the Scranton Tribune

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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.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 9, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES EMORY SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Congressmen-at-Large — GALUSHA A. GROW ROBERT H. FOERDELER.

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Scranton is said to be the only city In the country that boasts of a public park containing a toll gate within its limits. The Elmhurst Boulevard toll house near Nay Aug Falls is an ornament that could well be spared.

Address of the Methodist Bishops.

HE ADDRESS of the bishops to the Methodist general conference, read last Thursday by Bishop Androws, and too cursorily summarized at the time in the press reports, deserves and will receive the thoughtful attention of religious people everywhere. We present herewith a more liberal review of its more important contents, abridged from the columns of the Chicago

Pointing out that the Methodist Episcopal church has increased in numbers only 105,000 persons, or about 4 per cent, since the last general conference four years ago, the address states that this is a less ratio of increase than has often come, but explains it in part from new methods of registering the membership, and from civil distractions, such as the war with Spain, which had its effect in all probability in holding down membership, as did the civil war, in its time. Then with hopeful note the address continues: "The plain inference from these facts is that, while any decline in the rate of increase in any quadrennium should be occasion for solicitude and careful inquiry, it should not be the occasion for despondency and evil forebodings. There for growth as well as periods of obby large gains.

Numbers are not, however, regarded as the criterion of the church progress. Benevolences, doctrinal fidelity and of them the address says: "The returns of benevolences show a considerable though not large gain over those of the preceding quadrennium, We rejoice to report our belief that the theological convictions and teachings of our church are in the main unchanged; that through its entire extent, at home and abroad, the essential Christian verities, as received from our fathers and by which we have bitherto ministered successfully to the kingdom of God, are firmly held and positively proclaimed."

Later in their address the bishops discuss a great problem which is of interest to every denomination of the Christian church, in its effort to teach the word of Jesus under the conditions of wealth and luxury in modern the church now doing the work of the searching are these other questions; keep in heart-touch with men ignorby them? Will our rich men forbear How many of our churches be builded time the brother of low degree may mre perplexing, more solemn, more is an age of great wealth; an age

we the love and the wisdom adequate to the hour?" Concerning the time limit of pastoral following points with reference to the age term has been but slightly, if at all, increased by the change. (2) That only a small proportion of our desire for changes at the end of one or two years in appointments which years if that length of time had been ples by which the Christian should the limit. (4) That of the pastors who continue for five years some would not have continued so long but for the while others of them might

period." Then comes this suggestion: We are, therefore, of the opinion that the general conference shall oppose a return to the three years' limit of annual appointments, with wellons for necessary exceptions to this limit, then an entire removal of the time limit of annual appointments

ould be of advantage to the work." The address comments on the tenlency of ministers to remain in narrow limits and to east off their traveling characteristics, and commends the superannuated preachers to the better care of the church. It also comments with disapproval on the tendency of ministers and congregations to prearrange appointments before annual conferences meet, expressing the hope that if this continues more reflection will be given the matter and fuller information secured by both parties to the arrangements. The twentieth century thank offering of \$20,000,000, and also the appeal of the bishops for a week of prayer and for revival work, are referred to with expression of confidence in success from both forms of work. After reviewing quickly the many auxiliary church organizations and presenting their needs, the address has this to say of the action of the conference in granting equal representation to the laity: "The vote indicates a remarkable approach to unanimity throughout the church. We desire to place on record our hearty concurrence with this action. Equality in ministerial and lay representation.now made possible by the concession of the ministry, is the natural, just and genrous consummation of tendencies in-

atent in our earliest church life." "What," the address asks, "can we urther give to Christian unity? Litle perhaps in a formal and ecclesiastical way. The times are not ripe for any general movement. We must, as should other churches, still hold the truth as God gives us to see it. We nust still do our work faithfully, by our own agents and methods, in whatever fields call us. But, doing this, we should even more than heretofore give diligence to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.' We must unhesitatingly grant to other churches the ample tolerance we claim or ourselves. We must honor them as branches of the True Vine, as temples for the Holy Ghost. We must seek opportunities for the expression of Christian fraternity and for cooperation and we must study, with arnest and unselfish desire to solve, he difficult problem of many churches n scanty fields."

eparable from the growth of our

church. This hour fulfills prophecies

Respecting the personal life of Christians and their relation to government and society the address advises preachers to use caution in their ocial teachings, and not to be dogmatists of the grade which must be ranked with charlatans. "It is obvious," runs the address, "that the solution of particular economic problems is not within the province of the church. The church has no authoritative message concerning trusts or labor unions, lockouts or strikes, capmay be periods of silent preparation ital or wages, tariffs and taxation, currency and colonies. It is neither vious growth. In the future, as in the appointed nor fitted to dictate social past, small gains may seen be followed or economic laws. Must then its asstain from discussion of such questions of applied Christianity? Must it be silent on issues which burn withand the spiritual life are all reviewed, in the hearts of men? By no means. Its gospel is for the redemption of all life. But its discussion must bear a peculiar, a Christian form. They must proceed under the profound conviction that character and not outward condition is the supreme sphere of the church; that incomparably the largest contributions which the church can make toward a social millennium are Christian men and not social theo-

.Intemperance is pictured as an evil greater than the slave trade, and a reference is made to the "inexcusable miscarriage of the canteen law." The church is urged to stand more firmly than ever for temperance. Concerning laxity of divorce and the decline of "the glory of the true and pure family" another warning is given. life. The question is frankly put: "Is Amusements are also discussed in the same connection, and the tendency to Master among the lowly?" Equalty excess is condemned. The hard task of discriminating between admissible "Will an educated ministry consent to and inadmissible amusements is announced to be before the church. The ant or only half-trained? Will it be bishops commend Wesley's sagacity in content to live plainly, that it may declaring as the rule for Methodists reach plain people, and be supported simply the prohibition of "the taking of such diversions as connot be taken social extravagance and social dis- in the name of the Lord Jesus," but tinctions in the church, that the gospel they advise that a cogent statement may better do its office for all men? of the perils of many amusements be placed in the discipline. This is their and managed that in them at the same language: "Closely associated with other evils is the popular passion for rejoice in that he is exalted, and the unwholesome, coarse and debauching rich in that he is made low to The amusements. Whoever watches the bishops have no answer to this but one daily press cannot miss the evidence of trust. They preface their questions of shameful degradation in the theaby admitting much of truth in the at- ter, concert and dance hall, and on legations often heard against churches the race course. And the tendency to that they are rich men's clubs instead great excess also in other comparaof true religious bodies, and they say lively innocent forms of amusement the end only this: "No questions cannot escape attention. The seriousness of life seems largely forgotten, int than these confront us today, its opportunities of usefulness unoccupled, the vigitance necessary for also of keen-sighted, organized and righteousness relaxed, and the love of self-asserting labor; an age, therefore, the passing world gaining in masterof conflicts, ominous of unmeasured fulness. It is not to be wondered at evil. The future of the church and that every earnest age has tended to of humanity is at stake. Shall we reprobate all amusements as incomrenew the original work of Methodism patible with the Christian life, Exand thus renew its triumphs? 'Have perience has shown that it is impossible to impose on youthful and immature Christians a law which many a saintly soul of thoughtful choice imservice, the address first presents the poses on itself. The attempt to enforce absolute abstention from recreaexisting system: "(1) That the aver- tive amusements reacts toward unrestrained indulgence. A discrimination between the admissible and the inadmissible is, therefore, imperative. So pastors remain in the same charge for great is the danger to spiritual life five years. (3) That the extension of that we suggest that it would be the limit has manifestly caused with profitable to place among the special many pattors and churches a restless advices of the discipline a brief but cogent sum of perils which attach to many amusements, of the evils insepmight easily have continued for three arable from others and of the princi-

> use of them." To vigorous denunciation of Sabbath

regulate his choice among and his

words: the Christian man should the Christian citizen. the one hand, recent events have thrust on the American people new defined and carefully guarded provis- problems which only the highest and purest statesmanship can solve. On the other hand, colossal evils, not of recent date, menace our civilization. Some have been already named. Add to them the corruption and venality charged upon much of our political life, the political ownership of cities and states by one man or a few men whose will is law, the unrestrained immigration of the ignorant and vicious, the increasing use of mob law and lynchings for the regular processes of delaying and often distrusted courts, the sharp hostility of classes readily passing into violence and murthe suppression of the civil rights of the negro, and the military spirit vigorous and valuable, yet liable to incite to inexcusable wars-these are among the perils that

confront our Christianity." The conference finds in this address a safe and comprehensive guide to action. No stronger ecclesiastical message has been written in this genera-

The arrest of the former chief finanial agent of the Cuban postoffice department on a charge of embezzling \$199,600 of government money is not made less pleasant by the fact that he is an American. We trust that he is innocent, that there has been a mistake. But If he is guilty, ordinary punishment will not suffice. There will be need of exemplary justice.

The People's Affair.

HE CENTRAL point in Judge Archbald's timely charge to the grand jury upon the subject of violations of the liquor law, the lesson which needs to be thoroughly impressed upon the publie opinion of our community, is that one violation of the law tends to induce another; that respect cannot be maintained for law in general if parpermitted to fall into notorious disre-

The man who persistently ignores the law requiring the taking out of a license to sell liquor is not without excuse in the fact that the protection promised in that license against Illicit competition is withheld. Yet he himself adds largely to the laxity of publie sentiment which permits the liquor laws to be violated without dread of punishment; for he constitutes a walking advertisement of the fact that lawbreaking is a safe occupation.

Judge Archbald has made clear that higher than constable, policeman, mayor, district attorney or judge on the bench is the power of public opinion as reflected in the jury box. The twelve jurors who try each case are drawn at random from among all classes of the population, and upon the whole they fairly represent a rough average of the varying opinions of classes and sections which combine to form public opinion. No safer method of government has been devised than that which puts the sovereign power directly into the hands of the people to be governed. They can then order the which they like and change it when it ceases to satisfy them.

Thus it is that juries, who represent this rule of the people in the processes of our courts, have it in their power and are in public duty bound to stand for law and order, not only with regard to great crimes against property and person but toward crime and lawbreaking of all kinds. They are the people's commissioners who sit in the place of judgment upon the facts in a cause at trial; if the facts show that a law of the people has been broken, recreant indeed will be the people's trustees if they permit sympathy or prejudice to nullify justice. The law broken today may be only a liquor law; but if that violation is overlooked by a lenient fury why should the lawbreaker of tomorrow hesitate to go a step further in his contempt for the statutes and commit outrage upon property or person?

The mistake back of most of this prevalent laxity in public opinion is in the widespread belief that a few citizens only are interested in halting the violations. It may be that a few only are active in the work of detection and arrests; but every person in Lackawanna county is directly concerned, both in his pocketbook, in his physical safety and his moral welfare, in the question of law enforcement and good order. Good order means lower taxes; it means a safer community to live in; it means an atmosphere more congenial to the development of contented homes. In their hearts the men who violate the liquor laws know that they ought not to do so; while their tongues find excuses their better nature condemns. Improvement in these things it not to be expected in a miraculous manner;

deniable necessity. One of the "insurgent" newspaper organs intimates that Attorney General Elkin is a coming power in Pennsylvania politics. The word "coming" only partly expresses the truth; for to a considerable extent, as the insurgents have to their grief discovered, John P. Elkin has already come. The reasons which have made him influential naturally promise, as politics goes, a continuation of prominence and power. Men who are honest, intelligent, resourceful, loyal to friends and yet broad-minded enough not to feel personal bitterness toward political opponents usually do "come" when they engage actively in politics and develop special aptitudes for organization and strategy. Mr. Elkin is

but the pressure for it must fit the un-

Unless a Populist party or something of the sort is organized in Porto Rico, the affairs in that country will scarcely be accompanied by enough excitement in future to verify the predictions of the anti-administration pro-

of this class.

Judge Dunne of the Chicago circuit court has made final a decree against the Associated Press in a suit instidesecration is added a determined tuted by the Chicago Inter Ocean profitably have continued for a longer plea for Christian citizenship, in which, in effect, denies the right of



JOHN GRIDLEY.

Captain Gridley's son, John, of whom this is photograph, has been appointed a second lieu terant in the marine corps and will shortly b essigned to a ship. The sen of the man to who Dewey said: "You may begin" on that memor able May day in Manila bay is sure of a wel come in the navy,

the Associated Press to make distinc tion among persons who wish to pur chase information and news for pur poses of publication. The publisher who can pay for the Associated Press service is to get it, no matter where he purchases other news.

"The suggestion of Charles Emory Smith for vice president has," writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record, "awakened a cordial response from many directions, and his strength as a candidate is promptly recognized throughout the country, but there is a good reason why he could not be nominated, and Mr. Quay and the Pennsylvania delegation at the Republican convention will furnish it promptly if there is any probability of placing his name on the ticket." ticular laws by common consent are We believe that Mr. Curtis is inaccurate in his estimate of Colonel Quay's attitude; we doubt that Quay would oppose a general demand for Mr. Smith's nomination. He has no "good eason" to save the fact that he and Smith have had local differences. But those differences were not national in character nor do they concern the great majority of the delegates who will assemble in Philadelphia, Quay is a philosopher, not a bigot. He moved to confirm Smith's nomination as postmaster general; and from this precedent Mr. Curtis can easily deduce a different conclusion than the one set forth above.

> Senator Teller appears to think that England would regard a pro-Boer res olution in the senate as a joke.

Aguinaldo shows a disposition to rival the famous Patti in the matter of farewell appearances.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

was employed by the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin to secure the original firmin from the sultan for the erection of Roberta college. Dr. Hamlin and his associates of the missionary board, with the aid of the United States minister, had been trying for years to secure permission from the sul tan for the erection of a Christian college in onstantinople for the education of native midonaries, and while his majesty's promises we plentiful the formal permit could never be o So they waited from month to month and year to year, renewing their application with more or less energy every time an oppor dial assurances and the most solemn promise but never getting the formal license. In the midst of their perplexity and discouragement Seet of American men-of-war arrived at Constan tirople on a pleasure cruise, and were received by the sultan and the members of his court, as well as by the American residents. While visit-ing the flagship one day Dr. Hamlin was asked by the admiral if they could do anything for him. "Yes," replied the missionary. "you can ren-der me a great service if you will instruct your officers and men to inquire of everybody they meet when the firman for the erection of Roberts college is to be issued. It is not necessary to say anything further. Just ask them to make the inquiry of everybedy they meet and say nothing more." The instructions were sent around the fleet and thereafter daily the officers and men would ask everybody: sultan issue the firman for Dr. Hamlin's college?"
Three days later the document was issued; the mysterious inquiries were reported at court from every direction and the sultan was convinced that the presence of the American men-of-war was du to his delay in carrying out his promise. I leet and instruct the officers to inquire when the sultan is going to pay that \$00,000,

THE PRIMARIES TO DATE.

The following table prepared by friends of ex-Senator Quay shows their estimate of the num-ber of legislative nominees in counties expected to go Republican, who will enter the next senatorial caucus. Taking the final vote for United States senator in the last session as a basis for comparison they assert that Quay has a net galup to this time of 22. The table is as foll

		ninces.	Caucus Gain.	Canens	Caucus Cominee
П	Armstrong	1	***	1	· vimini
П	Allegheny	4	- 1	- 6	
П	Beaver	9	3	- 22	
а	Redford	9	1	. 33	-
ч	Blair	13	4		
П	Butler		9		
п	Cambria	9	2	4.1	
ı	Clinton	1	**		
ı	Crawford	- 01	.3	- 11	
ı	Delaware		1		
ı	Erie	4	1		
ı	*Forest	. 0		764	
ı	Franklin	9	2.6	**	
ı	Huntingdon	12	690	100	
ŀ	Indiana	2	24	288	
ı	Luckawanna	4	2	2.4	
ı	Lancaster		***	**	
ı	Lawrence	2	44	9.9	- 3
3	**Luzerne	**	**		
11	McKenn	2	**		
	Mercer	. 11	2	**	
Ш	Snyder	1	**		
ŧ	Somerset	9	2	14.4	
٠	Susquehanna .	9	**	20.0	
9	Tioga	1	1	4.4	
	Union	1	1		
*	Venango	2	2	44	
ħ.	*Warren	11	1.0	**	
	Washington	4.6		1	
•	Westmoreland.	3	1	**	
J	The second secon	***	_	-	
•	Totals	61	21	2	
		**	2	3404	
		-	-	-	
	Net gain	**:	99	29.9	

* One doubtful.
** Whoever goes in to caucus will be cl

TWINS.

I'm twins, I guess, 'cause my Ma say I'm two little girls. An' one o' me Is Good little girl; an' the other 'n' she Is Rad little girl as she can be An' Ma say so, 'most ever' day.

An' she's the funniest Mat 'Cause when My Doll won't mind, an' I ist cry, W'y, nen my Ma she sob an' sigh, An' say, "Dear Good little girl, good-by Bad little girl's comed here again!"

Last time 'at Ma act' that a-way, I cried all to myse'f awhile Out on the steps, an' nen I smile, An' git my Doll all fix' in style, An' go in where Ma's at, an' say: "Morning to you, Morning dear! Where's that Bad little girl wuz here? Bad little girl's goned clean away, An' Good little girl's comed back to stay."

-James Whitcomb Riley, in the Century.



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There was a girl in the art class with me who used to complain very often of not feeling well, and sometimes she would be away for two or three days. I was talking with her one day about Ripans Tabules and what they were good for, when she told me that she was a great sufferer from constipation and that that was what made her feel so wretchedly. She was often so ill from it, she said, that she had to go to bed, and it had kept her away from the studio several times during the winter. and made her miss a good many days' work on account of the pain she suffered. I had some of the Tabules with me at the time and I gave her several, advising her to try them. She used them, every one, and liked them so much that she afterwards bought a new supply. They helped her so much that she has not been troubled since she began taking them. She thinks they are splendid.

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