALE
Dinner = Sets
TO CLOSE OUT ODD PATTERNS.
One 112-piece Royal Blue English Porcelain, worth \$36.00; sale price... \$31.00
One 112-piece Brown Printed under-glass, worth \$12.00; sale price... 9.00
One 64-piece American China, Brown Border Pattern, full gold lined and gold illumination, worth \$20.00; sale price... 16.00
One 112-piece Gold Band set, worth \$22.00; sale price... 17.00
One 112-piece Pretty Hand-embroidered in Patterns (Pink) English Porcelain, worth \$11.00 and \$13.50; sale price... \$9.00 and \$9.50
DO NOT MISS the opportunity if you need a dinner set.

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Are accelerated and time is saved by having the proper Stationery, Blank Books, Letter Files, Pens, Ink, Paper, that are used so constantly by large business houses and offices. We have a splendid assortment of all kinds of office and mercantile stationery and everything needed for all business and professional men. We also carry Typewriters' Supplies and Drafting Materials. We are agents for the celebrated Edison's Mimeograph and supplies.
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WM. SMITH.
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