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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 thus the 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 19, 1900.

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

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Congressmen-at-Large - GALUSHA A. GROW,

ROBERT H. FOERDELER.

Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH. Legislative. First District-THOMAS J. REYNOLDS.

Third District-EDWARD JAMES, JR.

Fourth District-P. A. PHILBIN.

The relations of William Connell to stand all the criticism that can be brought to bear upon them.

The Postmaster General.

THEN A REPUBLICAN official goes wrong the country is naturally astounded. The peculation of a subordinate postal official in Cuba was at once magnified and distorted to the discredit and shame of the administration. As a rule Republican officials are honest. It is the exception when they turn out to be

It has been vaguely suggested that somebody in Washington is responsible for the postal frauds in Cuba. The insinuations, it is well understood, point to the post office department. There has been no open charge to this effect. There has been no plain intimation in that direction but political desperation, indicated in buncombe Democratic resolutions in both branches of congress, suggests the possible hope that the administration may be made directly responsible, through some shortcoming in the administration of the post office department. As yet this is only a surmise. But the postmaster general has accepted the challenge, and when he gets through with the investigation the country will agree with The Tribune that he is not only the most available man in the Republican party for the vice-presidential nomination this year, but that his nomination will be a certificate of character to the presidential

People who doubt that Postmaster General Smith will go to the bottom of Cuban postal frauds, or that when the guilt of the rascals is fixed he will hesitate to punish to the full extent of the law, don't know the man.

The Democratic small organs about the country are undecided as to whether they should regard Mr. Towne as a Moses or a Jonah.

A New Trial for Lutz.

T IS DIFFICULT to see how h new trial can be avoided in the Lutz murder case. The allegations that the dissenting juror, Koons, was cocreed are specific and of the jury's deliberations as told in makes a narrative of shame.

said as soon as the other, F. A. Koons, of 20 per cent." was willing to do likewise he would the hot weather and their annoyance at his stand for his convictions. They for meals with him in double file. They ignored him at the table. If he leaned out of a window he had that window alone. They taunted him with They accused him of being a friend of Lutz's lawyers. They even said he was bribed. Then to show the crowds which watched them march from the jury room to the hotel that they were not responsible for the delay they wore badges of blue ribbon so that Koons, wearing none, would be read-Ry distinguished.

The Sun dispatch goes on to say that Koons was finally broken down in health and in spirit by this treatment of oppression and he agreed to a first degree verdict because he lacked the strength longer to hold out. Such a condition of jury deliberation is not justice but tyranny and no court in Christendom has the moral right to stand for it. Koons had taken a solemn oath to well and truly try the case and a judgment give in accordance with the facts and the law as the court laid the law down. He had as clear a right to stand for his conviction as any other of the twelve. The intent of the law in requiring unanimity is to give the accused the benefit of any possible doubt of guilt. It is a corner stone principle of our system of jurisprudence; and coercion of the kind practiced by the ten who disagreed with Koons is as much a denial of this principle as if a mob had broken into jail and executed summary vengeance upon the prisoner. The law provides a remedy when a

Conversely it should protect the jurer who holds out on account of principle. In this case the opportunity to protect Koons has passed; the damage is done. But there is still left the chance to protect the prisoner from the operation of a verdict which, if the manner of its making is as has been alleged, is a blistering disgrace upon the spirit of our institutions. We say this, believing with the ten that Lutz was guilty as indicted and that hanging would be too good for him. But we say it because more than Lutz's fate is concerned in the gross impropriety of coercion within a jury

It must be a great source of chagrin to the Wanamaker press that it is obliged to insert Clark's name instead of Quay's in the present senatorial muddle. What bliss it would have been for them if only the Clark trick had been played by Quay.

Liquor Traffic in Manila.

T IS EASY to be inaccurate concerning affairs at a distance; and that probably explains why some badly exaggerated versions have been current touching the condition of the liquor traffic in the Philippines. Chaplain Pierce has done a good deal to correct the erroneous idea that American occupation of Luzon has been followed by a saturnalia of debauchery and unrestricted license on the part of American soldiers and civillans; and the government has done more in making public a report on this the men in his employ will, we think, subject from the acting provost marshal general at Manila, Colonel E. B. Williston. This report refers especially to the city of Manila, the center of business of all kinds for the archipelage, "The number of places where liquor

is sold," he says, "is very small, compared with the number of people residing inside of the municipal limits. Since the adoption of the license system the character of the saloons has been very much improved, and they are as orderly and respectable as such places can be. The number has been diminished and great care is taken in ssuing new licenses. The city is divided into two districts. In the first district licenses for six months are granted upon such representations as tre usually required in the cities of the United States, and after an investigaion by a police inspector, upon the payment of \$600 in Mexican silver for the sale of liquors, wine and beer, and \$100 for the sale of beer and light wines alone. In the second district, which includes the more thinly settled portions of the city, the fees are \$100 and \$50, respectively, in Mexican silver. The sale of native drinks is absolutely forbidden; it is forbidden to sell to intoxicated persons; saloons are required to close at 8.30 o'clock in the evening and all day Sunday." In addition to these saloons there are native shops where nothing but wine is sold, and the report says that they "are always very orderly and the trouble experienced with them is their violation of the order prohibiting the sale of wines to soldiers."

Colonel Williston reports that when he became provost-marshal on May 17, 1899, there were 207 saloons licensed to sell wine, liquor and beer, 1 to sell wine and beer and 6 to sell beer alone, 617 wineshops, 1 brewery and 15 distilleries. At present there are 15 distilleries, 1 brewery, 77 wholesale dealers, 158 saloons and 540 native wineshops, Colonel Williston says that there are no records "to show the number or character of the saloons in Manila during the Spanish occupation. From the number of licenses the various distillers of native wine claim to have held during Spanish rule, the number of native wineshops may be placed at not less than 3,000. I have no means of ascertaining the quantity of liquor sold at any time, but I know that there has apparently well founded. The story been an appreciable decrease in the quantity sold since February 1, 1899. a Wilkes-Barre dispatch to the Sun of the saloonkeepers none are discharged soldiers; 135 are men and 43 During sixteen days, according to are women; 25 are Americans, 67 are this version, the ballot stood ten for Spaniards and the remainder are orifirst degree and two for anything ex- entals. Comparing the number of sacept that verdict. One of the two, loons now and the number a year ago, James Barrett, was half-hearted and the foregoing figures show a decrease

A condition of hostilities does not vote with the majority, Mr. Koons offer a favorable atmosphere for the announced on the first ballot that he rapid development of temperance redid not believe in hanging the man. form. It would be unjust to expect too When the ten men found he would much under the circumstances which not be moved they began a system of have attended American occupation of persecution because of the discomfort | Manila; a fairer test will come when of living in a small, poorly furnished military yields to civil rule and conjury room, their irritation owing to structive administration is afforded time to work out its ideas and ideals. But the showing as it is is not bad. would not talk to him. They refused No American who takes fair inventory to walk the fifty yards to the hotel of the circumstances is called upon to be ashamed of it.

If the election of Clark was invalid then his appointment is equally so. hets of how long he would remain out. The way out is for the senate to declare the original election void.

Bird Protection.

HE SENATE committee on interstate commerce has reported favorably a bill prohibiting the transportation by interstate commerce of game animals or birds killed in violation of local laws and making them and dead song birds or parts thereof subject to the laws of the state into which they are transported.

The bill enlarges the duties and powers of the department of agriculture so as to include the preservation, distribution, introduction and restoration of game birds and other wild birds, authorizing the purchase of such as may be required to restore game birds to the localities in which they have been depleted. The secretary of agriculture is to make needful rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of se,000,000 in excess of the corresponding month the act. The bill prohibits the importation of the mongoose, flying foxes or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling and such other birds or animals as the secretary of agriculture may declare injurious to the interests of agriculture or horticulture, and makes it unlawful for any person to deliver to any common carrier or for in values also accounts in part for the great a common carrier to transport from increase in exports of manufactures.

It is now apparent that in all the great one state to another any foreign anifuror holds out from improper motives | mais or birds the importation of which | 1900 will exceed that of any earlier year

parts thereof of any wild animals or birds killed in violation of local laws.

This bill will be approved by true sportsmen everywhere. The number of alleged sportsmen who habitually overstep local laws for the protection of game birds is small in proportion to the total number of huntsmen; but what they lack in numbers they usually make up in impudence, and congress does well to strengthen the machinery of the law by which they can be rounded up and punished.

Some of the trunk lines running out of Chicago are discussing the establishing of religious services on through trains on Sunday in order to satisfy the scruples of conscientious patrons who object to Sunday travel. Whether or not the regular patrons of the railroads really long for religious services on Sunday when they are speeding over the western plains is yet to be determined. It would certainly break the monotony and might be of benefit to the busy man who too frequently allows his religious life to be largely looked after by proxy by feminine members of his family.

swamp on Washington avenue, near the county jail, are liable in time to extend all over the city. If the Scranton authorities cannot be induced to abate the evil, something might be accomplishment in the way of a popular subscription.

In the endeavor to satisfy both the English and Boers, the Orange Free Staters are obliged to make lightning changes these days that must indeed be wearing upon one's constitution.

The drama entitled "Why Smith Left Home" ought to have a good run

in Montana. TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: L48 for Saturday, May 19, 1900

YE: 800 D A child born on this day will notice that everything grows this weather, from a political com to an onion sprout, A base ball unpire's vision is always oblique according to views from the bleachers.

The man with the tired constitution looks cagly these days at the portion of court he square that is usually devoted to benches. The iceman is generally a heavyweight, but this cannot always be said of the 10-cent cake. The man who observes too much evil in his eighbors is generally an experienced judge. Brilliant headwork unaccompanied by a hust ling pair of legs is often unavailing in the race

The unknown wife is often responsible for the chievements of many a noted man, Nothing succeeds like success, except a politi-

Washington Views of Topics of Interest

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, May 18.-The peculation of gov rnment officials in Cuba has scandalized the administration. Our domestic postal affairs have been managed by Postmaster General Smith with exceptional ability. Abuses have been corrected and under his personal direction the service has attained the highest efficiency. As far as possible the methods so successfully em-ployed here have been used in the Cuban postal service. There is this important difference. The Cuban postal officials were not subjected to that vigilant supervision which protects the

hand, but the government has been unfoftunate. n the employment of dishonest agents. They have betrayed their trust. They were men of established probity. They enjoyed fully the confidence of the administration. They had seen long and honorable service in public life. Their integrity had never been questioned. They had held positions of trust. Their official records were above suspicion or wrong. But with all this to their credit, they were appointed only after the most searching scrutiny. The admin-istration felicitated itself upon the appointment of such tried men as Thompson and lathbone. It felt assured of absolute security, soth in the honesty and efficiency of their administration. They owed their appointment solely to their reputation for honesty and ca-

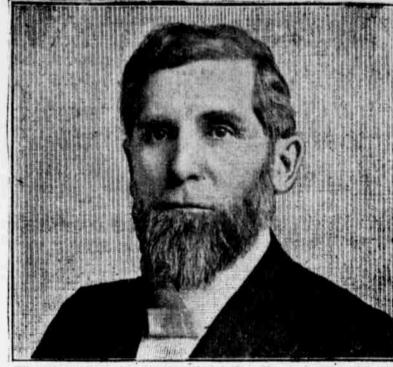
Whether guilty of corruption or incompetency whether directly or indirectly responsible for peculation of others, they have disgraced public service and subjected the adminision to repreach and misrepresentation. Until the whole truth about the matter is known nsibility of the postoffice department or the war department. The postmaster general will exhaust the resources of his department in the exhaust the resources of his department in the pending investigation. He is not afraid of the responsibility. The investigation will show that he has done his full duty as the head of the postoffice department. It will show that there has been no dereliction on his part. He feels the keenest disappointment. In Mr. Thempson, e postmuster at Havana, he reposed the most splicit trust, and feels deeply at the mere rgeation of his culpability. But no man, who

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow structions to searchingly investigate every possible phase of the postal situation in Cuba. He was selected by the postmaster general because of his record as an honest, fearless, conscien-ious, exacting department official. Nobody who knows anything about Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's record in the department questions his courage or his determination to do his whole duty in this investigation.

The postmaster general told Mr. Bristow that the prosecution of the inquiry must be directed with a desire to learn the entire truth, and must be uncompromising and unsparing. He goes to Cuba deeply impressed that the presi-dent is chagrined and shocked at the betrayal of trust on the part of the postal officials, and that his wish is that in dealing with the frauda there shall be a complete investigation with a rigorous and unsparing prosecution of the guilty and of their condign punishment.

The fiscal year 1900 continues to break all records in the matter of exportations. April is an example of this fact. The total exports in April, as just announced by the treasury bu can of statistics, are \$118,026,507, which is \$20,000,000 more than in any preceding year, \$30,000,000 more than in April of last year and double that of April, 1820. Never before has April, which is usually a light export month, reached the \$100,000,000 mark in its exports. Every branch of industry lends its aid to this increase. The total figures for the month of April have not yet been sufficiently analyzed to show the exact increase in each class, but analysis of those for the month of March were \$18,000,000 greater than in the correspond of the preceding year; that products of the mine were nearly 50 per cent. in excess of those of the corresponding month of 1809, while pro-ducts of the forests, the fisheries, and those grouped as miscellaneous all showed an increase. The advance in prices of cotton, corn, oats, wheat and provisions accounts in part for the increase in the value of agricultural exports while there is also an increase in quantity ex-

REV. SILAS C. SWALLOW.



This portrait is from a recent photograph of the Rev. Silas C. Swallow, of Harrisburg hom the United Christian party hopes to elect to the Presidency in November.

agricultural products were \$18,000,000 greater than those of the same months in the preced-ing fiscal year, products of the mine exceeded those of the corresponding months of 1899 by 33 per cent., those of the forest showed a like increase, and fisheries and miscellaneous also showed a gain over the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, and with the phenomenal increase of \$30,000,000 in April, 1900, as nomenal increase of \$30,000,000 in April, 1590, as compared with April, 1899, it is quife apparent that the record of the year which ends less than 60 days hence will exceed that of any earlier year in our history.

The following table shows the value of the

expo	rts in April of each year from	1890 to 1900;
April		Value.
1800		\$ 63,495,791
1891	***********	** 70,906,976
1802	***********	75,054,962
1893	***************************************	59,873,346
1894	***************************************	61,101,812
1895	***************************************	65,855,815
806	************	71,089,695
1897	*********************	77,618,786
1808	**************************	99,314,816
800	************************	88,794,873
1900	************************	118,026,507

Bank clearings afford the best guide to the olume of business that is transacted through ou the country. The following figures are from Year, Am't.

Bradstreet's, 000,000's omitted: 1897...857,085 1898... 68,500 1890...\$60,807 1803...854,020 1802... 61,902 1809... 03,503 Avr. 859,814

\$73,020 These figures represent hundreds of millions dent Harrison's administration, the average volume of business transacted in the United States was almost sixty billions of dollars a year. During President Cleveland's administra-tion it averaged nine billions a year less, In other words there was three million dollars less pusiness transacted every business day of the year. Under the Dingley tariff and the admin-Istration of President McKinley the average voume of business was twenty-three billions a administration of President Cleveland. In other words there has been over seven million dollars' worth more business transacted every day during President McKinley's term than there was under President Cleveland, 'Moral: Vote for a continuation of the Republican administra tion with a protective tariff,

The last quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1900, was a record-oreaker in the The tuber of the American postal serto that vigilant supervision which protects the public service against the possible corruption of its agents in this country.

The introduction of the American postal serto that was an experiment. No fault is amount by 111,000,000 stamps and 82,141,000. 820,755,119. High-water mark up to this tim There is evidence that the present quarter may go ahead of the last, because the sales for April were 440,626,625 stamps, valued at \$8. 524,186, and April has only thirty days. If the same record is kept up for May and June the sales for the current quarter w... reach the ur precedented quantity of 1.338,837,875 stampvalued at \$25,572,558. In 1870 the entire postareceipts from all sources were \$2,000,000 less than those from the sale of stamps alone during the last three months.

By the last census it appeared that there were in 1890 more than twice as many citizens of Irish as of English birth in this coun try. The total number of persons of foreig birth reported out of a population of 62,625,250 were 9,245,947, of whom 1.871,500 were born in Ireland, 909,600 in England, 242,231 in Scot land and 100,070 in Wales.

An increase of 7,000,000 tons in the produ tion of seal last year, over 1888, is striking proof of that activity at the furnaces and in

the mills which is always a part of the Re publican policy of protection There was 425,352,187 pounds of bacon export ed in 1896 and 562,651,480 pounds in 1809. This

was an increase of 137,000,000 pounds in the ex-ports of this one farm product under the Re-publican policy of protection. pound in the New York market in 1806. Last

year, when people could afford to buy them they were worth 81 cents.

"A SPAWN OF UNBELIEF."

eral assembly, which met in St. Louis on Thursday of this week, the moderator, Dr. Sample preached a vigorous sermon in the course which he characterized Christian Science in plain

terms. He said: "There is a philosophy so-called, a seeming misguided re-action from materialism. It denies a personal God, an incarnate Christ, a Saviour from sin. It is largely a revival of ancient ag-nostreism; a twin sister of pantheism; a spawn of unbelief; one of the greatest delusions intelligence ever accepted; the worst system of ethics that ever diverted souls from God and duty. This philosophy denies the existence of matter; in-sists that we have no bodies; that there is no solld ground under our feet; no girding moutains, no gleaming stars; no disease, infirmit or death. If its results were not so pernicion me might say of its teachers as Lord Byson said of an erratic prelate of his day:

'When Bishop Berkeley said, There is It was no matter what he said."

But whereunto will this philosophy grow? It s gaining round with an alarming rapidity, and s wrecking homes, souls and communities eve which once fell the light of happiness and



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