THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE --- WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1896.



Companies Rigidly Enseted in Many Places-Three Cont Fares Profitable to Street Car Lines.

The city of Scranton gets from the Scranton Traction company, in ex-change for the franchises granted to change for the franchises granted to that corporation, a pole tax amounting to a little over \$1,500 a year, and the right to use the trolley poles for city purposes. Many other cities are more fortunate. In Baitmore, for instance, he street railway company pays to the ity 9 per cent, of its gross receipts, his method in use in New York is that "sale at public auction. The law es-blishes a minimum, which is 3 per ont of the gross receipts for the first blishes a minimum, which is 3 per int, of the gross seceipts for the first we years and 5 per cent, thereafter. The blidding must start at those figures as the "upset price." Recently a fran-chise was sold in which the payment to the city was 33% per cent, of the gross receipts for the first five years. Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, believes that the municipality should aim to ac-nuire the ownership of the tracks. This

quire the ownership of the tracks. This is in line with successful experiments in Great Britain, where steps were taken many years ago for the bettor protection of public streets. Detroit has 3-cent fares, too, and Henry A. Everett manager of the Detroit railway, declares that his company at 3-cent fares is paying 20 per cent, on the in-vestment, besides interest on its bonds. The law governing the construction

of a new railway in New York, passed on September 18, 1895, provides for keeping the streets paved between the tracks and two feeet each side; not over 5 cent fare on any part of the line proper fenders and wheel guards; trans for tickets over certain lines; privilege other roads using the tracks for their cars. After lifteen years no overhead electric power is to be used. In addi-tion to the percentage paid, the road is to be liable to pay annually to the city for the first five years 3 per cent., and thereafter 5 per cent, of its gross re-celpts; additional to the amount of percentage required by law; \$50,000 forfeit-ure in case the successful bidder fails to construct the proposed road.

THE FACTS IN MILWAUKEE.

Wilwaukee's street railways are operated under a new state law which makes it the duty of the secretary of every company or corporation and of every person operating or maintaining a street railway to file on the first day of December of each year with the treasurer of the city a true and correct statement of the gross receipts of said street railway company derived or ac-cruing from the maintenance and operation of a street railway during the preceding twelve months. Such state-ment shall be duly verified by the oath of such person, or one of the general officers of such company. On or before the 1st day of February, 1896, and on each succeeding 1st day of February every such street railway company shall pay to the city treasurer a sum of money equal to the percentage of its gross receipts. The revenue which said street railway companies shall pay is as follows: One per cent on the first As follows: One per cent on the first \$250,000 of its gross receipts, 1½ per cent upon the gross receipts over \$250,000 and not exceeding \$500,000, and 2 per cent on all amounts over \$500,000. Richmond, Va., makes the construc-tion of a street rallway subject to the commond of the alter and a subject to the

approval of the city engineer, who is given considerable authority in super-vision. In case work is not prosecuted faithfully and conditions not fully complied with the franchise and tracks laid are to be forfeited to the city. Follow-ing are some of the conditions of the ordinance: Besides paying city taxes, the gross receipts until January, 1890, with the amount after that date to be fixed by councils. Half rate tickets for school children between 8 and 4 o'clock every school day. Tickets must also be sold at half rates for use between 6 and 7 a. m. every day ex-cept Sunday. Transfers providing only buffalo puts a tax on the gross re-celpts and the amount of revenue ob-tained during 1884 was \$30,484.02, being 2¹/₂ per cent of the gross receipts of the Buffalo Street Railway company.

now seeking a franchise on the basis of a 20 cent tax per linear foot of track per year for a single track during the first ten years of its charter, and 40 cents per linear foot annually for the remainder of its grant. The tax on this basis would be easily collected, and could not give rise to any disputes. In Europe franchises are valuable, and are paid for accordingly. Liver-pool, Manchester, Birmingham, Edin-burgh and Glasgow own their own tracks. The county council of London not long ago decided to take possession of the tramway systems of north and south London. Liverpool owns fifty miles of tracks, which leases at \$3,000 a mile. Manchester owns fifty miles of The New Woman Has a Valiant Cham-**BOLDLY FAVORS EQUAL RIGHTS** In Earnest Suffragist, Who Is on Record

in the strongest Terms-A Report to the liques Which Shows a mile. Manchester owns fifty miles of single track which it built itself. It Where He Stands. single track which it built itself. It was leased to a company in 1877 for From the Washington Post. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, Speaker of the House of Representatives and prominent Presidential possibility, is

pion in Congress.

was leased to a company in 1877 for twenty-one years for \$100,000 per year, but the city has to keep the tracks in repair. Of 127 roads in Great Britain, 27 are owned by local authorities. In Paris the Omnibus and Tramway company pays to the city \$200,000 a year, and in addition \$200 annually for every multium and 1200 for every survey of the formation of the f an ardent advocate of woman suffrage The enunciation of this opinion was oc-casioned by a visit of vote-seeking ladies in the spring of 1884. Mr. Reed, who had in the congress before been chairman of the Judiciary committee, omnibus and \$300 for every street car making a yearly revenue of about \$550. 000 from this company. Another company pays \$300 a year per car and an-other \$150. now led its minority. The good women

The franchise of the street railway had spoken. So had the committee, in the usual stock of adverse arguments company in Berlin expires in 1911, when the tracks become the property of the city, which will also have the right to the tracks become the property of the city, which will also have the right to purchase the coupment at a fair valua-right, of suffrage; and the co-ordinate tion. In 1890 the revenue of the city from its gross percentage was nearly \$250,000. The city has the right absoand advisory position of woman in re-lation to man and her freedom of slavery; about the indirect representation which all women have at the polls through fathers, brothers, and hus-bands, and about the sacred tenderness of womanhood, which might be conlutely to regulate fares, frequency of trips, etc. They order things better abroad.

"And the Greatest of

These Is Charity."

Wm. McIntosh, in The Philistine,

Sunset hour at the meridian of Paragiven by the superior class for the con-tinuance of any system of subjection dise Flats; but no sunset was visible. It was the worse end of a bad December day. Out doors, all was one color, and the rain froze as it fell.

descent was to be maintained, the good of those persons was always the main object. When it was the fashion to Before the big tenement stood a Rus-Before the big tenement stood a Rus-sian sleigh, with an impatient pair of clipped chestnuts. A Roman sentinel in furs sai on the box, and his liveried mate groped in the dark hall for the habitat of John Jones, who had been "recommended." John Jones lived there, but there was no evidence of it on the first floer. This tenement was not provided with a hall directory and a battery of bells. Powerty makes real. object. beat children, to regard them as little animals who had no rights, it was always for their good that they were treated with severity, and never on account of the had temper of their parents. Hence when it is proposed to give to the women of this country an battery of bells. Poverty makes resi-dence uncertain from month to month. Many a good man has been returned "not found" or "a fake," because he had to try elsewhere when the rent opportunity to present their case to the various State Legislatures the demand of the people of the country the equality of political rights, it is not surprising to find that the reasons on which the con-

tinuance of the inferiority of women is urged are drawn almost entirely from On the fifth floor, a room that looked a tender consideration for their own good. The anxiety felt lest they should thereby deteriorate would be an honor back over a net of railroads held John Jones's treasures. Three little girls were keeping the stove warm. There was some coal in it, but the way it act-ed was proof that warmth is not always of human nature were it not an his-torical fact that the same sweet sollprovoked by poking. The fire had a hungry look like the children, and like them, inoreover, evinced an anxious de-sire to go out, cheerless as it was becitude has been put up as a barrier against every progress which women have made ever since civilization be-

yond the ineffective screen of the walls. The footman's knock created a flut-ter in the little group. Who would woman's sphere is most thoroughly confined to the home circle, it was pro-posed to admit them to social life, to reknock at that door? "It's a p'liceman," suggested little 4-year-old Kit. The coal in the stove and move the veil from their faces and per-mit them to converse in open day with the friends of their husbands and a grape basketful more had been picked

up on the tracks. Hand-in-hand they lined up at the door and 8-year-old Annie opened it. Kit and the 2-year-old pulled hard on the line when the towering footman enthe menos of their husbands and brothers, the conservative and judi-clous Turk or Algerine of the period, if he could be brought to even consider such a horrible proposition, would point tered.

"Does John Jones live here"" "Yes," said the eldest girl.

"John Jones, who registered at the Work and Ald Bureau?" "I think so," said the girl, cautiously, "Sure?" put in the 4- year-old. "Where is he?" "He's out looking for work, sir."

John was a mechanic until over-pro-duction or under-distribution or some-thing else turned everything upside down. Now he was looking for work be a violation of the divine law which, in the opinion of all conservative men,

of any kind-and not finding it. "Where's your mother?" "She's sick in bed. sir." said Annie. "Say, mister! Do you know what we've got?" piped the 4-year-old. 'We've got a new baby, and it's a boy!" A grant of disgust was the lackey's only answer. Well, what then? If John Jones had work, or a little money in the bank, it would be no reproach to him that the miracle of life had been wrought once more over in the corner of that room, and that there was on

interests are so bound up in those of man that they are sure to be protected, the answer is that the same argument DETROIT'S FAMOUS MAYOR **REED IS CHIVALROUS**

the answer is that the same argument was urged as to the merger in the hus-band of the wife's right of property, and was pronounced by the judgment of mankind fallacious in practice and principle. If the natures of men and women are so alike that for that rea-son no harm is done by suppressing wo-men what harm can be done by elevat-ing them to equality? If the natures be different, what right can there be in retusing representation to those who might take juster views about may so-cial and political questions." A lengthy paragraph seeks to prove that as this government is founded upon the rule not of the wisest and best, but of all the people, ignorant and wise, just and unjust alike, the voice of woman should not be debarred because she may not be fit to deal wisely with public questions. Some argument is public questions. Some argument is also given to show that if, as is gen-erally believed, participation in the affairs of the government educates and improves, women, and eventually the whole race would be materially elevated by the bestowal of the ballot upon them. The report concluded with an allu-

sion to what may have been Mr. Reed's experience with the irresponsible participation of women in the Maine cam-paigns for prohibition. He says:

It is sometimes asserted that women now have a great influence in politics through their husbands and brothers. That is undoubtedly true. But that is just the kind of influence which is not wholesome for the community, for it is influence unaccompanied by responsi-bility. People are always ready to of womanhood, which might be con-taminated by political associations. This report was accompanied by a mi-nority report, presented to the house by Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, on April 24, 1884. That Mr. Reed wrote it can-not be doubted by any one who reads the first paragraph: "No one who listens to the reasons given by the superior class for the connot do themselves. If it be true that women cannot be prevented from ex-ercising political influence, is not that only another reason why they should be steadled in their political action by

that proper sense of responsibility which comes from acting themselves? "We conclude, then, every reason which in this country bestows the balcan fail to be impressed with the noble disinterestedness of mankind. When the subjection of persons of African lot upon man is equally applicable to the proposition to bestow the ballot upon woman, that in our judgment there is no foundation for the fear that women will thereby become untitted for all the duties she has hitherto performed."

The Model of

a Statesman.

Charles M. Skinner, in The Philistine. When Ablel Whitworth went to the assessor's office to get 50 per cent taken from the taxable value of his house and ot he stepped jauntily into the room. Then he shuddered. "I want to see the

assessor," he faltered. Now, the man who had lifted his head Now, the man who had infed his head when he stepped on the rug before the official desk filled him with a vague alarm. He was of only medium size, not well put together: he had a curling black mustache, a heavy, monkey-like face, a miraculoisuly clean shave, a political diamond in his shirt, new clothes and an air of brutal leisure that reminded one of a schiev or an alder gan. There is no doubt today that if in Turkey or Algiers, countries where reminded one of a sphinx, or an alder-man. But it was the shining, glassy, man. But it was the shining glassy, far seeing eye, with its lashes turned back, that startled Mr. Whitworth. It was so cold, so empty of expression, so thoroughly uncanny, that it scared him. After a long, searching look, in which he did not seem to breathe, the assessor bent his head and resumed the study of a momer that lay on the desk before a paper that lay on the desk before

Mr. Whitworth waited; a clock ticked and buzzed somewhere in the room, em-phazing the silence; then he guiped and repeated, "I want to see Mr. Flannery, the summore" out that the sphere of woman was to make home happy by those gentle insipidities which education would dethe assessor.

stroy; that by participation in con-versation with men they would learn coarseness, debase their natures, and men would thereby lose that ameliorat-ing influence which leaves them unfit the assessor." Some seconds clapsed this time be-fore the man at the desk raised his head again and transfixed him with another stare: then he resumed his reading. The man was wrong, in some way. Was he mad? He might be a vampire, or a ghoul, for he did not look or act like a human being. Mr. Whitworth became quite chilly in his blood. "I don't believe I want to see the as-sessor," he said, huskily, and was about to turn away and run, when a solitary clerk, who had been toiling over a to associate with women. He would point out that "nature" had determined that women should be secluded; that her sphere was to raise and educate the man child; and that any change would

always ordains the present, but never lerk, who had been toiling over a ledger in the back of the room, hastened forward and said, "Beg pardon, sir, but I was in the middle of a calculation and wanted to finish it. Can I do anything



worked until August 1, 1882, when he enlisted as a private in Company F, First Massachusetts regiment of heavy artillery. This regiment on deay artillery. This regiment was assigned to duty in the 22d Army Corps, and its first service was rendered in defense of the Nation's capital. During Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign, the regiment was ordered to the front, and partici-pated in the Seattle of Bull Pun on pated in the Battle of Bull Run on August 30, 1862. It afterwards returned to duty in defense of Washington, and remained there until May 15, 1864, when remained there until May 15, 1864, when the time of service of this regiment having expired, Mr. Pingree, with enough others, re-enlisted to keep up the organization of the regiment, which was then assigned to the 2d Brigade. 3d Division, 2d Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the bat-tiles of Fredericksburgh Road, Harris Farm and Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, North Anne and South Anne. At the battle of Spottsylvania his regiment opened the engagement, and lost 500 men, killed and wounded. CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

On May 27, 1864, Mr. Pingree and a number of his comrades, while recon-noitering, were captured by a squad of men commanded by Col. Mosby, As prisoners of war they were brought be-fore that rebel officer, who exchanged his entire suit of clothes with Mr. Pinfore that rebel officer, who exchanged his entire suit of clothes with Mr. Pin-gree, but afterwards gave back the coat, remarking that his men might shoot him for a "Yank," a result he certainly did not desire. After his cap-ture, Mr. Pingree was confined for near-ly five months at Andersonville, and for short periods was confined at Gordons-ville; Va.; Salisbury, N. C., and Millen, Ga. At the latter place, in November, 1864, he was exchanged, rejoined his regiment in front of Petersburg, and soon after took part in the expedition at Weldon railroad, and in the battles of Fort Fisher. Boydton Road, Peters-burg, Sallor's Creek, Farmville and Ap-pomattox Court Houve. From the Bat-tle of the Wilderness to the Fall of Richmond his regiment lost 1,283 men and 35 officers. It was complimented in special orders by Gens. Mott and Pierce for particular galantry in the last grand charge on Petersburg, in which it took a leading part. Mr. Pingree's second enlistment was for three years, or to the close of the war, and when the surrender of Lee took place his regi-ment was in close proximity. He was mustered out of service on August 16, 1865, and shortly after his discharge, came to Detroit. Here for a short time he was employed in the

Shrewd Trick Played Successfully Upon PILSENER a Louisville Gentleman by a Slock Flim-Flammer.

LAGER BEER

and a good citizen. His private life has been pure and untainted by suspicion. In 1872 he married Frances A. Gilbert, of Mt. Clements, Mich. They have three children, two daughters and a son. Mayor Pingree's fame outside of his city has sprung not merely from his po-litical victories. The success of his scheme for the cultivation of idle city land by the poor and unemployed won for him the name of Potato Pingree; a more substantial tribute is seen in the fact that Buffalo and other citles adopted the Pingree plan with considerable success. His fight against street car monopolies has also ranged him as a vigorous advocate of the popular "poor man's" cause. He is a clever writer and a speaker who never fails to inter-NEW SWINDLING SCHEME.





What.

: CANADIAN LESSONS.

Toronto took possession of the street railways in that city in 1891, paying \$1, 453,788 for the property, the company's charter having expired. Pending the decision as to what should be done with the property, the city temporarily assumed the management, and operated it as a municipal line. The net revethe for a period of three months was something like \$25,000 a month. The rouncil decided to sell the line again. however, to secure which decision it was charged that improper influences were used. The entire plant was turned over to a private company at the ap-praised valuation at which it had been purchased by the city. By the terms o the agreement the company was also to pay an annual rental of \$500 per inite of single track, or \$1,600 per mile of double track. In addition, the city is to receive 8 per cent. of all gross re-relpts up to \$1,000,000 per annum, 10 per cent, in all between \$1,000,000 and \$1,-300,000, 12 per cent, on all between \$1,-500,000 and \$2,000,000; 15 per cent, on all between \$2,000,000 and \$3,-00,000, and on all gross receipts over \$3,000,000, 20 per cent. At the termina-tion of the agreement the city is empowered, if the council so decides, to take over the entire plant at a valua-tion to be settled by arbitrators, but the city is to pay for the land so se-cured only what it is worth, without reference to its value for street rail-

way purposes. The cash fare is 5 cents, six tickets for a quarter. For the use of workingmen eight tickets must be .old for a quarter, to be used between the hours of 6 and 5 in the morning and 5 and 6.30 in the evening. Children under 5 years are to ride for half fare. School children are to have school tickets at the rate of ten for 25 cents. The hours of employes are limited to ten a day or sixty a week. It is also stipulated that no adult employe shall be paid less than 15 cents an hour. The first month's returns to the city under the

New management were \$11,651. Montreal takes a graduated percentage of gross earnings. An ordinance regulating an electric line, passed in December, 1892, provided for eight workingmen's tickets for 25 cents, for workingmen's tickets for 25 cents, for use at certain hours: 4 per cent, of gross earnings up to \$1,000,000; 6 per cent, from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000; 10 per cent, from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000; 10 per cent, from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000; 12 per cent, from \$2,500,000 to \$2,000,000; and 15 per cent, on earnings above \$3,000,000; ten hours' labor use day for announce of hours' labor per day for employes, or 60 hours per week; the franchise to run thirty years, and at its expiration and every five years thereafter the city has the right to take he property, its value to be determined by arbitrators.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Cleveland has two companies and they pay at the rate of \$10 per car per year in license fees, the amount being \$7,060 at present. The company must pave and repair between tracks, and, under recent ordinances, a strip out-side, making 16 feet in all. The gas companies of Cleveland are required to near fit has companies of Cleveland are required to companies of Cleveland are required to pay 6½ per cent. of their gross income into the city treasury as a franchise tax for the use of the public streets. A similar tax upon street rallway com-panies would, in the mayor's opinion, be just and equitable. In cases where the companies object to showing up their books, the same end might be reached by charging a specific sum per linear foot of track owned by the com-many. A company in Cleveland city is companies of Cleveland are required to pay 6½ per cent. of their gross income into the city treasury as a franchise tax for the use of the public streets. A similar tax upon street rallway com-panies would, in the mayor's opinion, be just and equitable. In cases where the companies object to showing up their books, the same end might be their books, the same end might be inear foot of track owned by the com-pany. A company in Cleveland city is

and the second

more mouth to feed. But this wasn't business. "Can you write?" the footman said to the girl.

to the girl. "Yes, sir, a little," she said. "Write your name here," he said, pro-ducing a receipt book. The girl made a scratch where he in-dicated, with some tremor. Then he handed her a large package which he held in his gloved hand. "This is for your father," he said; "don't open it until he comes," and the vision of furry magnificence faded from sight. John Jones, coming up the narrow manifesto

magnificence faded from sight. John Jones, coming up the narrow stair, was almost crowded down again by the swelling cape of the man who was looking for him, passing down. Of course neither knew the other, A mo-ment later the father with a heavy countenance entered the back room and again the neither difference of the back room and asked in an anxious whisper how mam-ma was. Before the elder girl could answer the younger cried out. "O Papa! there was a splendid man here for you and he brought you someting nice."

The square package was a problem to the man. So large and so light, When it was opened the puzzle was no less. It was a pleture-a beautiful wo man's head, with a pensive, tender look that might have been the Sphynx's own schoolmarm stare for all it meant to him. As he looked for an explana-tory mark somewhere a card dropped to the floor. This is what he read on it:

John Jones, Esq.: Dear Sir—At the last meeting of the Dear Sir—At the last meeting of the Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Poor the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Whereas, The refining influence of art

is almost wholly lost to the poorer classes by reason of their lack of means and time to enjoy the exhibitions open to others, and

to others, and Whereas, The degradation of poverty is to be cured not alone by teaching self-independence by means of a labor test for applicants for relief but also by making the poorest conversant, so far as may be, with the works of the great mastate of librations much soil and masters of literature, music and art;

therefore be it Resolved, That each member of this society shall be one of a committee to loan works of art to the poor and pledges himself or herself to place each week in the house of some poor family : picture or sculpture to be studied by such family, to be loaned such family for one week, in the hope of arousing in its members a love of the beautiful. Eleanor Gould Martin, Secretary, All this but the address line was printed. Below a form was filled in as

follows: John Jones Names, Paradise Flats. Residence, Picture, Psyche, by Smith. Jane Hodges McVickar. Owner, Date of loan, Date of loan, December 16, 1895. Picture to be taken, December 23, 1895. "Papa," said 4-year-old Kit, as the card fell from the nerveless hand of

John Jones. "I fought it was someting good to eat." The latest revision tells after this fashion what followed the trial in the Wilderness "And when He had fasted forty days

and forty nights He was afterward anhungered. * * * And beho came and patronized Him."

-----Commercial Effects of Electricity.

he future HIS CHARACTERISTIC STYLE. This is Reedism pure and simple. Of ourse it is not necessary for this arguient, and for the presentation of man from Maine to the country as the woman's candidate for the Presidency, that Mr. Reed should have written the report himself. He presented it to the House, and his name is the first on the list of names signed to it, of which there are four in all. But no one who ever heard the Hon. Thomas speak will deny that this is written in his best style, and should be for all time the

platform of rights and principles for woman's suffrage conventions. To proceed with this very interesting docu-ment, intended as a legislative argument, but now a flaming campaign

"So in civilized countries, when it was proposed that women should own their own property, that they should have the earnings of their own labor, there were not wanting those who were sure that such a proposition could work only evil to them, and that continually. It would destroy the family, discordant interests would provoke dispute, and the only real safety for woman was in the headship of man, not that man wanted superiority for any selfish reasons, but to preserve intact the family relations for woman's good. Today a woman's property belongs to herself; her earnings are her own; she has been emanci-

pated beyond the wildest hopes of any reformer of twenty-five years ago. Aimost every vocation is open to her. She has proven her usefulness in spheres which the 'nature' worshiped by the which the nature worshiped by the conservatives of twenty-live years ago absolutely forbade her to enter. Not-withstanding all of these changes the family circle remains unbroken, the man child gets as well educated as be-fore, and the ameliorating influence of women has become only the more has become only the more Thirty years ago hardly any

political assemblage of the people was graced by the presence of women. Had it needed a law to enable them to be present, what an argument could have been made against it! How easily it been made against it! How easily it could have been shown that the coarse-ness, the dubious expressions, the gen-eral vulgarity of the scene could have had no other effect than to break down

their purity of word and thought which women have, and which conservative and radical are allke sedulous to preserve. And yet the actual presence of women at political meetings has not debased them, but has raised the other

sex. Coarseness has not been diffused through both sexes, but has fled from both. To put the whole matter in a short space, the association of the sexes in the family circle, in society, and in business, having proved improv-ing to both, there is neither history, reason, nor sense to justify the asser-tion that association in politics would lower the one or demoralize the other." Here follows a tirade of characteristic

Here follows a tirade of characteristic scorn from the "fanaticism of conser-vatism" which holds out that it is against "nature" for various propsed novelties to be possible, much less desirable, until some bold reformer has proven both these impossibilities. This section of the argument concludes: "The enfranchisement of women must pass the ordeal like everything else. It must give good reason for its demand to

be or take its place among the half for-gotten phantasies which have chal-lenged the support of mankind and have not stood the test of argument and discussion."

AN INALIENABLE RIGHT.

The next chapter of this bible of wo-men's rights seeks to prove that suff-rage is an inalienable right and not a privilege to be granted in the discretion of governments. One of its paragraphs: "No reason on earth can be given by those who claim suffrage as a clight of those who claim suffrage as a right of manhood which does not make it a right of womanhood also. If the suffrage is to be given man to protect him in life,

A BAR A

I wanted to see Mr. Flannery." "This represents Mr. Flannery." said th clerk, "and represents him remark-ably well, in more than one way. He is, if I may so call him, the official Mr. Flannery." Flannery." "I don't understand." "I dare say not. We don't let every body know about it." And, calmiy lift-

body know about it." And, calmly lift-ing Mr. Flannery's head from his shoul-ders, the clerk reached down his neck and adjusted something inside of him. The sound of the clock stopped, and Mr. Flannery did not lift his head again after it was replaced.

after it was replaced. Mr. Whitworth gasped. "You see, sir," added the clerk, "Mr. Flannery was appointed by Mayor Rourke, at the request of Boss Mc-Manus. It was supposed that he could read and write, for he has been quite unwasting in managing primary clear. read and write, for he has been quite successful in managing primary elec-tions, and has made a good lot of money in the saloon business. But he can't read and he is busy, so what was the use in his coming to the office? He had this wax figure of himself made to sit at his doad, and there is a spring attacht. his desk, and there is a spring attachment that works whenever anyone stands on that rug. The figure, you see, lifts its head once in twenty seconds. and that is all that Flannery does when he is here. The taxpayers have been kicking so hard about absentees that the boss and others have been stirring the office holders up and Flannery thinks it's only right to make this much of a concession. Very few find out that it is not Flannery, except that he swears more. If you want to see the sure enough Flannery go down to his saloon on Columbus avenue. We comes here on Columbus avenue. He comes here every second Saturday-he is very good about that-to get his pay." ment.

"Seems to use you are giving him away pretty freely." "Well, to tell the truth, I'm hoping to get his job myself, under the mayor." new'

In which Narrative an Allegory may perhaps be discovered without a power-ful Mind or a Microscope.

NEW LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

How Publishers of a Magazine Merge Business with Benevolence.

All the founders of McClure's Magazine are recent graduates of Knox Col-lege, Galesburg, Illinois, and the editor, Mr. McClure, is a trustee of the college. They have undertaken to assist the college in establishing "The Abraham Lincoln School of Science and Practical Arts," as a worthy memorial to Abra-ham Lincoln.

Before Lincoln was even nominated for the presidency, Knox college con-ferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and at he time of the famous Lincoln and Douglass debate, held at Galesburg, October 7, 1858, the students carried banners inscribed "Knox for Lincoln." The publishers of McClure's Magazine have established 100 scholarships in this new school. Each scholar-ship entitles the holder to all the priviship entities the holder to all the privi-leges of Knox College, and can be earned by securing 500 subscribers to McClure's Magazine. A scolarship pays the board, room rent and tuition of a young man or woman for a year. The publishers of McClure's Magazine have also undertaken to raise an endowment fund of a guarter of a million dollars for this new department of Knox col-

on Oct. 7, of this year, the college will On Oct. 7, of this year, the college will celebrate the anniversary of the Lin-coln and Douglass debate. The oration will be delivered by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and many men of national fame will pe present. Excursions from all over Illinois and adjoining States will bring thousands of Lincoln's old friends together. It is planned to have a much larger concourse of people than attended the debate. There will un-doubtedly be thousands present who were present at the debate. liberty and property; the same reason urges that it be given to woman, for she has the same life, liberty and property to protect. If it be urged that her were present at the debate,

discharge, came to Detroit. Here for a short time he was employed in the boot and shoe factory of H. P. Baldwin IN THE SHOE BUSINESS.

IN THE SHOE BUSINESS. Deciding to embark in business for himself, in December, 1866, with C. H. Smith, he bought the small boot and shoe factory of a Mr. Mitchell, on the corner of Croghan and Randolph streets, the entire capital represented by the firm of Pingree & Smith, when established, being but \$1,360. The first year they employed but eight persons, and the value of their production reachd only \$20,000. Aftr a few months they removed to the Hawley Block, on the corner of Woodbridge and Bates streets, where they remained two years. streets where they remained two years, During the following three years they occupied the Farnsworth Block, on he was trying to "work" him the other day when he offered him the \$10 bill. Woodbridge Street, and in 1871 they moved to the southeast corner of Wood-bridge and Griswold streets, using at that time but one-half of the building. and whether he chered aim the sid bill, and whether he thought the bill was a counterfeit. The clerk remarked that he had no such idea. The man appear-ed satisfied at the answer. Incidentally Their venture was a success from the very start, and has shown a steady increase from year to year. For years they have maintained their position as the most extensive boot and shoe manu-facturers in the West, and their factory is excalled by but one or two in the he then suggested that it would be well for all clerks to know a counterfelt bill when they saw one, and leaning against the counter with a confidential and con-fiding air remarked that he would show facturers in the west, and their factory is excelled by but one or two in the United States. Over 700 persons are employed, and their weekly pay roli amounts to between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The value of their annual products amounts to about \$1,000,000. Their sales extend all over the West, but are more extend all over the West, but are more extend all over the West, but are more him a way to detect the "queer." The clerk said he would be delighted with the information, and the man asked for a \$2 and a \$5 bill. He then took a 5-cent piece from his between the two bills and the whole was warped in a piece of paper and tightly tied. Explanations were then extend all over the west, but are more especially contineed to Ohio, Michigan and the Northwestern states. From the beginning of this enterprise, Mr. Pingree has had general supervision over the complicated details of the en-tire establishment. Mr. Smith retired from the firm in 1883, but the firm name, Pingree & Smith has hear retained in order. The key to the solution was, the stranger explained, that impres-sions of the nickel would appear on

Pingree & Smith, has been retained. Mr. Pingree's success has been the re-sult of hard work and good manage-

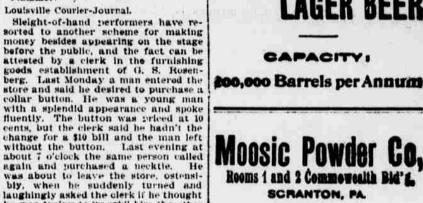
ELECTED MAYOR.

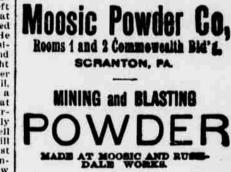
In 1889 Mr. Pingree was elected mayor of Detroit, defeating the Demo-cratic candidate, John Pridgeton, Jr., who then held the office, by 2,318 ma-jority. As mayor he has made an en-viable record. With the interests of the taxpayers at heart, he has ably fought all of the metry stanks by the second all of the petty steals in the council, and many of his suggestions in munici-pal affairs have been carried out with advantage. Through his influence the great street car strike, which practi-cally paralyzed business for a week, was maticinated by a strike. satisfactorily settled. A few months later, when the council attempted to give the street car companies 30-year franchises of every line in the

Mayor Pingree interposed with his veto and effectually killed the scheme, thereby undoubtedly saving to the city of Detroit rights worth millions of dollars. In the fall of 1891, he was nominated

for mayor by the Republicans, and triumphantly re-elected in one of the most hotly-contested municipal elec-tions that the city has ever experienced. His total vote was more than 1,000 higher than the combined vote of the two Demosratic candidates. When it is considered that the normal Democratic majority in Detroit is between 3,000 and 4,000 Mayor Pingree's strength with the people can be appreciated. For the third time, in the fall of 1893, Hazen S. Pingree was called on to make the run for mayor. The odds against him were tremendous. The Democratic

such as the street railway company, the gas companies, etc., were united to a man and threw all their wealth and in-fluence to his Democratic opponent, but in spite of all this, the people registered their approval of the policy pursued by Mayor Pingree by re-electing him for the third time with a splendid majority of 6,000. He was elected a fourth time, his 10,532 majority being more than his opponent had votes. In social life, Mr. Pingree is large-hearted and generous, a faithful friend





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gone. The stranger had slipped them up his sleeve and was away with the \$7. The scheme is being worked sys-tematically in the city, and two or three other persons have been made YOUR BUSINESS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED Telephone No. 134.



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both bills. "On the counterfeit bill," he said "the

impression will not appear." The mar said he would sten across the way to

get a drink and on his return would open the package. It would require that long for the impression to be made.

The clerk waited for about a half hour, but seeing nothing more of the

stranger his suspicions became aroused

He opened the package, and lo! the nickel was there, but the bills were

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by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle. **

DR. ALEXANDER'S

him were tremendous. The Democratic leaders had become reconciled to each other and united on one of the most popular Democrats in Detroit to oppose Mir. Pingree. The local Republican leaders, whose interests Mayor Pingree had antagonized by his vigirous as-saults on monopolistic corporations, such as the street railway company, the