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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 2, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHARLES EMORY SMITH,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State.

Congressmen-at-Large — GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOERDERER.
Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

Legislative.

First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS.
Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR.
Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR.
Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

The Philadelphia Press is carrying primaries with a vengeance these days.

Just Ground for Censure.

IN EXPRESSING informally and not for publication the opinion that Admiral Schley's conduct during and since the Santiago campaign constitutes a stain upon the honor of the naval service, Captain Chadwick said what nine-tenths of the naval officers familiar with the facts conscientiously believe, and what the Santiago captains unanimously implied when they advised the president not to promote any officer of the North Atlantic fleet who, under the charge of "reprehensible conduct," had failed to demand a court of inquiry.

Nevertheless, since Captain Chadwick's remark reached the newspapers and was spread broadcast, and he was too much of a man to hide behind the sneak practice of claiming that the reporter lied; and also since the expression by a subordinate of language tending to reflect upon a technically superior officer is a violation of the rules of the navy, it is altogether proper, and for purposes of discipline vitally necessary, that he should be censured.

The censure should be drawn in the strongest words of which the English language is capable. It thus will pass over the head of Captain Chadwick, whose offense is technical merely, and find its real mark in the officer whose questionable record and manner are the cause of just offense to officers who value the good name of the navy.

The Rev. W. F. Crafts, of Washington needlessly impugns the veracity of Chaplain Pierce concerning the saloon question in the Philippines when he says that Mr. Pierce's anxiety to take $100,000 back with him impels him to tell the best story he can. The Rev. W. F. Crafts of Washington has never been to the Philippines and Chaplain Pierce has.

The Methodist General Conference

A RELIGIOUS convocation whose proceedings will be of interest to many millions of citizens is to assemble in Chicago today, being the twenty-fifth quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, the supreme ecclesiastical court of that very numerous denomination. Its sessions will continue for one month and be attended by nearly 800 delegates, ministerial and lay, constituting the flower of American Methodism.

Questions of interest both within and without the circle of Methodism are on the programme for consideration and decision. One of these, perhaps the foremost in importance, is the question of admitting women to membership in the conference. By what might be considered a parliamentary ruse, this is likely to be called up very soon. One hundred and fifty-one provisional lay delegates, 150 of whom are men, are to ask for admission and a two-thirds vote is necesary to admit. The sentiment of the church is overwhelmingly in favor of their admission; but the 151st candidate, representing the Illinois conference, is a woman, Mrs. McMahon. Her credentials are regular, but if she is admitted, then women generally cannot longer be denied admittance, hence efforts are being made to induce her not to seek admission in this manner, but to let the question of the status of women arise in its regular order. We have not heard whether or not she has yielded.

The question of the time limit in pastorates is to arise, with the city churches generally favorable to its abolition and the village and rural churches as a rule opposed. It is a subject with good arguments on both sides, but it seems to be conceded that the removal of the time limit is inevitable at no distant date.

The attitude of the Methodist church toward amusements presents a topic likely to lead to animated debate at this conference. To the original rule forbidding Methodists to take "such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus," the conference of 1872 added a paragraph of specifications which included, "Neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging sinful tempers or words, the buying, selling or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, signing petitions in favor of granting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, becoming bondsmen for persons engaged in the traffic, renting property as a place in or on which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors, dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse races, circuses, dancing parties or patronizing dancing schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of a misleading or questionable moral tendency, or disobedience to the order and 'Discipline' of the church."

It is contended by many that this paragraph of specifications is unnecessary; that it infringes upon the jurisdiction of the Christian conscience. Atempt will be made to secure its elimination, which would cause a reversion to the original rule and remit to each individual a wider liberty of personal choice. It is a fact that the inhibition against theaters, card playing and dancing is with many Methodists a dead letter. Social conditions continually change. That practice which may by one generation be looked upon as sinful is by another deemed innocuous. All agree that it is the spirit of the moral law which should be preserved inviolate. The action of the general conference upon this question will be awaited with far-reaching interest.

The decision of Colonel Harvey, executive head of the publishing house of Harper & Bros., to restore the subscription price of Harper's Magazine to $4 a year was made upon the theory that the "American people are always willing to pay good prices if they can get what they want." This is as true in relation to newspapers as in relation to magazines. The best is the cheapest, regardless of price.

The Law as to Strikes.

THE OPINION of Judge Halsey, of Luzerne county, permanently enjoining the striking employes of the Temple Coal and Iron company and the officers of the United Mine Workers of America from interfering with the property of the company or with employes of the company who wish to work, is a definition of the law which possesses widespread interest. We ackowledge our indebtedness to the Wilkes-Barre Record for the text of the opinion, which is given in full below:

"This case comes here upon a motion to continue a preliminary injunction allowed on the 14th of April, 1900. The plaintiff is a corporation organized under the statutes of the state providing for the creation of corporations, for the purpose of owning and operating coal mines. Under the franchises granted to the plaintiff on the 13th of April, 1900, it had possession of two collieries in the borough of Swoyersville, this county, known as Harry E. and Forty-Fort. These collieries were operated in connection with extensive underground mining developments. In the operation of the mines it was essential to their preservation that the water should be constantly removed from the workings by means of large pumps.

"On or about, but prior to the 13th of April, 1900, the miners and laborers engaged in the business of mining in these workings went upon a strike for higher wages. Upon the 13th of April, 1900, Anthony Carmanoskie George Mailis and John Rogers, the defendants named, called upon the inside foreman of the plaintiff at the Harry E. colliery and said to him that they came as a constituted committee of a labor organization known as Local 452, United Mine Workers of America, to which the miners and laborers at these collieries belong who were on a strike, and that unless the demands made by the men who had quit work, upon the company were speedily granted, they would try to stop the engineers, firemen and pumpmen from working.

"On acount of these threats, the engineers, firemen and pumpmen are in fear for their personal safety if they remain at work, and if the said threats are carried into operation great and irreparable loss will be inflicted upon the plaintiff's property. Upon the date fixed for the hearing of the motion to continue the injunction, the defendants did not appear and made no answer, so that the facts alleged in the bill of complaint of the plaintiff must be taken as confessed.

"If, as a consequence of the said threats, the engineers, firemen and pumpmen are driven from their places, or if the said threats are carried into execution, the result will be, that the underground workings, by the rapid accumulation of water, in a very short time would cover the pumps and make them ineffective. The injuries resulting from the filling up of these mines would be so many and of so extensive and varied a character to the workings that there can be no question that it would result in great and irreparable injury to the plaintiffs.

"It appears from the testimony that the underground workings cover in the neighborhood of 1,000 acres. In the Red Ash vein there are two pumps, ten by twelve by sixteen,one sixteen by twelve by ten and one sixteen by twelve by ten and there are several pumps in the other collieries that would be affected by the threatened action of the defendants. Our Pennsylvania decisions are very clear in cases of this nature.

"In the case of the Wick China company, appellant, vs. W. K. Brown and others, 164 Pa. 449, it is held that a preliminary injunction will be awarded and should not be dissolved after hearing where it appears from the bill and injunction affidavits that the defendants, striking employes of the plaintiff, refuse to permit other persons to work for plaintiff and that they endeavor to accomplish their purpose by threats, menaces, intimidation and opprobrious epithets addressed to plaintiff's officers and workmen, and by gathering in crowds at plaintiff's place of business and at boarding houses of their workmen and by following the workmen to and from work, stopping them on the highway and holding them up to the ridicule and contempt of bystanders.

"In Murdock, Kerr & Co. vs. Walker and others, appellants, 152 Pa. 595, the court holds that a court of equity will restrain by injunction, discharged employes, members of a union, from gathering about their former employer's place of business and from following the workmen whom he has employed in place of the defendants * * * and from interfering with them by threats, menaces, intimidation, ridicule and annoyance on account of their working for the plaintiff. The law of our highest courts is the law as laid down in many other appellate courts of the United States and England.

"In Vegelahn vs. Gunster, 167 Mass. 92, in a very well considered opinion it is held that an employer has the right to engage all persons who are willing to work for him at such prices as may be mutually agreed upon, and persons employed or seeking employment have a corresponding right to enter into or remain in the employment of any person or corporation willing to employ them. Commonwealth vs. Perry, 155 Mass. 117; (31 Am. St. Rep. 533) People vs. Gillson, 109 N. Y., 389; (4 Am. St. Rep. 465); Braceville Coal company vs. People, 147 Ill. 66; (37 Am. St. Rep. 206); Ritchie vs. People, 155 Ill., 98; (46 Am. St. Rep. 315); Low vs. Rees Printing company, 41 Neb. 127; (43 Am. St. Rep. 670). No one can lawfully interfere by force or intimidation to prevent employers or persons employed or willing to be employed, from the exercise of these rights. Intimidation is not limited to threats of violence or a physical injury to person or property. It has a broader significance and there may also be a moral intimidation which is illegal. A combination to do injurious acts expressly directed to another by way of intimidation or constraint, either of himself or of the persons employed or seeking to be employed by him, is outside of the allowable competition and is unlawful.

"In Hamilton Brown Shoe company vs. Saxey, 131 Missouri 212, the court holds that an injunction in cases of this kind does not hinder the defendants doing anything that they may not do in violation of law. They are free men and have a right to quit the employment of the plaintiff whenever they see fit to do so and no one can prevent them; and whether their act is wise or unwise, just or unjust, is nobody's business but their own. And they have a right to use fair persuasion to induce others to join them in their quitting, but when fair persuasion is exhausted they have no right to resort to force or threats of violence. The law will protect their freedom and their rights, but it will not permit them to destroy the freedom and rights of others. The same law which guarantees the defendants in their right to quit the employment of the plaintiff at their own will and pleasure, also guarantees the other employes the right to remain at their will and pleasure. These defendants are their own masters, but they are not the masters of other employes, and not only are they not the masters of other employes, but they are not even their guardians. There is a maxim of our law to the effect that one may exercise his own right as he pleases, provided that he does not thereby prevent another from exercising his right as he pleases. The maxim, as a rule of law, is nearer than any other rule in our law to the golden rule of Divine au thority, 'That which you would have others do unto you, do ye even so unto them.' While the strict enforcement of the golden rule is beyond the mandate of a human tribunal, yet courts of equity, by injunction, do restrain men who are so disposed from exercising their own rights as to destroy the rights of others. Shery vs. Perkins, 147 Mass 212; Longsnore Printing Co. vs. Howell., 26 Or. 527.

"The defendants have the right to refuse to work for the plaintiff. They cannot, however, interfere with the personal wishes of others who desire to work by threats, menaces or display of force. As the engineers, the firemen and the pumpmen desire to continue in their present employment with the plaintiff, and as the facts contained in the bill are confessed, that the defendants, by means of threats, have intimidated and are, as a consequence, about to drive from their work the engineers, the firemen and the pumpmen, and in the event of the employes being driven from the duties at which they are now engaged, great and irreparable injury will be done to the property rights of the plaintiff, under the law we cannot do otherwise than to allow the motion now pending before us to continue the injunction."

John Alexander Dowie, the Chicago faith healer, has embarked in the lace-making enterprise. This is a move in which he will probably be able to induce the public to have faith.

The faces upon a good many of the syndicate newspaper fashion plates have evidently been drawn by artists who are frequently called upon to settle dressmakers' bills.

Chicago has demonstrated that much admiration still exists for the admiral, even if political enthusiasm for Dewey, the presidential candidate, is of an uncertain character.

The Boston Armenians, in a public meeting, have intimated the General Lew Wallace's knowledge of the sultan of Turkey, is, to mildly express it, superficial.

It will probably take the Democratic leaders several weeks yet to fully decide whether silver is an issue.

PERSONALITIES.

Harry N. Pillsbury, the chess champion, says that he learned the game with great difficulty, and for some time any great amount of playing always resulted in severe headaches.

Harry N. Pillsbury, the chess champion of this country, is also a whist expert, but regards the latter game as a light amusement, and plays it as a relaxation after a hard game of chess.

Miss Annie Peck, the woman mountain-climber, wears in her trips above the clouds a man's suit of duck canvas with leggins of the same material and stout boots of the regulation mountaineer description.

D. B. Skinner, one of the captors of Jefferson Davis, died at Detroit several days ago. For his share in taking the Confederate leader he received $820 from the government. He died in poverty and was buried at public expense.

The youngest trolley car magnate in the United States lives in Atlanta, Ga. He is Cornelius Jerome Simmons, jr., the only son and namesake of the president of the Collins Park and Belt Railroad company, of the Georgia city. Young Cornelius is barely turned 12 years old, and yet he has already been elected second vice-president of his father's company.

Only one man in American history—Justin S. Merrill, of Vermont—had a longer public career than that to which John Sherman can point. Mr. Sherman was for 43 years prominent in national office. He was secretary of the Whig convention which nominated Taylor for president in 1848. His career on the national stage began with the birth of the Republican party in 1854, when he was first elected to congress.

M. HUBERT DE WILDE.

The latest photograph of M. Hubert De Wilde, of Ghent, the well-known Belgian inventor. The picture shows him wearing one of his recent inventions, a collar designed to replace the old fashioned life-saving buoys. The contrivance, besides presenting a remarkable appearance, is unique in many ways, and is said to have many commendable features.

On the Election of U. S. Senator

From the New York Sun.

THE house of representatives, by a large majority, has recommended an amendment of our federal constitution providing that the senators allotted to each state shall be chosen by the people thereof instead of by the legislature. It is said that a demand to the same effect will be made in the platform put forth by the Democratic National convention. What view of the matter was taken by the authors of our federal organic law? An examination of Elliot's report of the debates in the Philadelphia convention in 1878 will show that even the proposal that members of the house of representatives should be chosen by the people encountered much opposition and that the application of the same method of election to the senate had not a single advocate.

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When Randolph's resolutions, comprising what is known as the "Virginia Plan," were discussed at Philadelphia in committee of the whole, the germs of a national or centralizing party on the one hand, and of a state rights party on the other, were at once disclosed. The ideal of the state rights party was subsequently formulated in the "New Jersey Plan," which would have continued the congress of the confederation, a unicameral body, in which each state had an equal voice, and to which the delegates were chosen by the state legislatures. Only with the utmost reluctance did the small states recede from this position, and the concessions ultimately made to them by way of compromise must be held to form the fundamental consideration in return for which they accepted the constitution.

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The election by the people of the first branch of the proposed federal legislature, the branch which was to receive the name of the house of representatives, was opposed by Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, who thought that the less the people had to do directly with the federal, as distinguished from the state government, the better. He was very warmly supported by Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, to whose confidence in the people the rebellion lately headed by Shays in that state had given a severe shock. "All the evils we experience," said Gerry, "flow from excess of democracy. The people do not lack virtue, but are the dupes of pretended patriots. In Massachusetts they are daily misled into the most baleful measures and opinions." He had been "too republican heretofore," he said, "but had been taught by experience the danger of a levelling spirit." The South Carolina delegates esteemed the choice of representatives by the people impracticable in a scattered population. Wilson, Madison and Mason, on the other hand, argued that no republican government could stand without popular confidence, which confidence could be secured only by giving to the people the election of one branch of the federal legislature. Gerry's colleagues from Massachusetts went against him, and the election of the house of representatives by the people was carried. New Jersey and South Carolina, however, proved unyielding in their opposition, while Connecticut and Delaware were divided.

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When the method of choosing the members of the second branch of the federal legislature, the branch eventually called the senate, came up for debate, James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, proposed that the senators should be chosen not, indeed, directly by the people; but by electors chosen by the people. Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, replied: "The state legislatures are more competent to make a judicious choice than the people at large. Without the existence and cooperation of the states a republican government cannot be supported over so great an extent of country. We know that the people of the states are strongly attached to their own constitutions. If you hold up a system of general government destructive of their constitutional rights they will oppose it. The only chance we have to support a general government is to graft it on the state governments." George Read, of Delaware, proposed the appointment of senators by the state executive out of candidates to be nominated by the state legislature, but this motion was not seconded. Dickinson, of Delaware, supported by the smaller states, insisted upon the election of the members of the second branch (the senate) by the state legislatures, and the demand was accepted in the committee of the whole and subsequently affirmed in the convention by all the states except Pennsylvania and Virginia. It is noteworthy that the opposition of the last-named state was based upon the belief that the election of senators by the state legislatures would involve an equal representation of the states in the senate or second branch of the federal assembly. Such equal representation Virginia long and strenuously opposed.

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It was at an early stage of the proceedings at Philadelphia that the demand of the smaller states that their delegates in the senate or second branch of the federal assembly should be chosen by the state lgislatures was formally conceded by a large majority. No attempt was afterward made to recede from the position. Had such an attempt been made successfully the proposed constitution would never have been adopted by the smaller states. They considered the election of senators by the state legislatures essential to their permanent retention of the right of equal representation in the senate; for, they argued, senators representing directly vast populations would, sooner or later, insist upon proportionate weight in the second branch of the federal assembly. So long, on the other hand, as senators, being chosen by state legislatures, simply represented their state in its corporate capacity, the authority of a senator's mandate would remain unaffected by the number of inhabitants in his commonwealth.

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From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The present method of electing senators is not satisfactory, and this is shown by the fact that three vacancies in the United States senate now exist. There will be more vacancies hereafter, for the senate has declared that in close states a few conspirators may block an election at any time and thus force vacancies. This decision was made by a handful of Republicans joined to the great body of Democrats; but, nevertheless, it is a decision of the senate, just the same. Conspiracy has been indorsed and personal spleen has been made fashionable. Hereafter, then, we may expect many deadlocks and many vacant seats. There are but two ways to meet this danger. One is by the passage of a simple law by congress providing that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes in a legislature shall be declared elected. The other is by a constitutional amendment providing for a popular vote. There is no reason why a senator should be obliged to receive a majority of the entire number of persons voting, for in all other cases, including governors and members of the house of representatives, a plurality vote elects. But the senate is a slow moving body and stands on the errors of the past. It will neither pass a law providing for an election by plurality, nor will it consent to popular elections. Before it will agree to a constitutional amendment force must be used. The Republican party of Pennsylvania has done what it can to apply this force, and we hope to see every state in the Union demanding that the senate shall yield to the popular will.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

One of the masterpieces of musical clocks has just been completed for the emperor of China, in whose palace, besides pointing out the correct time, it will play selections with a fully equipped automatic orchestra.

It is proposed, owing to the number of accidents, which occur each year, that the Maine legislature pass a law prohibiting the wearing by hunters of buff-colored clothes which may be mistkaen at a distance for deer.

French medical science has discovered that artificial eyelashes are not beyond the wit of man. With a needle threaded with hair the obliging doctor will now sew on to anybody's bald eyelids the most beautifully long and languorous lashes.

A new and cheap protective packing is an improved form of what is generally known as "corrugated paper." It is far more elastic and more readily takes the shape of articles it is wrapped round than any variety previously known.

A new German canal is proposed between Riesa and Leipsic, and the plans have now been completed. The canal will be forty-two miles in length and being built entirely in Saxon territory will in no way conflict with foreign state interests.

The Second Northamptors, who have gone to the Cape, are the best shooting battalion in the army. It is said they got this position from the fact of their being at Majuba in 1881, where they learnt the value of accurate shooting, a lesson they have never forgotten.

It is said of old curiosity shops in general that nearly half the objects offered are spurious, expressly manufactured for sale. The ingenuity of the forger of antiques is remarkable. Furniture, china, prints, bronzes, armor, ivory and tapestry—all are imitated successfully.

The bride's veil had its origin, it is said, in the Anglo-Saxon custom of performing the ceremony under a square piece of cloth, held at each corner by tall men over the bridegroom and bride to conceal the latter's blushes. If the bride was a widow the veil was dispensed with.

It seems that in the present day Arabs who are obliged to traverse the sandy wastes of Arabia depend to a large extent upon "angel's food" both for themselves and for their camels. The manna is in reality a fungus which is found in great quantities on the sand after rain.

The director of the meteorological observatory on Mount Blanc has been considering the advisability of installing the Marconi wireless telegraphy system upon the mountain. The ordinary system of telegraph is used normally, but the great snow drifts have played havoc with the telegraph wires.

Cincinnati (O.) will be well represented in its industries at the Paris exposition. A large piano manufacturing concern of that city will make a most interesting exhibit. This company will set up a moving exhibition of the manufacture of pianos from the raw material to the finished instrument.