THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1897.

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 27, 1897.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

State Treasurer-J. S. BEACOM, of Westmoreland, Auditor General-LEVI G. M'CAULEY, of Chester. Election day, November 8

upon to make laws:

ature to cure it.

Observe

ished customs,

Worthy to Look Upon.

Resolved. That the platform adopted at the National convention of Democracy in 1896 be endorsed fully and without reserve."-Plank Second in the Platform of the Lackawanna Democracy, adopted Aug. 24, 1897.

The State Convention's Work.

The work of the Republican state convention will satisfy all those memit right. bers of the party who desire to be satisfied and give dissatisfaction only to those who seek a pretext to embarrass the party. The nominees are clean. bution to an important subject. able and representative men, whose honors have been won in an open field and under the vigilant scrutiny of an ation that the Granger is dead in this element which would promptly have state may be surprised to learn that detected and exploited any flaw in their ten thousand people were present at personal characters or public record. the Grangers' picnic at Carlisle on They merit the party's undivided sup-Thursday. port.

The platform, while it may not please those who wanted verbal fireworks, will generally be recognized as a fair expression of party sentiment and a candid presentation of the issues upon which the ensuing campaign will be conducted. Especially to be commended for its frankness was the able speech of State Chairman Elkin, a perusal of which is recommended to all who feel lukewarm in the faith.

There is every probability that Scranton's public school buildings will not contain the throng of children who will demand admission next month. The advantage of larger buildings and tess frills may be more and more appreciated as time passes.

Overlegislation.

Quite timely and instructive was the annual address yesterday delivered before the American Bar association by Governor Griggs, of New Jersey, H's subject, "Lawmaking," was introduced maticians when they learn that the with the striking and probably just remark that there is "no one thing in all clude logarithms for each second of the various departments of government or business that is carried on with less every 10 seconds from two degrees to scientific or orderly method than the making of laws," in support of which | tegral numbers up to 100,000. These the speaker cited a mass of evidence. It is unnecessary to follow him through | the calculation was made to 12 places, that, since the evil of overlegislation is seen and known by all men; but we the last two. There has, it is said, cannot forbear to quote this true paragraph:

The process of turning a mental con ception into a law is so simple and easy in the ordinary state legislature that lished in 1794. In comparing his work laws are losing the sanction of solemnity and moral authority that they once pos-sessed. Besides the spirit of obedience as a patriotic duty, there was in former days a feeling of reverence and awe to-wards the heady of the taw as helps the field has found more than one hundred and twenty errors in his predecessor's computations. wards the body of the law as being th embodiment of the wisdom of government inspired by a very high regard for the welfare of society and promulgated only upon most careful and mature consid-cration. The English race have been taught through centuries to regard human and divine law as closely related in their qualities of solemnity and au-thority. To them the inspiration and the type have been the law that was given on Mt. Sinal, with the fire that burned upon it, and the thunders and lightnings, and the thick cloud upon the mount, and the voice of the trumpet exceeding loud, and the people standing afar off, awe-struck. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" is the divine approval under which the Christian world has come to regard the law of the land as possessed of a divine sanction. Law, as thus conceived, is not a thing to be changed with every whim and cap-tics of nominer opinion. rice of popular opinion. The governor of New Jersey deplores the fact that while every other department of business, of trade, of arc, of commerce has its skilled and experi- appeal may sometimes be best emphaenced men, there is no class of skilled sized with a club. legislators. And though the men who interpret law are specialists, whose object quite as often is to dy'eat as to promote the intent of the statute, the killed Alphonse Pecard and nearly sucmakers of the law in most instances are novices, picked up at random from among the various trades and profesgions, "Generally speaking," he says, of Brotherly Love and elsewhere, on and says justry, "statutes are the procucts of unascertainable authors-childrea of nobody-unable to hoast of leffnite parentage. No one certifies to their completeness or accuracy. They are not prepared upon careful plans, submito c and supervised by expert architects of law-building. It is all chance and haphazard; the event must determine whether they are good or bad, whether they express the actual intent of the author or some incent entirely fereign to his will." Once before the legislature, "under the pressure of the introducer, with his personal pride in the ward of his legislative guardianship, or because no positive evidence of narm appears, or under the processes of logrolling, by which the maxim 'one good turn deserves another' is brought to bear upon the function of law-making, many measures that are useless and some that are positively vicious receive the approval of the majority and go to the executive for approval. The tification of the murderer. There is enpractice is to hold these measures back tirely too much of the reckless shootto the closing days of the session, when the attention of the more careful and prudent is relaxed or occupied; thea the flood-gates are opened and new laws pour out in a torrent that is terrifying to the careful conservatism of the bar and the courts. It seems," adds Governor Griggs, "that the only Americans have failed, is a proof that immediate remedy for this condition the sunny land that gave to history rests in the disapproval of the execu- the discoverer of a new world and that tive.' As to remedies, the speaker takes no art, is not yet exhausted, but proposes As to remedies, the speaker takes no art, is not yet exhausted, but proposes stock in propositions involving essential changes in our parliamentary system, and is especially opposed to the the belief that they could breathe on a higher plane than most people, but it now seems that they must yield preceindulge," says he, "in the practice of dence to the Italian. the referendum, except upon such matters as constitutional amendments,

lected and responsible representatives." after the manner of the sentry of tradition, who refused to allow the general We do not, he thinks, want the system changed; it is "only necessary that our to pass without the countersign. As legislative bodies shall be controlled. Mr. McKinley had come to visit the restrained and regulated by a proper camp in response to a special invitasense of the solemnity and responsibiltion, the refusal on part of the ority that pertain to the power they exerderly to let his carriage pass the lines ise; that they shall learn to respect was a gross insult. Too much red tape he wisdom of conservatism, to value in times of peace is nauseating, and tability more than experiment." even in military circles the opinion Blennial sessions, "more legislators that the officious orderly made an ass with moral and legal backbone, "freer of himself will probably be unanimous.

public discussion of measures in their Two enterprising Elmira men have inciplency and a larger co-operation by peen disappointed in their ambition to representative lawyers in the drafting of bills are advanced as feasible checks realize fame and fortune. They had discovered a recipe for making splendid upon objectionable legislation; and in whiskey out of several very strange conclusion the speaker offers these pertinent and specific hints to men called things, in fact not from familiar spirits in any sense. They never seemed to realize that there could be any pos-Make sure that the old law is really deficient. He careful to consider whether the inconvenience arising from the de-ficiency of the old law is of enough im-twenty-five dollars a head, and were twenty-five dollars a head, and were rtance to dererve an act of the legisprobably the most surprised people in Be careful that the remedy be not worse the universe when the revenue officers than the disease. Avoid experiments in haw-making, especially if recommended swooped down upon them and after

tasting their whiskey and pronounchy men or partles who are vold of ing it very good, indeed, proceeded to wledge or wanting in respect for csarrest them. Verily, the way of the Do not go on the idea that the world is ut of joint, and you were born to set inventor is hard. There may be times when strikers

irney in the use of langlabor at a heavy disadvantage, but for uage, and avoid the use of ambiguous exa real safe, sure thing it would seem The address is a valuable contributhat the occasion when a hotel proprietor is expected to furnish breakfast to the president of the United States and These who labor under the ballucin-Mark Hanna, offer peculiar induce-

ers. THE KLONDIKE GOLD BUG.

Selected Editorials.

Patrons are cordially invited to call and witness the printing of the edition of the "Bug" on our new Washington hand press. The patent hanging roller An example of that fine enthusiasm in labor which, in whatever field of s a labor-saving device of great value o the kid who inks the form. All readhuman toil it is manifested, always adds to the sum of human advantage interested in machinery should see is afforded in the case of General Dufwork

field, the present superintendent of Colonel Bill Hawker received his solar plexus yesterday afternoon. Colonel Bill drifted to this region from Kansas and United States coast survey. In the Irifted battle of Murfreshoro General Duffield is said to have been an ex-grasshopper sufferer. While ostensibly posing as a book agent Colonel Bill has been en-deavoring to do everybody at sight. His persistence in soliciting loans finally he-came unbearable and our citizens resustained a wound which occasioned such intense pain that the only relief he could get came from some form of close mental application. He began the preparation of a table of logarithmssolved to act promptly. Colonel Bill was aken to the barber shop and relieved of to the average man doubtless as dry a his whiskers and a portion of his flowing task as it is possible to conceive. After locks, and was escorted to the outskirts of town and requested to stake out a time he became interested in his work and, to cut the story short, now, claims elsewhere. With his usual gall Colonel Bill attempted to remonstrate with the committee, but upon observing after thirty years of continuous labor on this table, during leisure hours, a rope in the hands of Ike Turner he gracefully yielded the floor and departed. General Duffield is about to give the We have been informed that a certain completed work to the public, free, in inntern-jawed dyspeptic down the street has alleged that the "Bug" discourages the form of a government report, The magnitude of the general's underimmigration. This is not so; and we hereby brand the originator of the idea as a malicious llar! The "Bug" extends taking will be appreciated by mathetables in his forthcoming book will inthe hand of fellowship to all healthy citizens who will assist in developing the country. We do object, however, every angle up to two degrees, and for o the influx of worn-out politicians from the cast, who come here calculating to hold office. We want it understood that the editor of the "Bug" expects to be postmaster when an office is established. 90 degrees, and the logarithms of inare carried out to 10 places, although and we don't propose to be side-tracked by any knock-kneed "has beens" from the tenth figure being determined by astern towns that have become too ho r then

The Bonegulch ghost story appears to The isoneguich ghost story appears to have been founded on fiction. It turns out that story of the tail woman in black originated with Zeke Carr, the horse valet. Zeke was returning from Slatter's pavilion late at night on the been no computation of this sort made since the tables of Von Vega, the Gernan mathematician, which were pubwith that of the German, General Dufevening that a jag agent from Sitka had been painting the town while intro-ducing a new brand of whiskey. Zeke's opinion of the liquor, as an expert, was asked, and it was after the opinion had been given several times that Zeke saw the ghost. A reporter for the "Bug" Very likely only a few of The Tri-

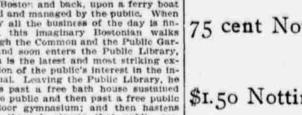
an interest, he finds that for female em-ployes chairs must be provided, that children must not be employed in certain kinds of work, that dangerous machinery must be fenced, that fire escapes must be furniscied, and probably that the goods produced or sold must be marked or packed in a certain way or must reach a packed in a certain way or must reach a certain standard. Indeed, whatever this man's business may be, it is almost certain that in one way or another the pub lic's hand comes between him and his omploye, or between him and his customer.

Leaving his store or his factory, this average man deposits money in a bank, which is carefully inspected by public of-ficials, and which is compelled by the public to refrain from certain modes of in-vestment and also to publish periodical statements of its condition. He then makes a payment to an insurance com-pany, which is subject to even stricter statutory regulations. He then goes to East Boston and back, upon a ferry boat owned and managed by the public. When findly all the business of the public. nally all the business of the day is fin shed, this imaginary Bostonian walks brough the Common and the Public Gar walks len and soon enters the Public Library which is the latest and most striking ex-pression of the public's interest in the individual. Leaving the Public Library, he strolls past a free bath house sustained by the public and then past a free public out door gymnasium; and then hastens home through streets that public ser-vants are now beginning to light. When

flect that he has pased no very extraordi-nary day. If events had been a little different, the public would have furnished steam fire engines to protect his house, or a policeman to find a lost child for spect his neighbor's premises.

there are defects; but, looking at the question in a large way, it seems clear that the growth of governmental func-

water, sewers, protection against fire' How else could the great mass of the peogle have been protected against unwholesome food and against overcharges for transportation? How else could many of the advances in knowledge have been prevented from benefiting almost exclu-sively a narrow circle? Nor have these desirable results been obtained at an un-reasonable cost. The expenditures of the city of Boston are larger, per capita, than those of most cities. Yet, at the usual rate of taxation, what is the total amount of taxes, for all city and state purposes, paid by a Bostonian whose taxable prop-erly is reaso, ably worth \$15,000, and whose Income from profession or trade is \$4,000 The total amount is \$217,60. This sum procures, among other things, the many services (primary, incidental and en-larged) already indicated, including poce, fire department, streets, parks, sew charitable institutions, library ols, and school books. In private 123. ands, how far would \$217.60 go toward se uring these numerous services? Notofficials—an extravagance that probably characterizes the same persons in private fe-so expensive is small administra on as compared with large administra on, that the sum thus paid for numerous ublic services would hardly procure from private school the mere tuition of two hildren; and, besides, in thoroughness of instruction and in completeness of outfit few private schools, would seek compari-son with the schools furnished by the public. Still further, while laziness and nofficiency are no doubt the rule in most ccupations, both public and private, in is quite as invariably the rule that pub-lic service is not less skillful and satisfactory than private service. Is your cook more efficient, on the average, than the policeman or the fireman? Does the



this Bostonian reaches home, he can re-

him, or an ambulance to take his cook to the city hospital, or a health officer to in-Is the result beneficial? Undoubtedly ment to a striking corps of table wait-

tions has been wise and necessary. How else could the great mass of the people have secured schools, libraries, parks

gas company give better service than the water department? Does a new rallway company please the public better than does the postoffice? As to the probabilities for the future

what can one say? Simply that what has happened heretofore is likely to continue to happen. There is no reason to expect that by and by governments will begin to interfere unwarrantably with individual liberty, or to undertake more than





Sale of Curtains.

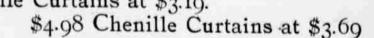
Notwithstanding the new Tariff, which has increased values in this line greatly, we will offer during the rest of this month some of the greatest bargain opportunities ever known in Lace, Chenille and Derby Curtains.

75 cent Nottingham Curtains at 40 cents. \$1.00 Nottingham Curtains at 75 cents. \$1.25 Nottingham Curtains at 98 cents \$1.50 Nottingham Curtains at \$1.25. \$2.00 Nottingham Curtains at \$1.49. \$2.50 Nottingham Curtains at \$1.98 \$3.00 Chenille Curtains at \$1.08.

\$3.49 Chenille Curtains at \$2.19.

\$3.98 Chenille Curtains at \$2.29

\$4.23 Chenille Curtains at \$2.49. \$4.49 Chenille Curtains at \$3.19.



\$3.98 Derby Curtains at \$2.49. \$4.98 Derby Curtains at \$3.49 \$6.49 Derby Curtains at \$4.98 \$5.49 Derby Curtains at \$4.29.



bune's readers have use for logarithmic tables or understand the value of higher mathematical work. But we suspect that every person who has the ability to appreciate unselfish toll in the behalf of the general welfare will be interested in this little narrative of one brave man's steadfastness in a pursuit that offered no kind of incentive in the form of money rewards or human applause. At a time when the most frequently offered ideal of success is that of a career hewn from poverty to commanding wealth and omp and vainglory it will not do any of us harm to contemplate briefly a different ideal which also has its place in the table of true values.

It is well enough to appeal to Spain not to be so ferocious in Cuba, but an

Unnecessary Sympathy.

The young man, William Rooney, who ceeded in taking the life of Miss Selheim, to whom Picard was engaged, is receiving much sympathy in the City the grounds that the deed was committed as the result of a cruel hoax. A brother of the murdered man had sent a letter to Rooney, purporting to be from Miss Selheim, and making an appointment with him in response to a letter asking her for an interview. He went to the place named and upon discovering that he was the victim of a joke which made him ridiculous, frenzied with jealousy and rage, sent the fatal shot at his rival. It would appear that sympathy is wrongly expended in this case, since it is probable that the crime was only hastened by the cruel hoax, and would have been committed at some later time. A man who takes to drink because the object of his affections refuses his addresses, or who goes frantic with jealous rage at the sight of her with his rival, is not likely to postpone his revenge indefinitely. The fact that the hoax was perpetrated. adds horror to the crime, but is no jusing of sweethearts and rivals by jealous lovers and the one who thus takes life deserves little pity from a tender-

hearted public.

The fact that an Italian prince has succeeded in scaling Mt. St. Elias when has produced the supreme creations of

The Illinois orderly who denied Presters as constitutional amendments, would tend to destroy confidence in our republican system and produce the highest degree of instability, subject-ing the judgment of the uninformed and the passionate for that of the se-

has demonstrated to the timid citizens of Bonegulch that the ghost was nothsuch computations in certain lines of ing but a black pine stump. Zeke has since signed the pledge.

The Present Scope

From a Paper Read Yesterday at Cleveland, O., by Eugene Wambaugh, of Cambridge, Mass., Before the American Bar Association

To get an every day basis for discussng the scope of government, let us astime that statutes recently in force are n force still, and let us then view rapidly the experiences of an imaginary Boston-ian during a day differing in no respect from ordinary days-in short an average ally record of an average man. He be-tins the day by bathing in water supgins died by the public through an elaborate system of public pumps and reservoirs and pipes, and his use of the water is guarded by public regulations as minute as those contained in a carefully drawn contract. After use, the water escapes through the citizen's own plumbing sysem; but that private plumbing system as been constructed in accordance with public regulations, is subject to insper-tion by public officials, and empties into ewers constructed and managed by the suble. After dressing himself in cloth-ng of which every item is probably the subject of a rational tariff intended to affect in some way production or price, he goes to his breakfast table, and finds

there not only table linen, china, giass, knives, forks, and spcons, each of them a subject of the same national protection, but also food, of which almost every item has been actually or potentially inspected, or otherwise regulated, by the na-tional or state or municipal government. The meat has been subject to inspection. The bread has been made by the baker in loaves of a certain statutory weight. a butter, if it happens to be oleometry garine, has been colored and stamped as statutes require. The milk has been furdshed by a milkman whose dairy is of-tailly inspected and whose milk must each a certain statutory standard. The chocolate has been bought in cakes stamped in the statutory manner. The remnants of the breakfast will be carried away by public garbage carts; and the public will also care for the asnes of the coal that cooked the meal.

Nor do this average Bostonian and his family escape from public control upon rising from the table. The children are by law compelled to go to school; and though there is an option to attend a pri-vate school, the city furnishes a school and school books gratuitously, and if the

public school be chosen, the hours of at-tendance, the subjects of study, and all other details are quite independent of the children's or parent's choice. As for the children's or parent's choice. As for the father himself, when he reaches his door he finds that public servants are girdling his trees with burlaps and searching his premises for traces of the sypsy moth. Without stopping to reflect that he has not been zaked to permit these public ser-vants to go upon his property, he steps at upon a sidewalk constructed in acordance with public requirements, rosses a street paved and watered and

to him from all parts of the United States by public servants. If the dimness of his office may cause him to regret

governments will fail to enlarge its scope as soon as there is seen to be a public de-mand for enlargements. For centuries two intents have guided the law, wheth-er statutory or judge-made; the intent to guard individual liberty and the intent to secure public welfare. There is no rea-son to fear that either one of these deepof Government will cease to furnish a full governments will cease to furnish a fair answer to the apprehensions of the pessimist and the demands of the revolutionist. THE DIVINE JUDGMENT. From the Springfield Republican. The problem of negro ravishment of white women and lynch law proves to much for the Charleston News and Courier. It has carefully considered the question, and keenly realizes the public scandal of the brutal mob punishments meted out to rapists, but it can make no suggestion of a remedy: "The trouble appears to us, however, to be that all the measures of 'reform' that have been proposed have regard to the results of an un-natural and wrong condition of things existing in our country, and ignore their

cause, which is in that condition itself. We do not propose to go into the subject here at length. It is enough to say, instead, that we believe that the practice of lynching for all crimes save one, could readily be eradicated, and that it ower its continuance to that crime alone. And the prevalence of that crime is due to a condition of things that is peculiar to this country, and that is itself asserted to be beyond remedy. It is the comming-ling of two absolutely unlike, unequal, and infusible races of men in the same territory, under circumstances that in sure an unceasing and unending conflict between them, the intensity of which is modified only by the weakness and de-pendence of the one. The laws of nature equire unlike peoples to dwell apart. We cannot violate these laws and hope to escape their penalty."

> This feeling of hopelessness pervades the south, and naturally grows out of the immemorial attitude maintained by the whites toward the blacks. If this condition of negro subserviency is inevitable and the price of peace and order, ther there is small hope that the problem should be solvable; for the negro cannot be treated as a brute or inferior being with any softening effect on his brute propensities. Terrible as have been the punishments visited upon the negro rapist, they have been proved to have no

estraining effect, and the extreme bar-barilies practiced by the whites in this connection have in all cases been followed by fresh offenses by the blacks. We should suppose this fact would suggest to the popular mind the possibility that other and more dignified methods of administering justice in such cases might have more deterrent effects.

> One cannot listen to such cries of de pair, however, without thinking of that wonderfully impressive passage in Linoln's second inaugural address: "Fonsily coln's second inaugural address: "Fondy do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mightly scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was used 3.000 years are, so still it must be aid 3,000 years ago, so still it must be aid, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." how far short even this comes of describ-ing the full measure of the woe to fall

unto many by generations upon those through whom this offense of negro im-portation and servitude came, these later vents most foreibly demonstrate. Then was still left the problem which the most intelligent and philanthropic in the south cannot face without shrinking. Verily "Woe unto the world because of of-