The Scranton Tribune

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service

authority.

No citizen of Scranton, whatever his

olitics or faction, will begrudge to

Fred J. Widmayer hearty congratula-

tions upon his confirmation and induc-

Importance of the Speakership.

In the course of an article upon the

anvass for the speakership of the next

ongress the esteemed Philadelphia

It is unfortunate that sectionalism

of the house who is not pledged to sup-ort the administration and all its works. If the speaker's duties and func-

lons were similar to those of a cabinet flicer, who is the personal appointee of

ne president, a member of his official

amily, a confidential adviser and admin-

tion as food inspector.

Ledger remarks as follows:

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TWELVE PAGES

SCRANTON, JUNE 3, 1899.

Now that his battle with the Barber ectopus is over, the mayor will doubtloss have time to execute that promised campaign against the speak-easies.

The Marion Clarke Case.

Although not all the facts in the purpose tie the hands of men deemed Marion Clarke abduction case are yet known, one fact stands forth conspicuously in this and in recent similar cases -the practical impossibility of carrying such a crime through to completion without detection. The case of Charley Ross happened a generation ago, Since that time the avenues of publicity and the detective resources of the people have multiplied indescribably. One cannot say positively that were the Charley Ross case to happen again justice would not a second time he baffled; but the strong probabilities are that it would not. No case of kidnaping since Charley Ross' time has been permanently successful.

It is unfortunate that sectionansia should have arisen in connection with the speakership, but in certain quarters the more preposterous demand is heard that no man should be chosen speaker As the situation is now in the more civilized communities, the man or woman who plans to commit crime must reckon upon a probability of detection amounting almost to a certainty. Detection, unfortunately, is by no means equivalent to punishment. The chances for delays in the legal progress from apprehension to final trial are, if anything, more numerous than they were a generation ago. The resources of the legal profession in devising methods to arrest the forward movement of justice and the tendency to aberrations in public sentiment which operate against prompt and impartial justice are greater today than at any prior time; and this must be one reason why crime is increasing. But in proportion to the crimes which are committed the number detected is, we feel confident, greater than ever before.

nan in the government, ile is able, by In the Clarke case the recovery of reason of his position and functions, to the stolen child will speedily be fol- guide, forward, block or kill legislation. His powers are enormous; his responsi-bilities are just as great, and it is hardly lowed by the arrest and detention of the instruments of its abduction. Then occessary to say that he is responsible rimarily to the house which chose him, and, in a broader sense, is just as much will come the opportunity for society to show that it is as firm in its insistaccountable to the people for his con-duct as is the president. No honorable man who has regard to his oath and his ence upon correctional and exemplary punishment as it was firm in insisting that the child herself should be recovbligations to his country would pledge timself to become a mere clerk to regia ered. A case which has received the ter any administration's policies, and thus do all in his power to make the degislative foranch subservient to the publicity of the Clarke case would draw to a lame and a lamentable conxecutive. This government is one of clusion if the curtain should fall upon theeks and balances, and its admirable mulitles depend upon preserving, both in an incomplete administration of justice upon the conspirators who perpetrated their letter and spirit, the safeguards rovided by the constitution. this peculiariy despicable outrage.

In theory much which our contem The exchange which occurred yesterporary here says is true; but its stateday in the office of building inspector ment omits to consider certain practirenders it proper to say that in John cal conditions which cannot safely be Nelson the city had an official who disregarded by those entrusted with thoroughly understood his business and official responsibility. In the first was faithful.conscientious and efficient. | place, when an executive task of great May his successor do as well.

railway directorate permit him to con-sider, the entire number of places on ever Schley said. It was charged some months are by sider, the entire number of places on the company pay-roll, down to the er-It was charged some months ago by rand boys and scrub-women, as perthe New York Sun, on hearsay eviquisites, to be divided among friends dence, that when Schley gave orders

without regard to the interests of the to Hodgson for the sudden monoeuver of the Brooklyn which increased its But while Mr. Truesdale does not discourse during the running sea fight at

turb the great body of routine em-Santiago and kept the Brooklyn out of ployes he has, as the responsible head the range of the cross fire between the of the company charged with the execution of certain new policies of manthat if he obeyed Schley's order the agement, a right to wield authority over responsible lieutenants sufficient Brooklyn might run down the Texas, to bring them into accord with the whereupon, according to the Sun, pollcies in his keeping. That is the Schley said: "Damn the Texas. Let usiness-like view of a problem similar the Texas take care of itself!"

to the problem which confronted Presi-Mr. Graham declares that Schley dent McKinley before he issued his never said anything resembling this; order excepting certain offices from but Lieutenant Hodgson comes to the civil service rules. The genuine kind of rescue of the Sun by giving it his auclvil service reform is the kind which thority for the accusation. On the one deos not unnecessarily and to no good hand, therefore, we have a lieutenant; on the other, an admiral and a disinby the people fit to be entrusted with

terested newspaper correspondent of known reliability and fairness. The preponderance of testimony as well as the burden of credibility is against the lieutenant; but the matter is of enough naval court of inquiry, there to make good his serious charge against a superior officer or, failing that, to be dismissed from the service in disgrace.

From the position indicated by the visit of Private Secretary Hatton to the Barber agent for the purpose of negotiating a discreditable deal to that outlined in the mayor's ultimate veto is a long distance, and it represents the variations in attitude to which a public official who draws his inspiration from the galleries and apparently has no fixed convictions of his own is Hable. What the present mayor of Scranton greatly needs is a chart, a compass and a few good friends who

istrator, chosen largely on personal grounds, dismissible at will and ac-countable to the executive, there would some reason for exacting from him selfish purposes. he promise to follow the lead of the ad-ninistration. A cabinet officer must re-The Pittsburg Dispatch seems to be spect the wishes of the president of re-sign, but the speaker of the house of representatives stands on far different ground. He is in the first place as a congressman, a representative of his constituents, and, secondly, as speaker, bout the only Filipino newspaper in Pennsylvania. The Dispatch has for some time past been keeping up a constant fire of peevish criticism of the chosen by the representatives of the whole people of the land, he represents administration, on the Philippine question, but fortunately has been able to all the citizens of the United States. He is the head of the popular branch of the legislative power of the nation. The do but little harm. The utterances of will get it. the Dispatch have long since ceased to onstitution has clothed him with exten-dive powers, which make him the second be regarded in any other light than those of a garrulous old granny.

> nent Republicans throughout the state who are friendly to Senator Quay, the Philadelphia Press practices a small boy prerogative which is neither popular nor, so far as we can see, in the slightest degree beneficial, Why it does this is a mystery. The Dreyfus drama is approaching

he point where the curtain will descend with the long-suffering hero in the center of the stage and the conspirators in the hands of the guards enroute for prison.

Each day of the Philippines campaign proves anew that it is better to waste powder than sympathy upon the

treacherous Tagalogs. The bimetallists at Louisville re-

Developments are coming rapidly in

It is evident that there were no

thorns concealed in the olive branches

Paty de Clam will now have a chance

fort to preserve peace.

THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

From the Philadelphia Press. "Every man," said Mayor Jones, Toledo, in a recent speech before the charities conference, "is entitled by the laws of God to work. If he cannot ge other American ships and the guns of Cervera Hodgson protested, alleging that if he cheved Schlaufe ander the man? Mayor Jones has nothing to say about that. Doubtless the "laws o God" entitle a man to work. Any able bodied, honest, earnest, industrious mai can read that itile clear in any American farming district in all years and in every American city in all but years of great depression. But the precise diffi-culty with the "unemployed" is not the "laws of God" or, for that matter of society which "entitle" a man to work, but the americal and according the of the but the special and personal law of the individual man which he has enacted and practices to get an idle life.

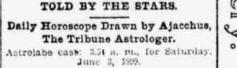
It is not lack of work or the "inequal It is not lack of work of the 'inequa-ities of the social system" that keer men idle, though men of Mayor Jones views are always saying that. Look into any individual case of the chronic unemployed and what do you find? A misfit, Either the man wants more pay misfit. or less work or work that suits or work historic interest to excite the wish that Hodgson may be summoned before a many be summoned before a agree with employer or his fellow workman, or he drinks, or he scamps work, or he is irregular and has the vacation hubit largely developed. Any man who will soberly address himself to the dreary procession of men who stop you on the street and tell you they are ready to work will find they are out of work

to work will find they are out of work because they are the kind of men whe when trade slackens are always firs dropped or who when trade is brisk don't keep a place.

One would imagine from Mayor Jones speech and speeches like his that the woods were full of men in the ranks of the unemployed-strong, able-bodied ho est, industrious, willing men, anxious work early and late and worrying work early and late and work plans loop body as long as they get work, plansy of it and steady pay. There are such men, but they are not "unemployed." They have places. They keep them. The "laws of God" work with great ac-curacy in their case. The "hows of God" are not trying to play him for their work with equal accuracy for the unemployed. If a man does not work neither

shall be eat, and this does not mean that a man can pick and choose as to his work until he has carned the right to bick and choose by hard work. Barring sickness long idleness for any man in country like this is self-caused. For eason some financial disaster may leav a man out of work, but even then if he really wants work and has made a per really wants work and has made a per sonal reputation for wanting work h

If, on the other hand, he insists on a particular kind of work and a certain kind of pay and work in a particular place-city and not country, for lastance In continually making faces at promi- and has an objection to over hours and i objection to personal indulgences, work will not come his way, and this is one of the "inws of God" just as much as the one Mayor Jones cites.



* 0 *

that the faces of numerous young lawvers of Scranton are beginning to wea judicial expression, Honesty is the best polley, but man seem to believe that it is the slower policy if one is in the pursuit of wealth. The discovery of Marion Clarke will give several amateur slouths in this

at the knee.

sation

vicinity an opportunity to sleep. The sayings of the funny man



received and will be placed

We take pleasure in Vt. bringing this particular made up from French

Umbrella Skirts and Drawers, with lace and Elegant line of new Siik

The Civil Service Order.

With respect to the president's recont order exempting from civil service rules certain offices of a peculiarly confidential nature, Secretary Gage, a thorough-going civil service reformer. says the only reason there is adverse criticism is because the facts in the case are not generally understood. He mentions in particular the exemption of deputy collectors of internal revenue, concerning which he explains that deputy collectors are not appointed by the head of the Treasury department and are not directly amenable to him.

"The law authorizing the appointment of deputy collectors of internal revenue gives the power of appointment to the collectors," says Secretary Gage, "The deputies are responsible to the collectors only, and not to the general government. The responsibility to the government is through the collector, a responsibility for which the deputy must give bonds to the collector. The collectors are responsible for the action of these deputies, both to the public and to the government, and congress, recognizing that fact, gave to the collectors the appointing power. I believe these reasons leave no room for discussion as to the propriety of excepting these places from the classified service.

A parallel case to the placing of deputy collectors under civil service rules would be presented if the treasurer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company should be required by law to appoint men as paymasters or receivers of company funds, not on their character for honesty and business reliability, but according to their grading in a series of written examinations covering intricate points in geography, algebra, and various other academic studies. The collector of internal revenue, being under bonds to the United States government for the fidelity of his deputies, ought certainly to have an unrestricted voice in then pull together in doing it. This selecting those deputies. He, and not they, would have to settle if govern- gives the Philadelphia Ledger so much ment funds should be lost through their carelessness or dishonesty; and the of no man to the speakership who is principle involved in the case of deputy revenue collectors is virtually the same principle underlying the other exceptions contained within the executive's recent order.

It is time for the exercise by the people of common sense in the matter of civil service reform. Public opinion rightly condemns the old-fashioned view of political success at a national election as conferring upon the leadership of the victorious party ownership in fee simple of every place in the government service, to be peddled out or given away in payment of partisan or personal debts or on a commission basis calculated to swell the income of the dispenser of patronage. When President Truesdale took hold of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western he executive responsibility but he did not Schley said to him or what he said to

magnitude has to be performed, along who have strayed away from the main lines fashioned by congress, it is body of the caravan. proper that the executive upon whom will rest the praise or blame for the doing of this task should have an adthe Dreyfuc case. This is always true visory voice in the framing of the unwhen conspiracies reach the disintegraderlying legislation. Congress may tion period. have the power, under a narrow interpretation of the constitution, to direct the president to attempt impossiblifties; but congress would not be justified in using this power simply to show its spirit of independence. At the existing time, when great problems press for solution in accordance with the best wisdom of all men in public life, would the Ledger desire to have in the office of speaker a man out of sympathy with the president's views and ready to use his great power rather to obstruct and to complicate than

to forward the public business? To say that the speaker is "responsible to the house" is true; but the best time for the house to make him realize that responsibility is before its elects him. Men have been known to reach the office of speaker who afterward

took good care that nothing short of never been proposed, nor would any man fit for the speakership for an instant consider the idea, to bind the speaker over by piedge to become a mere clerk to the president. But between this extreme view and the other view of the speakership as the abso lute property of its occupant for the furtherance of his personal opinions there is a medial position which common sense should locate and pre-empt. At the present time, the administration, which means the Republican party representing a large majority of the voters of the nation, has before . certain very important and complicated tasks. To enable it to go through with these tasks creditably and expeditiously the president must not pull one way and the speaker another: both must by mutual conference and free parliament among their friends and associates find out what should be done and is all there is to the demand which alarm-the demand for the elevation

not known in advance to be on friendly terms and in personal accord with the leaders of his party and, chief among these, the president of the United States.

The thing for Chief Walker to do is to prove by his actions that Councilman Roche's portrait was incorrect.

A Question of Veracity.

During the naval battle of Santiago Commodore Schley stood at one end of to a speaking tube on board the Brooklyn and Lleutenant Hodgson, the vessel's navigating officer, stood at the wrote another letter, expressing the same lesire for peace. At the same time he opposite end. Heside Schley stood desire for peace. At the same time he refused to believe that these manifesta George Edward Graham, of Albany, the tions of hostility were due to responsibl persons. He attributed them to the "ma correspondent of the Associated Press, Hodgson stood alone. Nobody was chinations of evil disposed persons made certain changes in positions of near enough to him to hear what reply to Aguinaldo's contention that the executive responsibility but he did not Schley said to him or what he said to Fillpino lines in disregard of orders, Get consider, nor would any intelligent | Schley; but Graham, at Schley's side, | eral Otis says that they were within his

to stew in his own broth Is base ball playing out? Figing the Matter of Responsibility

Rochester Post-Express.

at Columbus,

HE most important contribution to the history of the outbreak of nostilities in Luzon is the report of General Otls just made public by the war department. It is a complete refutation of the charge often made that the Americans were the ag-

an earthquake should cause them to discover their responsibility. It has the government headed by Aguinaldo.

In a letter to the Filipino leader, dated Jan. 9, in regard to a conference of com-mittees representing the American and sale Filipino governments, General Otis was purticularly careful to disavow any ac-tion that could be construed into a recog inition, "I cannot," he said, after call-ing attention to the fact that he was merely an agent of the United States government, conducting its affairs under limitations laid down by the constitution and the laws of congress, "recognize any national or civil government, unless es-pecially authorized to do so by the intructions of the executive of the United States, For this reason, I was unable to accive officially the representatives of money-back-if-you-want-it store. the revolutionary government, and en-deayored to make that inability clear to

the distinguished gentlemen with whom I had the pleasure to converse a few evenings since. You will bear witness that my course throughout my entire of-ficial connection with affairs here has been consistent, and it has pained me that I have not been able to receive and answer the communications of the cahinet officers of the government of Malalos fearing that I might be erroneously charged with lack of courtery." If any one can detect double dealing in these frank and honest words, he is capable of perceiving what does not exist.

The desire of General Otis to maintain peaceful relations with the Filipinos is equally clear from the same letter. After speaking "of the serious misunderstanding which exists between the Phil-ippine people and the representatives of the United States," which, it was hoped

the United States," which, it was hoped, the proposed conference would dispel, he said: "I am governed by a desire to further the interests of the Philippine people, and shall continue to labor with that end in view. There shall be to conflict of forces if I am able to avoid it; and still I shall endeavor to maintain a negation to meet all emergencies that esition to meet all emergencies that hay arise." As the Filipines continued a pursue a course of hestility toward to Americans, proceeding to the extent f arresting some American soldlers and newspaper correspondent, General Otis

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