THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1897.

with the starch out. That bill is sum-The Scranton Tribune with the starch out marized as follows: nd Weekly. No Sunday Edition In all examinations for appointment and

In all examinations for appointment and promotion in the civil service, the merit of all applicants shall be determined by examination conducted under the civil service commissioners or examining board.

son. The fliness of the applicants shall be determined by examination, to be con-

ducted by the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion or by some person or board designated by

the person holding such power of appoint-ment, and the rating n such examination

son or persons holding the power of ap-pointment or promotion to the rating given each applicant, respectively, by the

civil service commissioners or examining board, as provided in section 1 of this act.

All examinations shall be competitive so far as practicable and shall be practical in their character and shall relate to more

matters which shall fairly test the intelli-gence, competency, suitability, and char-

acter of the applicants to discharge the

duties of that service for which they seek to be appointed. The civil service commis-

sioners of the state, with the approval of the governor, shall determine when exam-

inations are not practicable. One month

after this not shall take effect all existing

in the civil service of the state, or in any

of the cities thereof, shall be null and void.

It will be perceived that the sallent

thousands on almost your own terms;

in every academy. They have what

There will be a howl, of course; there

is one, in fact, already over the Black

bill. It comes mainly from the theor-

ists who construct ideal systems in the

privacy of their comfortable studies

and can't see why the blarsted ignor-

amuses who do the real work of the

The denial of Japan that she wants

Fair Play for Yankee Railroads.

In dread of the possibility that con-

schools and books don't teach.

Upon all examinations to determine the merits of the applicants no higher rating than 50 per cent, shall be given to any per-

By The Tribune Publishing Company. WILLIAM CONNELL, President,

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ANTERED AT THE FORTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA. 45 EECODD-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

The Tribune receives over a special wire leading into its office the complete report of the Associated Press, the greatest news col-lecting organization in the world. The Tribune was the first newspaper in North-eastern Pennsylvanic to contract for this sources. for fitness shall not exceed, in any case, 50 per cent. The rating upon the examin-ation for fitness shall be added by the per-

TEN PAGES. SCRANTON, APRIL 19, 1897.

The secret of the Cuban peace reports from Madrid is out. Spain is trying to negotiate another war loan.

Very Probably Truz.

The report is current at Washington that President McKinley will yet reeligible lists for appointment or promotion voke some of the precipitate civil service orders of his predecessor which were aimed to entrench Democratic appointees in federal office. Should this feature of this bill is the adaptation of rumor be verified, it will not involve fitness to the position sought. A man a backward step from honest civil ser- might be a walking encyclopedia of vice reform, but rather a rescue of the miscellaneous information of an abscivil service from one of the most in- truse character and yet be unfit to adsidious of possible abuses. dress envelopes or fold papers. He

When it became apparent to Mr. might know the position of every planet Cleveland, after the Chicago conven- in the heavens and the chemical fortion, that he could hope for nothing in mula for every substance in the unithe future, he began, as will be remem- verse and yet not be worth a pinch of bered, to fix the civil service so that the rock salt as a bookkeeper, window clerk hands of the succeeding administration or private secretary. The qualities would be tied. Federal employes who most needed for effective service in had displeased him were summarily public no less than in private employbounced, their places filled with ad- ment are qualities that would never reministration favorites and then the po- veal themselves in formal examinasitions placed by executive order on tion papers. Many of the shrewdest the classified list. It was his hope thus judges of human nature in New York to anchor his satelliter on the public state, and some once holding high popayroll indefinitely, his theory and the sition, have been men who could not theory of his subordinates being, pre- parse a three-word sentence and could sumably, that the incoming executive hardly write their names. Grammarwould not dare to risk the revocation ians and penmen can be hired by the of these manifestly partisan orders, for fear of Mugwump criticism. They rea- but you cannot get such men as these soned, no doubt, that Major McKinley was a timld man, and that he would draw his ideas of executive policy from the editorial writings of Carl Schurz, Richard Watson Gilder, Larry Godkin and the other mogula in the select circle. of Cleveland worshippers, who would of course view any departure from the Cleveland programme as a public calamity and a profanation.

world do not order things accordingly. In pursuance of this idea, it will be But such howls rarely amount to much recalled that no sooner was the major except as pastime. They are really elected than these volunteer advisers tributes in disguise. at once began to inform him how to run the government. The tariff was to be reformed on "revenue only" lines, with Hawali deserves to be taken with sevprotection virtually eliminated; the eral generous pinches of salt greenbacks were to be retired as soon as he reached the white house and the business of issuing paper money put at once into the hands of the national and state banks; the active and effective gress may soon take steps to abrogate generals in the Republican party-such the bonding privilege under which Canmen as Quay and Plait and Foraker- adian railroads are enabled to ship were to be frowned upon as bold and freight into American territory duty wicked corruptionists unfit to be spoken | free, and thus, being subsidized and to after election; and the entire scheme | tax-exempt, to underbid American carof procedure elaborated with such diss riers, to the injury at once of American astrous consequences by the inspired fisherman of Buzzard's Boy was to be continued without material alteration. McKinley being only Grover's understudy. Unfortunately for the Mugwump cult. though fortunately for the remainder of the country, the quiet gentleman of Canton, in his courteous and dignified way, saw fit at several points to differ from the instructions of Harper's Weekly, the Century Magazine and the New York Evening Post, He listened with patience to what these journals had to say, but afterward went right on just as if they had not been. The tariff which he asked congress to pass was a tariff with protection foremost; the project of wild-catting the currency and spirit of our interstate commerce was relegated far into the background; the edict of banishment was not pro-American destinations. These claims nounced on the men who had by their are duly reinforced by a sunning array loyalty, fidelity and political astuteness made party victory possible; and it the Toronto writer is a recognized exwould be just like William McKibley in pert. his plain, modest way to refuse to let the favorites of Grover Cleveland longer toast their shins before the fires of official emolument while good Republicans, in every way their equal, are shivering on the blenk outside.

our readers.

The Beet Sugar Outlook.

omical processes, beet sugar can be

2 to 4 cents per pound, when the price

of rich beets does not exceed \$5 a ton.

In Europe the cost of creeting a factory

In each case it is not the system but the multitude which is to blame. The beauty about an advertisement in The Tribune is that for your money you get value received. It reaches the people. and Populists and other enemies of the Republican party who had hoped to be able to make political capital by charging that the tariff bill was favorable to cor-porations and trusts are disappointed. In view of what we printed a few days ago concerning the chances of developing in this country a domestic And they continue to be disappointed,

beet sugar industry which will keep at While things are moving on smoothly home all or much of the \$100,000,000 now with the Republicans, there is trouble among the Democrats. The breach be-tween the Balley and the Bryan factions sent to other countries annually in payment for sugar imports, some additional information just received through an agricultural department bulletin will Populist alles of that party have been populist alles of that party have been given the cold shoulder. The sockless possess interest at least to some of Simpson, finding himself fast losing the notoriety which his eccentricities have

This bulletin says that in 113 factories reporting in Germany the mean net attacked Speaker Reed because of his failure to appoint committees when commit profit for each factory was \$32,240 for profit for each factory was \$32,240 for the past year. The price reported for of the Democracy, being so accustomed the past year. The price reput the best beets is usually fictitious, the best growers owning the factory and pre-ferring to share in the general profits than to charge a higher price for the beets. First-class beets rarely sell for | tains the same views today and put them into practical operation. As the leader of the Democratic side of the house, he less than \$5 a ton. The Western Beet Sugar company, of Watsonville, Cal., called a caucus at once, and by a vote of two to one adopted a resolution declining stated that in the season of 1888-89, the cest of manufacturing sugar from the o-operation with Simpson and his fol lowers, thus again defeating the Bryanbeets amounted to \$80.80 per ton of ites in their attempt to control the Dem sugar. The department holds now that ocracy in the house. with the best machinery and most econ-

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE PROmade in this country at a cost of from POSED ROAD LAW.

From the Lancaster New Era.

While most of our readers have heard with the most modern machinery, of a n a general way of the provisions of the Hamilton road law, we also know that capacity of at least 309 tons of beets there is some prejudice against it, merely because its provisions are not fully un-derstood by the majority of farmers and a day is about \$200,000. In this country, owing to increased cost of transportation, and the higher price of labor. others interested. Its author has issued a circular, in which some of the prothe cost would probably be \$250,000. The report discountenances cheap manufacvisions of the bill are more fully elaborated, and we shall speak of them here turing processes and holds out no reaccause we believe when they are fully sonable hope to farmers of successfully anderstood they will go far towards disestablishing a home beet sugar factory arming criticism and removing existing but predicts that the co-operative facobjections to the bill. tory methods practiced in Europe, in

It is very generally admitted that one which beet-growing farmers hold part of the evils of the present law is that supervisors in most townships go out or a majority of the stock, will eventually come into use here. Of 11.672.816 of office annually. A good man may be metric tons of beets delivered to German factories in 1895-96, there were can be no permanent improvement under such a system. This bill provides for a continuous body, or board, composed of 2,689,004 tons grown by shareholders. Several beet sugar factories are in opthe most capable men, under whose direction an effective system of road makeration in this country and four others ing can be organized and carried out, are building or contemplated. The rate Under the present law supervisors can levy a road tax not exceeding ten mills of increase in sugar consamption for 23 years has been 278 per cent. in the on the dollar, but in addition to that they United States; 142 in France; 159 in may incur a township debt to an un limited amount. They can also levy a Germany; 107 in Austria and 90 in Engspecial tax to pay such debt. Under the proposed law their powers in this direc-Though the cash profits from such an Though the cash profits from such an industry should not be large after its thorough establishment, the presence of ther they must make application to the horough establishment, the presence of Common Pleas court and show cause why they want to levy more tax, and this such factories in such states as Kansas and Nebraska, with farmers as gives every citizen an opportunity to stockholders, would have an educationcome forward and be heard, whether al influence for peace and quiet. It opposition or otherwise. This protects the citizen against having townships inwould have a tendency to allay the volved in debt against their own will. Populistic hallucination that the man

who rans an industry is necessarily a As the law is at present, supervisors bloated aristocrat with nothing to do may require one-fourth of the tax to be paid in money. The proposed law author-izes the supervisors to levy one-half to be but ellp coupons and nothing to eat but paid in cash so that implements and machinery may be purchased and labor be paid. A large majority of the super-visors who have been asked their opin-ion whether the road tax should be paid the livers of his victims. In this way, if in no other, it would work for the betterment of rural sentiment, lead to more rational views of things and open the way to new development of the in money, declare that if that was done they could do more with one-half or twocountry beyond the Mississippi where now enterprise has largely gone to thirds of the present tax than they can now do with it all. While many persons and communities favor that the tax b

Giddy fantasies unroll,-

Emanating from the hole

In my pipe's enclosing bowl.

While it's gaily bubbling ball,

Binding me within its thrall,

With the magic of the ball.

Ah! that tiny, conoid bowl

Heavy-scented, covers all

all paid in money, the proposed bill asks that only one-half shall so be paid, and The successor to Street Commissioner



BAZAAR.

The Spirit of Spring

Is everywhere manifest throughout the store. Every stock is at its best, and beckons you with tempting brightness. Dimes or dollars, it matters not how much or how little you spend here so that we can impress you with the fact that you are receiving an honest return for your money. We want your all-the-year-round, patronage, be it great or small. Want you to at all times connect this store with your buying needs.

That Busy Garment Room

We've planned for business this spring as we have never planned before, and the logical result is we are getting it. More new lots for you to investigate. This means another week of busy buying.

> Misses' Spring Jackets at \$1.23 and upwards Ladies' Spring Jackets at \$4.98 and upwards New Capes at \$1.23 and upwards Suits at \$4.98 and upwards Separate Skirts at \$1.49 and upwards

Our Dress Goods stock has received some important acquisitions during the past week, among which are 20 different colorings, all Wool Star Checks, 38 inches wide, at 39c; 10 shades of double fold Bicycle Suitings at 20c; 12 shades of All Wool French Vigogne Suitings, 48 inches wide, at 50c. Also a fine lot of Silk and Wool Novelties, regular 75c and \$1 goods, at 50c.

the rush has been so great that we have been overworked, but have now added to our force so as to serve you promptly.



Since everybody knows that we are going out of the carpet business.

President Krueger's action in suppressing a newspaper that he didn't like has been revoked by the high court of the South African republic. It remains to be seen whether "Oom Paul" will try to suppress the court.

Taking the Starch Out.

It will be remembered that Governor Black, of New York, in his first annual message, took the breath of the Mugwump fraternity away by asserting:

The value of practical civil service is beyond question. The work of the legisla-ture necessary to render effective the provisions of the constitution should be don promptly and in good faith, not with reference to ideas so delicate as to be worthless in actual practice, but with a view solely to the elevation of the public service and the highest discharge of the du-tics of every public office. Every means must be adapted to the end desired and in a dividend of 21/2 per cent, upon the capmy judgment civil service will work bet-ter with less starch. A scheme is not necessarily effective or high-toned because it lacks common sense, and they are not nec-essarily hostile who think that common sense would improve it. An examination for a public place should be suitable to the kind of service required, and anticient margin should be given those making appointments so that the most competent help can be selected. Experience, charac-ter, tact, and even muscle may be of more importance in some cases than the frac-tion of 1 per cent, in an examination in geography. The discretion of the ap-pointing power should not be entirely sub-ordinated to the marking system. If an examination has disclosed the fact that a certain number of men are qualified to fill a given position, the place would be more likely to be properly filled if the ap-pointing officer could select from among the whole number so qualified than if he was limited to a quarter of that number. Fur-thermore, it would reduce the chances of injustice to an applicant whose qualifica-tions, on the whole, were superior to those of his competitors who had outranked him on the paper. Civil service is intended to secure for the public, at

lars in wages.

testimony?

capital and labor, these railroads, through their agent, Edward Farrer, of who will consider that his office is a Toronto, have submitted an ingenious public trust. statement to the senate committee on interstate commerce. Its aim is to

seed.

And now, looking back over it all, show that the bonding privilege is a what a miserable mistake that Tiltongood thing, a real good thing, for us. Beecher scandal was.

Among the claims involved in this statement are that the privilege has been recognized from time immemorial GOSSIP at and is necessary because of the peculiar configuration of the continent; that the Capital only about 10 per cent. of the traffic of the Canadian roads is from state to state and therefore is not a source of

peril to American rallways; that those Special to the Scranton Tribune roads are not heavily subsidized; and Wahington, April, 18 .- The appointment finally that they all observe the letter of Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, ex-Vice-President Stevenson, of Illinois, and Hon, C. J. Paine, of Massachusetts, as commislaw in their dealings with freight for sioners to pave the way for an interna-tional conference has been cordially commended. Until this week nobody knew definitely what the president's plans were of figures in the manipulation of which In regard to this question. It was known that he was extremely anxious to take the roper steps towards carrying out the

pledge of the party looking to internation-al consideration of the silver question, but In an issue of this kind, where the word of American interests is pitted just how he proposed to bring this about against that of foreigners, it seems to or to take the initiative nobody was able o say. It now appears that, as usual, he us a reasonable belief that congress has chosen the wise plan, and one most likely to be successful. Not only has he ought to give credence to the former. The managers of American trunk lines chosen the plan most likely to be successsay that the Canadian Pacific and ful, but the one likely to be most success-ful. By this is meant that if he is able Grand Trunk railways are depriving cerry out the plans thus inaugurated international conference will be them of much profitable through freight by their ability to offer lower rates bebrought to the doors of every American cause they are not subject to the revoter. President McKinley's hope is that it may be practicable to hold this constrictions of the interstate commerce ference in the United States and in the city of Washington. If this shall happen law, and can make up by high charges on local traffic what they lose on the every American citizen will have the full benefit of the discussion which there aris-es. It will be as though the meeting of long haul; also because they are heavily subsidized by the Canadian governthe representatives of the great nations was brought to his own dooryard. With ment and are exempt from taxation. They assert, for instance, that the press associations carrying the full proecdings of the conference, and the hun-ireds of special correspondents in Wash-Canadian Pacific, operating some 7,200 miles of road, with telegraph lines, eleington commenting upon the proceedings in the papers which they represent, every vators, steamships, ferries and various other contributing enterprises, does not itizen who feels the slightest interest in this question would be able to follow the proceedings and study them in their proppay a dollar in taxes, while the Union Pacific, operating 7,690 miles of road, er light, thus knowing for himself that

is compelled to pay an average of \$1,the work was well done. 548,274 to the various states through The commissioners who are to go abroad which it passes, which is equivalent to to try to bring about an agreement for a onference are highly commended by ital stock of its Canadian rival. The members of all parties as especially judi-ious selections. Mr. Wolcott, by reason New York Central, operating 2,096 of his long study of the question and dis-cussion on two previous trips abroad of miles, pays \$1,660,144 in taxes, and the New York and New Haven, with \$48 this same subject, will be of much greater miles, pays \$\$45,858 annually. It is arvalue than any man who had not had these experiences; ex-Vice-President Stevenson, gued, too, that if the freight that is representing the silver element of the Democracy and well known by reputa-tion and in person abroad, will instantly now shipped from one point to another point in this country by the Canadian command attention; while Mr. Paine, as a close student of this subject, will prove roads were sent over lines that run wholly in the United States it would qually useful and influential. It does not give employment to several thousand follow that these men who are selected for this work are to be the representatives more men, require the construction of of the United States in an international conference if they are successful in bringseveral hundred new cars annually and the disbursement of several million doling one about; on the contrary, it is ex-pected that other men will be selected to Why should not congress believe the represent the government in that confer-

American as opposed to the Canadian ence. The people who are assuming that the tariff bill is likely to drag through the summer and keep the business of the It will be noticed that it takes a cold country in an unsettled condition awaiting final action may be disappointed. The day at Washington to deter Pennsylvania from supplying at least one cannext week or ten days at the furthest are Tanked him on the paper. Civil service is intended to secure for the public, at a reasonable cost, unquestioned integrity and approved skill, enlarged by contituous service and not to exploit any particular idea. The legislature at Albany now has before it a bill embodying Governor Black's ideas of a civil service scheme is civil service scheme is a civ

Yet I'm ever, ever dreaming Of the joys that ite in seeming, Floating from the subtle soul Of the devil in the bowl.

Kinsley should at all events be a man the other half in labor. Besides, under the present law many taxes run as low as ten, fifteen and twenty cents. It is almost impossible to collect such sums The new bill proposes to tax every taxable one dollar per annum. At present supervisors are expected to see to it personally that men work out their tax. This often prevents the best men from accepting the office. It doesn't pay them, The new law places this duty on a road mester, who is appointed by the super-visors, and who is in a position to exact the full measure of service from all. Under the present system the roads are liable to be neglected at seasons of the year when they most need attention. The new law proposes to district the town-ships into sections not exceeding twenty miles of road to each section, and place on that section a good common day la-borer, who is to keep the road in repair and supervise the labor that reports to him, and see that everything is done in accordance with the directions that he receives from time to time from the board of supervisors. This will insure that whatever is done will be kept in place un-til the next season, and additions made year by year will gradually bring our roads into fine condition. These are the leading features of the bill proposed. It is believed that this law will meet the gen-eral sense of what is needed in the way of road legislation at this time. Unusual interest has been manifested in it by all classes of our citizens, and the attitude of the farmers of the commonwealth to ward this proposed bill may be judged from the fact that out of one hundred and eight granges who have replied to a memorial asking their view of the bill, one hundred and one have answered in its favor. THE TRIBUNE'S SUCCESS. From the Pittston Item. The Scranton Tribune has just put in te of the celebrated R. H. Hoc's presser and has made other additions and improvements in its plant, which had been previously one of the best equipped in this part of the state. These changes have been made necessary to meet the



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