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SCRANTON, JULY 2, 1897.

Because Senator Hanna said in his them to foist Democratic appointees ernment. upon the succeeding Republican administration, the sensitive Mugwumps are in a tremor. They are calling Hanna a spoilsman and are hurling anathemas at him. Yet didn't he speak

To the Chief of Police.

There is an ordinance on the books forbidding wheelmen to ride on the sidewalks. Why is it not enforced?

The streets of Scranton, with very few exceptions, are ample to accommodate all those who ride blcycles. The sidewalks, as a rule, are so narrow that if the wheelmen are permitted to pre-empt them, pedestrians will necessarily have either to take to the gutters or dart furtively through the back alleys.

are left. We don't want much. We don't expect much. Just a crumb of the open spaces generally. But please, Mr. Robling, let us poor pedestrians have an occasional chance to use the sidewalks.

"I would," writes a correspondent of the Sun, "like to see a chair of American patriotism endowed in every college in the land." There are not as many members of the present faculties of our colleges who could accept ably fill such a chair as there ought t

The Legislature.

If the legislature had only got dow to a serious and sober business-like mood earlier in the session, it would have spared itself much opprobrium. It wasn't half so bad a legislature in actual performance as it was in surface symptoms. The quarrel over the senatorship divided it at the very beginning, suspicions were engendered, leadership was distrusted, and until stern necessity toward the last whipped it in line, it acted until that time like a rudderless ship or an uncommanded army, frittering its energies away, tumbling over itself and actually doing nothing.

Individually the character and ability of the session were above the average. Most of the men in it were men of standing at home and comparatively few were drones or rogues. But for the confusion into which factionalism drew it it would doubtless have made a new record for intelligence and industry. The circumstance supplies a foreible lesson that to accomplish creditable results it is necessary these days to have leaders and leadership, and the will of the leader must be obeyed. Because it refused to follow leadership and scattered out like a flock of sheep minus the bell whether the legislature which adjourned yesterday earned a contempt from the people which it might easily have averted and fell into bogs that were dug for it by its own obstinacy.

California has passed a law which will take effect Jan. 1, 1900, making compulsory the use of wide tires on heavy vehicles. A state may with propriety do this after it has spent its good money to improve the roads.

Rotation in Legislative Office.

The Wilkes-Barre Times makes a both at Harrisburg and at Washington upon the basis of justice and right." mzerne county has suffered because of the lack of experienced representatives. The practice in Luzerne county, especially as to the congressmen, has been to turn the legislative offices over into new hands every two or four years, on the principle that political honors should be passed around. Thus by the time a member has learned the ropes and gets in position to put his knowledge of the ways and means to effective use for his constituents, the latter usually proceed to spoil the climax and sacrifice their own interests by replacing him with a fresh and unsophisticated man. To use our contemporary's language and illustration:

Half a dozen bills have been introduced in as many different sessions of congress appropriating various sums for a public building in Wilkes-Barre. Every possible argument has been in favor of these measures. The age, size and importance of our city entitles us to a federal building. The government needs it by reason of the amount of its direct business frame. of the amount of its direct business transacted in our territory. Yet these various bills have never succeeded in getting fur-ther than one branch of the national legislature. Other towns of less size and consequence have meanwhile received large appropriations for buildings for which there was much less need. Yet we continue on in the same old rut, stupidly, blindly making the election of a congress man so difficult and expensive and threatening that his canvass for a renomination and election shall be equally severe, or refusing him a hearing altogether, that he is frightened off from a second effort. What is most needed in the Twelfth Congressional district of Pennsylvania is a little more business sagacity and political foresight. We should select some good man of ability and leisure, one who is possessed of some means and lots of en-ergy, nominate him without effort on his part and elect him without compelling him to surrender a king's ransom for the questionable honor and keep him in con-gress until he gets results, whether it take three or five or ten terms. When we do this, we will cut some figure at Harrisburg and Washington, but not before.

We have no expectation that argument like this will produce any change in the situation, yet the advice offered by the Times is sound. When a member of a legislative body has done good | that a vast cramming experiment has work and behaved himself, he should

The Scranton Tribune that re-election shouldn't cost him so much as to drive him into bankruptcy or dishonesty. Length of service counts nine points where natural ability counts only one. The men who govern legislation are men who have been retained in office by their constituents term after term until they have attained the broad experience requisite in the successful parliamentary leader. These remarks, we may add, are not offered with an eye to any particular individual or any particular district; they are simply the deductions of com-

Over in Canada the senate is composed of members who are appointed for life. The body is now Conservative, although the house of representatives and the popular majority are Liberal. The other day the senate killed a government measure and now the speech at Toledo in reference to the Liberals talk of abolishing it. Things civil service laws that many persons at Ottawa are in a pretty muss, but it now in Washington regard as unjust all goes to show that the life tenure President Cleveland's manipulation of plan is incompatible with popular gov-

Lackawanna at Harrisburg.

We have heard it raid that Lackawann: unty is more successful than Luzerne securing state appropriations for her charities, particularly her hospitals. This year at least such is not the case as can be seen in the following summary of the money appropriated for the hospitals in the two counties by the present legisla-LUZERNE COUNTY

	Pitiston \$12,000 Wilkes-Barre \$25,000 Hazieten \$40,000	
e	LACKAWANNA COUNTY. Scranton	

Difference in favor of Luzerne \$31,000 Major Roberts asked for \$70,000 for the It is true that the race of pedestrians getting more than cne-third of it, while is fast disappearing. Only a few of us Lackawanna asked for \$180,009 and got only a sixth of it Luzerne got about dou-ble the percentage of Lackawanna of what was applied for. In the nature of consideration will do. The wheelmen things this year it was not possible that can take the roads, the crossings and any liberality should have been shown in any direction .- Wilkes-Barro Times.

> The fair way to go at this thing is not to contrast what was asked for with what was got, but to compare what was got this session with what was secured two years ago. On this basis the account stands:

	LUZERNE COUNTY.		ı
1- t-	1895 Pittston 184,000 Wilkes-Barre 25,000 Hazleton 48,000	1897. 812.000 25,000 40.000	
0	LACKAWANNA COUNTY. 1895.	1897.	1
n	Scranton	\$30,000 6,000 10,000	

Thus, while Luzerne's allotment was smaller this session by \$10,000 than it was two years ago, Lackawanna's was \$5,000 larger. This was one of the very few counties in the state which received more state aid for charities from the session of '97 than from the session of '95.

Announcement is made by the New York Sun that not within the last fifteen years has its circulation been so great as it is now. Not within the last fifteen years has the Sun better merited this prosperity. It is indeed an institution of which Americans should feel proud.

The New Libel Law.

The vital clause in the new libel law is that which specifies that "in any civil action for libel the plea of justification shall be accepted as adequate when it is pleaded by the defendant that the publication is substantially true in every material respect and is proper for public information; and if such a plea shall be established to the satisfaction of the court and jury, there shall be no recovery. In no civil action for libel shall damages be awarded beyond just restriction for injury actually sustained."

As the Philadelphia Times explains: 'a person who has been injured by a libellous publication is entitled to restitution for any injury actually sustained, but he is entitled to no more. The punishment for the wrongful act is provided in the criminal proceedings. It is under this wrongful system of punitive and vindictive damages that the shyster lawyers have flourished, inciting people of no character or reputation to institute sults against newspapers for preposterous damages for imaginary wrongs. The new act cuts strong argument against rotation in all this practice up by the roots and legislative office, by pointing out that places the law of libel, in this respect,

Heretofore there were two form of punishment for one offense; criminal action involving fine or imprisonment or both, and also punitive damages, The putting of the publishing business on a footing with other defendants in court involves no injustice; there is no lessening of the just restraint of the law upon wanton and malicious libel.

As the days go by it becomes clear that Dingley's was the proper bill, and that Dingley's bill it will finally be, despite the tinkers in the senats.

Sensible and to the Point,

Because in the city of Reading, in an examination of grammar school pupils preparatory to their admission to the high school, the following questions were recently asked, a chorus of derision is arising in some of our contemporaries:

Describe in detail the nomination and section of a president of the United States. State in outline the topics treated in the

different sections of Article I. of the con-stitution of the United States. What is meant by specie payments? When last suspended? Why? When re-sumed? Why? What is money? Is a five-dollar bill real money? Why? Is confederate paper money of any value now? Why? What gives value to paper money? How did Union victories and defeats affect the price of the gold dollar in paper currency? Reasons? What ad-

vantage has paper money over coins?

Discuss the silver question.

Treat two of these topics: McKinley bill, reciprocity, Wilson bill, Dingley bill.

Factory system. Labor strikes, Discuss two of these topics (a) United States and the Hawstian recubils. Should it be an the Hawaiian republic. Should it be annexed to the United States? Why? (b) Australian ballot system. (c) Arbitration

State conditions the State conditions that led to the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the con stitution of the United States and its provisions. Same fourteenth amendment. Same fifteenth amendment. State what you know of any additional amendments advocated in recent years.

It is, for example, the belief of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle that these questions "merely indicate been attempted. Children of from fif-

prodigies fit to enlighten congressmen and editors. Perhaps Reading has an ambition that her youth shall be fully a brilliant success will not be recorded when the returns are all in. Meanmature and disciplined minds."

We do not share our Rochester exchange's opinion upon this matter. The questions impress us as being in no sense more difficult and much more practical than the old-fashioned examination questions which dealt chiefly with trigonometry, the map terms of Patagonia, Greek, Latin and ancient history. If young brains in Reading or elsewhere are to be wearied at all by Quay to the position of assistant quarexamination questions we cannot see why they should not be wearled with West Point in 1888 and the president subjects likely to fit in with their probable destiny when grown older, rather than with tommyrot never heard outside opinions of grammar school pube final on the questions propounded above, but the study of them affords just as good discipline as ternal pull, the critics show their ignorthes study of much of the pointless truck that encumbers the old-fogy curriculum, and is moreover calculated to e of some advantage in after life.

When a similar line of studies was attempt to be funny; but we are pleased to observe that this has since ceased, The fact is dawning upon the public mind that it is quite as desirable to have school children educated concerning every-day problems and duties as it is to have them stuffed full of a parcomplete the school course.

An "American Girl" writes to Lapouchere's London Truth in protest Windsor castle. Most of those slated for States, ought not to disqualify a young mand, especially in America, is for more unconstructed by the state of the leading politicians of the United States, ought not to disqualify a young man for an attractive staff appointment provided he is competent for and more unconstructed. against the kind of peers now being more unmarried peers, peers who are eligible as husbands for our American heiresses. "American Girl" suggests to the queen that if she wants to bind the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family more closely together, she should choose her next batch of knights, barons and earls from among the spendthrift guardsmen, pauper diplomats and penniless younger sons of the noble families of Britain, thus opening up new matrimonial opportunities and facilitating English ownership of American property. If Victoria is the thrifty woman report says she is, this wise advice will not fall on unheeding

NOT JUST TO OUR SENATORS.

From the Lancaster New Era.

The average man is prone to reach con lusions that are not always justined by the facts of the case. Especially is this the case in questions where his personal interests or political feelings are concerned. If either happens to be touched unfavorably or disagreeably, he is not slow to express his dissatisfaction, withgiving even a single thought to the inderlying motives that may have called forth the unsatisfactory action. This is ore especially the case in political affairs. Nowadays every man is con-sciously, or unconsciously, more or less of a politician. By this we mean he is apt to have his particular views on most of in the United States senate are being subjected to a hot fire of criticism. This do, as to what they fail to accom-With the ordinary failings and hortcomings of these men we have nothing to do, but we do think that at the present time they are visited with an uneserved amount of harsh criticism.

Have these critics and assailants ever paused to reflect that the position of the senators from Pennsylvania on the pres-ent tariff question is more troublesome dent was followed when it was determined and perplexing than that of senators from any other state in the Union? Perhaps not, and yet such is the fact. There are other states that are as strongly wedded to the doctrine of protection as Pennsylvania is, but there is not one in the whole sisterhood that has so many diverse interests to be cared for. Some of the New England states have the cotton and woolen industries, which they strive to have cared for in the rearrangement of the new tariff. Louisiana has sugar and to has California, South Carolina and Louisiana have rice; Maine and Michigan and Oregon and Georgia have lumber; California has dried fruits; New York and some of the western states have the dairy interest; Kansas and Illinois have corn and wheat; a dozen states have to-bacco. All the rest have one, perhaps several, other industries, and form comsinations that will give them what they

But how is it with Pennsylvania? Her interests are more diversified than those of any other state-perhaps more than those of any other half dozen. Look at her; look at her iron and steel interests; look at her great gless factories; she is interested in lumber; her coal industry far exceeds that of any other state; she is in the dairy business; she grows great crops of the cereals, wheat and corn, besides other grains; look at her ship building interests on the Delaware; in tobacco growing and the cigar industry she leads Il her northern sisters; she has many otton and woolen mills, and her great urpet manufactories give her a close interest in wool. What other common-wealth can make such a showing? She ites in herself the industries of nearly ill the other states. Every one of these nterests looks to her United States senators to be taken care of. Senators from other states have a single industry to look after; ours have a dozen, and all are important ones. Then, too, she has on her soil the manufacturer as well as the producer of raw materia's. These interests are in many cases far from identical; in fact, generally they are di-rectly opposed to each other. The sheep owner wants a high tariff on wool, while the manufacturer of carpets and woolen cloths a low one or none at all. The iron and steel manufacturer asks for protection to his products, while the railroads and users of machinery demand low cus-tom rates on manufactured iron and steel goods. Not one of all these interests cares a snap for any other. Pure selfishness controls every one of them. Each one of them strives to make its own point, utterly indifferent to the demands or needs of every other.

All these varying industries have gone to Washington and have interceded with our senators for what they want. The maker of iron wants a low duty or none at all on foreign ores; the domestic iron ore producer wants a prohibitory tariff on the same material. Both cannot be ac-commedated. It resolves itself into a juestion of give and take and then our work and behaved himself, he should been attempted. Children of from fif-be re-elected if he wants to be, and teen to seventeen years old who could in favor of the foreign producer or against

the native manufacturer, as the case may be. Let us be reasonable; let us try to be just. Men cannot successfully be on both sides of a question—not even United States senators. They must do the best equipped for shaping the destinies of the nation. Certainly, a good start has been made so far as laying out the programme is concerned, but probably a brilliant success will not be recording to they can be not one knows what thought, what planning what labor is required to a brilliant success will not be recorded when the returns are all in. Meanwhile it may be depended upon that many a young brain in Reading is who do it. Once more we say, let us be reasonable. Let us try to be just. No senators among the entire ninety have that might well tax the capabilities of that might well tax the capabilities of such a hard row to hee as our own-none has so many interests to look after.
Often, if we know the true inwardness of
the case we find fault with, we would be
disposed to praise rather than to blame,
as we generally do, when things don't

NOT FAIR,

From the Syracuse Post. A number of newspapers have been ermaster with the rank of captain in the critics assert that in appointing him cap-tain he was jumped over the heads of one hundred and twenty lleutenants in the school room. It is the artiflery, and seventy-five lieutenants in the artiflery, and seventy-eight lieutenants in the infantry. Of this criticism is may be said, as it is said of much so-called news, it would be very important if true. But in their eagerness to rebuke

is not to a captaincy in the line, but or the staff. Therefore he does not jump over the heads of any of his associates in introduced in the Scranton schools by Superintendent Howell two years ago there was in certain quarters the same missioned officer in the department. Staff appointments in the quartermaster's, pay naster's and commissary departments are ometimes made from private life, some-imes from the regular army. President Harrison appointed his private secretary Elijah Halford, a paymaster, but he did not thereby jump over the heads of any score of hundred officers of the line. Lieuit is to have them stuffed full of a par-rot-like memorization of text-book the staff of which their brains have to be summarily unloaded as soon as they complete the school course. so, why should he not be appointed if th resident has a vacancy to fill?

The fact that he is the son of a United States senator, a former chairman of the Republican national committee, and one

GROWING DIFFICULT. from Medicine and Science.

The germ theory as first promulgated was delightfully simple. It amounted to this: Every contegious disease is due to a specific germ; no microbe, no disease; pecific germ; no microbe, no disease liminate the microbe, cure the disease This was a plain statement which all could understand, but further experience proved that exceptions were continually ropping out, and the conditions upon which these exceptions depended were found to be more and more complex and perplexing. Of late Doctors Roux and Metschnikoff, and the Chemist Duc'aux, uccessor to Pasteur as director of the Pasteur institute, each of them working separately, after many experiments and much study, have all come to about the same conclusion, which they have formu-lated as follows: Cases in which the microbe is found but not the disease are especially frequent, so that bacteriologists have come reluctantly to recognize that not the presence of the germ but some peculiar virulent condition of the microbe causes the disease. In other words, the iseased condition seems to be commor to both the germ and the patient—the germ does not cause the malady until it itself first becomes diseased, and the problem which really confronts us is to find out what alls the microbe.

UNCLE SAM A MODEL.

From the Hazleton Sentinel. The convention to frame a constitution for the "Commonwealth of Australia, the political issues of the day, and as a The steps preliminary to union were taker matter of course his views are right. at Adelaide, before the representatives of while all others are likely to be wrong.

Just now Pennsylvania's representatives weeks ago. It is of very great interest to note that the Australians, when they sought a model for their new federal govriticism is directed, not so much to what ernment, turned to the United States With a view of satisfying the smaller celonies each state, no matter what its size, is to have the same representation in the senate, and not two but six mem-bers. The lower house is to be consti-tuted on a population basis. Quite in con-

formity with the American system of nomenclature, the two chambers are to to give the house the power to initiate oney bills. The convention has also enieavored to set up a Federal Court of Apwals necupying a unique position similar to our Federa! Supreme court.

A SORRY SPECIMEN.

From the New York Sun. The Pennsylvania senate has passed an act to make voting compulsory. Anybody who believes in the power of legisla-tion to make men wise and good and at-tentive to their duties as citizens is at liberty to approve a law for compulsory voting. But it is a sweet sort of citizen that has to be lugged to the polls to cast his vote, not in the fear of God and the a fine or being shut up in the calaboose

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 3.00 a. m., for Friday July 2, 1897.

9 A child born on this day will rejoice that the Pennsylvania legislature adjourned yesterday.

Harrisburg will now disappear from the nap until the next state convention as Speaking of the ball club, some one must have stuck a peg in the toboggan slide,

Lumber dealers are not great eaters ut they usually have to pay large board Ajncchus' Advice. Do not indulge to excess in summer drinks unless some one else pays for them.

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