THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE --- SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1895.

Justice in Behalf Of Aaron Burr.

His Attitude Toward Hamilton Strongly Defended and His Merits Pointed Out.

Times-Herald makes in a recent issue of that excellent paper a spirited defense of Aaron Burr, which is presented here for what it is worth. Stys he: No public man in American history has met with so much undeserved obloquy as Aaron Burr. A revolutionary patriot, and a brave and skillful soldier, legislator and attorney general of New York, a senator in congress and vice-president of the United States, his name has been for ninety years the synonym for almost every crime in the calendar, including treason and murder, and yet had it not been for the unhappy duel which equally terminated the life of Hamilton and his own public career, he would have been still remembered as a politician of unequaled adroitness, as a statesman of fair abilities, as a successful lawyer and as the almost ideal man of the world.

The story of the duel has been told many times, but the most popular accounts of it have been written by partisans of Hamilton who can see no fault in the character or actions of their hero. while they picture Burr as an unrelenting Mephistopheles, vindictive and revergeful, thisting for the blood of his victim. They charge that he forced Hamilton into the duel, and that he deliberately practiced pistol shooting in his garden at Richmond Hill every morning during the interval between the challenge and the meeting, so that his aim might be all the more deadly. and they quote Hamilton's own intention of throwing away his first shot, as if Burr ought to be fully aware of that

fact, and was therefore all the more criminal in firing upon a practically unarmed man. All this is absurd. If he practiced pistol shooting he was strictly within his rights, for if personal difficulties are to be adjusted on the field of honor a man must go prepared to disable or kill his enemy, and must consequently possess some skill in the use of firearms, which does not come by nature, but by practice. As to forcing the duel he certainly had cause enough according to the "code," for demanding an explanation of the opinion attributed to Hamilton, which he pointed out, and as for not firing at him when on the ground, how could he know what Hamilton's secret intentions might be? A duel is not particularly child's play, and particularly it was not in those days. But this is the sort of stuff that has

been written on this historic duel, all to the prejudice of Burr and to the exoneration of Hamilton.

Their Early Careers. Burr and Hamilton were nearly of the same age, according to the received accounts. Burr being about a year the elder, though doubt has been often expressed as to Hamilton's reputed age at that time. They were young men together on Washington's staff and in the revolutionary army. After the war they were admitted to the bar about the same time and commenced practice in New York city, where they soon rose to eminence, sometimes being engaged on the same side of a case, but more frequently being opposed to each other. In politics Burr took the popular or Republican side, Hamilton the Federalist, and here again they were leaders. In

An anonymous contributor to the | met in midnight conclave." And again: "As to Burr, there is nothing in his favor. His private character is not defended by his most partial friends. He is bankrupt beyond redemption, except by the plunder of his country." "The appointment of Burr as president would disgrace our country abroad. No agreement with him could be relied upon. For heaven's sake let not the Federal party be responsible for the elevation of this man?" "He is bankrupt beyond redemption, except by che re sources that grow out of war and disorder, or by a sale to a foreign power, or by great peculation." "If there be a man in the world I ought to hate, it is Jefferson. With Burr I have always been personally well." "Tis enough for us to know that Mr. Burr is one of the most unprincipled men in the United States." "He is a man of extreme and irregular ambition; he is sel-

fish to a degree which excludes all so-cial afflictions, and he is decidedly proffigate." It was in the course of this correspondence with his friends that Hamilton disclosed the conversations and toasts he heard at Burr's dinner table, an offense against good man ners and honorable dealing, considered unpardonable among genttlemen.

The truth is that Hamilton was so carried away by his insane jeulousy of Burr that he left no sort of expedient untried to compass his defeat. He was successful. Jefferson was elected president and Burr was chosen vice-president.

Burr Slow to Resent.

Hamilton partisans sometimes my that Burr had plenty of opportunity in this contest to fasten a duel upon HamMon, but that he did not do it, and therefore was not justified four years later in picking a quarrel with him on a less pretext. But all these charges made by Hamilton were to his friends and never reached Burr's ears. They were not men to disclose the contents of a private letter, and they also knew that should such charges reach Burr a duel would be inevitable,

These attacks from Hamilton exceeded all the limits of decency, let alone those of honorable political warfare. Burr was heavily in debt, but so was Hamilton, and the private character of neither was above reproach-very much on a par, in fact. Hamilton had publicly admitted a most disgraceful intrigue, and certainly Burr was no more ambitious than he.

Years afterward Burr said that some intimations of Hamilton's methods of political warfare had reached him a year or two after this campaign of 1800. and that he had a conversation with him in 1802 on the subject, and that Hamilton had pledged himself to refrain from attacking him personally, and that for the next two years they were apparently very good friends.

The New York Governorship. In 1804 Burr's term as vice president was approaching its end, and though he had lost the friendship of Jefferson and the southern Republicans he was still strong in New York. The Republican party there was split into Burrites and Clintonians. One faction nominated Burr for governor and the other Morgan Lewis. The Federalists held the balance of power, and the leaders of the party, not only in New ork, but in New England, wanted the Federalists to support Burr and thus state are carrying on the needed, pracelect him, to the permanent disruption of the party. Again Hamilton opposed the plan and pursued the same methods of attack on Burr as he had in the campaign of 1800. He succeeded and Burr was defeated, but, unhappily for Hamilton, some of the friends he addressed this time were not altogether discreet.

Cooper the idea of dishonor. It has been publicly applied to me under the sanction of your name. The question is not whether he understood the mean-ing of the word, or has used is accordtification for his course, and contains the admission that his criticisms of Burr had been of that character to lead

ing to syntax and with grammatical accuracy, but whether you have authorized the application, either directly or by ut ering expressions or opin-

ons derogatory to my honor." After this letter accommodation was out of the question, though some effort was made by the seconds to bring the subject within the realms of adjustment. But in the nature of things this was impossible, for Hamilton's criti-cisms of Burr had covered too long a period. Other correspondence followed, and statements were made by the principale, but all to no purpose, and on June 27 Burr's challenge was delivered and accepted. Major Nathaniel Perdleton, the grandfather of George H. Pendleton, was Hamilton's second, Mr. Van Ness acting for Burr. Owing to engagements in court the meeting was arranged for July 11, two weeks later, and the designated place Weehauken, on the Jersey shore. On this same spot, a favorite duelling ground in those days, Hamilton's oldest son, Philip, had fallen in a duel in the preceding

year.

GOOD WORK OF BROTHER FRANCIS.

Outlines of a New and Promising Venture in Local Philanthropy.

able to do.

of all classes and conditions of men.

in the state of New York.

work.

appointed.

11 11 11

wants no compensation for it, only the

plainest kind of living. This is all he

asks for and the amount of good ac-

complished he very gratefully acknowl

dges as his highest compensation he

H H H

Some few weeks since, the local pa- | pers published accounts of a special service held in St. Luke's church, when Its aim is broad, deep, purely charitaa layman was set apart by the Rt. Rev. N. S. Rulison, D. D., to do missionary work in this valley. No doubt a great many people read these accounts, yot slow in appreciating its motive and in owing to the nature of the work-being entirely new in this vicinity-after to further the interests of a very prac-

all, knew but very little about it. We | ticable and most noble institution recently had an extensive interview with Brother Francis, the founder of the Brotherhood of the Good Shepherd, and seeing that his object is so use ful and noble and his motive such as



unusual and unselfish one, we could not well look upon the whole matter without deeming it both a high privilege as well as a sacred duty to define since, Colonel De Peyster, a wealthy more specifically the inner meaning and and well-known resident of New York true object of this newly-founded institution.

"Deeply conscious of the rapidly increasing foreign population through-out this valley, most of whom are ignorant, poor, and submerged in misery, and that neither the cnurch

Side Glances at The story is familiar, how on July 4 A Live Reformer. Hamilton was president general, held their annual banquet, and both Burr

and Hamilton were present, Hamilton singing, at request, his favorite ballad, "The Drum."

In the early morning of July 11 th parties stood facing each other, pistols in hand, at the appointed place. The word was given and the ball from Burr's pistol pierced Hamikton's body, inflicting a mortal wound. Hamilton's pistol wert off, presumably not intentionally, for he had resolved to with-hold his fire. The ball from it cut the twigs from the branches of a tree over Burr's head and four feet wide of him. Such was this historic duel and the circumstances that led up to k. The popular indignation against Burr was so great that he was obliged to leave New York secretly. He visited his daughter in South Carolina, and as winter approached returned to Washington to preside for the last time as president of the senate of the Unked States. The rotable event of his last session was the impeachment trial of

Hamilton's last letter, written the Judge Chase, at which Burr presided hight before the duel, is a pathetic jus- with grace, digraty and impartiality.

> the logical candidate of decent and grateful men for president. Such is the talk on the streets and in the offices and hotels; but it does not appear to In the thick of it he is the same brainy, fearlezs, aggressive and self-contained

man as of yore, surcharged with energy There certainly is nothing selfish and yet full at the same time of prudence and discretion. It is the misapprehensectarian in an institution of this kind. sion of some that Roosevelt is an erble and Christian. So much so, that ratic, impulsive, uncertain character. the good, generous and intelligent peo-Nothing is further from the truth. He ple of this enterprising city will not be is sagacity personified. No other young man in American public life is endowed realizing their opportunities in helping with a larger quantity of ballast than is Theodore Roosevelt.

Tributes from Fair Opponents

First of all, as has been stated be-Some of the best tributes to this fore, a suitable tract of land will be virile young American came from men necessary whereon to erect the buildwho have differed from him in partisan ings. The securing of this ought to be effort and discussion. Take, for ina very easy matter indeed, since there is stance, Henry Macfarland's recent almost any amount of land lying Washington letter. Maefarland is a Democrat of the Democrats, working around the outskirts of the city, not only well suited for such an institution. incessantly for Democratic interests. but in addition, owned by corporations Roosevelt to an equal degree is a Reor individuals, who might be very glad publican, where party does not clash to donate a site for such an institution. with public duty. Yet Macfarland writes of Roosevelt: "I had supposed We learn from Brother Francis that he expects to secure from ten to twenty that if any on thing occurring here during the last decade was thoroughly well acres of ground, to constitute a little farm, providing for the keeping of the known the country over, and even in convalescents, as well as give them the the New York newspaper offices, it was

benefit of wholesome outdoor exercise that Theodore Roosevelt had achieved in such farm work as they might be a remarkable success in his work here. I thought he had fully demonstrated The necessary buildings required to to all the inhabitants of these United begin the work are few, and could be States that he had the ability, the paerected at a small outlay of money. tience, the pugnacity-in short, all those From what we know of Brother Francis things that are needful to win a great as a man his unselfish devotion to the battle against great odds. Yet, now uplifting of his brother man-his prac-

that he is engaged in what is actually tical, common-sense plan for doing the a less important contest, in all its cirwork, we have a full right to believe cumstances and consequences, some of that the willingness and readiness to the New York papers seem to think that assist him will meet the ready approval he can be either ridiculed or buildozed out of it. They simply show that they do not know the man or what he did here.

What Roosevelt Has Done.

It may be of interest to some to learn that there is a somewhat similar institution at Verbank, New York, known "When Mr. Roosevelt came to Washas Priory Farm, under the order of ington he found the civil service law on the Brothers of Nazareth. A few years the statute books, to be sure, and a civil service commission in existence to enforce it, but he found, too, that in city, had found an intimate acquaintspite of what had been done by congress and by the executive under the ance with the elevator boy in the building where he had his office. One day he pressure of a well-directed, though limited public opinion, the great majority missed him and on inquiing learned that he was sick and had been sent out of politicians of both parties, including of the city to a convalescent home by all the party boses, hated civil service

New York, Aug. 2.-Already people chines throughout the whole country. here talking of Police Commissioner He fought privately and publicly in the are talking of Police Commissioner offices of the commission, in the com-mitee rooms of the capitol, in the offices Theodore Roosevelt's future. The vigorous fight he is waging for the enof the cabinet and in the white hous forcement of law in this city and the abuse which he naturally incurs from itself, in the newspapers and on the the lawless element, who have never platform, speaking and writing in a before been treated to the spectacle of more effective way than any other civil a city administration really intent upon service reformer; for he was always so thoroughly practical. He did it all courloing its duty and not to be dissuaded from such a purpose, either by bribes teously, but courageously, and, us the or pulls, have combined to make him event proved, successfully. "Civil service reform had been to the for the moment the most talked about man in Gotham. It seems to be the practical politicians, as to most other

people, a theory, an abstraction, 'a barconsensus of belief that he may succeed Colonel Strong as mayor; or that he ren ideality,' but it become personified may be governor, in time; and there are in Theodore Roosevelt, and that made some who go so far as to intimate that, it seem, as it was, a living reality, Roosevelt has not only the fighting as civil service reform ideas spread and the era of cleaner politics dawns, Roosequalities, but the social qualities which velt, as the fighting chieftain of this most Americans admire, and he used great political reformation, may yet be these to make friends for the reform by making friends for himself. His personality, particularly his independ-ence, which certified to his disinterestedness, undoubtedly had much to do effect Mr. Roosevelt in the slightest, with his success. Everybody knew that he was able to live without his official salary and that he was ready to give it up at any time, and this gave him a very different standing from that of a man who was known to be dependent on his salary for his living, however he might desire to be independent

of circumstances. "His prestige, known to all the northwestern senators and representatives as that of a mighty hunter, a thoroughly 'game' man, as brave as he was honest, and above all airs and affectations, an American of Americans; his literary reputation-indeed, his books themselves, especially the 'Winning of the West,' known not only to eastern but wostern men; his political services, known and admired by all honest partisans-even his social position, which slave him friends among public men whom he otherwise would not have known at all well-all contributed to

Neither Fool Nor Knave.

"He is the kind of man who makes all his resources available, and he did it admirably here. No one was a better judge than he of what he had accomplished, for he is as far from being the egotistical fool pictured in some of the New York newspapers as he is from being the ambitious knave pictured in others. He sees things as clearly and as calmly as any man of his age, and has fewer delusions on any subject than most men.

his success.

"Mr. Roosevelt did not go to New York suddenly, hastily and without premeditation, as you might infer from some of the New York newspapers. He considered the matter from every point of view for weeks, and when he had made up his mind to go he planned all the work that he has carried out, and all that he is going to carry out, with

his accustomed foresight and thoroughness. He knew what he would have to do, and he knew how he was going to do it, and he fully estimated in his plans all the opposition he has met. "It must be remembered that he was a New Yorker born and bred; that he

knew the city better than most men who live in R, for he had knowledge of every class of its inhabitants and of their customs. He knew society in all

fully charged wth not knowing his city.

He knew New York.

"As a matter of fact, he knew it bet-

ter than some of his newspaper critics

who had recently moved into it or who

against him, but believing that he was

called to a public service which he could not honorably refuse to under-

take, and that in the long run he would

succeed in it and be sustained by all

decent people. Such a man, going in

such a spirit to such a work, cannot be

laughed down or beaten down and I

nm confident that he will win in New

York as he did in Washington, how-

ever misrepresented and misunderstood

he may be there now as he once was

This is only one of many eulogies

which are being written or spoken con-

THE HUSBAND WAS PUZZLED.

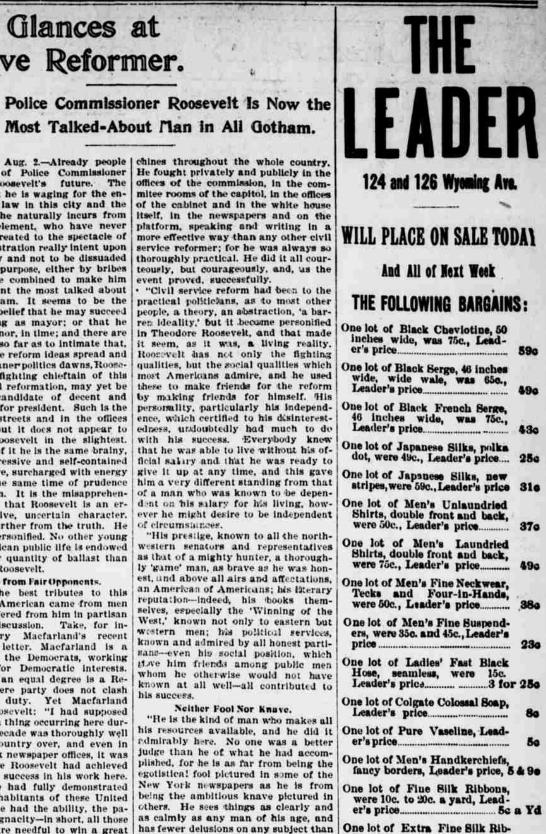
the underground train

and said: "I sent a note, but the boy must have

From Pearson's Weekly.

here.'

its strata, from the clu



Leader's price. LEBECK & CORIN

bons, were 45c. to 85c., Leader's

One lot of Ladies' Skirts and

One lot of Ladies' Skirts, with fine embroidery, were 89c.,

Gowns, finely trimmed, were 75c., Leader's price......

ON THE LINE OF THE

ionables to the politicians and the CANADIAN PACIFIC slums. He had not only studied the city and written about it, but had mixed with its business men, its politiare located the finest fishing and hunting clans, its people of every sort. He had are noniced the nuclei using and hunting grounds in the world. Descriptive books on application. Tickets to all points in Maine, Canada and Maritime Provinces, Minnespolia, St. Paul. Canadian and United States North-wests, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Francisco. fought in its primarles; he had represented it at Albany; he had conducted a legislative investigation of its affairs; he had run for the highest office in its gift. Certainly he could not be truth

society they met as friends, and their families interchanged visits. Burr lived in a fine mansion on Richmond Hill, now in the very heart of New York city, in a house in which Vice-President John Adams had resided while New York remained the seat of government. Here he entertained lavishly, and no distinguished strangers ever came to the city without being partakers of Colonel Burr's hospitality. Hamilton often dined there.

Hamilton lived in the city, but in the cummer resided at a country seat seven miles out, which he called "Th Grange." He also entertained Burr and his wife and daughter. So these men advanced toward middle

life as rivals and friends, though the friendship was only on the surface. They were indeed predestined fes, and, both being believers in the dueling code, It was as certain as fate that sooner or later they must meet. From all the accounts that have come down to us there never was a time in the acquaintence that Hamilton had confidence in Burr's character or integrity. To his cwn intimates he expressed his feelings in letters and in other ways in unmistakable terms.

Hamilton's Severe Criticiams

As early as Sept. 21, 1792, when Burr was one of the senators from New York in the senate of the United States, and an aspirant for the vice-presidency Hamilton wrote of him confidentially to a friend: "I fear he is unprincipled both as a public and a private man. When the constitution was in deliberation his conduct was equivocal; but his enemies, who, I believe, best understood him, considered him as with them. In fact, I take it, he is for or against nothing, but as it suits his interest or ambition. He is determined, as I conceive, to make his way to the head of the popular party, and to climb per fas aut nefas to the highest honors of the state, and as much higher as circumstances may permit. Embarrassed, as I understand, in his circumstances, with an extravagant family, bold, enterprising and intriguing, I am mistaken if it be not his object to play the game of confusion, and I believe it to be a religious

duty to oppose his career." On Sept. 26 he again writes to another friend: "Mr. Burr's integrity as an individual is not unimpeached. As a pub-lic man he is one of the worst sort, a friend to nothing but as it suits his interest and ambition. Determined to climb to the highest honors of the state, and as much higher as circumstance may permit, he cares nothing about the means of effecting his purpose. . In a word, if we have an embryo Caesar in the United States, 'tis Burr."

Burr was a candidate for the vice presidency in 1796 and again in 1800 when his tie vote with Jefferson brought him within an ace of the presidency. Of course it was the intention electors that he should be vicepresident, but the election being thrown into the house of representatives, it was the Federalists that tried to elect him president over Jefferson. Hamilton oped this with all his power and wrote in the srongest terms to the leading members of his party imploring them not to ald Burr's election, and he re iterated his charges against him.

An Unprincipled Cataline.

Here are some more of the things he said about him: "He is as unprincipled and dangerous a map as any country can boast—as true a Cataline as ever

The Cause of the Duel.

Dr. Charles De Kay Cooper is the man who gave the information that resulted in the duel. Cooper was an Albany politician belonging to the Repubfaction that opposed Burr. One licar of his electioneering letters to a friend found its way into the Albany papers. It contained, among others, these two sentences: "General Hamilton and Judge Kent have declared, in substance, that they looked upon Mr. Burr to be a dangerous man, and one who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government." "I could detail to you still more despicable opinion which General Hamilton has expressed of Mr.

Burr." The election took place in the latter part of April, 1804, and about the middle of June the paper containing Dr. Cooper's letter was brought to the knowledge of Colonel Burr.

The Fatal Correspondence.

He summoned a friend, William P. Van Ness, a lawyer, afterward judge of the United States district court, and sent by him a note to General Hamllton, with the Cooper letter, the offending passages being marked, saying 'You must perceive, sir, the necessity of a prompt and unqualified acknowledgment or denial of the use of any expressions which would warrant the assertions of Dr. Cooper."

Hamilton had not seen the letter, but after reading it he replied to Mr. Van Ness that the matter required consideration, for it certainly must have oc curred to him that for something like twelve years past he had been expressing both "despicable" and "more despicable opinions" of his rival.

Two days later, on June 20, Hamilton replied to Burr in a long and ingenious letter in which he sought to show that without a more distinct statement of the particular opinion ascribed him he could not make the avowal or disavowal demanded. "I deem it inadmisible on principle," he said, "to consent to be interrogated as to the justness of inferences which may be drawn by others from whatever I may have said of a political opponent in the course of fifteen years' competition." And added, "I stand ready to avow or disavow promptly and explicitly any precise or definite opinion which I may be charged with having declared of any gentle man. More than this cannot be fitly expected from me; and especially it cannot be reasonably expected that shall enter into an explanation upon a basis so vague as that which you have adopted. I trust, on more reflection, you will see the matter in the same light with me. If not, I can only regret the circumstances, and must abide the

Burr Tolerates No Evasion. Burr's reply came as direct as a pistol shot.

"Political opposition can never shnoive gentlemen from the necessity of a rigid adherence to the laws of honor and the rules lot decorum. I neither claim such privileges nor indulge it in others. The common sense of mankind affixes to the estimat adopted by Dr.

tical, educational and teligious work among a large class, now almost entirely neglected; and believing that conse-crated lay-service, practically and crated lay-service, practically and earnestly applied, could be made to yield a vast amount of good, we, the undersigned, heartily endorse the Brotherhood of the Good Shepherd, whose members are devout laymen, giving their entire service to the teaching of giving the ignorant, the caring for the sick and poor, for which there is great need in this community. And as one of the vows of the Brotherhood is poverty, and as it is essential that the institution should have a home somewhe near the city, where convalescents could be comfortably cared for and that it should have some land to help fur-nish the simple living to those in community, we heartily recommend the Brotherhood of the Good Shepherd to the kindly consideration and generous support of all those who are benevoand religiously inclined and interested in God's poor as a purely chan itable and Christian institution.

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The above statement sets forth very definitely and very practically the nature and object of Brother Francis work, as well as bears already the signatures of some of the best and most influential persons of this valley. That there are a great many poor, ignorant and helpless people in our rapidlygrowing city goes without saying, and that neither the church nor the state has arrived at a practical solution of the difficult problem, is known to us only too well. In ordinary communities, Sunday schools and churches, hospitals and poor houses, in the main, may cover all that is necessary. However, we live in an extraordinary community. Our population, as we are told

epeatedly, as we can hear along the public thorough fares and as we can see in certain sections of the city, is composed very largely of a foreign ele ment, many of whom are ignorant and poor. The church at best is not adapted to reach more than a small proportion of this class, owing to language as well as other radical differences, she often is almost entirely helpless. All the state does is to offer educational opportunities throught the public schools to the children, help to reform the criminals and maintain a certain number in the poor house. Every one knows that a great deal more than this is necessary in a community like thisthat ways and means could be devised and provided for, which would add decidedly to our present system of educating, Christianizing and Americanizing the congested foreign settlements

11 11 11 In our opinion the Brotherhood of the Good Shepherd strikes one of the keynotes in the manner and object of its work, toward the solution of this very difficult problem. It proposes to do house to house visitation among outlying and neglected cheap tenements; to report them to Good Shepherd, now in its infancy and the different churches who might asking for recognition in this communinterested in, and in a condibe tion to help them; to provide them with Christian literature in their native language; to instruct the ignorant and runge: to instruct the ignorant and care for the sick and poor; to receive convalescents from the hospitals and convalescents from the hospitals and elisewhere into a home where they would be kindly cared for, both as to their physical and spiritual needs, and to do such other work as a sealous and fo do such other work as a sealous and channed Christian would do for his fai-prising eity of Soranton. earnest Christian would do fo

in our midst.

prising city of

Max Melville.

ed it all the more Some time after this the because so boy returned to his work in the elevator much had been wrung from them in its and Colonel De Peyster, seeing him name, and were prepared to do everyback, asked him where he had been thing in their power to thwart it. He and all about the home. On being told came to Washington at a time when the nature of the institution, he sent some of the stoutest hearts among civil for Brother Gilbert, who was in charge, service reformers were inclined to to come and see him. He did so, and, doubt whether they would be able to hold what they had gained, and were as the result of his visit, Colonel De Peyster deeded a farm of 300 acres to more than doubtful as to making any the Brothers of Nazareth, and at difadvance. It seemed to be the hour of ferent times since has given them in the power of darkness and some of the the neighborhood of \$50,000 to put in spollsmen were confident that it

marked the beginning of the end of the buildings and otherwise help to carry on the charitable work at Priory Farm. much-despised reform. It consists of a training school for

"It is not too much to say that civil boys, a convalescent home and a home service reform owes all that it has had never lived in it at all. He therefor consumptives. The institution is gained since that time much more fore went to his task knowing all its largely to Theodore Roosevelt than to difficulties, knowing all the bitterness any other man. Since George William and hatred of the enmity which he well and favorably known in New York and supported by a large circle of some of the best and most influential families Curtis acted as chairman of the first vivil service commission, under President Grant, nobody used the opportun-

Last summer Brother Francis spent a ities of the civil service commissionerweek at this institution; he studied ship to advance its objects as Mr. Roosthe nature of its work, and came back evelt did. His predecessors had hindered the reform at least as often as to Scranton thoroughly convinced that they had helped it and had always fol-

a similar institution might accomplish most excellent work throughout this lowed rather than led the reformers. thickly settled valley. The more he thought about it, the more he decided t his duty to enter upon this work personally. So that finally on the second day of July he was solemnly set apart for this special kind of work in St. Luke's church by the Rt. Rev. N. S. Rullson, D. D., assistant bishop of the nable position. diocese of Central Pennsylvania. Since hat time Brother Francis has been busily engaged in his new line of work visiting among the sick and poor, in-

cerning Mr. Roosevelt by men who know him well. They show that in his present battle for a reformed and reorganized police department in this city he has the right-thinking classes of the community with him. Some of these days the masses will wake up to a discovery of what they really owe to men

like Theodore Roosevelt, who, without needing the salaries of public office and personally able, should they so desire, Cleveland has extended the civil serto shirk public life for the more selfish vice rule to the last stronghold of the enjoyments of society, are yet impelled spollsman in the federal service-the by a sense of duty to give their best engovernment printing office--so that ergies to the public service and to take there is now no government place out-side of the classified service except the the lead in movements for the public welfare, braving ridicule, criticism, administrative offices. The offices taunts and abuse because they know known as chiefs of divisions, and the that what they are doing is right. private secretaries, together with the

remains to be manifested on the part of and these excepted places, only a few all those who can in any manner or score all told, will probably be brought form assist him in his work. The writer

There is one married man living who was badly frightened the other night. He "In congress not only is there now no hope of repulling the civil service law ent a note to his wife about 9 o'clock to or even cutting down the civil service say that he would not be home till late. The messenger boy when he delivered the note to the wife happened to mention that be given. The institution is to be inommission's appropriation, but the principles of civil service reform are corporated, as we understand, in the far better appreciated and its practical he had gone to the wrong house and had near future, and a board of trustees een very wrathfully treated by working far better understood, and therefore it is fur more popular than disturbing him. The wife read the note, which was on a scrap of paper. She thought a minute. Then she said to the when Mr. Roosevelt began his cam-Scranton is beginning to be a large palgn, which was a campaign of educamessenger boy: "I'll give you a shilling if you will take and wealthy city; we have already sevtion and a good deal more. Civil sereral excellent charitable institutions of vice reform has arrived, as our French the note back to my husband and tell him that story without saying that you came here at all." which we may well feel proud, but in friends say, and it is here to stay, as all fairness be it said we have none we say ourselves. This will be recogmore practical, common-sense like, The boy pocketed the money and went back to the husband with the note. "Well, why do you bring this back?" he nized more and more clearly every day more unselfish and purely charitable by those who have anything to do with than that of the Brotherhood of the the machine of government, as it alisked. ready is by the more sagacious public "Because they wouldn't take it.

"No, I say again, with all due respect other most deserving charitable instifor President Cleveland, ex-President tution will be engaged in doing good fast as the underground train could take him. He looked suspiciously at his wife, Harrison and everybody else in public life who helped to bring this about, that Theodore Roosevelt deserves more of the credit for it than any other man. He faced the politicians and the polititaken it to the wrong house." "I suppose so," said the wife innocently, "I haven't got it." cal organs, and some newspapers that were not political organs, and all the were not political organs, and all the power and influence of the political ma-body had called, but he was afraid to ask.

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came to the door, and told me if I didn't go away he would break my neck for me." The husband did not stay out late that evening. On the contrary, he got home as ity. May our well-to-do people b **Roosevelt Deserves Most Credit**. prompt and generous and ere long an-

could wish for. Whether our rich city of Scranton is prepared to accept th magnanimous offer of Brother Francis. charwomen and such humble laborers within the rules before March 4, 1897. here would suggest that The Tribune open a subscription list in its columns in behalf of this worthy charity, public ly acknowledging the gifts as they may

Mr. Roosevelt, as civil service commissioner, became the actual leader of the reform forces, although Mr. Curtis and others still sounded the trumpets, and by his aggressive, and at the same time prudent and even tactful fighting, he stablished the reform in an impreg-The Triumph of Reform.

"No one has any could now that the principles of civil service reform will

be applied to all the offices of the govstructing the ignorant, and formulating ernment and that in all probability this plans for a permanent organization work will be accomplianed before the present administration goes out of powupon which he expects to conduct his er, and the most antiquated spollsman has no real belief that he will ever be able to get the old system restored, Brother Francis has consecrated himeven in a very limited wity. President elf wholly to this special line of work; he expects to make it a life work; he