### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE --- SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1895,

From the Chicago Record.

readers.

Tokyo,June 24 .- In writing and speak-

Mr. Tamura had the usual author's

allowance of ten copies sent him, which he presented with his compliments to

pest-because no Japanese had ever discussed the subject so freely, or told the truth so plainly, or compared the con-dition of his mother and sister and wife with that of women in other lands.

claimed, of creating a sensation.

regret to learn of his trouble here.

an indiscretion

# The One Cure for **Corrupt** Politics:

Judge John Stewart Outlines Anew His Plan for Reforming the Party Primaries.

De Victor Philippine 75

#### torial Corresp

sanctity is only occasional, and it affords no safe guaranty to the finan-cially interested citizens that their gov-ernmental affairs will not, at the very next election, be turned over again to the delicate control of rascals and incompetents. I refer more particularly now to political management in our targe citles.

Editorial Correspondence. Chambersburg, Aug. 2.--In Cham-bersburg no man is more highly re-spected or esteemed than Hon. John Stewart, president judge of Franklin county and leader of the unsuccessful but educational independent revolt of 1852. Judge Stewart carries his years ensily; although well beyond fifty, with grown daughters and the memory of a brilliant son who, at the time of his sudden death, less than a year ago, stood as pre-eminent at the Franklin bar as his father himself had stood prior to his elevation to the bench, the judge looks scarcely a day older than forty. His home is a stately structure in the colonial style, with wide piazzas looking out upon large and beautiful lawns; and upon one of these piazzas he judge delights to sit in the cool of the morning and exchange views upon "Let me briefly illustrate how the present system works. We will assume that you and I own property in a cer-tain city upon which we each pay taxes annually amounting to \$100. This tax is levied and expended by a number of men whom the citizens of that city annaully elect to councils. They are our trustees, or agents. They are vested almost with absolute power in the disposal of the money which we, as citthe morning and exchange views upon current questions with his numerous visitors, many of whom are of national izens and owners of property, pay into the city treasury as our proportion of the municipality's expenses. How distinction. It was upon such a fortu-nate occasion that I was recently privileged to secure an audence with the man who, in the opinion of very many eminent Pennsylvanians, pos-sesses the most incisive logic and the most secure auton autonomed in many of these councilmen, as a rule, own property themselves? How many of them are experienced in the conduct of business affairs? How many of them would you and I trust with the expensesses the most incisive logic and the most effective mastery over words, in public life within the borders of the commonwealth. I had called with a friend simply to pay our respects; but as this formality melted away before the cordiality of the judge's greeting and gave place to a running comment concerning men and issues of present or recent vitality. I found the charm of his brilliant conversation too strong to be lightly put aside. It was \$ o'clock diture of our personal funds? Yet we either go to the polls and vote for such manipulate the spending of that money when paid. Our nominations, under the present primary elections system, are ready-made for us by men inter-ested in making them to fit the patto be lightly put aside. It was 8 o'clock in the morning when we called: it was near noon when we departed. And the tern of their own political necessities. John Doe, Republican differs from Richard Roe, Democrat, mainly in the label, at the head of his ticket. If we vote for either Doe or Roe, the chances interval was as pleasant and withal as instructive as any that I can recall.

was a type of politics which can with safety be repeated—the kind that the country needs more of, in the place of the huckstering and dickering kind that service to one that we vote for an in-competent or a tool; and if we don't vote at all, we are certain that one or Of course, we talked politics. But it the nucestering and detering which we are certain that one of spectable word. "I have no regret for the part I took in the campaign of the otern and conservative business is said Judge Stewart. "I failed to be thankful for that; but I succeed the party primaries, so that nominations shall be made to reflect the clean and conservative business clement to volunteer in the work of cleaning the party primaries, so that nominations shall be made to reflect the popular will. The average business ed in opening the eyes of many influ-ential persons to the abuses of the man would a great deal rather be over-taxed \$5 or \$10 a year than to leave his ential persons to the abuses of the jobbing and trading one-man power which has so long blighted honorable ambition and dwarfed the public wel-fare in Pennsylvania. 'Falling out-side the breastworks' in such a cause wasn't half as humiliating as one might think. That kind of political bargaining and selling still goes on. I regret to say; but if is some consola-tion to us piopeers in the 'revoit' busistore or his workshop on purpose to kick up a muss that would merely result, when ended, in a large and active number of political bosses, sub-bosses and henchmen 'having it in' for him. "Two years ago I proposed, in the

Philadelphia Press, a scheme for the reformation of our primary elections on to us pioneers in the 'revolt' business when so conspicuous a representhat was widely commented upon at the time, but like all good things, soon forgotten. I have thought that matter totive of the old school of spollsmen's politics as Senator Quay has felt the need, in the present unpleasantness, of coming out substantially on the same platform upon which I stood and fell in the gubernatorial campaign of thirtoday stand by my original proposition and firmly believe it is the only effect teen years ago. After that, we ought to regard our platform at least as pretty well vindicated. Patronage can tive solution, under present conditions, applicable to the problem of political reform. The scheme is substantially never be eliminated or wholly neutral-ized as a political factor; but we need reform. The scheme is substantially this: Make the primaries a recognized part of the election machinery, and gov-ern them by the same stringent laws that now safeguard the regular elecnot necessarily descend to that low state of political degradation when it becomes the one controlling influence.

tions. Do away with nominating con-ventions by making the members of "The great trouble, the fundamental weakness in our system of govern-ment," the judge continued, "consists of the fact that with many of us virtue is spasmodic and uncertain, while vice is steady and certain. We procrasti-nate too much. We don't do our duty when we see it. Nothing pains me to be don't do our duty when we see it. Nothing pains me to be don't do our duty when we see it. Nothing pains me to be don't do our duty when we see it. Nothing pains me to be don't do our duty when we see it. Nothing pains me to be don't do our duty when we see it. Nothing pains me oulte so much as to read in the papers ish the present registration of voters that such and such a city has been by making participation in one of the swept by a 'tidal wave of reform.' I party primaries and indispensable con-

paper thus offending is either ignorant or venal. Very few of those who live in the glare of public life, and more particu-iarly within the dircle of the footlights, have been able to appreciate the fact that newspaper writing is for any other purpose than to recount their merits and hide under a mass of well applied words such demorits as sometimes oc-cur even in the case of genius. It is painful to break in upon this sublime assurance of superiority, coupled with such a unique theory of the newspaper functions, but in point of fact the news-paper is devised chiefly for the informa-tion of readers, and is likely to gain res-pect and influence solely in proportion as the information is reliable and the incidental comment just and equitable.

as the information is relative and the incidental comment just and equitable. Now that everyone hopes for and ex-pects an improved condition of theatri-cal business it might not be a bad idea for managers and those allied with them to give over attempting to mislead the public through the press, or by any the public through the press, or by any other means. It is much better to be straightforward and candid.

## DRAWING THE LONG BOW.

The Year of the Big Wind

The man with the whisk-boom goated The man with the which as we had in "I never seed such winds as we had in "I never seed such winds as we had in the state of Kansas last summer." which Mr. Tamura himself calls a tem-

"I never seed such winds as we had in the state of Kansas last summer." "Blow your barn away?" asked the landlord, smpathetically. "Not much; barn blowed into next county last April."

"House, mebbe?" "Lost the house long in June; kited over east about three miles and lit in Cherry Creek. Didn't mind that so much," he continued, "got 'em back and anchored 'em again all right, but Lost the house long in June; kited over east about three miles and lit in Cherry Creek. Didn't mind that so much," he continued, "got 'em back and anchored 'em again all right, but 'long about July I we got to havin' real breezy weather." The landlord said nothing and the group around the hotel stove prudently followed his example. "The 9th day of last July," continued the stranger, after a reflective pause.

the stranger, after a reflective pause, "there come up the doggondest wind I

"there come up the doggondest wind i ever see in the state of Kansas. When it began to blow my bantam rooster was just flappin' its wings to crow—" "Did it blow the crow out of him?" inquired the stableman, jocosely. "Gentlemen," said the man with the whist-broom goatee impressively, not heeding the interruption, "before that rooster had done crowing every livin" feather on his body was blown clean

"Leave the pinfeathers?" asked the

Acave the pinteatners: asked the landlord, skeptically. Yes, sir; left the pinfeathers, and in three minutes along came a streak of Kansas lightning and singed that rooster clean.

There was an awkward pause. The stableman looked around the stovepipe abow to get a view of the stranger. -George Savage.

. . . An lows Attempt.

When at Colfax, Iowa, recently as a guest of the landlord of the Mason House, Bill Mason, the proprietor, told over carefully, ever since; have dis-cussed it with a number of clear-brained men, and the result is that I me several years ago the river which flows through his bottom pasture lands overflowed its banks to the depth of eighteen inches. He could get no milk from his soven or eight cows that were pastured on that overflowed land, notwithstanding the fact that he fed them plenty of hay during the high water season. A guest of the house asked why he couldn't get milk enough for his table from so many cows, and his reply was that upon investigation the catfish that came up with the high water milked his cows dry before he got the chance to get any. The inter-rogater expressed doubt when Bill as-sured him that he could prove his statement by producing a fellow who caught a twenty-nine pound catfish two miles down the ricer and when he cleaned the

fish took from its stomach a nine pound

. . .

The Inco Earthquake.

hat.

It

"Ingo county, Cal., according

ness to speak of. Many times such misleading announcements are inserted by papers more trollined to complete ance than to a careful regard for the fact, and us the public is not to be conclusion invariably is that the news-paper thus offending is either ignorant

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the

## Educated Citizen of Japan.

ment or by the arbitration of a mutual friend.

ing of Japan among the Japanese on While divorces among the upper classes of Japan are very rare, it is doubtful if there is any country on earth where they are more frequent among the common people. I know the superintendent of the lighters of a steamship company at Yokohama who has been divorced nine times, and a missionary from Chicago told me the other night that his former cook had seven wives when he left the family four years ago and that several had since been added to the list. The high-er civilization advances in Japan the more numerous divorces appear to be. The following tables from the official records show the number of matriages and divorces each year in Japan since ter the the the records became antirely While divorces among the has to be extremely careful in his references to the condition of women and to the subject of marriage and divorce. It is their weak point, and they are extremely sensitive about it. The Rev. Mr. Tamura, pastor of one of the native Presbyterian churches in this city, and one of the brightest and most energetic representatives of the Christian faith in Japan, was recently expelled from the Presbytery for publishing a book in which the marriage relation and the enslavment of women were too freely discussed. It was entitled "The Japanese Bride," and was published in and divorces each year in Japan English by Harper Bros., for American 1887, when the records became entirely reliable, and the percentage per 1,000 of population each year:

	marriag		
		Total number.	Per 1,000.
ì		. 334,149	\$5.5
l		330,246	83.4
1		240,445	85.0
1		325,141	80.4
1		352.651	56.0
1	***********************	349.489	85.8
•		358,839	84.6
1	Dec. 31, 1894, th		
	Dec. 31, 1894, UI	ere were	1,001,000

Divore	Total	
ar.	number. Pe	r 1,008.
	110.859	28.4
	108,175	27.6
	107,458	26.8
	107,088	26.0
	112,411	27.6
	113,498	27.9
I Sector Contractor Contractor	116,775	28.2

It will thus be seen that the number of divorces taking place annually is about one-third as large as the number of marriages, and that the average runs about the same every year. It should be explained, for the benefit of the increduktion that these fits an Mr. Tamura is perhaps best known in the United States of all the Japanese the United States of all the Japanese native preachers. He is a graduate of Princeton college and Auburn Theo-logical seminary. He has occupied the pulpit of some Presbyterian church in nearly every city of size in America, and has made two lecturing tours for the purpose of raising money for an in-dustrial school he established here some wars aco. He has vielted avery state the incredulous, that these figures are taken from the Statistical Review of the Empire of Japan, published by or-der of the cabinet by the bureau of tatistics at Toklo.

years ago. He has visited every state and territory except Texas, and his Many condensed returns do not show how many of these divorces were sought by husbands, but I am informed many friends in the United States will by a gentleman who is very famillar with the detailed returns that only about 1 per cent. originated with wives. I am informed, too, that the morals of the women have very little to do with divorce; that the prevailing cause although his fellow-Presbyterians pun-ished him for his indiscretion, they have not quenched his zeal or injured his innot quenched his zeal or injured his in-fluence. When he was expelled from the Presbytery his church went with him, and has cince been more prosper-ous than before. The sympathies of the public, as is usual in such cases, are very generally with him, and the mis-sionary element of all denominations will only admit that he was guilty of an indication is a lack of affection and dissatisfac-tion on the part of the men who be-come tired of their wives and want to try another chance in the lottery of marriage. As a bad temper and incom-

patibility are sufficient grounds at any time for getting rid of a wife, a man does not hesitate long when he sees a While Japanese women do not have their feet compressed and are not comwoman he likes better than the one he is living with. The law of chastity applies to wives in Japan, but not to hus-bands. There is a double standard of morals prevailing from the nobility to pelled to wear veils; while wife-beating s extremely rare and the harem is lim ited to the imperial family and nobles they have very little to say about their own destinies. They are expected to be womanly-kind, gentle, pretty, obedi-ent and useful-but from birth to burial they are subject to a certain form of the peasantry. The husband may be as licentious as he likes, and the wife sel-dom grumbles, for if she does she is lia-ble to lose her home and be separated from her children; and, as she has been slavery that is shocking to the women of the Western world. The experience educated to believe that whatever man does is right, she doesn't think much of woman in Japan is summed up in the about it.

> A Japanese woman never addresse her husband in terms of endearment, nor has the Japanese man any pet names for his wife. While there is, no doubt, genuine affection and devotion on both sides in the large majority of

OUR WAY AND ENGLAND'S.

Government by Cabinet.

legislative business

tried to do this, and probably ought not to, as its term is for two years only. Under our circumstances the system so long in vogue in Washington is the best for us, though in recent years there have been some radical changes from long-established precedents. Not the least of these is the concentration of power in the committee on rules. Whither that will evontually lead no one can foresee.

### NOT MUCH CHEAPER.

Bicycles Have Reached Their Lowest Prices-Nearly & Million Wheels Next Ycar's Trade.

Year's Trade. From the Commercial-Gazette. Owing to the fact that a notion has gone abroad of late that a first-class high-grade bicycle can be built and sold at an excellent profit at a much lower price than they are now selling, and that next year or year after, those who wanted bicycles would be able to buy one of the above description at a price anywhere from \$25 to \$40, a gen-tleman who has had extensive expe-rience in the manufacture of the silent steeds was interviewed concerning the steeds was interviewed concerning the first cost of bicycles, and the proba-bilities that they would be sold consid-

crably cheaper next year: "No," said he, "I don't think you will be able to buy a first-class, high-grade be able to buy a first-class, high-grade wheel much cheaper than they are now sold, at least for some years to come. It has been demonstrated in court that the parts of a bleycle can be bought for about \$25, maybe less, but that proves nothing. To put those parts together and make a finished wheel takes about six working days. Now, this man's time is working days. Now, this man's time is worth at least \$3 per day on an average. for many bleycle workmen 

in costly machinery and buildings, the losses, and a hundred other expenses that must be taken into consideration.

that must be taken into consideration, so that taking it all in all I don't be-lieve that a first-class machine can be put on the market at a much less price than they are at present. Of course, a low, or medium-grade ma-chine can be sold as low as 150, and a fair profit made on it, but as a rule bleycle riders want a first-class machine or none at all.

"Bicycling is now quite a fad, to be sure, but I think the craze, if a craze you can call it, is only in its infancy, and next year there will be far more wheels in use than now. Bicycle man-ufacturing experts figure that it will take fully 900,000 wheels to supply the demand next year in the United States. "There is a tendency everywhere to-ward better country roads, and as soon as the principle roads in and about towns and cities are made passable all the year round, I look for the bicycle

HER DEEP REVENCE.

The woman who is in no hurry lives in New York as well as other places, and is always to be met with at the stamp window in the postoffice and at the stations of the elevated roads. She is particularly trying at the latter places when there is a rush. At the Park Place station one day during rush hours a stately and slow-moving woman got ahead of a score of us and handed in a \$5 bill to be changed for a single ticket. She of course hung on to count her change to the last penny, while the number in the line constantly increased and the trains rolled by. The crowd stood it two minutes and then "Why don't she move on?"

MUNYU HOMOEDIA REMEDIE

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MUNYON'S Rhoumstiam Cure never fails to relieve in three hours and cure in three days. MUNYON'S Dyspepsia Cure is guar-anterd to correct constipation and cure all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble.

all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. MUNYON'S Catarrh Cure soothes and heals the afflicted parts and restores them to health. No failure; a cure guaranteed. MUNYON'S Kidney Cure specify cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease. MUNYON'S Viraliser imparts new life, restores lost powers to weak and debilita-ted men. Price \$1.00. No matter what the disease is or how many doctors have failed to cure you, ask your druggist for a 25-cent vial of one of Munyen's Cures, and if you are not bene-fited your money will be refunded.



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"Clear the way there in front!" "Is that woman going to a funeral!" She had a dozen more coins to count, and she stayed right there and counted 'em before she even looked up. As she

to come into universal use.

rejoice in the reform, but I object with emphasis to the tidal wave. There never was a tidal wave that didn't sub-general election.

side as quickly as it arose. Jerky and intermittent attempts to correct notorious political evils may not be worse , but in their attempts at all net benefits they are seldom much better If it is the husiness of some men to prostitute government and make a foot ball of upright citizenship, then it ought to be the business of other men to lift government up out of the mire and work for clean men and decent methods. And they oughtn't to be afraid to toll overtime, either; for it

"Then you don't have much confidence in such uprisings as the anti-Tammany movement in New York?" was asked.

"I would not care to answer negative-ly; because I believe that the men engaged in that movement are sincere and determined. The trouble is, they cannot, in little groups, hold out against the momentous indifference of the tax-paying masses. They won the recent election because the public pulse was stirred by great excitement. Can the tension be maintained long enough to permit of the accomplishment of sys-tematic renovation and reform? Individually, I have my doubts."

"But if movements so energetic as was that resulted in the election of Mayor Strong cannot be relied upon to purify city government, what can the public do? Is municipal re-form only a 'glittering abstraction of speech?"

"By no means," the judge heartily responded. "But before municipal of any other kind of political reform can be permanently achieved in anything like the full measure of intelligent desire. the full measure of intelligent desire, there will need to be one important change in the method by which men are elected to office in this country. You touch now upon a favorite hobby of mine, and I warn you not to be sur-prised if I dwell upon it at considerable length.

"It needs no argument to establish that a great majority-in fact. I think all-the serious political ills of the day are traceable in their real origin back to that fundamental function of party provernment, the party primary. This function is the very essence of our gov-ersment. Accordingly as its work is performed well or ill so does our gov-ersment become clean or foul. And yet, of all the various processes of politics the partyprimary is the most desplasd one in the list. Scarcely one decent voter in five dan be persuaded to attend it; and when a decent voter does attend there are usually such repulsive features con-nected with its manipulation that he are usually such repulsive features con-nected with its manipulation that he goes away, disgusted, and next year re-mains at home. Of course, this just pleases big and little bosses who make their living out of politics; for it con-dinues in their almost absolute control the one source offpower and pell which. If wrested from them, would result in the speedy demolition of their whole ne-farious system. So long as four or six or eight or a dozen ward heelers can

The system for long as four or is reflecting the system for a dozen ward heelers can ble to system to work of the second district in but we have and determined at will the common of the convention which chooses to chose candidates, it will be idle to exist a bose candidates, it will be idle to exist a bose candidates, it will be idle to exist a bose candidates, to post of the second social fitness, these the idle to exist a social fitness and social fitness the idle to exist a social fitness and social fitness the idle to exist a social fitness are to be social fitness and social fitness are to be exceptional times when the postiant voice, commit description more conditates a triffe better mous decade a social fitness the semblance of the radius of the semblance of the sembl

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cheese "How would this scheme work in practice? Let us see. In the first place, it would legalize what is today Col. Gardner of Arizona, "is noted for having the most severe earthquakes of any county in California. In the northwestern part of the county there used to the most important, because the most elemental, function of government, and he some pretty good grazing country, and a number of us cattle men. in the summer of '68, had driven about 10.000 shield by law a sacred duty which at present is grossly abused and woe-fully neglected. When our fore-fathers head of cattle from Fresno county into established the government, a party primary was an unheard-of thing, Ingo, where the grass was much ter. One day late in the fall we ter. One day late in the fall we had collected all the cattle together in an immense corral and had intended starttherefore they made no provision for it. Later, it came into vogue merely as a convenient preliminary. Now, under the sway of party feeling and especially ing for the homoward drive early on the takes twice as much energy and tact to restore a prostrate virtue as it does to do the prostrating." through the potent working by shrewd manipulators of the party machinery,

morrow. The day had been very oppressive, the atmosphere very heavy, and a peculiar odor seemed to permeate It has grown to be the one real decisive agency in the determination of rulers and policies, so much overshadowing the general election which follows that the air which smelt much like brim stone. Just as we were sitting down to supper after a hard day's work collecting our cattle, it grew dark suddenly, the sickly smell of brimstone grew stronger the earth shook such as he had never be and shook such as he the latter rarely does more than to rati-fy its effective work. I contend that the most vital function of republican had never known it to shake before government should not be tamely pros-tituted to the domination of part Within five minutes it was all over. party The next morning we were up bright ringsters, but should be stringently pro

and early, horses saddled, camp wagons packed and ready for the march home. tested by law. "In the second place, the naming of Our corral had been built about a mile the party candidates by the party masses would effectually clip the claws of the bosses and at a blow destroy from our cabin and just behind a hill which shut it off from view. When we had passed around the base of the hill the abuses their ascendancy has fos-tered. There is very little danger to the cause of clean government in the we discovered, much to our astonish-ment, that the corral and over 10,000 head of cattle had disappeared. rule of the plain people. The masses of any party can generally be trusted. The great trouble of our time is that seems the earth had opened in an immense crevice and swallowed them.

"The strangest thing," continued the donel, "was this: Right where the the masses do not get a fair show. The nearest that they come to exerting an influence is when at rare intervais like that in New York last fail, they upset the ready-made slates of the pro-fessional politicians of both parties and choice appoint their come provider the states. olonel. crevice had slosed, but was well de-fined, we discovered two springs-one was running beef tea and the other condensed milk." . . .

fersional politicians of both parties and chose one of their own number as their commissioned servant. And this comes only once in a generation. Let the fair majority of either party name the candidates of that party, under a sys-tem that doesn't enable the party boses to defeat the registration of their will, and it will not be long before the con-duct of our governments city and A Cold Day on the Railroad. "The coldest day I ever knew." sold the stranger, "was when I traveled up the branch to Glinton last winter. I knew it was cold when I saw the fireman get on top of the engine with a shovel to shovel away the smoke on fast duct of our governments, city and state and national, will begin to reflect

as it frome. Soon after we started the conductor enfered the car, knocked his head against the side of the door to break of his breath, and yelled 'lick-ets!' before it froze again. But it was "Lastly, when it becomes known that "Lastly, when it becomes known that no man can vote at the general election who took no part in the primaries just preceding, there will be no further com-plaint at the neglect of those primaries by the so-called better element. A rep-resentation will be secured at the primaries which will effectually rescue them from the clutches of the traders and speculators of politics, and elevate them into real instruments for the reg-istration of the true will of the commu-nity. That, in my judgment, is all that no use; the word only penetrated a few feet and struck fast in the atmosthe feet and struck tast in the atmos-phere, but, as we could all see clearly, we could not help noticing that word 'tickets' frozen up in the front end of the car, and we were ready when the smiling conductor passed along, smiled because he souldn't help it. H wore that expression when he en-countered the ozone and it stuck to him. The poor fellow hit his hand against the sent in fromt of me and broke his little finger off as clean as if if had been an icicle. It rattled down onto the floor, but he picked it up caimly and put H in his vest pocket. You see he was used to that run."-L. Frank Baum.

These Men Were Professionals.

them into real instruments for the reg-istration of the true will of the commu-nity. That, in my judgment, is all that is needed. We cannot hope to have good fruit from a tree whose tap root rests in a bed of quick lime. We need not expect any material betterment in the government of our cities, of our states or of our nation when every agent in that government, before he can reach office, has first to be certified to by the tricksters and the knaves that make a Hving through the abstention of the clean element in our citizenship from the primary elections. "Until we adopt some such system or reform, which will make the primary reflect the will of the majority it is kile to talk of having a republican government. We may have the form, but we shall lack the substance ut-terly." HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

These Men Were Professionals. Two members of a well known west end London club were noted for the fact unless they could never relate any fact unless they exaggerated it to such an extent that very little of the actual fact in the club among the others as to who was left. After a time s question arose in the club among the others as to who was the biggest flar of the two. After of a wager, and money was put up to a considerable amount and a day ap-pointed for the trial. The two men were not apprised of the fact until everything was ready for the contest. The one who had the first say, without a momen's hesitation, said: "I never-toid a lie in my life." The other im-my boy." The committee agreed that this was a riddle; that it was impossible to solve, and so voted the money into the treasury of the club, to the satisfac-tion of all parties concerned. From the Chicago Times-Heraid. Men who, in the ordinary husiness of life, are straightforward and homorable are frequently offended when the news-paper declines to become a party to fraudulent misrepresentations. They do not hesitate to request announce-ments of "packed houses" and "enor-mous business." when fully year well un-derstood that they are reposing upon the regged adge of failure, with no busi-

obedience when widowed to a son-and when a women dies she is forgotten. J. W. Andrews. There are no shrines or tablets erected to the memory of the good mothers and wives and daughters of Japan for the

word "obedience." They have a phrase here which describes the history of all women. It is "the three obediences"-

obedience when unmarried to a father, obedience when married to a husband,

people to worship, although there are several goddesses, and one woman saint has crept into the Buddhist calendar. Her name is Chiu-Jo-Hime and she is commemorated with an idol. As near as I can ascertain her history, she was a nun, and they made her a saint because she discovered the usefulness of the fiber of the lotus root and wove it into tapestry for altar decoration. Bento know H. ten is the goddess of good luck, and ten is the goddess of good luck, and there are streets named after her in nearly all the cities. The principal shopping street in Yokohama is Ben-ten-Dori. The next popular shopping street is Honchie-Dori, which means "a street is honchie-Dori, which refers to his humble or unworthy home. The husband always precedes the wife favorable location," and from it our familiar slang phrase "hunky dori" was whenever they enter a house or a room, or are walking together upon the streets. When guests are present the probably derived. The deity who acts as regent of the Buddhist hell is Emma-O: but he is a god.

Most of the goddesses are of evil disto walt upon man. If a mat, or tea, or anything else is wanted the wife always goes for it. She is only a slight degree position, and in the Japanese language there is no word to describe gallantry to women. In feudal times, when courabove the servants. age and skill in combat were the high-est tributes of man, no Japanese knight signify disrespect or a lack of affection, but 2 is the custom of the country and that the women are as well satisfied ever performed a valiant deed for the love of a woman. He fought for the approval of his father or for the favor with of his prince. Few Japanese poets and authors have written of love and wo-man's smiles. All of the poetry and shrinks from a conversation on this subject, and the Rev. Mr. Tamura was expelled from the Presbytery for disliterature that tends that way is not fit cussing it in a printed book.

for maldens or missionaries to read. And it is not because woman is un-worthy. Every one who has visited this country or has lived here will agree in their appreciation of the Japanese women, even if they are not unanimous as to their beauty. Judged by the artis-tic models, the classic faces and figures of Greece, or the types of beauty that we admire the most in the United States the Japanese women is not beautiful, but she is sweet and gentle and good. She suffers what few women are compelled to endure, but she never com-

plains, and her influence in molding the character of her children and in shaping the civilization of this empire can never be overestimated.

But from birth a woman is taugh that she is "the weaker vessel," that she is an inferior being, created to min-ister to the will and the fancy of men. Her marriage is an affair with which she has nothing to do. Her husband is selected for her, and when he tires of her he can put her away. There are seven causes, according to

Confucius, for which a man may di-vorce his wife. They are disobedience, the failure to bear children, unchastity. jealousy, an incurable disease, disbon-esty and a sharp tongue. In other words, he can get rid of her whenever he likes and by very simple process. All he has to do is to write her a letter declaring that everything is over be-tween them and advising her to return to her parents. Such a letter addressed to her father or her eldest brother, if she has no father, will answer the same purpose. Then he must go to the regis-trar's office and report himself as a di-

trar's office and report himself as a di-vorced man. A wife may get rid of her husband if she desires to do so for similar causes, but she will lose her social position, if she has any, and is much more likely to be respected and make a second mar-riage if she is the defendant instead of the plaintiff in the case. This is some-what of a paradox, but if throws a searchlight upon the social system of Japan. What is required above all from women is obedience. That is the highest of virtues, and no obedient wo-man would ever seek a divorce from her husband for any cause. When a wife wishes to be divorced she writes a letter to her husband an-nounding the fact, packs up her things, and goes back to her facher's house. If there are children of immature year is couple dispose of them by agree.

aised her head to survey the growling. familles, both sexes abve been taught shouting crowd some one called out: "Confound that woman, why don't to repress their emotions. A Japanese husband never kisses his wife or his children. There is no pure name for love in the Jananese language. There somebody buy her off?"

That setlled it. Her eyes flashed-her jaw "sot," and she took a \$2 bill from her purse and said to the ticketis no such word as home. Children and wives are taught to respect and reverence the head of the family, be he "Please give me another ticket and

father, husband, brother or son, and this deference is carried much farther the change all in dimes and nickels!" She got the ticket and the coins and than with us; but if caresses are ever exchanged the world is not allowed held us five minutes longer, and whe she finally moved on she carried the proud light of victory in her eyes and The husband introduces his wife to

felt that she had got even and more too.-Detroit Freen Press. his friends with words of depreciation. Summer Pilgrims' Lament.

In less tham month many of you will be saying:

"Oh, why did we come here!" "I'm sick and tired of sand in my shoes."

"I always look like a fright at th wife always takes a seat at a distance near the door. It is the duty of woman seashore, for my hair won't stay curled five minutes." "If they ring that breakfast bell

again I'll get up and brain 'em.' "Oh, for some meat!" "Oh, for a roof garden?" The Japanese say that this does not

"Oh, for a nice, harge, cool room !

"On, for a nice, large, cool room the city!" "Oh, If I could kill that rooster!" "I'm sick and tired of the box walk!" It as the men, but at the same the educated Japanese always

"I wonder how those people are treating our flat?" "Oh. I wish Sunday would hurry up

and come! I never missed him s much! "Oh. I wish Iwas in New York to get

some fruit and fresh vegetables" "Oh, for a few new faces on the pl-Some Comparisons Between the Speakers azza!"

"I wonder what a theater looks like. of the English House of Commons and "We'll stay at home next summer." But you won't!-New York Recorder the American House of Representatives. The election of a nonpartisan speaker

True It Was. "Surely-

by the British house of commons has excited more than usual comment in A bullet whistled in dangerous prox-mity to his head, and his own revolver this country, and in some quarters the wish has been expressed that the Amer-lean bouse of representatives might follow such a high example. But in order to do so we would have to change our cuetom in respect to the conduct of heritalities business. cracked ominously in reply. —"Ihis is a case of fair exchange and—." The red lights on the rear end of the

limited express were rapidly receding, and through the darkness came sounds

strangely like mocking laughter. —"no robbery." Bewalling his ill luck, the thwarted highwayman sought solace in the depths of the forest.-New York World.

A College for Housewives.

legislative business. Everybody at all familiar with the forms of legislative proceedings in the house of representatives knows that legislation is perfected in the several committees, and only such as is ap-proved by a committee gets through the house. With us these committees, which are so potent, are appointed by the spraker, and they are selected, as a rule, with a view to party advantage or for the express purpose of promoting A College for Housewives. There is a college for housewives at Walthanstan, England, where young wo-men may learn all the branches of domes-tic work, including cookery, needlework, haundry work and household superintend-ence. The rame of the college is, ap ro-priately, St. Martha's. Only ten pupils are received at a time, in order that each may serve her turn as housekeeper, chamber-mald, laundress, etc. As the course of instruction includes every household func-tion, from building fires and cleaning haunt to giving dinner parties, the grad-uate is equally fitted for a house maid or a house mistress. for the express purpose of promoting some particular measure. It is quite evident, therefore, that neither of the great parties in this country would or could forego the advantage growing out of having a speaker belonging to its own party in the chair. Government by Cabinet. In the house of commons the speaker has no such power, all legislation of whatever kind emanating from the cab-inet. In fact, the cabinet is the com-mittee par excellence of the house of commons. So long as the party behind it is in power, whatever the cabinet ap-proves the house approves. What we do through a large number of commit-tees they do through a single commit-tee-the cabinet-which would be termed if in operation with us a steer-ing committee.

THE TIME WHEN.

From Puck.

The tailor knew the young man who was looking over the samples. "What's the price of that?" said the customer, picking up the best thing in the

lot. "Beventy-five dollars." The young man snapped it through his fingers as if mentally calculating. "Well, he asked, "If I order it now when can I get it?" "When you pay for it!" responded the tailor with a confidence that almost unbal-anced the young man.



The Scranton Tribune Job Dept.

State -

No more Freckles, Tan. Sunburn, F No more Preckles, Tan, Sunburn, Black-heads, Liver Spots, Pimples and Sallow Complexions if ladles will use my Su-perior Face Bleach. Not a cosmetic, but a medicine which acts directly on the skin, removing all dissolorations, an one of the greatest purifying agents for the complex-ion in existence. A perfectly clear and spotless complexion can be obtained in every instance by its use. Price, \$1.00 per bottle. For sale at E. M. Hetzel's Hair-dressing and Manicure Parlors, 330 Lack-awanns ave. Mail orders filled promptly.

