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SCRANTON, JULY 26, 1897.

Thanks to that call for itemized accounts, some of last session's biggest "jobs" won't yield enough after apauthors' political funeral expenses.

The Completed Tariff Bill. The fact that within five months of the inauguration of its president the Republican party has formulated. discussed, amended and pushed to enactment through a senate controlled by political opponents a revenue measure embracing as its cardinal principle the duty of the government to protect for promptitude in the redemption of party's lack of control in the senate all past experience is at fault. this already incomparable record would have been made still more noteworthy. Nothing like the celerity with which the national house of representatives rose to the peculiar necessities of the occasion has elsewhere been known it is at present the house which stands as the unquestioned exponent of Republicanism.

As to the bill itself its operation must be studied before a final opinion can be offered. It is sound in theory and probably in detail it represents as close an approximation to wise rates of duty as can be secured under the conditions of pulling and hauling from sections and interests that invariably surround the formulation of new tariff legislation. The men who shaped it are men of experience in such matters; they are men who have made the subject of protection a life study both in theory and in detail; and it is therefore fair to infer that this embodiment of their handiwork constitutes the best protective tariff measure yet placed upon the statute books. Republicans have risked much on the strength of their faith in the bill's potency to facilitate the return of good times, and now the only thing to do is to let the bill have a fair

While we hope and believe that the measure in operation will prove an affirmative factor in promoting prosperity it is absolutely certain that in any event gain will come to business from the mere fact that the long suspense is ended. The resources of this country and the enterprise of its people are such that a permanent halt is out of the question. With the industries of the country now assured of the restoration of the protection under which they were established and to whose economic conditions they had been adjusted; with uncertainty so far as legislation affects it eliminated from the problem; with the nation's income adjusted to meet its necessary expenditures, and with nature on every hand preparing to co-operate with man in setting a new pace for commercial progress, it will be the American people's own fault if from today forward business shall not steadily move in the direction of improvement.

Governor Hastings bids fair to be best remembered by the enemies he has made.

That Lehigh Appropriation.

With a few exceptions the press of the state located within the circle of Lehigh University's greatest benefits and therefore best qualified to pass an intelligent judgment upon the subject. cordially approves the state appropriation of \$200,000 to that worthy institution which awaits the governor's signature to become effective. Upon the understanding that this relief is to be merely temporary and for the purpose of saving the university from an otherwise inevitable suspension because of its temporarily non-productive endowment, there is general concurrence by liberal-minded citizens in the proposition that the aid voted by the legislature is a just and proper recognition of benefits heretofore received and hereafter to be expected by the people of Pennsylvania from that institution

without cost. The most conspicuous exception among these journals is the Wilkes-Barre Record, which says "it was shameful to ask the state to make this appropriation. Lehigh University will not be compelled to close its doors if state assistance is denied. The Wilburs, Skeers, Lindermans, Blakeslees and others who were made millionaires by their relative-Asa Packer-and who are still millionaires, were shameless enough to go before the legislature begging that body for an appropriation, but they are not shameless enough to permit the great institution creafed by their benefactor to close its doors. The beneficiaries and relatives of Asa Packer can well afford to give Lehigh University all the assistance it may require. They owe that much, and much more, to the memory of the man who

did so much for them." As to the propriety of the Record's attack upon the gentlemen it names, that may be referred to each reader's personal judgment, with the remark that the Wilburs, Skeers, Lindermans and Blakeslees, although crippled in income by the same causes which have crippled the university, have already given assistance, and liberal assistance, to the datter. But it reveals a narrow spirit to say that while the state has for thirty-one years been deriving the bulk of the benefit imparted by the university it will, in the moment of the senate during either the extra or the university's need, leave to those who have sustained the burden in the Press calls it "firing a blank cartridge." past a continued monopoly of it, despite the fact that they enjoy the smallest profit from it, and regardless of whether they will or can hereafter carry it. If a refusal by the state to contribute lowed, as we are told it will be fol-

The Scranton Tribune beneficiaries and relatives of Asa ly to be merely temporary. The Sun Packer. The state cannot compel them article appraises the Packer estate at to keep the university doors open nor

The point for Governor Hastings to decide is not what the Wilburs, Skeers, Lindermans and Blakeslees ought or the Wilkes-Barre Record's business. His duty is to decide what the state ought to do; whether it can afford, by denial of the proffered request for temporary aid, to run the risk of losing the beneficent influences which Lehigh University wields among the people to whom

We believe, with Mr. Dingley, that plied of imposing duties equivalent to proval by the governor to pay their the difference of the cost of production support. At the same time, the deleand distribution arising from our higher wages of labor, as proposed in the new tariff bill, and thus increased opportunities are offered to American labor, giving the masses a purchasing power which they have lost under the conditions of the past four years, a purchasing power which enables them to buy more of the farmer, more of the merchant, more of the manufacturer and more of every producer in the American industry establishes a record land-then confidence will begin to return, prices will begin to rise to a paypolitical promises without parallel in ing point, and prosperity begin to set our history. But for the Republican in upon the land." If they do not, then

A Common-Sense Ruling.

A case was recently adjudicated in Steuben county, New York, which is of general interest in view of its bearing upon the legal status of wheelmen. The in the annals of public legislation; and plaintiff, Israel W. Baldwin, carried an tiary. It is his turn. accident policy in the Fraternal Accident association. In 1894 he was so badly injured by falling off his bicycle that for one year subsequent he was incapacitated from work. He saed to recover \$20 a week for one year. The accident company contested the claim on two grounds: one, that under the policy the plaintiff was pledged to submit the question of damages to arbitration in case of a disagreement with the company; and the other, that the policy provided that if the plaintiff should be injured while engaged temporarily or otherwise in any occupation or exposure, classified as more hazardous than that specified in the certificate, the indemnity should be at the rate only of the more hazardous occupation. Bicycle riding was thus classified, the recovery rate being only \$10 a week, which the company was willing to allow.

The trial judge, Justice Davy, decided both points for the plaintiff. As to the first he held that no private agreement looking to arbitration could extinguish the plaintiff's right of appeal to the courts. With reference to the second he dismissed as unsound the theory that bicycling, as practiced in moderation by the average citizen, is an extra hazardous occupation. Referring to the specific clause excepting bicycle riders from the ordinary benefits of the insurance the judge said it seemed to him "that a person who only rides a bicycle occasionally for convenience and pleasure is not a bicyclist within the meaning of said pelicy. The mere fact that a man rides a bicycle occasionally for pleasure does not make him by occupation a profesnot make him by occupation a professional bicyclist. The clause in the polley evidently has reference to those who are professional bicyclists and make their living by racing on the wheel."

This decision so favorably impressed the Rochester Herald, in whose columns we now find it reported, that it said in comment: "If the plaintiff had been injured in a railroad accident or while out driving, the company could not plead that he was entitled only to the lower indemnity because he had been engaged in an extra hazardous occupation; and bicycling is surely not more perilous than driving or railroad travel. Bicycle-riding is no longer exclusively a pastime. It is perhaps safe to affirm that the majority of wheelmen ride for the sake of convenience and utility. If an element of danger attends the practice, it proceeds, not from the simple use of the vehicle, but from the congestion of the streets caused by the growing employment and popularity of this method of locomotion. We are not familiar with the general policy of accident insurance companies in their dealings with persens who ride the wheel; but it strikes us that it is both unwise and, in the long run, unprofitable for any of them to classify wheelmen as exceptional risks."

As in the case of the railway companies, once obstreperous but now courteous and obliging in their treatment of wheelmen, the accident companies will have sooner or later to come down or go out of business. The wheelman is lord of the situation.

If there were a disposition in any quarter to criticize the president for his cultivation of amicable relations with the senators, it would now be dispelled by the realization of what it has accomplished in acceleration of the tariff bill. That a distinctively Republican measure should by a majority of ten be got through a senate controlled by the political opposition in less time than it took Mr. Cleveland to disaffect the members of his own party in the senate of the preceding two congresses speaks volumes for the effectiveness of Major McKinley's conciliatory policy. A few minor appointments of possibly questionable character yielded to senatorial importunity will not long be charged up against a programme which can thereby conserve the most vital legislative results. Though it be "spoils" politics, it is of the stuff that administrative successes are made.

Curiosity continues to be expressed as to the president's object in recommending to congress currency legislation which he knew, congress knew and the Mugwumps knew would not pass the regular session. The Philadelphia Being blank, it of course did neither good nor harm; but why was it fired?

An article is printed in the Sun concerning Lehigh university and the temporarily its quota were to be fol- Packer estate which shows by carefully taken figures that the embarrasslowed, by the university's auspension, ment of the former because of the

beneficiaries and relatives of Asa ly to be merely temporary. The Sun \$3,500,000, a depreciation of \$3,000,000 tn can it take from them the power to sixteen years, but more than double judge of their own ability longer to the sum for which the estate is liable carry the institution's expense account. to the university. The latter's need is simply for money with which to pay current expenses until its endowment fund shall again become productive. ought not to do; that is none of his nor | Under present prospects the latter contingency should occur in rather less than two years.

The Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette intinates that there is a disposition among ome Republicans in Carbon county to precipitate a row over the gubernatorial candidacy of Hon. John Leisenring. If true this is unfortunate. Mr. Leisenring's proximity to Carbon counwhen the protective principle is ap- ty should be sufficient, if he is a candidate, to give to him Carbon's cordial gates chosen should be men who would possess minds of their own if required by later circumstances to make a second choice.

"Are we," asks the Springfield Republican, "the sport of a traveling esmerist that we should sweat while sitting on a cake of ice?" Judging from some of the Republican's Mugwump editorials we should say yea,

The senate, before adjourning, didn't ake steps to protect our interests in Hawali; but Admiral Blakeslee, aboard the warship Oregon at anchor in Honolulu harbor, if necessary, will. It is intimated that Judge Gordon is

preparing to explode a bomb in the

camp of the apologists for the present

management of the Eastern peniten-Dr. Dana calls it a tariff by general onsent. But there are a few kickers-

in Cuckoo clubs and Europe, Dingley's bill owed its biggest item of expense to the Popocratic senate's de-

Will the president get congress off

his hands only to get Cuba on them? The Decline of

Home Influence

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

In nothing hus the real progress of the civilized world, and especially that of our own nation, been more conspicuous, than in the matter of education. Looking back fifty, or even twenty years, the strides that have been made in this direction are marvellous. Schools of every grade, and in every place, have been ery grade, and in every place, have been pringing up to meet the increasingly cit need. From the child of 4 years, in he kindergarten, to the college graduate, all are now abundantly supplied with in-struction, the quality and methods of which are improving every year, through the untiring efforts of the ablest educa-tors. Then, beside the regular profes-sional schools, lectures and classes of every description, both in winter and summer, offer every supplemental advan-tages to all asserted that no one desiring to learn anything need look in vain for the means to gratify his wish.

There is, perhaps, no great advance-ment in any direction that does not in-volve certain definite dangers, which, rents, contrasting their own more slender opportunities in the past with those now available for their children, are naturally and rightly impressed with the importance of giving them every educa-tional advantage; but in their eagerness to accomplish it, they are sometimes led to feel that it comprises their whole re-sponsibility. Esteeming the teachers who can work out such fine results as far can work out such the results as far superior to themselves they are tempted to place burdens upon their shoulders which do not belong to them. In their elevated ideas of scholastic education they imagine that it can do everything. and thus they overlook that peculiar training which the home alone can sup-ply. For that there is sucn an educaon no one who reflects deeply, or observes keenly, can for a moment ques-tion. Mr. Hamerton says truly: "That boy must be born in very unfortunate ircumstances whose father and mother ould not, if they chose, do more for his moral training than a schoolmaster, who has perhaps fifty to attend to, without the parental interest in any of them."

It is just this moral education that be longs specially to the home, and that, if neglected there, can never be obtained isewhere, which is the only reliable safeuard that society can have against much of the vice and crime which corrupt and moralize her. Parents who trust to the hools to inculcate this are shirking heir own most solemn obligations, and have no right to expect their sons and haughter to grow up into upright and honorable men and women. For in the first place, it is quite impossible that the schools can accomplish this, be the achers ever so willing and exemplary, The work laid out for them in mental instruction and discipline taxes the full lowers of the most competent and faithul. They must devote their strength, hought and time to discovering and fol-owing the best methods of accomplishing this, and to the required preparation of their pupils for higher grades and classes, if they would be at all successful in their profession. Of course, there will always be a moral tone in the school, an un-conscious influence emanating from the achers, and affecting more or less poworfully the character of the pupils, There will be even more than this-a general oversight of conduct during school hours and often a voluntary effort to do what-ever may be possible in the way of char-acter building. But this is a mere drop in the ocean compared with the extent of influence that a good home can exert. Even the silent example of honorable parents is immensurably greater than that of any school; while their oppor-tunities for individual instruction, aided by their natural affection and desire for the child's welfare, are incomparably more numerous and favorable. The parent is, or ought to be, in close personal relations with the child, such as no teacher can possibly maintain; his authority and stimulus are constant, while those of the teacher are limited and the final ap-peal will always be made to him.

This diminution of parental responsibility is even more conspicuous in fam-ilies whose children are sent to distant schools for their education, where the greater part of their time is spent. Here the home influence had need to have been an unusually strong one, to enable the young to withstand the many in-ducements of an opposite kind, which they must meet comparatively unaided, Other standards are adopted other habits are formed, other ideas of life and of conduct take the place of those learned in the home. They are not necessarily worse, and may be better, but the fact remains that the parental influence declines, and the sense of parental responsibility diminishes. In the vacations the children return to the home more as fachildren return to the home more as fa-vored guests to be entertained than as sons and daughters to be trained, and the moral discipline, on which so much of their future character depends, is first relaxed, then broken up, and finally lost

altogether. We have spoken of this decline of home influence as a danger attending the rapid A hundred thousand men were led it will not mend matters to criticize the diminished income of the latter is like- it is, we trust, only a temporary one,

connected with a transitional condition. Parental love and watchfulness will soon Parental love and watchfulness will soon perceive that no substitute for the home can be found in any school, and that efforts in that line must be directly prejudicial to the best welfare of the young. While relaxing no effort to secure the very best educational advantages which the country can bestow, for the children under their cars, intelligent parents will yet realize that their own part can never be relegated to another. Wherever and whatever be the school selected, however competent and faithful the teacher, and however excellent the influence thus exerted, they will recognize that it can by no means relieve them of their responsibility as to the moral character of their children. As are their example, and their teachings, so must they expect will be the pervading spirit of the young beings they have brought into the young beings they have brought into the world; and no amount of money lav-ished upon their intellectual education will then be held in the least degree to atone for a lack of that personal care, influence and training which they and they alone con bestow.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE BILLS.

From the Philadelphia Times, Governor Hastings has been bitterly assalled by senators and representatives secause he has demanded itemized statements from the members and officers of the numerous investigating committees in connection with the appropriation in connection with the appropriations made to defray their alleged expenditures. These trate legislators should read the first paragraph of section 15 of article 4 of the state constitution, which says: "Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor. If he shall approve he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated." etc., and ask themselves how the ed." etc., and ask themselves how the governor is to know whether to approve or disapprove an appropriation for alleged expenditures plumped at him in a lump sum without an itemized statement of expenditures of any kind. The succeeding section of the constitution confers upon the governor the power and imposes the duty of disapproving any tem of an appropriation bill which he item of an appropriation bill which be thinks unwarranted, and it looks very much as though lump sum appropriation bills for the expenses of investigating committees were passed purposely to pre-vent the governor from applying the pruning knife to extravagant and un-warranted items. In caffing for the items he is only requiring the members of the legislature to furnish him the means to perform his sworn duty.

Recent legislatures have displayed a fondness for starting investigations into about every subject under the sun, and the extravagant expense bills which have resulted from many of these investi-gations lead to the conclusion that they were investigations for the benefit of the investigators instead of the public. They have afforded junkets and profitable employment for the members and officials of the several committees, and have re-sulted in little or no good to the public service. The last legislature outdid all others in this respect. Its appropriations for the expenses of useless investigation committees were piled mountain high, and the governor was compelled by this wanton profligacy to call a halt. If the course of the governor in calling for the least of the appropriations for the course of the course of the appropriations for the course of t items of the appropriations for the ex-penses of investigating committees is an unusual one it is because the profligacy of the legislature and the investigating committees of its creation have imposed upon him an unusual duty. He has been compelled to stand between the taxpayers and a horde of legislative raiders, and in order to approve legitimate expenditures and disapprove steals he has been given no option but to call for the information which it was the bounden duty of the legislature to have furnished him in the bills sent him for approval.

Governor Hastings deserves the unqual ified commendation of every honest citi-zen for his manly determination to perform his constitutional duty in sifting out the steals and jobs in the appropriation bills, and the legislature deserves unqualified condemnation for its proextravagantly expensive investigations. Only in sustaining an honest executive in a rigid application of the prun-ing knife to these profligate expenditures does there lie any hope of putting an end to these steadily increasing legisla-tive raids upon the state treasury.

ANTICIPATING THE OBSEQUY.

From the Weekly Telegraph. A poor man lay dying, and his good wife was tending him with homely but affectionate care. "Don't you think you could eat a bit of something, John?" Now what can I get for you?"
With a wan smile he answered feebly:
"Well, I seem to smell a ham cooking somewheres: I, I think I could do with a little bit of that." "Oh, no, John, dear," she answered, promptly, 'you can't have that. That's for the funeral."

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 4.18 a. m., for Monday, July 26, 1897.

6 It will be apparent to a child born on this day that many men lack balance

rather than brains. The announcement that whiskey sells for 50 cents a glass in the Klondike region may serve to dampen the enthusiasm of the Scranton gold hunters.

The man who can give the best talk on finance and economics generally has fringe on the bottoms of his trousers. We have a suspicion that Mr. Gunther, of Ficetville, has been giving New York Herald reporters what would vulgariy be termed a "song and dance." Ajacchus' Advice.

If you have \$500 do not go to Klondike. Use it for campaign expenses and get elected to the school board,

THE CALF PATH.

one day through the primeval wood A calf walked home, as good calves

should; But made a trail all bent askew, A crooked trail, as all calves do Since then two hundred years have flod, And, I infer, the calf is dead, But still he left behind his trail, And thereby hangs a mortal tale. The trail was taken up next day By a ione dog that passed that way. And then a wise bell-wether sheep Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep, And drew the flock behind him, too, As good bell-wethers always do. And from that day, o'er hill and glade, Through those old woods a path was made, And many men wound in and out, And dogged and turned and bent about, And uttered words of righteous wrath, Because 'twas such a crooked path; But still they followed—do not laugh— The first migration of that calf, And through this winding woodway

stalked Because he wabbled when he walked. This forest path became a lane. That bent and turned and turned again; This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse, with his load,
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one.
And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.
The very based on a swiftness float The years passed on in swiftness fleet, The road became a village street, And this, before the men were aware, A city's crowded thoroughfare, And soon the central street was this Of a renowned metropolis And men two centuries and a half And men two centuries and a hair Trod in the footsteps of that calf; Each day a hundred thousand rout Followed the zigzag calf about; And o'er his crooked journey went The traffic of a continent.

By one calf near three centuries dead.

-Fact and Fiction.



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