

The Scranton Tribune

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For men who have Penrose locked it looks as if the Wanamaker managers were doing a great deal of superstitious hunting.

The Senatorial Situation.

Whether Mr. Wanamaker was personally cognizant of the exact destination and purpose of every expenditure made in his behalf within the past twelve months may, of course, be doubted. He could not know all the details and he probably had no wish to get too near them. It is very clear however, without reference to the evidence adduced by pending judicial proceedings, that he has represented from the beginning an idea repugnant to decent sentiment—the idea that wealth alone warrants strife for public office.

There is a romance in connection with Dorsey's experiments. He informs the reporter that about six months ago he let loose a model ship constructed on the foregoing lines. It was provided with a small storage battery for the purpose of generating the necessary supply of electricity as a motive power. It sailed away into the heavens and disappeared, and he has never heard of it since, although he placed in the little ship a box containing his name and address, so that he might ascertain its fate in case it was captured or anybody came across its battered remains.

There is talk in New York state of a law prohibiting the giving of employment to that state's 20,000 harmless insane, through fear of hurting free labor. It would hurt free labor far worse to have curable patients converted by enforced idleness into permanent charges upon the taxpayers.

The Complete Popular Vote.

An analysis of the complete official returns of the last presidential election was recently made by the Philadelphia Press. It deserves to be studied. We give it herewith. Below are the totals:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes McKinley and Hobart vote, Bryan and Sewall vote, etc.

This, observes the Press, is an increase of about 1,840,000 in the total vote over the vote cast in the presidential election of 1892, an increase which would have been considered a respectable total vote in a presidential election fifty or sixty years ago.

The Better Way.

We notice that there has lately been a revival of discussion of the proposition to change the manner of electing United States senators. It is argued by many persons that if senators were elected as governors are, they would more nearly represent a popular choice than they do at present and the senate as a law-making body would more readily respond to public opinion.

Some points often overlooked in this connection are that a direct popular election of senators would still leave the door open to bribery and manipulation at the party nominating convention, which would then take the place of the state legislature as the arena for political fine-work; that the change would in all probability increase the percentage of demagogism in the senate, bringing it down permanently to the level of the house; and that as a matter of actual fact there is not one chance in 500 that an amendment to the United States constitution providing for direct elections could ever command the necessary assent of three-fourths of the several state legislatures.

We wish to suggest a more direct and effective method of accomplishing the purpose aimed at by those who favor popular senatorial elections. That is to encourage the nomination and election of trustworthy members of the state legislature and to sit down hard upon senatorial candidates who make boast of their ability under the present system to purchase seats in the senate chamber. It has been shown in the past that the system now in vogue can produce good results if the people so desire. Under it the senate of the United States has been at times the most august deliberative body in the world. It therefore is not the system which is at fault today.

If a check is interposed between a faker with ability to deceive the people and the goal of his ambition it is often possible to strip hypocrisy of its false pretense in time to save the commonwealth from shame.

An exchange says: "McKinley may fight congress." That will depend on congress. He will not fight it without provocation.

A New Flying Machine.

The air ship, although somewhat backward in coming forward, is steadily in evidence in the newspapers. Only a few weeks ago we were treated to vivid descriptions of a mysterious Californian mechanism which transported its inventor on the wings of the wind for almost fabulous distances, in dead of night. This machine, it may be added, is still in the dark. But a successor to it has already arisen, and great are its possibilities—on paper.

The inventor of this latest aspirant for aerial honors is a Pittsburgh-mechanic named Dorsey. He, likewise, has a few difficulties to overcome before the full splendor of his achievement can

normans on an election board is clearly out of place.

According to despatches from London the large factories at Bradford, Eng., are running night and day to supply manufactured goods for the United States. They wish to make large importations under the favorable schedule of the Wilson bill, before the next congress can re-establish protection.

Because it cost Luzerne county \$420,000 last year to govern itself while Lackawanna spent for county purposes only about \$170,000, the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer is dissatisfied. It overlooks the fact that the inhabitants of Lackawanna are a law-abiding people.

How long will it be before the laws take cognizance of the interests of the public in "labor troubles" when street railway companies or common carriers are involved?—Chicago Times-Herald.

About the time the millennium arrives. Mr. Cleveland has not yet produced his warrant for the assertion in his recent message that the American people "view with admiration" certain things in the course of Spain toward Cuba. Nor is he likely to.

Mr. Kohlmaat, of Chicago, suggests that Controller Eckles be retained in office by President McKinley. Mr. Kohlmaat sometimes becomes real humorous.

Secretary Olney will not need to get his snub-to-congress precedent copy-righted. No future secretary is likely ever to infringe his rights.

With reference to Mr. Cleveland and Queen Lill it seems to be another instance where distance lends enchantment to the view.

If Major McKinley appoints John Sherman secretary of state he will displease every Mugwump in the land. Let him beware.

It still is far from clear to the lay mind how Cleveland and Olney can pacify the Cuban insurgents when they won't pacify.

REAL RECIPROcity.

From the Times-Herald. The idea that "reciprocity is an approach to free trade" is the mere babble of superficial triters with the question. The absurdity of this contention is quickly apparent to anyone who investigates for himself the reciprocity law of 1890 and who is familiar with the true principles of the protection theory. Reciprocity is a gross question. The public has a very inadequate notion of what it meant as applied to our foreign trade under the law of 1890 or what it will mean when applied upon a broader and more comprehensive scale under the new tariff law of 1897. It is a new question because it is a new development from new industrial conditions, and hence its consideration at the hands of the Fifty-fifth congress will call for the exercise of the broadest and best statesmanship. Contrary to the popular notion, it is by far the most important feature of the tariff question at this time and is the least understood.

Reciprocity is not a contradiction of the protective policy. It is a logical expansion of protection because it is free trade of dissimilar products only. The protective-repeal plan not only protects what we produce, but secures in return for the free admission into this country of articles which we do not produce markets in foreign lands at favorable rates that are not accessible to our customers there. The protective features of reciprocity are easily discerned when it is remembered that while our own custom houses exact protective duties on European imports that are similar to our own products the custom houses of countries with which we make reciprocity treaties exempt our goods from such duties. In those countries with our exports.

A reciprocity arrangement between two countries that produce similar products would be not only destructive of revenues without compensation, but would deprive labor of its earnings and cause industrial depression in each country. This principle is best illustrated by our coffee trade with Brazil, which country was the first to sign a reciprocity treaty with us under the McKinley law. For years the republic of Brazil spent the \$20,000,000 which she received annually from the United States for coffee in European markets for supplies which American manufacturers and agriculturists could have readily furnished. The McKinley law put into practical operation an arrangement by which Brazil, instead of taking the \$20,000,000 for her coffee, actually took the most of it in the products of our farms, dairies and factories. The treaties made with Brazil, Spain, Germany, San Salvador, British West Indies, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, France for her colonies and Austria-Hungary, involved no sacrifice of a single American industry, but resulted in a vast increase of the market power and a multiplication of consumers for each in the other's country.

This is the reciprocity of the McKinley law of 1890. It is the new economic principle which, if judiciously applied and extended by statesmen who will make a comprehensive study of the market and markets of the world, through information gleaned by a consular service that is intelligent and loyal to American interests and not hostile to the protective system, opens up vast and unmeasured possibilities for American commerce and industry.

THE PROPER CURE.

From the Times-Herald. The last decade has witnessed marked advances in the way of popular recognition of the right of the state and the municipality to restrain the public, by force if necessary, from committing acts that are prejudicial to the public health. The time has come when, as a result of persistent and systematic education along these lines, popular sentiment will brand as a murderer a man who, from negligence or spiteful neglect, exposes his neighbors or a whole community to a contagious disease.

The expectation habit is probably the vilest and most disgusting of all American habits. The practice of heaping everything with spita is the cause of great astonishment to most European visitors. It has been learned by scientific investigation that the matter diseases are spread by this habit. Disease germs lodge on particles of dust and are carried through the air and breathed into healthy lungs.

We have not yet arrived at that point where the man who expectorates in public is regarded as a criminal, but in view of the progress already made in the enforcement of stringent health measures it is safe to say that the time is not far distant when the man who covers the floor of a street car or a public waiting-room or even the sidewalk with spita will be subject to arrest and heavy fine.

MAY IT NEVER GROW LESS.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. There is no hostility to Spain in this country, except such as may be aroused by natural indignation at Spain's despicable and cruel methods of dealing with her

subjects in the West Indies. But this feeling is an incidental and minor factor in American sentiment. It is not the leading motive. It is entirely subservient to that spontaneous outburst of sympathy from the citizens of this land of freedom toward any people who may be trying to shake off the heavy hand of oppression. This sympathy is based in the bone of Americanism. It is inseparable from American character and tradition. It is a worthy and lofty feeling, and we hope it will never diminish in intensity and courage.

LET US HAVE THE FACTS.

From the Philadelphia Times. The many vague rumors of bribery in connection with the canvass for the United States senatorship in Pennsylvania have now taken definite form, and they imperatively demand, in the interest of public decency and security, that the truth shall be fully, clearly and promptly ascertained and the guilty persons punished, whoever they may be. It will not do to treat this affair as a mere incident of factional warfare. It is of little consequence to the public which faction is most involved or whether both are involved, compared with the paramount necessity of putting an end to corrupt practices that disgrace the state or to the discovery of a conspiracy not less disgraceful, true or false, and any man involved in it whose hands are clean cannot be too prompt and emphatic, not simply in denying, but in proving his denial by every resource of law.

From the Philadelphia Press. If Tillard's statement be accepted it amounts to a question of a contribution for campaign expenses. The story of the other side has not yet been heard. But while waiting to see how far it may modify or affect the coloring of the story which was in the camp, it may be remarked that probably there is no intelligent person in all the state but has supposed that both parties to the senatorial contest were contributing to the election expenditures of those candidates or members who were presumed to be friendly to their respective interests. If there is anything more to this, if there is any real bribery, it is to be hoped that it will be fully developed. But there is no need of being hasty in judgment.

NEWSPAPER ANNUALS.

The Wilkes-Barre Record's almanac for 1897 is one of the most compact and neatest that has reached The Tribune exchange table. It contains quite a large amount of useful general information carefully compiled, as well as complete election and other statistics concerning the cities of Wilkes-Barre and Pittston.

The Scranton Republican almanac contains the usual amount of general information of an interesting character compiled by Editor S. C. Litchfield, who has successfully directed the make-up of the almanac for many seasons. The contents are enclosed in lithographed covers which are striking for the decidedly billious arrangement of colors.

The almanac for 1897 issued by the Scranton Truth is a neat pamphlet printed on calendrical paper and profusely illustrated with half-tone reproductions of high-class paintings and etchings. The almanac also contains much information of interest locally, which will make it valuable as a book of reference.

ANSWERED.

Freshleigh, '05, met an old colored man the other day crossing the campus, and the following conversation ensued: Freshleigh—Hello, Sam, the trees are getting nearly as black as you are, hey? Big Sam—Yeah, at next spring, sah, dey'll be nearly as green as you, sah.—Princeton Tiger.

FINE FARMERS.

Pixley, in the Times-Herald. Several gentlemen who have been mentioned for secretary of agriculture are expert in agricultural matters that their first work in office probably would be an attempt to raise bicycles by crossing the horse chestnut with the hydraulic ram.

AVERAGE RATES ARE LOWER.

From the Times-Herald. It is said that Kansas receives \$25,000 for three newspaper articles. This should not induce aspiring young writers to rush heedlessly into journalism, however. Very often newspaper articles do not bring more than \$1.00 or \$5.00 apiece.

THE PROFESSOR'S ADVICE.

He who loves joy will surely be a student of biology. Him will be amouha much delight, A myriad hidden forms of life, The geococpa he will find, And protoplasm of wild kind, He will see bacteria that astound Him, on his microscopic round.

At times he must discriminate Invertebrate from vertebrate; Keep clear his eye, his lens inspect, A myriad hidden forms of life; When hydra and dog-fish disappear, And liver flukes, and things more queer, He will see bacteria that astound Him, on his microscopic round.

Some day he'll spy, with dreadful fuss, Gastroca and bathybius; Rolly will hunt, in peace or strife, A myriad hidden forms of life; Seek vortheilla day and night, And geargrime bring to sight, And what he'll see, he can be richer than this hilarity?—Joel Benton, in Home Magazine.



There is Something Lacking In the feast that provide for the inner man alone—the eye should be pleased, too. Dainty Glass and Beautiful China are half the dinner, a cracked plate or chipped or muddled glass a depressing effect. Our stock of China and Glassware give unlimited scope for the exercise of good taste. The quality is of the most superior order and the cost is very low.

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