

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JUNE 6, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican City in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

The adherents of Senator Quay in Allegheny county are signally brave and loyal; but it is evident that they are too few to be effective against the stalwarts who stand by Messrs. Magee and Flinn. The statesman from Beaver would obviously be justified in hereafter drawing a cross through that portion of his political map which represents the capital city of the so-called "combine."

An Explanation Needed.

It would be interesting to know upon what basis of fact or assumption the congress of the United States, after having in both branches by a vote almost unanimous declared the opinion of the country that the Cuban insurgents should be recognized by the executive authority as belligerents, has since decided to acquiesce in the president's calm ignoring of that morally mandatory although technically advisory expression. Before the congress shall adjourn, or in other words, within the next few days and perhaps within the next few hours, it should in self-justification offer such explanation that the country may know why congress' once heated zeal for the cause of Cuba has so suddenly and effectually cooled under the contemptuous attitude of the present occupants of the white house.

This duty of explanation is especially necessary on the part of the United States senate, the body in which the flame of Cuban sympathy first leaped into a fierce blaze and then sooned died down, as if mysteriously quenched, into drear embers of merely flinty interest. Can the "abstinent deliberate body in the world" afford to adjourn this week without clearing up this mystery? Can its members afford, in the face of this singular reversal—a reversal all the more noticeable because accompanied with numerous signs of the president's amused contempt—to disperse among their respective constituents with the odium of seeming stultification yet impacted upon their foreheads?

There is need of explanations. The people are not only curious but also indignant. They feel that their sentiment fighting against great odds for liberty has been juggled by their representatives at the seat of government. From the present president they have learned to expect such juggling; but from their servants in the congress they not only did not anticipate but do not intend to tolerate similar deception. The sentiment of nine Americans out of every ten is that the Cuban insurgents should be recognized as belligerents, and that this republic should do all within its power, short of the employment of armed force, to aid in the establishment of Cuba's independence. Why, then, is this sentiment ignored at Washington?

What is now wanted of the Scranton ball club is a great deal more of the same kind.

Modern Crusaders.

It seems that the Salvation army and the American Volunteers are not to have the field of religious militarism to themselves. A new Richmond is approaching, along somewhat different lines, to be sure, but with sufficient features in common to challenge good-natured rivalry. The name of the newcomer is the United States Church army, and it differs from the two better known branches of the church militant in that it is, at the outset, confined within the boundaries of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The Church army is modeled on the lines of the regular United States army. It has a general-in-chief, known as the military director—his name is Colonel H. H. Hadley—a chief of staff, an aide-de-camp, a chief adjutant and a field marshal, while with reference to the army's internal organization it is provided that "no post shall be established or continued in any parish without the written consent of the rector thereof, and, when established, he shall control it, subject to the United States Church army rules and regulations, and, upon establishment, a written agreement regarding all details shall be made between the rector and military director. A company or post may consist of 100 or more, with an officers, namely: A captain and first lieutenant, experienced workers sent from head-

quarters under pay; second and third lieutenants, quartermaster and ordnance officer, a sergeant major, orderly sergeant, and four other sergeants, all the sergeants to be volunteers chosen from the parish by the rector. To join a company the convert makes application and is known as a recruit. After six months' faithful service he may be sworn in as a soldier. A soldier after being confirmed may enter the training school and become a 'cadet,' with opportunities for promotion to captaincy or first lieutenant after six months' training. A rule of the army reads as follows: 'All officers, soldiers, and recruits are expected to try, with God's help, to win at least one drinking person to Christ and the church within each year, and otherwise serve the army as instructed by their superior officers.'

Brilliant uniforms will be worn, and, says the Sun, "a distinctive military feature will be traveling companies, of two kinds, chariot companies and tally-ho companies, which will work in small towns of the railroad lines, where church work is likely to be more luxuriant. The chariot companies are composed of four experienced workers each, who travel by wagon, known as a 'chariot.' One must be a driver, one a bugler, one a fifer, and the fourth a drummer, and all must be able to sing and speak. They drive into a town, hold an open-air meeting for half an hour in the evening, the route having previously been determined by an advance agent and the meeting having been advertised, and then go into the church, bringing in all the people possible from the outside. The tally-ho companies are on the same order, but each tally-ho carries ten or twelve workers." In New York city the work of the Church army will be somewhat on the order of the Salvation army. "Church army corps have been established in the worst parts of the slums where those training for rescue work learn their lessons. In each camp are a number of 'double decker' cots, like sleeping car berths. Any person applying for aid who seems desirous of reforming gets a chance and one of these cots, which is shared by a cadet of the training school. The applicant is a 'guest' of the camp, and is expected to stay there thirty days at least under the special care of his cadet, who sees that he is kept clean and decent, and helps him to find work. At the end of the thirty days the 'guest' has an opportunity to become a candidate for army honors."

All this, it will be seen, is essentially a modern crusade, with the difference from the early crusades that the objective point is not a rescued tomb but a reclaimed human body and a saved soul. That by such a movement vast good can be accomplished is no longer doubtful since the success of the Salvation army and its offshoot, the American Volunteers. But the room for workers is yet ample, and the more the merrier.

"The result in Oregon," concerning which so much is said by the politicians, merely means that west of the Mississippi river a large majority of the voters regard gold monometallism as unobjectionable to their best interests. The question, therefore, arises, How will the majority go east of that stream?

A Good Money Plank.

Either the Indiana or the Pennsylvania money plank will do at St. Louis. Perhaps the last half of the former plank covers all the ground that needs to be covered when it says: "We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence, are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1."

Such a plank means sound money but not necessarily scarce money. Whatever form of silver or paper money can be kept at a parity with gold ought to be good enough for the most fastidious; and the more of it the better. We do not agree with those who argue that because of the large modern use of credits in business, money need not be plentiful. Credits are valuable when confidence is supreme, but a currency of credit instruments is a currency subject to disarrangement at the first breath of excitement or alarm.

Besides, credits are useful only where banking facilities are good. In sparsely settled communities cash in coin or paper form is rendered almost imperative by the absence or scarcity of banks. This country could well afford to have a per capita circulation of \$30 or even \$40 instead of a beggarly \$18 to \$20. So long as the money among the people is kept as good as the best, there cannot be too much of it. The ability of this government to keep silver at a parity with gold will be increased by a speedy return to protection, with its balance of trade swinging in our favor. Protection thus becomes of even more immediate importance than bimetallicism.

The London Spectator announces guardedly that in the event of a war between the United States and Spain because of Cuba England "would stand aside and probably sympathize with the enfranchising power," which would be this country. "Probably" is good.

Church Canons and Conscience.

An interesting point is raised by the Sun in connection with the case of Rev. Mr. Fuller, of Malden, Mass., an Episcopal clergyman who, having obtained a divorce from his first wife on the ground of desertion, took unto himself a second, contrary to the church canon which prohibits a second marriage except to the innocent party to a divorce for adultery. Mr. Fuller was promptly suspended from the Episcopal ministry, which was obviously proper since he had disregarded a fundamental law of that religious organization of which he had been a conspicuous exponent and defender.

But the Sun's point is that many of the Episcopal laity, including some very prominent men and women in the social

world, have been guilty of the same disobedience of their church's divorce canon without calling down upon their heads the slightest rebuke. It says upon this point:

They have married again after having obtained divorces for desertion merely, and frequently they have secured the divorces for the most trifling reasons such as marriage. They have taken up a nominal residence in states where the divorce laws are liberal and sometimes almost immediately after getting their legal freedom from the old matrimonial bonds they have entered into the new. This they have done, too, without incurring social disapproval; and consequently the Episcopal canon of little force in deterring people from such divorces and marriages. So long as the civil law gives them justification and the society they frequent does not frown, they are careless about the church canon. They treat it as of no more consequence, so far as concerns their conduct practically, than the general provisions of the law respecting other matters with which their inclinations or the usages of society are in conflict. They do not take it seriously. Women who have been punished by their grave and conscientious observance of all Episcopalian proprieties pay no heed to this particular canon when like some matrimonial bonds prevent their assuming others ardently desired by them. Because of it no Episcopal clergyman can solemnize their new marriages, but they have no objection to the tying of the knot by a minister from another denomination, or even by a justice of the peace. So long as the marriage stands in the civil law they are satisfied; and the satisfaction seems to extend to the society in which they move. They suffer from no troublesome disadvantages because of their ecclesiastical disobedience. That being the case, the canon is futile, so far as the world of fashion is concerned. Society is thus shown to be more powerful than the Episcopal church. Its permission overrides the ecclesiastical prohibition.

Our contemporary wonders if the respect of these people for the church is not, after all, "merely perfunctory and superficial rather than founded on any deep and vital religious faith," and asks: "Does this circumstance not indicate that society looks upon the church simply as one of the institutions under its patronage, and not a divine institution making for it the religious law it is bound to obey?" We should say that it indicates rather the supremacy of the law of individual conscience to ecclesiastical canons. What the law of conscience approves and the civil law does not prohibit is hardly to be interdicted with success by the rule of the church. Yet, if the issue were once raised as to the right of these offending laymen to continue within the fold of the Episcopal church, we dare say they would be suspended.

One of the most interesting convention battles in the history of American politics has just been fought out in the Tenth Indiana congress district. Congressman Hanly, the present member, was opposed for re-nomination by ex-Judge Crumpacker, of Valparaiso. There are nine counties in the district, and the representation of these counties has been agreed down, not simply to unit votes, but to the smallest decimals. The convention for 1896 was held last week at Michigan City, and the closeness of the fight may be guessed when it is explained that Judge Crumpacker won by a vote of 123.74 to 122.22, his nomination hanging on the slender thread of .52 of one vote. Judge Crumpacker is one of the brightest and ablest young Republicans of northern Indiana, and his nomination is practically equivalent to an election.

According to Washington advices, "intimations have been thrown out by a gentleman who holds intimate relations with President Cleveland, and who claims to understand the policy of the administration on the Cuban question, that after congress has taken its departure and no further fear of apprehension may be felt from their presence here, President Cleveland will pursue a line of policy more in accord with the sentiment of the people of this country, than has heretofore been followed." Too bad, isn't it, that congress cannot be abolished?

From Minneapolis comes the suggestion of General McAlpin of New York for vice-president so that the ticket may be known as "the two Mac's." If Reed shall refuse, McAlpin will do as well as any one else.

THE CASE OF MR. REED.

From the Manufacturer. The suggestion is offered by a New England journal that Mr. Thomas B. Reed probably regards as not much "better than an insult to himself" the suggestion of his elevation to the vice-presidency of the United States. This, of course, is mere conjecture. Mr. Reed would naturally prefer the head of the ticket, and multitudes of Americans would rejoice to have his name put there. But it is not discreditable to him in any way that another man seems to be preferred. If he shall fail to get the nomination he will be in good company with Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James G. Blaine, and other Americans of large importance. In fact, it has been by no means the rule that the most eminent of the aspirants to the office have succeeded in reaching it. If Mr. Reed shall regard with some feelings the lower office, the suggestion for that; for Daniel Webster, disappointed in his wish to obtain the nomination to the presidency, spurned the vice-presidency; but this action can hardly be thought to have been to his honor. The vice-presidency of the United States, held by John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, is not beneath the dignity of any man. It is worth much because of the possibility of succession to the presidency; and seven vice-presidents, in one way or another, have had that promotion. Mr. Reed may not desire it, but he cannot afford to scorn it. Wanting in power and influence it may be; and there are good reasons for wishing that the want might in some way be supplied; but it does not promise oblivion to a man of large ability nor even the smallest sacrifice of his self-respect. In Mr. Reed's case it is not unlikely that his popularity with the members of his party would be increased if he should consent to strengthen the ticket by permitting his name to go upon it.

THE BLUEGRASS IDEA.

From the Washington Post. The silver question, as it is understood in some parts of Kentucky, is graphically illustrated by a letter which one of the statesmen at the capitol received from a correspondent in that state. It appears from this interesting evidence that controversy was being waged between a sound money man and a silver champion. The gold man thought he had the best of the argument, and the silver man thought he would make times better. "Simply because it would put more mon-

ey in circulation," said the white metal crank. "But how will it put more money in circulation?" demanded the gold man. "How?" asked the silver man, with a smile of contempt at his opponent. "How? Why, you blamed fool, if you can take one gold dollar to the treasury and get sixteen silver dollars for it, won't that increase the circulation?"

THE THREE FINEST SENTENCES

From the Washington Post. Senator Blackburn declares that the exclamation of Horace Greeley, when he heard that General Grant was nominated a second time for the presidency, was one of the three most eloquent sentences that were ever uttered. The most eloquent sentence that ever fell from human lips he thinks was the prayer of Christ on Calvary: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." The second was Napoleon Bonaparte's apostrophe to the pyramids of Egypt, beginning: "Soldiers of France, forty centuries look down upon you," while the third was Greeley's quotation from the lamentations of Jeremiah, after the renomination of Grant: "Must my country be always devoted by the sword?"

A CREDIT TO THE CITY.

From the American. The Tribune, Scranton, Pa., issued on the 27th ult. Souvenir Knights Templar number of twelve pages, eighty-four columns. It was capably illustrated, and its reports of the doings of the gallant Knights were as accurate as they were readable in your movement. The Tribune's staff of reporters and artists is a credit to that enterprising newspaper and to the town of Scranton.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaecus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological cast: 1.49 a. m., for Monday, June 8, 1896.

A child born on this day will probably become pneumatically tired before the bicycle ordinance agency is over. The select council does not prove a very effective back stop for Mayor Bailey's nomination curves.

With tacks in the tire and tax on the wheel it will not be surprising if the local bicycle rider becomes subject to attacks of melancholy.

To the impetuous this talk about "sound money" hath a mocking, hollow sound.

It may be possible that Mr. Lansing prefers shipwreck to the wrath of the seafarers.

Individual Horoscope.

Charlie, Scranton.—It is pleasing to contemplate the rays of the heavenly bodies as cast upon a character like yours. There is a certain exuberance in your make-up that causes one to smile at the manner in which you must have vexed the fool-killer by keeping out of his reach so many years. You are fitted by nature and destined to ride a bicycle, and there is nothing slow in your movement. With your nose close to the tire of the front wheel you might be taken for one of Kipling's wolf children on all fours as you fly through space at a snail's pace. You ought to be a rare specimen, but unfortunately you are not uncommon in Scranton. We would advise you to keep everlastingly at it. Perhaps you may sometime mistake a stone hitching post for the shadow of a frightened pedestrian, and then all will be well.

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EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, Rooms 24, 25 and 26, Commonwealth building, Scranton.

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