# The Scranton Tribune

WILLIAM CONNELL, President.

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### THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

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

Treasurer-W. S. LANGSTAFF, of Scran-Clerk of the Courts-THOMAS P. DAN-IELS, of Scranton.
Recorder - CHARLES HUESTER, of Register-WILLIAM K. BECK, of Mos-

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

Conyngham township, Luzerne county, for the consulship at Aix La Chappelle, President McKinley has at once assured for the state department competent service at a post of importance, and conferred an honor with discrimination.

### The County Campaign,

In view of the fact that election day is only twenty-nine days distant, we take the liberty to remind the Republicans of Lackawanna county that it is opportune for them to prepare for work. These words are not addressed to those who make capital out of facthe party, who are, we believe, quite nees of that party in this campaign as are whenever the opportunity for the

It is conceded on all sides that the ticket this fall put before the voters of | ly as he his political remedy for the Lackawanna county by the Republican convention is made up of first- fering from him in details it respected class men, staunch Republicans and in the sterling integrity of his character every way qualified to perform the and applauded the nobility which kept duties of the offices for which they are candidates. Every man on the ticket of principle and conduct marked out by has had experience in public affairs and has shown ability above the ordi- man's material and moral achievenary. There is not a man on the ticket good service for the party and for the community. There is not a man in the live to esteeming his memory. list whose honesty has been impeached or whose record in past positions of trust is tarnished. In respect of its personnel the ticket challenges comparison with any ever offered for the consideration of the electorate of the

The Republican party in its management of the government of the county invites the confidence of the people. Its record is clean, clear and encouraging. Under its administration the county has been governed prudently and with economy. No other county in the state offers better testimonials of Republican fidelity and efficiency In what the party has done while entrusted with control is convincing assurance that its term of tenure may safely be extended. Apart from local considerations im-

portance attaches to the coming electien because it will be in some degree a test of confidence in the national administration. Everywhere in its local campaign the Democracy has coupled special issues with a general attack upon President McKinley and the beneficent policies which he represents. This fact is especially noticeable in Lackawanna county, where the Democratic convention, trampling under foot the large number of citizens ordinarily Democratic in their party affiliations who last year could not go with their party to the perilous extremes indicated in the Chicago platform, defiantly reasserted and emphasized the most radical tenets of Bryanism and virtually issued orders to the sound money Democracy to swallow its convictions or permanently sever party ties. The Democratic candidates and their friends are now passing among these citizens begging for votes on personal grounds and assuring them that the platform of August 24 "doesn't signify"; but just the same should the election returns next month show Democratic gains, these candidates and their helpers would be the first to claim the gains as gains for Bryanism and

On these grounds, therefore, no less than because of the personal excellence of the Republican nominees, we feel justified in urging every citizen who last year voted for McKinley and sound money to reaffirm that action by voting four weeks hence for the ticket which stands today for the same safe and wholesome principles. The Democracy, as it is organized and directed at present, is not a party to which thoughtful Americans dare extend the slightest encouragement.

Whether Weyler has resigned or not is immaterial. He is a brute whose occupation, in any event, will soon be

Prosperity's Broad Sweep. Colonel Harry Hall of the governor's staff has just completed a journey of 6000 miles undertaken by him in the interest of the Pittsburg Times for the purpose of investigating the business conditions and prospects of the country lying west of the Mississippi. The summary of his observations which Colonel Hall has written as supplementary to an interesting series of letters giving details by localities embodies facts and figures of present interest.

Among these we note that the South is to have a cotton crop this year worth \$300,000,000, or the best since 1892; that in Texas and throughout the grazing districts of the southwest stock raisers are getting from 25 to 50 per cent, more for their cattle than a year ago and are able to find a market for as many as they care to sell; that in Colorado the gains in gold mining are rapidly compensating the mine owners for the decline in silver, while the production of cheaper dres is developing amoz-

ingly; that in the farming districts of Colorado and Utah cattle and fruit are both yielding profitable returns while in Montana and Wyoming the wool-growers are more prosperous than in years; and so on, from industry and interest and from state to state. Says Colonel Hall: "There is almost everywhere a hopefulness for the future that brings the confidence without which there can be no prosperity. Debts are being paid off or reand the crushing burdens of interest lessened. Instances there are, it is true, where depression still prevails, as in the case of the silver industry in Colorado and the other silverproducing states, but, as a whole, better times have dawned, and there is every prospect that they will brighten as

hey grow. This is the testimony of a shrewd and observant journalist trained to take accurate notice of things. We should believe it if it stood unsupported, for we know the man who gives it; but fortunately all concurrent evidence points in the same direction. The newspapers which reach us in exchange, the mercantile agencies, commercial travelers, individual tourists and the recent quickening of the miscellaneous forces of commerce visible from any point of view each and all tell the same story of business revival, and confirm the theory that it is not In selecting Dr. F. M. Brundage, of accidental or incidental but real and general, and therefore grounded in a popular confidence until recently absent from the situation. It makes no difference how we account for the presence of this revival or what political deductions we draw from it, the fact itself is clear and distinct as the bright sun at midday.

> The "advance agent of prosperity" has been overtaken by the main show

The career of Neal Dow, which was terminated by death on Saturday in the ninety-fourth year of his age, will remain an invaluable legacy to posterity, for it was the career of a man tional dissension, but to the masses of of great ability who had the inflexible courage of his convictions. Throughas loyal to the principles and the nomi- out the extended period of his eminent usefulness he stood like a Maine pine they were one year ago, or as they erect and firm for those things in which he believed, and not a vicissitude could assertion of party fidelity is presented. shake him. The sentiment of his generation did not endorse so unreservedevils of intemperance, but while difhim unvaryingly plumb with the line his fine conscience. Great as were the ments, it will be in his sturdy and inwho has not performed service and spiring example that the coming generations will find their richest incent-

### Coming Down on Fraud.

The course of the commissioner of patents, Mr. Butterworth, and, through him, of Secretary of the Interior Bliss, in disbarring John Wedderburn and John Wedderburn & Co. from practice before the United States patent office will receive the warmest approval as soon as the facts are generally understood. This firm is one of the largest, if not the largest, engaged in the patent business in the United States, and in its defense it has massed powerful s, but Mr. Butterworth de clined stoutly to be influenced by anything save the evidence before him, and the secretary of the interior, we are happy to add, stood by him like a

The official records in the case are exceedingly voluminous, but we shall endeavor to condense what they indicate. They show that Wedderburn & Co. first flooded the mails with advertising matter calculated to incite inexperienced inventors to consult with them concerning the possibility of taking out patents, and adroitly leaving the impression that the consultation would not cost anything. Then the firm charged each correspondent \$5 for making a 25-cent search of the records; and whether the invention had already been patented or not, and regardless of Its merit, the credulity of the inventor was worked for further results by a variety of ingenious processes, such as putting the inventor's name on an alleged "roll of honor," giving him a cheap medal, etc. The "roll of honor" meant absolutely nothing, while as for the medal, Mr. Butterworth says it could be worn by a man or a dog with equal propriety. The commissioner ner, who with a swollen eye and a broken continues: "But the client, the 'sucker,' as Wed-

derburn facetiously calls him, is played still further, along the line, thus; About the time that the sterling silver medal reaches the supposed inventor. he or she receives a communication without date from the National Recorder, which announces that the Recorder has learned that the party addressed has been placed upon Wedderburn's 'roll of honor' and has received a 'sterling silver medal' as a 'reward of genius,' and the National Recorder appears to the reader of the letter to be wonderfully wrought up over the discovery of a budding genius of such rare merit; and the Recorder proposes at once to write up, to have written up, the individual who has won such distinction." This he shows is done for \$5. "And so," the commissioner proceeds, "the Recorder comes out with a whole page of the pictures of these condulous and duped mortals who have every postoffice, with a central deposit paid \$5 for a boost up the ladder of fame, and the postoffice department of the United States and the patent office tion: were for nearly two years the agents and instrumentalities used for carrying on these schemes, to the disgrace of the government." Wedderburn & Co., he says, have filed less than 4,000 applications for patents and received patents in about half of those cases, yet they sent out 11,000 silver medals Morec as "awards of genius," It is on record that they made 33,000 searches, at a cost of about 25 cents apiece, for which

they charged \$5 each. It is clear from this presentment that the patent department acted none too soon in shutting down on these harpies. It is questionable if they ought not also to be prosecuted as frauds. As showing that the present administration is in earnest in its eampaign against Wedderburn and those of his it may be mentioned that an officint of the postoffice department to whom some months ago had been re-

these firms and who, after a pretended investigation, reported negatively, has since been discharged and prosecuted. Now that the character of these transactions is revealed, applicants for patents can be on their guard, and for this opportunity of protection they will be indebted chiefly to the gritty and uncompromising man whom President McKinley put in command of the bureau of patents. There are no cobwebs on Ben Butterworth.

The nub of Senor Sagasta's scheme of colonial reforms for Cuba which he is pledged to promote as premier of Spain consists of the fact that the government at Madrid is to regulate Cuba's money tribute to the mother country and supervise the Cuban tribunals. In other words, Cuba is to be held in the same old bondage. It need not be expected that the Cuban leaders will tumble over each other in eagerness to accept such a basis of

The division of the friends of good government in greater New York is nost unfortunate; and it is to be hoped that it will be composed in time to save the city. But in the meantime it is necessary to remember that for this division the Mugwump element surrounding Mr. Low is alone respon-

General Tracy says: "Under no circumstances will I withdraw as a candidate for mayor as long as Seth Low remains in the field." Here is Mr. Low's chance to make of himself a unifying force.

The queen regent of Spain has evidently departed from President Lincoln's theory that it is unwise to swap horses in the middle of the stream.

# A Spanish View of Yankee Civilization

From El Imparcial, of Madrid,

Among other favors which we ove to ur good friends, the Yankees, not the ast are those which their newspapers, their meetings and their congress uself offer-that the Spanish are an uncultured people, coarse and behind the times when at the turn of every little street one may meet a "Torquemada." Wood-ford himself, who, in proof of his friendip and sympathy for Spain, had scarce-arrived at San Sebastian when he purused a mantilla and expressed a wish to see a buil fight, and went out from the arona thoroughly disgusted and vowing never again to witness a spectacle so vile, so repulsive, so bloody. Clearly the Yankees, standard-hearers of civilization, have a right to feel indignation and anger at the backwardness of our land. They, on the other hand, in their own country and in foreign ones, exhibit a ineness of feeling, a delicacy of customs, a love for their fellow creatures, an innite charity, a respect for right and astice. Thousands of examples could e offered of their superiority-physically as well as morally. Directly we are going to cite a few of the most recent examples in order that we may be shamefaced, hang down our heads and try to imitate those lofty deeds by which the Yankeez proclaim through all the world their perfection in their customs, in their education and in their laws. A few days ago there landed at Genoa

detachment of men from the United States ship Raleigh. The marines divided into small parties, amused themselves throughout the city in a state of drunk-enness, and some of the brutal ones refused to pay the expenses incurred in ful pedestrians; others occupied a car-riage and refused to pay for the hire, depriving the poor driver of his fee, so that neither in the consulate nor on board the cruiser could be obtain redress nor any one to listen to his complaints But this may be an exception. In their own homes the Yankees do not proceed thus. A recent English newspaper publishes the remarkable information that during the last month of July there only scurred in all the towns of the great reublic seven lynchings-that is, in the presence of the authorities. Seven in one month! A mere bagatelle! And, by the way, Philadelphia offered some days ago a high and worthy example of what is a humane spectacle—an entertainment, cultured and refined; a contest between two very famous boxers-the flower and acme of what is brutal and what is brute strength. The arena was resplendent; for the most lowly places one had to pay \$3; a Monte Cristo there would have been able to fill his card case with illustrious names. In the corridors were numerous bettors shouting the odds in favor of one or the other of the pugilists. The entertainment was magnificent. Many thousands of dollars changed hands, and when the "stage hands" dragged away from the arena the body of the conquered boxer these lofty, these powerful, se eminent, these cultured, these civilized men applauded with fervor the win-

right. The bull fight-what brutishness! Finally: The English press laments bit. terly the inhuman conduct of the Ameri-can marines when they meet a wrecked vessel on the sea. A very recent case proves it: The steamer Delaware of the Villafranche list suffered very serious damage about four miles from Hudson bay. With the helix broken, the sails lost, it remained six days as a buoy, a piece of cork, seeing many American vessels pass, but none of them going to her aid. One of them did indeed apreach, offering to tow her for the modest sum of \$3,000. The captain of the unfor-tunate vessel refused, and the Yankee tranquilly moved away. Shortly after a rans-Atlantic French ship, La Navarre towed the Delaware in without asking any compensation for the very humane service.

# POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

From the Illustrated American. Postmaster General Gary's plan to csbank in Washington, ought to take hold of the common sense of the people. It settles very simply the troublesome ques-tion; "What shall be done with small savings?" Small savings worry both posessors and public. The possessors, who have deposited their money, distrust banks. Those who have not deposited it keep awake over their stocking-tip hoards or dream of burglars. In time of plenty bankers do not care to receive small savings. Insignificant deposits do not pay for the bookkeeping they entail. Moreover, there are large numbers of people who cannot reach banks. In time of panic small savings do not get into the banks. They are hoarded, and the national circulation of currency become

The proposed postal savings bank sy tem will be safe enough to draw forth the most cherished hoard, and will be right at hand in the most remote distrcts. The whole credit of the nation will be back of it. Under this plan any man, wo or child over ten years of age may fill out may withdraw his money at will. While the deposit is in the hands of the gov-ernment it will draw a moderate interest.

will be safe-as long as the government is safe. Depositors will have an interest in seeing that the government is not imperiled. Thus the system will stimulate patriotism. It will break up hoarding and keep money in circulation. This has been proved in England where the systen began thirty-six years ago.

The chief advantage of the measure proposed is its possible effect upon small savings banks in county seats everywhere about the country. These institutions will probably oppose it. But their weight can hardly balance the weight of the popular advantages of the system. It is ow upon a firm basis in England France Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Swe-den, Russia, Hungary and even Japan. In Canada it has proved a striking suc-cess. Its introduction into America is likely to be one of the glories of this

### IMMORALITY IN MONEY MATTERS.

From Leslie's Weekly.

At a moderate estimate, it may be com puted that at least half of the humanly manageable troubles in the world arise from money matters. After a thorough grounding in the principles of the Ten Commandments, the next most important lesson to teach our youth is the care and handling of money, yet this is usually done in the most haphazard way, if at all. Lavish spending for others, ofter done through sheer thoughtlessness or s love of display, and at the risk of one's own future, or that of one's family, is too often condoned, both in life and lit erature. The sins of the spendthrift provided he does not squander his substance in riotous living, and even some-times when he does, are held up as being very excusable, if not praiseworthy, in ad of as a palpable breach of morality Self-respect and the duty of self-support demand that adequate provision should be made by every human being for his future, when age or illness may incapaci-tate him for work. The belief that it is his bounden duty to provide for his family is one which should be fostered strenuously in every citizen. If every man felt it as he ought, there would be almost no eleemosynary effort needed.

A man in a country village put a hun-dred-dollar bill into the contribution box one Sunday. His generosity was warmly praised by his fellow church-members, and was commented upon with laudation in the county paper. It leaked out later that this man was deeply in debt. He failed not long afterwards, and dozens of business men lost heavily by him. The desire to win applause, or to create or strengthen credit, inspires a large part of the so-called "beneficence" of the day. It may have its spring in genuine loving kindness, but it is a loving kindness which has been allowed to develop at the expense of prudence and morality. Let benevolent enterprises flourish-let every-body give. Giving according to ability is a binding duty upon every citizen, but many a good man gives far more liberally than he can afford, because he has not the strength or judgment to refrain. The criticisms of one's neighbors upon one's parsimony are hard to bear, but it would be harder, if we had only the imagination to picture it, to see one's family going down to a destitute old age, or dep upon the grudging bounty of relatives It is far harder to stand firm under press are in these times than it is to give. It is a generous age, and all of current literature, from the Bible down, can be quoted to justify the freest possible expenditure, while the passages which counsel caution and economy are forgotten in the commotion caused by trumpet tongued Slander as she bawls out "skinflint" and "miser."

On the other hand, the man who holds vast inherited wealth, or who has pros-pered largely in business, has quite as hard a lesson in learning to give judi-clously and sufficiently; but it is per-haps no more difficult for the stingy rich man to acquire the lesson of giving than for the too generous or the ostentatious poor man to learn to curb his open-handedness and to temper his lavishness with discretion.

# a line and blocked the progress of peace. PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU. We have placed on sale for

From the Post-Express. There will be introduced at the next seson of congress a bill for the establishment of a permanent census bureau, which is already meeting with much of public favor as it should. The arguments in its behalf are many and persuasive, the chief one being that a great nation such as is ours should be always up to date in furnishing information as to its condition. The last volume of the census of 1899 has been but just issued from the press, while the arrangements are being perfected for the enumeration of 1900.

The first volumes of the work of 1890 are now ancient history, but they contain the only trustworthy data available for pres-This is the age of the statistic ans. It is from their labors that conclu-tions are reached upon the political, ecocomic and sociological problems with which the nation has to deat. Population is, perhaps, the least important of the subjects upon which knowledge is sought. The proportion of literates to illiterates, the agricultural and mineral production the churches, the schools, the press, the details of trade and of commerce, the aggregate and the distribution of wealth and many other things are not only important to know about once during a decade, but important to know about all the time. Their relative value changes with the years. The figures of 1890 may be almost valueless if not made public until 1897. At all events, they lose much of their significance for the scholar, the philan thropist, and the legislator.

The world moves, and the United States specially moves at a rapid rate. White there is continual progress, there are con-tinually varying conditions. We need to understand what these conditions are, not once in a decade, but all the time. The census bureau should issue annual volumes. Its publications should be of current value, not historical review. Hereto-fore the office of the superintendent has expired with each census, and no pro-vision has been made for a permanent head. Thus the bureau has lacked condistency as well as permanency, and it is neld also that the permanent bureau could be conducted less expensively than the present system, if it can be dignified by the name of a system. It is to be trusted that the legislation necessary in the premises may be enacted promptly.

# PROPOSED BICYCLE LAW.

From the Scrantonian. (i) Every pedestrian must wear, sus-pended from the neck, a bell or other sounding instrument, which may be heard

at a distance of at least fifty yards,
(2) Every pedestrian must, when cross ing a street, display a small red flag, and give notice of intention, by means of his bell or other sounding instrument, at least one minute before leaving the pavement. (3) Any pedestrian who collides with a bicycle shall be liable to a fine not exceed-

(4) No pedestrian shall walk, except on the raised parapet, at a rate exceeding two miles an hour, the pace to be esti-mated by officials licensed for that pur-pose by the L. A. W. Matters have not quite reached this stage in Scranton yet, but unless councils

enforce a reasonable ordinance very soon, it won't be long till we get there.

# FALL.

All along the garden walk Fallen leaves are lying; Flowers dead upon the stalk Birds to southlands flying. Skies that turn a darkening gray As the sunset dies away; Summer sighs, but cannot stay, Nature ruleth all. These are signs that, plain as speech, Placing doubt beyond our reach, Seem in certain tones to say: "This is full."

-Philadelphia Bulletin.



# Men Make Laws Women Make Stores

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- 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
- a line of high class "Crepon" effect. "Novelty" Suitings, also in the latest Color-Combigoods at more than double the price. This week, \$4.85 a Dress LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES Pattern

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lish Prints, clean, nice White Gran-

ite, worth \$12.00; sale price .. One 115-piece Gold Band set, worth ... 17 00 need a dinner set.

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