## THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1896.

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UNIONICAL

SCRANTON, MAY 2, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Congressmen-at-Large, GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna. SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie. Election Day, Nov. 3.

It will doubtless interest the public to know that the Wilkes-Barre Record has demolished Quay and nominated McKinley, both within a fortnight.

Differing Standards.

That the view-points of the east are in many respects different from those of the west is shown in more ways than tinance. It is noted by many who attended the recent arbitration convention at Washington that from the east came almost the only protest which was uttered against war and especially against those implements and mechanisms of war which a prudent regard for the national safety deems desirable as a reserve force in emergency; while the west, with enthusiasm and singleness of opinion, stood for a larger navy, better coast defences, an increased regular army and a spirit of respectful but unflinching firmness in the conduct of our foreign affairs. Commenting upon this divergence of

sentiment, E. V. Smalley, himself a delegate, writes to the Chicago Times-Herald: "The convention was very largely made up of college presidents and professors, doctors of divinity and retired politicians long past the combative period of life-all men of peace. Still there was a considerable element of delegates which applauded the sentiment, which came from the far west, that we have rights and duties in the family of nations, and that to maintain our rights and perform our duties we must be a sea power; that we must

they nevertheless are today the main-The Scranton Tribune stay of this republic in those essentials upon which healthy civic life depends. Until the anglomaniac fraction of the ast supplies the nation with a Lincoln, it had better refrain from assuming airs when brought into companionship with the middle west. Representative Leisenring, of Lu-

terne, has made formal announcement of his candidacy for the governorship in 1898. Mr. Leisenring evidently agrees with the adage that the early bird stands the best show of capturing the worm.

Why Churches Are Not Filled.

"Penn." the interesting special writer of the Philadelphia Bulletin, estimates that on an average not more than 160 .-600 out of the Quaker City's 1.250,000 inhabitants regularly attend church. This, of course, is merely a guess, but its accuracy can easily be verified. There are, in round numbers, 600 churches in Philadelphia, with an average seating capacity of from 600 to 800. If we take the lower figure we should have, with the churches half filled, a

regular average attendance of 180,000, but it may be doubted if taking the year through, the attendance will half fill the total seating capacity. At all events, we should be entirely safe in saying that not more than one Philadelphian in six is a regular attendant. In Scranton, where we have a more mixed population, it is possible that the ratio is still larger, averaging one in seven or one in eight.

One suggestion which "Penn" offers as a remedy for this large percentage of non-attendance may shock conservative cars, but it at least is interesting. "It is related," he says-

of Junius Brutus Booth that his delivery of the simple words of the Lord's prayer was so grand and pathetic in its suppli-cation as to move those who heard it to trembling and tears. Of course no clergy-man is expected to make theatrical dis-play; but the story is sufficient to show that the familiar language of the Bible, which sometimes even Christians seem to regard as trite and commonplace, can be llumined and vivilied and made more impressive to the ear of the multitude than

which sometimes even Christians seem to regard as trile and commonplace, can be llumined and vivilied and made more impressive to the ear of the multitude than it is now wont to be. There is, indeed, much that clergymen can learn from ac-tors in this respect. Where one head of a church can be found to read well the "Sermon on the Mount." for instance, a score of ordinary actors could be sum-moned who would chain attention with their recital of that splendid piece of ang-lish prose. Not long ago I read of two churches in London that have been in the habit of inviting actors to read the les-sons. It is not difficult to imagine how these congregations, after having hitherio heard the impressive and beautiful lan-guage of the church dingdonged. Sunday after Sunday, began to look forward eag-erly to the coming of the actors with their expression of the nable and majestic spirit of the service and their clear and inexitye reading of the lines. No clergyman ought ever to miss an operanity of list-ening to an actor like Irving, in the art of a word. A clergyman can be forgiven if he muddies his sermon; but it is an ordence to the car, taste and also to religions sentiment to have the masterpleces of the Scriptures moutiked and mangled by men whose intelligence should teach them to make better use of nature's instruments; so that they shall train their tongues, their lips and their throats and the opt-glottises to something like an accurate and pleasing delivery. It is strange that this should be one of the thiolays almost entire-iy neglected in most theological schools. Carrying out this line of thought, he adda: Carrying out this line of thought, he

adds:

these special juries in cases where, by reason of exciting features, there is substantial fear that the ordinary jury Scranton, May 1. trial may not be wholly impartial The ludicrous feature of the proposition is that it calmly permits all other

cases to take their chances of a just trial under a system which puts a premium on talesmen's ignorance and. in fact if not in theory, rather encourages than discourages the placing of nincompoops in the jury box. But if it be unsafe to entrust to unskilled jurors the sifting of evidence in a case involving life and death, can it be less dangerous to commit to such jurors

the adjudication of property rights? It is possible that there are countles in New York state wherein 3,000 men can be found able to measure up to the requirements set forth above; but if there are many such countles, the fact has never appeared in the ordinary

processes of jury-drawing under the old law. When the Empire state finds a jury which fulfills the foregoing demands, we advise it to take no further chances, but hire it for life and attach it as a permanent feature to the courts.

In deference to the solicitation of friends, ex-Representative E. A. Coray, jr., of West Pittston, has consented to be a candidate for the legislative nomination in the Second Luzerne district, which he so successfully represented in 1889, and it looks as if he would be unopposed. Mr. Coray is a courageous and a conscientious man, who would, at Harrisburg, do his duty regardless of pulls, caucuses or pressure. In him the district would have a thoroughly

trustworthy representative, and one who would combine ability with legislative experience. Tom Reed might begin action against

Vermont for breach of promise

From the Philadelphia Times.

STOP THE CUBAA BUTCHERT.
From the Philadelphia Times.
The rebeilion in Cuba began just one year ago, when Gomez and Macco landed on the eastern extremity of the island within a week of each other with a total following of twenty-eight men. Since then they have increased their army to not less than 35,00 effective troops already armed, with nearly as many more ready to join the insurgent forces if they could be armed for battle. This army has traversed and planted its flag in every province of Cuba, and to-day holds possession of two-thrids of the provinces wherein the Spanish government does not pretend to exercise authority, and the latest battle fought between the Spanish and the particle traines was fought within a few miles of the Spanish capital. The world has been praistently denied by the Spanish authority true information as to the propress of the rebellon. Every insurgent index of victories by the Spanish today, and the battle dought between the Spanish and circumstantial accounts of victories by the Spanish today. Notwithstanding the facts that the Spanish government has sent to Cuba over 150,000 troops, and that the insurgents from the beginning of the war until today. Notwithstanding the facts that the Spanish arm to been able at any time to hinder the march of Gomez and Macco to any part of the island they choose to invade. While there have been two onflicts when we victorious. In the last, fought only a fact, there have been two onlices where we victorious. In the last, the island they choose to invade. While there have been two onlices where we victorious. In the last, fought only a fact, the Spanish tatek-island is in places the way be they of the two armies, there have been two of the two armies, there have been two of the two armies, there have been two fourties where we victorious. In the last, fought only a fact, and was saved from analitiation only by taking refuse under the guns of the Spanish they.

It is idle to talk about adjustment of the difficulties between the Spanish govern-ment and the Cubans, for that is impossi-ble. The promised reforms embraced in

ability, this would be the strongest ticket ever presented for American votes. Cordially,

GOLDSMITH'S <>> BAZAAR O. F. Williams. TOLD BY THE STARS.

Unity Horoscope Drawn by Ajacohus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.37 a. m., for Saturday, May 2, 1990.

For 3 4

Should he to congress ever go Territorially he'd not be slow, His vote would change in one short minute Were he convinced of something in it. In case of twins the above may be used as a duct.

Mr. Detwiler's example is worthy of emulation. He will relinquich all claims for a municipal office and continue in the harness business.

The agony of the Eastern league bas ball crank began yesterday. Colonel Colquitt still continues to wil-fully misunderstand Mr. Burke's signala. Aincchus' Advice.

Promoters of congressional booms will do well to remember that Professor Coles predicts a white frost during May.

### SPRING FASHION NOTES.

High-water pants are taking the place of the fringed pattern for poets and liter-ary men generally. The highest collars continue to be worn by mules.

Singed whiskers will be worn this sum-mer by parties who triffe with matrimonial Duck-bill shoes are the proper thing for

the goosey men. Arizona toothpicks are still the fad with our adopted citizens. They are usually worn in the left boot. Spring suits of tar and feathers are not as popular as they should be. In many in-stances they would be both appropriate and becoming.

Ankle ornaments will be worn this sum-mer by the guests of the city who inspec-the highways in company with the street commissioner and his assistants.

STOP THE CUBAN BUICHERY.



IIILL

# A little child born on this day Will warble songs of sunny May: "Neath Capricorn and Taurus born, A generous soul, though prome to strifte: But if the sun be high at morn Good luck attends throughout his life. Bhould be to characterize the sun Special Sale of Novelties, The Dress Pattern, \$2.98.

The balance of our finest foreign Dress Goods at a reduction of 25 per cent. to close.

In Black Goods we are offering rare bargains.



be prepared for war by coast defences and an adequate navy to make our demands for arbitration effective; that to extend our commerce we must show our flag around the globe; that in the midst of a world at arms, where great nations are competing sharply for territory and for commercial advantages, the United States cannot afford to rely solely on her moral influence. If the doctors of divinity and the college presidents and a few anglomaniacs from New York and Boston had been allowed to go on undisturbed the convention, called to consider in a business-like way the best means of averting war with the nation with which we have the most conflicts of interest, would have been turned into an oldfashioned peace and non-resistance meeting, such as the Quakers used to hold every year in Philadelphia."

It is possible that Mr. Smalley draws an exaggerated picture; yet the differing tendencies to which he refers are readily apparent to those who have eyes to see. There may be virile men and patriotic men in the east: there are unquestionably plenty of them all over this eastern country. Yet it is a fact of record that as the east has grown citified and cultured .t has grown also, to a considerable extent. weak and anaemic. The drift of the times in the east is away from hard common sense and toward anglomania or some kindred symptom of degeneration. Eastern people of the wealthier class tend more and more to buy foreign books, pictures and statuary; to wed their daughters to foreign aristoerats; to copy foreign social customs and to fall gradually into the bad habit of imagining that whenever a difference arises between the United States and a foreign power the United States. quite as a matter of necessity, is in the wrong. It therefore follows that they have little sympathy with manifestations of the American spirit, at which they come in time to sneer and to which they have applied, as if it alone settled the matter, the epithet of jingoism.

This sneer is very faithfully expressed in this month's Forum by that incomparable exponent of Anglicanism in America, E. L. Godkin. He deprecates the fact that the west has hitherto been so busy reaping wheat and mining ore that it has not yet accumulated the culture which teaches that we, in America. Tre, after all, a crude and vulgar lot, who ought immediately to humble ourselves before foreign interests and consider it a compliment when Europeans, with their many centuries of ancestors, condescend to indicate to us what they should like to have us do for them. These are not his words. The latter are put in a much more grandiloquent yein. But the foregoing is his idea. translated into the language of the herd. Because the west has not yet been emasculated by "civilization" sufficiently to cause it to fall in with his more recherche ideas of national duty and destiny, Mr. Godkin is pleased to bestow upon it, not only in the Forum article, but in the columns of his Evening Post, his distinguished disapproba-

Yet crude as the western and middle states may seem, when regarded from the New York or the Boston standpoint,

Carrying out this line of thought, he adds: In order to build up a church there is both is not simply a good man, but who has something of the magnetic quality, elocated and the executive faculty-in short, and short the start of the capacity for leadership the finest congregation that ever existed is seved by a man of that stamp. There includes the capacity for leadership the finest congregation that ever existed is seved by a man of that stamp. There includes the capacity for leadership the finest congregation that ever existed is seved by a man of that stamp. There includes the capacity for leadership the finest congregation that ever existed is seved by a man of that stamp. There includes the capacity for the sevent of perturbation that they are in they are the seven to do something that their fainers of the capacity for the seven they are in they are in the originate and ident to do something that their fainers of the sound by the massive to any practical probate symphy themselves to any practical probate symphy that they are often the purest and worthest of men. But they have little worthest of men. But they have little shart they are some wight that run it popular channels, no intuisiasm that has survived the theologing of the church that makes it. You will find that they are men who find their texts in the hearts of men point, and in nearly every instance who find their texts in the hearts of men point, and in nearly every instance who find their texts in the hearts of men point, and in nearly every instance who find their texts in the hearts of their series of their section of their series of their they are who in the weight of their series of their they are who in the hearts of their series of their they are who in the hearts of their series of their they are who in the hearts of their they

sensational themes. It is within range of truth to say that

the pulpit in Scranton today is more forceful, eloquent and yet withal practical than at any prior period in the city's history. The man or woman who wants to hear a good sermon, well thought out and well delivered, a sermon touching live present subjects in a sensible and helpful way, can have that want supplied any Sunday at any one of two-score or more local churches. Comparatively few of our local pastors now propound dry theology Sunday after Sunday, with no illuminative flashes of contemporary usefulness. The great majority of them recognize the propriety of preaching the spirit and essence of religion without much reference to sectarian dressing. At the same time, the churches are not attended as they should be. What is the reason?

The salary of John Hays Hammond. the American mining engineer who committed treason against the Boer republic and barely escaped with his life. is \$150,000 a year. And yet he wasn't satisfied!

#### New York's New Jury Law.

Very general interest will doubtless be manifested in New York state's new jury law, which aims to facilitate important criminal trials. The law's essential features provide, upon order of court, for a special jury made up from 3,000 picked names, the qualification of each juror to be as follows:

each juror to be as follows: He shall be a citizen of the United States of at least ten years' standing and a resident of the county; he shall not be less than 30 nor more than 70 years of age; he shall be in possession of his nat-ural faculties and not infirm; he shall be of good moral character, of approved integrity, intelligent, of sound judgment, able to read and write the English lan-guage understandingly, well informed, and shall have adequate knowledge of the du-ties of a juror. He must not have such scruples or opinions as to the death pen-alty as would prevent him finding a de-fendant guilty on trial for his life, nor must there be selected any person who doubts his ability to lay aside opinions or impressions formed from newspaper read-ing or hearsay, and to render an impartial verdict upon the evidence, uninfluenced by such opinions or impressions; nor any person who possesses such opinions as would prevent him finding a verdiet of guilty in any case upon circumstantial evi-dence (nor any other person usually held to be disqualified for the trial of a crim-inal cause). It is intended to have recourse to

It is intended to have recourse to

The peake that ended the last ten years' war, were refused to the Cuban people. For more than a century the wrongs of the Spanish government have been borne by the hapless residents of the island, and every material pledge of reform made by Spanish has been violated. There can be no suppression of the rehelion in Cuba people. They are substantially united in their cause. They understand well that they must either trumph by the overthrow of the Spanish domination in Cuba or they must either trumph by the overthrow of the Spanish domination in Cuba or they must either trumph by the overthrow of the Spanish domination in Cuba or they must either trumph by the overthrow of the Spanish domination in Cuba or they must either trumph by the overthrow of the Spanish domination in Cuba or they must either trumph by the overthrow of the Spanish domination in Cuba or they must either trumph by the overthrow of the Spanish domination in Cuba or they must either trumph by the overthrow of the Spanish domination in Cuba or they must either trumph by the overthrow of the Spanish suffer death or transportation. To reconcile such opposing forces is not within the range of possibility, and the world must accept the supressed by force of arms. It is claimed that the international laws regulating there or claim a do not posses, and yet they govern Cuba to establish courts, postal routes, etc., and actual exercise of power is impossible. The government of Cuba is tooday is a bosofute, as Spanish authority is guarded by Spanish bayonets in a little or basis of the Cubans, while the technical shadows are against them. There is much more taw to-day for the recognition of the billigerent rights of the Cubans than there world no insurgent through solutes and more law to-day for the recognition of the billigerent rights of the Cuban shan there we sholl every law of the land, and yet the name of Lincoln is stimated by Basin cannot suppress the rebellion in Cuba there we sholl every law of the land, there the spanish bayonets in a little or

of the world to intervene and halt what is now simply savage butchery. But there are higher considerations which enter into the Cuban question. The civilized nations of the world confess obe-dience to the supreme laws of humanity. Of all the wars of the century that in Cuba is the most barbarous and murder-ous, and it must grow in ferocity as it continues. If the material interests of the civilized world shall not call for interven-tion, the law of humanity demands that the Cubans shall have something ap-proaching equal rights by their recogni-tion as belignerate. That done by the single government of the United States would terminate the conflict within three months, and whatever the other civilized governments of the world shall do, the duty of the United States to intervene by recognizing the insurgents as belignerats should be accepted as paramount. This government has not been in any way re-sponsible for the Cuban rebellion, but it must henceforth be justly responsible for continued butchery and devastation if it shall refuse to recognize the admittedly controlling power in Cuba as a de facto government. MeKINLEY AND REED.

MCEINLEY AND REED.

Editor of The Tribune.