Light on the Subject Of Municipal Reform.

Interesting Summaries of Some of the Papers Read at the Recent Cleveland Conference.

manifested in the subject of improved city government justifies more attento the proceedings the recent Cleveland conference of the National Municipal league than could be given in our telegraphic reports during the three days' sessions. Below we give short abstracts of five papers, dealing respectively with the city governments of Washington, D. C., Detroit, Chattanooga, Seattle and Columbus, O.

(*I. The Government of Washington.

The municipal condition of Washington was treated by Frederick L. Siddons, who introduced his paper by a careful and detailed review of the four kinds of government that has marked its history, the first three covering the period of 1871, when the present form of a board of three commissioners went into effect, consisting of the civilians appointed and confirmed by the senate, and an officer of the engineer corps, also designated by the president. The 270,000 persons, white and colored, who make up the population of the District, are under the rule of three men who appoint and dismiss all subordinates, except two assistants to the engineer member (designated like himself from the state corps in the army), and teach-

Under the direction of the commission all assessments for taxation are made and taxes collected; all contracts for school and fire engine houses are nwarded; and also for making streets and other improvements and repairs; school tenchers and superintendents, will of the commission. Congress, however, is the legislative power in the from it is obtained all authority to spend the money raised by taxation and all a saloon and will be allowed to conduct other legislation. All money is handled by the treasurer of the United States, and the treasury accounting officers pass on all District accounts, for the reason that the federal government furnishes half the money for the District's expenses; also it is the owner of more than half the District's taxable property.

Congress is supposed to consider the making of laws for the District on three or four days in a month, but so great has become the apathy and indifference to local legislation that "District Day" has become a signal for emptying both house and senate, and the managers of the local bills, with increasing difficulty, struggle for recognition, a hearing and a quorum; while in the District committees, the absence of a quorum frequently precludes consideration and preparation of needed local measures. There are no circumstances to warrant a different form of municipal government for Washington than would be considered desirable for any other city of its dimensions in the country. The present form is a source of increasing dissatisfaction and the utter failure of congress as a municipal legislative body threatens the future of the District. And yet it should not surprise sons that a body charged with the parliamentary affairs of 70,-000,000 people and formulating currency and tariff policies today, finds difficulty tomorrow in considering whether it will grant an appropriation or pass an ordinance affecting a community of less than 300,000 persons. This never was contemplated by the constitution makers and certainly congress is not adapt ed to such legislative duties.

As to the executive department, Mr. Siddons says the commissioners have been, in the main, men who are honest, at least to the extent that it has never been charged that they personally profited by their positions at the public expense. But only one section of the city, the "Northwest," has ever been represented on the commission, and no men not satisfactory to the "real estate ring," so called, can be nominated or confirmed as a member of the board. Corporations owned or controlled by the "ring" are treated tenderly and violations of the law by them meet with but feeble rebuke.

Mr. Siddons' objections to the general conduct of affairs were carefully confined to the system, not the individuals in control, and set out with much clearness the features, which, he claimed, would not be tolerated for a minute in any other city in the land. Particularly was this said to be true of the milltarism which dominated the conduct of departments, by reason of the presence regular army. With the great mass of Arbitrary and autoit attempts to deal with the rich and commissioners or citizens are the rail- be too many cities concerned." roads on the floor or in the lobby of

Mr. Siddons also considers the various associations which exist for the protection of the section of the District deadlock lasted for more than two which they specally represent, and months, being finally broken only by says that the effort to have "Home Rule" again permitted is hampered by ed that the appointive power should be the fear that the financial contribution from the national treasury will be withdrawn, which prevents many persons who find existing conditions unbeara- that true municipal reform can result ble from advocating a change. These associations have all sprung into existence since the people were deprived of a voice in their government and are in office and you will have good govan unconscious protest against so un-American a system of municipal rule.

II. The Government of Detroit.

Donald D. MacLaurin, of Detroit, Mich., acting president of of sixteen wards, with control of streets, ns, etc. A few years ago the experi- poration, by giving its business the ment of having an upper and a lower same scrutiny, the same thought and house was tried and abandoned after consideration that they gave to prifour years of unfortunate experience.
The action of the council is subject to the vote power of the mayor in exform certain functions of the city's honor of the acquaintance of many Mr.

sician pronounced is sician pronounced in falled to help him. Favorite Remedy was free consideration that they gave to priwith these words: "Mr. Bayard sends the consideration that they gave to prisician pronounced in falled to help him.
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The widespread interest nowadays | penditures, a two-thirds vote being required to over-ride his veto. Another check on its power is the board of estimates, forty members, which meets in April without pay to pass on appropria tions for the ensuing year. This board is one of the most satisfactory institutions of the city government.

While the mayor, elected for two years, appoints certain members of boards and commissions, he serves on them only in an advisory way. The city is somewhat hancicapped because of the independent powers of these boards, which frequently come in con tact, which causes unfriendly strife and expensive litigation. Perhaps what the city most needs is some centralization of these boards so that there may be greater harmony in plan and execu-After a description of the judiciary,

administration of the laws, particularly with relation to saloons, gambling, and the social evil. With reference to saloons the several departments charged with the enforcement of the law felt that other departments were responsible for violations and that their own hands were especially tied. As to the gambling institutions it was stated that only five of the most prominent had of late years been permitted, and that recently even these had been closed. As to the social evil the policy of the police has been to keep it under stringent surveillance. All inmates of houses are known and registered. So far as an evil can be regulated that has been done in Detroit. The district attorney more than a year ago deter-mined if any persons are allowed to all police and fire department officers are also appointed, and with the exceptions noted not an official in the Disclaimed that over \$25,000 had been put trict has an existence, except at the into the treasury of Wayne county. But examination proved the total amount to have been less than \$8,000. District. In other words, it is the board and hence the police department this of aldermen and common council, and year announces that any house that can secure a license must be treated as

only a saloon business. In seeking a remedy for this sore on the body politic, Mr. MacLaurin termed the closing of the houses as being only a scattering of the evil, not its eradication, and forcefully said: "There can be no radical and permanent cure that does not provide another chance to the Magdalene; that does not destroy a vicious double standard in the practice of society; that does not provide a rescue and a salvation for the sinning woman as well as for the sinning man.

Regarding Mayor Pingree, Mr. Mac-Laurin said that while he has arrayed against him the corporations, he has the masses of the people with him, as has been amply demonstrated by his repeated re-election by higher majorities. The mayor's elaboration of the agricultural idea, the "Pingree Potato Farm," as it is called, is also commented on as being a most beneficent idea, which has resulted in sending into the country numbers of poor people who, finding that the earth can yield them food, have taken to farming to their own comfort and the relief of the overcrowded portions of the city.

III. The Government of Chattanooga.

Tenn., furnishes an apt illustration of the municipal condition of the city he strates that it is not so much the concrete law as a proper spirit among the jobbery. authorities that produces the best results in a city administration. At each successive session of the state legislation for the past fifteeen years the city charter has been changed so that it is now little less than a crazy-quilt patchwork of enactments. At present we have two state executive boards, the police commission and the board of public works, both appointed by the governor. The city legislative body consists of mayor and aldermen, the latter two from each ward, eight being chosen each year to serve for two Through legislative interference the mayor is stripped of all executive power, having only a suspensory veto which can be annulled by a majority of the aldermen. He has no appointive powers. All the city officials, except the engineer and street force, are elected by the aldermen annually.

"Public sentiment has been crystallizing for some time toward local selfgovernment; an effort was made at the recent session of the legislature to abolish the board of public works, but it was defeated by interested partisans. on the commission of an officer of the The propaganda that this national association has so brilliantly inaugurated people he never becomes acquaint- can direct its energies to 'no end ed; if they venture into his official that will be of more practical good than presence with petitions he wearies of to promote a movement to stop all their importunities. If they criticise he charter tinkering by state legislatures. frets, and if they censure, they are the New York has started the ball rolling by giving the mayor a fifteen days' suscratic as is the commission it is pensory vote, and classifying cities. If strangely weak and inefficient when charter changes were made general in each state, a local member or a squad powerful street and steam railway cor- of politicians could not mould charter porations. Infinitely stronger than the amendments like wax, for there would

Mr. Ochs next reviewed the baneful effects of delegating to the board of aldermen the election of city officers, because in a close result politically, a the courts. On all accounts he assertcentralized in the mayor so as to sestrict accountability. "Right cure here," he remarked, "It should be noted only from the good citizenship of good citizens and not from legal theories, or legislative enactment. Put good men ernment whether your municipal laws be good or bad." This he illustrated by showing that during the financial stringency of last year 58 per cent, of Chastanooga's floating debt was wiped out in the twelve months without raisthe ing the tax levy and the actual ex-Civic Federation, read a paper penses of the city were reduced 21 per treating of the government of cent. per annum. Moreover, in six that city. Its legislative de-partment, he said, consists of a com-was lowered, the floating debt wiped mon council of two aldermen from each out and a further reduction in city expenses, amounting to over 50 per cent. granting franchises for railways, gas in two years, was made: "How was and electric lighting, ferries, the regulation of expenditures and the provid-ing of funds for boards and commis-tious attention to the affairs of the cor-

government, who were paid \$16,361 per year. In 1893 all were abolished except nine, who receive \$3,610, a saving in salaries alone in three years of over 70 per cent., and yet the city busiever was.

"The good citizen must be taught that no city government can rise above the level of those governed. He must be taught that theories do not work re-form; that these can be attained only by energies in civil government."

IV. The Government of Seattle.

union Nov. 11, 1890, provides that cities having a population of over 20,000 may frame their own charter, through a Blackburn, in proof of which he told commission of fifteen freeholders elected by the voters of such city." this introduction to his paper on the "Municipal Condition of Seattle," Ed-"Municipal Condition of Seattle, was heralded abroad, and a large conversal ward 0. Graves explained that the provision was taken advantage of by his vision was taken advantage of by his dom and of cloquence which always dom always dom and of cloquence which always dom always dom and of cloquence which always dom and cloquence which always dom and cloquence which always dom al being composed of distinguished citi-zens chosen unanimously without re-a sideshow, and for the moment was gard to party. This was at the time forgotten in the anxiety to hear the faington, and the demand was for a charlong. The condemned man suddenly ter suited to a great city, and it was the general belief that a complex form of the paper took up the execution and government, to secure division of responsibility and prevent "centralization" of power was needed. A cum-brous, costly and irresponsible system ing." was the result, the charter of 40,000 words being divided into 23 articles and 260 sections. The modern tendency towards simplicity and concentration of authority was ignored by both peo-

ple and charter framers. Mr. Graves then gave a most exhaustive presentation of the composition of the thirteen departments of the (one member of each house being elected from each ward); the aldermanic term being four years, and that of the delegates two years. Under the original charter the board of public works was the chief center of jobbery and intrigue. A recent amendment has, Sunday, April 14, 1861, a young man, then a however, rendered the department more efficient and free from scandal. The university, Indianapolis, was in attendance fire department has likewise been a at the Central Church of Christ in that theater of intrigue, and at the present city when a dispatch was received and time one of the commissioners is on read by the paster announcing the surtrial before the mayor on charges which

the latter himself preferred. The police board has also suffered from the complexity of conditions for its government, and there have been its government, and there have been collisions without number between for the active scenes of war. As he left the mayor and the commissioners par- the parental roof his mother, with the ticularly regarding the chief of police. While the charter makes the police manifest, grasped his right hand firmly in commission appointive and non-parti-san, the fire commission is elective and said: "My son, you are going out to fight therefore partisan. Under a ruling of the battles of your country. Remember, the courts that members of commissions cannot be removed without a your back upon your country's flag. sions cannot be removed without a trial, mayors have had to adopt the farcial proceeding of preferring charges and then being themselves both judge and then being themselves both judge be heralded abroad, as the incentive by and jury on the trial; and while then which American youth were stimulated they have been able to remove the inimical officials, even this subterfuge of constitutional liberty. In grandeur of is now being tested in the courts, and patriotic devotion it excels the advice of altogether affairs are in a state of con- the Spartan mother by as much as the stant upheaval. In spite of the manner, which repeated examples show, of the way the mayor is hedged about by restrictions and hampered by the legislative bodies of the city, the people make small allowances for the manner in which he is handicapped by the

than Mr. Graves' presentment, the evil for life, he still retains the aroma of his effects of pretty nearly all the vicious features of municipal administration of which reformers are trying to get the gallant soldier on many battlefields government of Chattonooga, or d. For he presents examples of gov-furnishes an apt illustration of ernment by commissions, appointive est confidence from his comrades in battle the evil effects of state interference and elective, partisan and bi-partisan, and the sharer of their support in civil life, and redoubled effort and vigilance. If with a municipality," was the opening confirmation by one or both branches statement of George W. Ochs' paper on of the city government, the tying of the of the city government, the tying of the mayor's hands at every turn, and all responsible position of department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic officer, however strong and true and well meaning, will be inadequate for the task. The offirepresented. "It also clearly demon- of which have borne their natural fruit of inefficiency, dissension and political

v. The Government of Columbus.

D. E. Williams, in presenting "The Municipal Condition of Columbus," told of the superabundance of politicians in the Ohlo capital, always "ready and willing to render public service for a consideration," and he looked forward as an early reform to the enactment of a law which will send members of the legislature, state officials and kindred employes back to their respective localities upon the expiration of their terms of service; such a law now being in force as regards convicts who have completed their terms of imprisonment. The speaker suggested as a compromise, however, that the reform might e effected by providing that the exofficial need not be required to go back to his constituents if he would leave the state. "Until some such provision is made." Mr. Williams continued, "our city will continue to be a city of citibreak out with their old disease of itch

for office. Mr. Williams narrated attempts to eorganize the city government, by the aid of the legislature, and stated that every effort thus made to gain undue advantage has resulted in a change for the better, not necessarily that the city has had better officers or better government, but by the process of centralization of power and simplicity of machinery the people knew where to locate responsibility. The speaker likened the government of Columbus to the so-called federal plan, the city having an executive, a legislature and a judicial department, the mayor being neld responsible for the execution or non-execution of the ordinances, and claimed that so far as form is conthe government of Columbus is about what it should be, the question of good government being now a matter of good men.

THIS LAD WAS SLOW.

in Improbable Tale About a Messenger

was when Ambassador Bayard made his brief visit home last winter. A dozen newspaper men went down to quarantine to meet him. They boarded the steamship and discovered the ambassador leaning against the rail, surrounded by a group of men and women. The newspaper men decided not to frighten him by a combined onslaught, and appointed one of their number to do the interviewing. The delegate, it happened, bears the time-honored name of Smith. Calling one of the junior assistant stewards, Mr. Smith handed him his card, with the request to take dropping a dime and a nickel as a tip into the boy's hand.

The lad hurrled away while the reporters awaited the issue with complacency. In a few minutes he returned

Smiths, he does not remember any Mr. Smith who owes him 15 cents." "W-what!" demanded the newsgatherers in a body. "What in the name of Horace Greeley have you done?" ness is as carefully attended to as it I gave Mr. Bayard the card and the 15 cents as you told me to do, and told him that you sent them. That's all," replied the boy calmly.

WANTED TO BE HANGED. The Prisoner Preferred That to Hearing Joe Blackburn Make a Speech.

At a dinner party some time ago Joe Blackburn was present and in his "The constitution of the state of best form. He got a little the better Washington, which was admitted to the of Vice President Stevenson, whereupon the vice president assured the company that he fully appreciated Mr.

In a Kentucky town where Joe was going to speak there was a hanging set tendencies in western Wash- mous orator. But it was not forgotten internosed:

"Mr. Hangman," he said, "if I remember right I was sentenced to be hung, not to hear Joe Blackburn speak I request that you go on with the hang-

A LESSON IN PATRIOTISM.

Editor of The Tribune:

Sir-Great praise has been given in history to the Spartan mother who said to her son as he was about to go forth to engage in the battles for his country: turn with your shield or upon it." tion of the thirteen departments of the government, in addition to the board of aldermen and house of delegates, the praise undeserved. It was a proper incentive to bravery upon the field of battle. It was the bravery, however, of fatalism. Dread of being reproached with cowardice, in modern parlance the display of the "white feather," was the incentive. Fear of being charged with disgrace to comrades and home and country, prompted the giving of such instructions

render of Fort Sumter. The young man repaired to his boarding place, packed his books and clothes and took the earliest train for his home at Kokomo. Four days later, as an enlisted man in the first regi-

mid-day brilliancy of the king of light transcends the brightness of the flickering gaslight.

This maternal benedletton had its desired effect. Its recipient was an active participant in many a forced march and charge him with responsibility and many a bloody conflict, in all of which he was stimulated and cheered by its everpresent inspiration. It was to him a guid-ing star, and though rebel bullets pierced Nothing could show more strikingly his body and shattered his constitution

is now an official in the city postoffice at then the people become indifferent, you lic of the District of Columbia. More: He deserves the highest position within the gift of his comrades. A ready and hearty response will always be given when you call for Major Marion T. Anderson.

J. Fraise Richard. Washington, June 14.

WELSH JOTTINGS.

Rev. Michael Williams, of Cilfynydd, has received an invitation to become the pas-tor of Hermon Calvinistic Methodist church, Dowlais.

The library of the late Rev. D. Morgan, vicar of Penrhyndendraeth, was sold at Portmadoc last week. A copy of Bishop Morgan's Bible was bought by the Rev. D. Jones, Pentrefelin, for Mr. Ignatius Williams, for the sum of f25. One of the most successful Cymanfa Ganu conductors is Mr. D. W. Lewis, F.

T. S. C. He has just completed his fiftleth year, during over half of which period his services as an elsteddfodic adjudicator have been constantly in request. C. Meudwy Davies, the musical adjudientor at Vardre eisteddfed recently, is

the author of several musical composi tions, one being in competition at the Lianelly National eisteddfod. We believe zens who are liable at any moment to Mr. Davies is a brother of the Revs. Ossian and Eynon Davies.

Gwefryl Mechain, a poetess of singular ability, was a daughter of Hywel Fychan,

who lived at Caer, near Bala. She flour-ished, according to Dr. W. O. Pughe, between 1400 and 1490. She is accredited with the authorship of the famous "Cywydd y march glas.' Robert Beck, Upper Bangor, has received a communication from the executors of the late Mrs. Maria Davis Ames, of 3, York road, Great Yarmouth, stating that

the deceased lady, by will, directed the

sum of £500 to be paid to the North Wales Baptist college, Bangor. Professor Hugh Williams, M. A., of Bala college, has published in book form the able address delivered by him before the London Cymmrodorion society recently the subject being "Some Aspects of the Christian Church in Wales During the

Fifth and Sixth Centuries."

David Cox's celebrated picture, "A We'sh Funeral at Bettws-y-coed," was sold at Christie's the other day for 2,409 guineas. It had never been in a public sale before, But it was once given as an art union prize of the value of 620. Cox, during his lifetime, was ignored by the Royal acad-

The many admirers of Mr. R. D. Blackmore's charming romances, "Lorna Doone" and "The Maid of Sker," will be glad to hear that he is writing a story entitled "Slain by the Doones; a Record of Exmoor," which will form the leading feature of a new annual to be published

in the autumn.

Another leading London Congregational pulpit is likely to be occupied by a Welsh-man, the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, of Southampton (brother to the seraphic William Nicholson, of Liverpool), having been called to the pastorate of the important church at Bromley. Mr. Nicholson, who began his ministry at Talysarn labored for a while at Denbigh before taking an English pastorate. He was trained at Brecon college, and is a son-inlaw of its principal, Dr. Morris,

A Good Suggestion. Rochester, N. Y .- John Davies, of this city, took a severe cold and suffered pair through the back and kidneys. His failed to help him. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was recommended, and after taking two bottles he considered himself cured. It has never failed in this

Business Men Owe a Duty to the Public.

Governor McKinley Urges Them to Come to The Rescue of Our Free Institutions.

o the visiting representatives of the chambers of commerce of Ohio, Governor McKinley said a number of ex-cellent things, which deserve, equally with the speech of his which we re- party than break up their business printed last Saturday, to be afforded the widest publicity. Said he:

"These are times when the wisest clean public service to party spoils. words are wanted and the careles should be unspoken. I wish more than ever in my life for the power to speak the words which, at a time like the present, are so much needed. The people throughout the country are at this moment giving more sober con-sideration to the duties of citizenship than probably at any previous period. They are studying conditions in national, state and city governments. They are reflecting upon their own responsibility and power in relation to these conditions, having uppermost

in mind the possibility to improve them. 'What can we do to better them?' is the inquiry engaging every thoughtful mind and which comes almost unbidden from every tongue. The power, as well as the responsibility, the people are beginning to realize, rests with them. Their duty they want to know, and knowing it, they are ready to do it.

Force of Public Opinion.

"Our government, national, state and municipal, rests upon public opinion. Public opinion creates free governments and upholds them for good or for ill. Public opinion however good, if indifferent has no vital force. aroused it may check an evil in public adialnistration, but the evil will resume its sway the moment the public sentiment which arrested it lapses into indifference. Public opinion to secure real reforms and hold them must not be fitful and spasmodie; it must be vigorous vigilant, steady and constant and as sleepless in its activity as the enemy of right is known always to be. Swift as public judgment sometimes is, and justly is, in the condemnation of public of ficials and public policies, something more than this is required. Execution of the public will must follow the publie judgment. And this is only possible when the same public is alert and determined that its judgment shall not be a cold formality, but a living fact to be \$4 Men's Russet Shoes, the respected and enforced.

"Zeal after an election is quite as essential as before. The cause which was successful at the polls demands constant zeal for its practical realization. The best agents of the popular will are made better by the incessant watchfulness of their principals. Not watchfulness alone, but support, reinforcement and encouragement are necessary. The battle is only begun when the first line of intrenchment is taken. The army \$3 Ladies' Shoes, is quite as necessary in the engagements which are to follow. The election only determines public policy. It has then to be carried out. It requires the people co-operating continuously with the public officers to put into the forms of law and administration their declared purpose. The election settles much or little dependent upon how the election decrees are interpreted and executed. The election only declares the people's purpose. After this must come the fulfillment, for the promises of the election should always be sacredly kept. Here comes 'the tug of war. be inadequate for the task. The cial is quick to catch the spirit of the people.

The People's Business.

"Government of the people is the people's business, and if they negleck, government and people both suffer The duty of the citizen does not end when the polls are closed on election day. He has, by the act of voting, performed an important duty, but the 364 days of the year remaining each has its own distinct duty, sometimes quite as important as the one on election day "Interest in public affairs, national, state, and city, should be ever-present and active, and not abated from one year's end to the other. No American citizen is too great to be exempt from any civic duty, however subordinate and none too humble to be exalted Evey public duty is honorable, and every citizen should be subject to draft; if the best citizens will not unite to serve the state or city, the worst may and generally will be in control. There is in every state and city a majority in favor of the best government, and when they fall to secure it, it is because the majority is indifferent and without unity of purpose and action. Business men can not, with safety, stand aloof from political duties. Their success or fallure in their own enterprises is often involved in good or bad government. The great danger to the country is in differentism.

Running Away from Duty.

"This menace often comes from the busy man or man of business and sometimes from those possessing the most leisure or learning. I have known men engaged in great commercial en terprises to leave home on the eve of an election, and then complain of the result, when their presence and the good influence they might properly have exerted would have secured a different and better result. They run away from one of the most sacred obligations in a government like ours, and confide to those with less interest involved and less responsibility to the community the duty which should be shared by them. What we need is a revival of the true spirit of popular government, the true American spirit where all-not a few-participate ac tively in government. We need a new baptism of patriotism; and suppressing for the time our several religious views upon the subject I think we will all agree that the baptism should be by immersion. There can not be too much It banishes distrust and treason, and anarchy flees before it. It is a sentiment which enriches our individual and national life. It is the firmament of our power, the security of the republic, the bulwark of our liberties. It makes better citizens, better cities, a better country and a better civilization.

"The business life of the country is so closely connected with its political life that the one is much influenced by the other. Good politics is good bus ness. Mere partisanship no longer controls the citizen and country. Men who think-alike, although heretofore acting jealously apart, are now acting together, and no longer permit former party associations to keep them from co-operating for the public good. They are

In a speech at Cleveland, last week, | more and more growing into the habit of doing in politics what they do in business. Strong as the party tie may be, it is not so strong as the busines tie. Men would rather break with their They prefer individual and national prosperity to party supremacy, and

> Duty of Business Men. "The business men can not stand aloof from public affairs without prejudice to his own business and withou neglecting the grave duties which he owes the state. Wholesome political activity in the business world is promoive of general good. Interest in public affairs by spurts is probably better than no interest at all, but the steady, uninterrupted, everyday interest is th crying need of the hour and the only path of safety. The best results in free government can be had in no other

"You can not hope to improve public affairs by withholding your own good offices. If you would clear and purify the atmosphere of our political life, yo must lend your own energy and virtue and intelligence and honesty to do it. The general situation of the country demands of the business men, as well as the masses of the people, the most serious consideration. We must have less partisanship of a certain kind, more business, and a better national spirit We need an aggressive partisanship for country.

"We can not be too American in spirit, too zealous for country, too active in the political duties which rest upon every citizen in a government like

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