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SCRANTON, MAY 26, 1900.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
State.
Congressman-at-Large - G. LUSHBA A. GROW,
ROBERT H. FOHRLEDER,
Auditor-General - E. B. HARBENBERGER.

Legislative.
First District - THOMAS J. RYAN,
Second District - JOHN SCHUBERT, JR.,
Third District - EDWARD JAMES, JR.,
Fourth District - P. A. PHILLIPS.

The meeting of Aguinalobos at Cooper union the other night seems to demonstrate that a spirit about as dangerous as that for which the Chicago anarchists were hanged is still alive.

The Time Limit Gons.
IN SOME quarters a misapprehension prevails as to the action taken by the Methodist general conference in reference to the time limit of pastors. The time limit was removed but the itinerancy was not abolished. This is a distinction with a difference.

As heretofore, so in future, conference appointments will be for a period of one year and in any instance where pastor or congregation shall advance acceptable reasons for a change in pastoral relations, the change will be made.

Methodism is not to be congregationalized; but in harmony with the spirit of the age it has done away with an arbitrary limit upon the usefulness of its pastors in their respective fields of service, thus making possible the continuance of the successful pastor as long as he and his flock shall find the relation mutually advantageous.

No substantial reason exists why this modification should result to the church's disadvantage. The mere changing about of pastors at stated intervals has in itself no especial virtue. The pastor who is conscientious and true to his ministerial office will remain so under a three-year, a five-year or an any number of years limit.

The character of the man makes the good pastor, not the circumstance of environment. The pastor who is not to be trusted longer than five years in a particular place has no place in the ministry whatsoever; the ministry would gain by his seeking another occupation.

The one factor which has operated as a conservative influence in past consideration of this matter has been the fear that the removal of the time limit would denote a yielding on the part of Methodism to the modern tendency toward materialistic considerations, such as the growth of wealth, fondness for luxury and the cultivation of church activities of the favor of those who possess earthly power. It was feared by some that the stationary pastor might gradually succumb to the temptation to continue himself in a pleasant place, and thus perhaps unconsciously attenuate his preaching of the gospel to the liking of the principal contributors of congregational revenue.

And it was argued that frequent transfers, by making the pastor in a sense independent of local influences, would tend to promote a higher degree of moral courage and spiritual fearlessness in the pulpit.

This same argument would apply to many other features of the religious life—to costly churches, to sumptuous church furnishings, to the patronage by the church of music and the liberal arts. Its weakness lies in its lack of confidence in the fundamentals of religion. If religion has any value at all, it is in strengthening character to meet the temptations of the times. This is a time of wealth and luxury; asceticism in religion would not modify the general characteristics of the age; it would only withdraw the very activities which, by judicious and zealous use of the prevalent material comforts and blessings, would present examples of the right relations between resources and character.

The church which runs away from the spirit of the times only weakens itself; it does not change the conditions to which it dissents.

If the anti-imperialists are given full swing in lingual exercise much longer, little children will soon learn to shudder at the name of President McKinley.

A Governor with Backbone.
NO SOONER had the Supreme court dismissed the Taylor appeal for lack of jurisdiction than Beckham, the man thus seated in the gubernatorial office in Kentucky to which Taylor was elected, sought of Governor Mount of Indiana the extradition of Charles Finley, one of the Republican leaders indicted by a packed grand jury for complicity in the Goebel assassination.

Finley, together with Taylor, had sought refuge in Indiana until such time as he could be assured of a fair trial in his native state. Governor Mount refused to honor Beckham's requisition; and instantly a volume of criticism arose.

As a matter of law, Governor Mount's refusal was within his official discretion and the reason which he gave for it, that he would not send any man to trial in a state where there was no reasonable presumption that

justice would be administered impartially, satisfied common sense. The right of a governor to exercise discretion in the honoring of requisitions for extraditions was fully defined in the New York-Georgia case of Roberts vs. Riley, in which the governor of Georgia sought, through mandamus proceedings, to compel the governor of New York to return a criminal to the state in which the crime had been committed. This case was carried to the United States Supreme court and was there decided against the governor of Georgia, the issuance of the writ of mandamus being refused. The syllabus of the opinion of Justice Matthews says: "It is discretionary with a state whether a fugitive from justice shall be surrendered or not."

The opinion is given in 116 United States Reports, page 80. In the recent case of Hovey against the state, the Supreme court of Indiana, as noted in the Indianapolis Press, refused to order a writ of mandamus to issue against the governor. The action was begun in the Marion county courts to compel the governor to issue a certificate of election and was appealed to the Supreme court. The syllabus of the opinion of the latter court is, "When an act to be done requires the exercise of judgment or discretion on the part of the governor and a writ of mandamus is prayed, it will be refused. The governor of a state, in the exercise of those powers and duties confided to his discretion by the constitution, is entirely independent of the judiciary and cannot be coerced nor in any way controlled by a writ of mandamus. The courts cannot by a writ of mandamus compel the governor to act in his gubernatorial duties."

The decision is based on the proposition that the three departments of the government are separate and distinct and one cannot influence nor control the other in the exercise of its duties.

During the administration of Governor Albert G. Porter, the grand jury of Miami county, Indiana, indicted Colonel Walter E. Kidder for bigamy. On information that Colonel Kidder was a fugitive in New York, application for his extradition was filed and a requisition issued by Governor Porter, addressed to the governor of that state, for his surrender. The fugitive was arrested in New York and held to await executive action, and the papers were duly served on the governor by the sheriff of Miami county and his counsel, Governor Cleveland, as governor, refused to surrender the prisoner, without assigning a reason for his action.

The facts in relation to Governor Mount's action are that a state of anarchy still exists in Kentucky in regard to the political offenses trumped up by the Democratic leaders against their recent opponents. The whole power of the Democratic party organization is being directed toward mendacious energy toward stigmatizing the supporters of Governor Taylor as criminals and putting upon them the brand of imprisonment. This policy is being pursued for effect in the next election, with a view to counteracting the popular uprising which the Democratic leaders have reason to fear as a consequence of their high-handed proceedings. To send back a man like Finley for trial under such conditions would be to be a party to an outrage on justice; and General Mount exhibited the right spirit when he refused to do it.

The \$125,000,000 shortage of the firm of Brockton that failed in New York the other day will of course be deducted from the profits of speculation lambs who dream of making fortunes on Wall street.

Progress in the Philippines.

THE PICTURE of conditions in the Philippines presented in the recently published report of Brigadier General Theodore Schwan, who has just returned from Manila after a brilliant service in the field and at corps headquarters, is no clear, interesting and pertinent that we cannot do better than to quote liberally from it. It illumines the whole situation.

"Brigandage," says General Schwan, "prevailed to a greater or less extent in the Philippine Islands from time immemorial. In Spanish times no sustained or bona fide efforts were made for its suppression. Local troops were, indeed, raised to put down and prevent robbery, but their operations were spasmodic and superficial, and they were generally suspected of being in league with the robbers and of sharing in their plunder. During the period of the Tagalog rebellion (1898-'99), when, owing to the voluntary withdrawal of Aguinaldo and other leaders to Hong Kong, hostilities were generally suspended, the remnants of the insurgents or those whom the 'ever-existent' robber bands, who in consequence were enabled to carry on a guerrilla warfare against minor bodies of Spanish troops, in addition to plugging their vocation of plundering peaceable inhabitants. The robber system, pure and simple, was kept up while organized insurrection against the United States was carried on. With the disruption of the insurgent government and the dispersion of the insurgent armies, robber bands have been all over the islands extensively reinforced by insurgent officers and soldiers who on returning to their homes were disinclined to resume honest work, and still clung to the idea of a Filipino republic.

"Excluding the savage mountain tribes and those directly connected with the bands above mentioned (a comparative small but constantly varying quantity) the Filipinos may be roughly divided into two classes, viz., the intelligent educated (also, as a rule, the property-owning) class, who form a small minority, and the uneducated, laboring or peasant class, constituting the great mass of the people. Most men of both classes honestly desire the restoration of peace and order under American or any other kind of rule, being thoroughly weary of war. Those of the former class, for the most part, prefer American rule, believing that though mild it will be firm and, above all, just, and because they have no faith in the

fitness of the Filipinos as a people to govern themselves. They are, however, afraid to cast in their lot unreservedly with the Americans, fearful that the anticipated withdrawal of American troops may expose them to severe treatment at the hands of the insurgent leaders, who, with even a small following, seem to be able to terrorize the people, and in the past have shown a vindictiveness and cruelty almost beyond parallel. Hence, while yielding passive obedience to, or at least refraining from positively hostile acts against, the military (American) occupants, some of them keep up relations with and contribute to the needs of the guerrilla bands in their neighborhood, promiscuously made up of robbers and ex-insurgents.

"Many men of the lower class, while preferring a quiet humdrum life to the hardships and dangers of high-waymen and bushwhackers, are yet amenable to the persuasions or threats of the brigand chiefs and join or quit the brigand service according to circumstances. Those who actively or openly seek to maintain brigandage as a nucleus or rallying point for a future rebellion are the military and political leaders of the late organized insurrection, of whom all but a few are utterly unscrupulous and actuated by purely selfish motives. These men realize that should the insurgent movement die out entirely and American rule be firmly established they will forfeit forever positions of influence and prominence and will be relegated to their former obscurity and poverty in private station. In the main they rest their hope for a revival of the insurrection and for the reconcentration of insurgent forces upon (1) the supposed necessity American troops will be under of abandoning many of their present positions, owing to the impossibility of supplying the latter during the wet season, and (2) upon the success of the Democratic or anti-expansion party in the coming presidential campaign in the United States. Their ability to hold the guerrilla bands together and to retain moral control over a considerable proportion of the common people is due largely to the astounding ignorance and credulity of the latter."

General Schwan is convinced that the insurrection cannot recover from the collapse it has suffered; and the reasons which he gives for his belief include the fact that all central and strategic points are thoroughly garrisoned by our troops, whose scouting parties penetrate frequently to the most secluded portions of the interior under a well-systematized plan of operations that is being daily improved; the opening of schools and the establishment of municipal government on lines which, while safeguarding individual property rights and American sovereignty, place the management of local affairs under the control of the townspeople, who will thus enjoy a degree of independence never dreamed of hitherto. "The most serious obstacle in the way of pacification," he says, "lies in the lack of faith the soldiers have in the inhabitants and the inhabitants in the soldiers. This distrust is certain to pass away when each class becomes acquainted with the customs, the aims and the standards of the other. Prolonged contact of the troops with the people must of necessity be reciprocally advantageous. The people will be beneficiaries in many ways—peculiarly, by the disbursements the United States makes to the soldiers and for military purposes; educationally, by the schools which are now starting up all over the islands, and in which English will soon become the language in which instruction is conveyed; politically, by the reconstruction of civil government on a basis requiring the expenditure of local tax levies for local purposes in a manner determinable by the tax payers. On the other hand, the work of the troops will be facilitated, and their condition improved, as they gain the confidence of the well-disposed natives. These, when they find the troops have come to stay, will resist the exactions of the 'insurrectors,' a term now become a synonym of guerrillas or bandits, whose haunts and plans they will assist the military in ferreting out. When a state of mutual understanding and confidence shall be established the days of the guerrillas will be numbered. In minor matters there will, of course, be setbacks, friction and disappointments. These are unavoidable, but they will hardly be of a character to seriously impede the accomplishment of the object aimed at, the pacification of the country under American sovereignty."

Yet there are Americans who want to give up this great work at its beginning and turn over to cut-throat revenge the natives who have already placed confidence in American promises.

The New York Ice trust has been officially placed in the category of the unlawful. The decision of the attorney general of New York will be universally commended. Ice and water should be protected against the combine calculated to promote high prices.

Lachrymose agitators are missing opportunities in not insisting that the United States shall take a hand in the Colombia war.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrological cast: 1:26 a. m., for Saturday, May 26, 1900.

A child born on this day will note that when too many ideas get into a man's head at one time they are liable to wear themselves out fighting each other.

The propensity to run for the wrong office at the wrong time has slipped many a promising political career in the bud.

Many citizens are sorry now that they did not register. In a few weeks many candidates will be sorry that they did.

A gentleman is the person who does not at all times imagine that he is the whole show.

Men's life, in his own mind, are always caused by overwork.
Ajacchus' Advice.
Unless an adept at covering your official tracks, it is better to be honest.



SAMUEL H. ASHBIDGE, MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY.

American commerce with Germany does not show any falling off as the result of the recent agitation in Germany upon that subject. Indeed, our exports to Germany during the nine months ending with March, 1900, show a larger gain than those to any other country, the total for the nine months being \$42,751,480 against \$123,222,817 in the corresponding months of last year, showing a gain of \$80,558,329, a larger increase than in our exports to any other country. In the single item of provisions, however, there is a reduction of about 15 per cent, while in nearly all other articles there is a marked increase. Even in provisions the falling-off in the nine months under consideration is but about \$2,200,000; this is less than the increase in corn alone, being also but one-third of the increase in the single item of cotton.

The detailed statement of our exports to Germany during the nine months ended with March show an increase in cotton, corn, flour, foils and nuts, cotton seed oil, wool, tobacco manufactures and unmanufactured, coal, copper, bluing, oil, agricultural implements, electrical and scientific instruments, clock and watches, builders' hardware, sewing machines, boats and shoes, and numerous other articles, while the chief reductions affect provisions, wheat, iron and nails, hides and skins, typewriters, sole leather, oil cake, and lumber. That the reduction in the other articles is shown by the fact, already mentioned, that the net gain in our exports to Germany is nearly twenty million dollars and is greater than the gain in exports to any other country, the increase for the month of March alone being over seven million dollars.

The following table shows the total exports from the United States to Germany in the nine months in each year from 1895 to 1900:

Table showing total exports from the United States to Germany from 1895 to 1900. Values range from \$2,841,659 in 1895 to \$42,751,480 in 1900.

The following table shows the principal articles of export from the United States to Germany in the nine months ending with March, 1900, showing a reduction as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year:

Table showing principal articles of export from the United States to Germany in 1900. Items include Provisions, Wheat, Oil cake, Lumber, Horses, Bicycles, Turpentine, Hides and skins, Furniture, and Sole leather.

The following table shows the principal articles of export from the United States to Germany in the nine months ending with March, 1900, showing an increase as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year:

Table showing principal articles of export from the United States to Germany in 1900 with an increase. Items include Cotton, Corn, Coffee, Illuminating oil, Tobacco, Fruits and nuts, Perfumery, Rubber, Seeds, Agricultural implements, Timber, Cotton seed oil, Paraffine, Builders' hardware, Turpentine, Sewing machines and engines, Leather, Furs and fur skins, and Instruments, electric and scientific.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

After the battle of Spion kop a British soldier was found dead with his finger on the trigger of his rifle. A Boer who attempted to take the rifle out of his hands was shot dead by a slip of the dead man's finger.

Professor Forbes, the state entomologist of Illinois, has estimated that without the assistance

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