### The Scranton Tribune Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib-une Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month,

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor, O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager,

New York Office: 150 Namau St. S. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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.

SCRANTON, JNUE 5, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES EMORY SMITH,

### OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

Legislative. First District THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District JOHN SCHETTR, JR Third District FOWARD JAMES, JR. Foorth District-P. A PHILBIN.

Beginning next Saturday and continuing for one year. The Tribune will print weekly a series of valuable letters on "Municipal Affairs" written by Mr. William S. Crandall, editor of City Government, the organ of the League of American Municipalities. Mr. Crandall has spent two years and traveled several thousand miles in the collection of statistics and other information relating to municipal conditions in the United States, and his letters will be replete with timely instruction. The belief is held by many that Scrinton will become a second class city under better conditions than have recently prevailed. It certainly will if the work of the Municipal league is carried through as planned. These letters by Mr. Crandall will supply data for numerous improvements in the methods of doing city business in Scranton and they will deserve to be read with care. The topic of the first letter will be Street Clean-

#### Palmer for Congress.

N A CHARACTERISTICALLY Vigorous open letter to the electors of Luzerne county, ex-Attorney General Henry W. Palmer announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination for congress in the Twelfth district. He declares for protection to American industries and labor and for a sound and stable currency, and adds:

"I believe the people are willing that capital shall combine its energies to carry out great enterprises that are too costly for individual effort, but they are not willing that any set of men shall monopolize the production or distribution of the necessaries of life, or deny to any man the privilege of doing business. They are willing that labor shall organize for self protection and to better the condition of It will be recalled that when the the workers, but they are not willing to pursue his own happiness in his privilege of free government shall be set at defiance. I believe they favor a governmental policy which shall maintain the power and honor of the nation at home and abroad, and which shall never desert or dishonor any man who wears the Union blue, and stands in defense of the Stars and Stripes in any land under the shining stars."

To this strong platform he contributes one other plank, "All men whose opinions are entitled to respect agree,' he says, "that the purchase of public office is degrading to all concerned, the buyer and the bought, and that, unless checked, will in the end ruin the republic. It is a custom 'more honored in the breach than the observance.' It is the chief agency by which the political boss clinches his grasp upon the party machinery and trenches on the right of the people to elect their own rulers. It nurtures a brood of vampires who fasten on all candidates and render the attainment of high public positions substantially impossible for a poor man. To attempt to get rid of it and to demonstrate that an election can be held without it is worth a trial. I propose to offer myself as a candidate for congress with the distinct declaration that no more than my share of the legitimate necessary legal expenses of the campaign shall be paid by me, and that with my consent no money shall be paid to influence any vote

or voter." General Palmer has the ability, the experience and widespread acquaintance with public men which would make him a formidable representative in congress.

Latest advices concerning the whereabouts of President Kruger indicate that the greater part of his the borders.

An Object Lesson From China.

N CONNECTION with the recent the committee room of the senate committee on appropriations, the statement has been widely circubetween foreign ministers and conproprieties. Major Carson, the ac-

"It would," he writes, "be manifest- independence the people are willing to ly improper for a foreign minister to stand for. appear before a committee of congress as an attorney or lobbyist, but there is no impropriety in such appearance after the fall of Pretoria, will carry merely to give information deemed out the Filipino plan of guerilla warnecessary to the committee in order fare that has been threatened by Presito assist it in making intelligent and dent Kruger, Dr. Reitz and others. The proper decision. Of course, a minister majority of Boers are far too pracwould not appear before a committee | tical to waste time in this business

to advocate or oppose a measure, when such appearance would place him in antagonism to the declared policy of the administration, nor would he even respond to an invitation from a committee to appear under such circumstances. But there are numerous instances of foreign ministers appearing before committees of congress, just as Minister Wu appeared a few days ago. I remember to have seen the Italian minister at the capitol before members of the ways and means committee during the consideration of a tariff bill, the purpose of his visit call a visit from the Austrian minister to the room of the ways and means committee in connection with a bill relating to the value of the florin. In each case the visit was voluntary on the part of the minister. Other instances might be cited where without the intervention of the state that was desired in connection with pending legislation. The communication of foreign ministers with committees of congress is, of course, capable of serious abuse, but the representa-

tives of fereign governments are men of large and varied experience with the affairs of government, familiar with the usages that obtain in methods of communication, fully appreclate the value of cultivating the most cordial relations with the government to which they are accredited, and are not likely to pass the boundary of strict propriety, nor to make such a blunder as has been erroneously attributed to Minister Wu." The American style of diplomacy has long been famous for its disregard of red tape. When it has had an object in view, it has gone toward it in a straight line, scorning the twists, sinuosities and circumlocutions characteristic of the old style diplo-

ample has grown in favor among per-

sons who put common sense and ef-

ficiency above precedents. Why is not

Minister Wu's plan of placing infor-

mation immediately where it belongs

a good innovation for Americans to

indorse? The Nay Aug Park commissioners can add to the attractions of the place if they will provide for extra police men on Sunday to look after the hordes of cigarette dudes and curbstone toughs who frequent the park on that day. The many working men and women who seldom have opportunity to visit the park except on Sunday afternoons should be protected, if possible,

## Roosevelt's Torn Message.

from the insults of hoodlums,

N THE June number of McClure's magazine appears an interesting view, of the first administration of Governor Roosevelt. Written by J. Lincoln Steffens, a personal friend of the governor, it naturally presents the subject in a favorable light; but is more notable for new facts than for

One of these new facts relates to

Roosevelt's battle for the franchise tax. bill, embodying the governor's idea that any man shall be denied the right that the large corporations earning a profit out of special privileges ought to own way, or that any great essential pay a tax on those privileges, was first introduced at Albany, it disappeared in committee for a time, was reported dead and buried, and was not resurrected until toward the close of the session when the governor sent in a ringing special message that, like a San Juan charge, pushed the bill through, Now to most persons familiar with the ways and means of legislatures there has always been an elament of mystery about this sudden resurrection of a bill which the great corporations had supposed was permanently interred. Mr. Steffens elucidates the puzzle. He says "the organization" was flatly against the bill and had ordered its strangulation, when one day Roosevelt sent in a message and some one, in superserviceable zeal in the organization's behalf, took the message from the speaker's desk before it

had been read and tore it to pieces, This gave Teddy exactly the weapon that he needed. Mr. Steffens does not say but his article creates the inference that the governor secured the fragments of the message and indicated to certain persons influential in 'the organization' that the bill must either be called up and put on passage after a reading of a duplicate of the torn message, or the people of New York state would be asked to vote upon whether messages from the governor sent to the legislature in constitutional manner were to be suppressed by force under the orders of men having no official connection with the executive dffice. The result was that the duplicate message was read, and the bill called up and passed.

Of course such independence as this, taken in connection with Roosevelt's stubbornness in refusing to re-appoint Lou Payn, has not had a tendency to increase his popularity among those who prefer governors to be pliable. The baggage is within easy distance of corporations hit by the franchise tax, the most rapid trunk line leading to as well as those having other irons in the fire, have, Mr. Steffens tells us, served fair notice upon Senator Platt that if Roosevelt is renominated they can be excused from supporting him. visit of the Chinese minister to The belief is widespread that in offending these powerful interests Teddy has sacrificed himself. One obvious reason why he was so persistently pushed lated that this form of communication toward the vice-presidential nomination was because those who wanted him gressmen is in violation of diplomatic out of the way at Albany could not discover a likelier method of effecting complished Washington correspondent their purpose. But Teddy has held his of the Philadelphia Ledger and one ground and proposes to take his whole of the best informed ambassadors of case next fall directly to the people. journalism at the national capital, Their vote upon his candidacy will does not wholly agree with this opin- therefore have exceptional interest as indicating just how much honesty and

There is little prospect that the Hoers,

when opportunity is afforded for them to settle down in peace and make

It looks as though congress would adjourn before anyone has had opportunity to introduce resolutions of ympathy for the Chinese boxers.

#### Uncle Sam's Balance Sheet.

(From the Chicago Times Herald.) O COUNTRY on earth has ever shown such financial strength as that which is evidenced in the daily statebeing to fulnish facts and arguments ments of the United States treasury, against the imposition of duty on At the close of business May 31 last paintings and sculptures. And I re- the treasury held the following sums: Reserve fund ....

Four years ago the available cash balance at the end of May was \$267,-193,211. But this balance was only ministers were invited to the capitol maintained by frequent bond issues during the years 1894, 1896 and 1896. It department, to furnish information gradually fell until at the opening of the Spanish war in April, 1898, it was only \$215,810,622. The war cost \$388,-000,000, including expenditures in Cuba and the Philippines and the \$20,000,000 paid to Spain. Of this sum \$200,000,000 was raised by the issue of 3 per cent. onds and the remainder was met by

revenue receipts under the war tariff. Probably the best idea of the difference between the financial condition of the government four years ago and now may be gained from the following table of receipts and expenditures for the month of May in 1896 and 1900;

Receipts. Expenditures May, 1900 .......... 45,106,053

It will be perceived that while there as a surplus of \$4,836,053 last month there was a deficit of \$3,782,875 in May, 1896. The surplus for the eleven months ending May 21 last was \$63,356,142. against a deficit of \$27,552,676 for the ame period in 1896. macy of continental Europe. Our ex-

That this happy condition of national finances is not due to the war tax can be readily understood from the followng comparison of customs receipts for the months of May, 1900 and 1896:

May, 1900 .....\$17,900,57 May, 1896 ..... 10,949,798 Verily the Dingley bill is justified by

the receipts from customs, which are not affected by the war tariff except n the matter of a small duty on tea. One more table to show why the finances of the nation are in such splendid condition in the face of the inusual expenditure on account of the var and despite the fact that the expenses of the army and navy were \$13,-785,000 last month, against only \$5,274,-196 in May, 1896. This table gives the imports and exports of merchandise for the nine months ending March 31 durstudy, from an inside point of ing the past three years and for the welve months ending June 30, 1896;

Exports Nine months, 1900 ... 947,902,933 Nine months, 1898 . ... 455,258,362 925,905,350

One does not have to be an expert with figures to see from these that the total trade for the last nine months whole fiscal as greater than for the year ending June 30, 1896; and, more important still, that while the balance of trade in our favor for that year was nly \$102,882,264 for the first nine months of the current year it reached the enormous sum of \$412,252,189, and this in spite of the fact that the imports have increased over 20 per cent. These are the figures of national financial strength and popular prosperity against which Bryanism will have buck its head next November.

The walking delegates in the Dairymen's strike do not seem to be very uccessful in holding their men to-

# Many Methodists in Prominent Position

From the Chicago Tribune.

THE NOMINATION of Richard Yates by the Republicans of Illinois strangely filled out the trinity of public men who are delegates to the general conference of the Methodist church now in session in this city. One of them, Shaw, of Iowa, is a present governor; another, Pattison, or Pennsylvania, is a former governor; and now Yates has been made a prospective governor. The number of men now prominent in public life who are embers of the Methodist church is surprisingly large. Beginning with the present occupant of the White House, here is a long list of senators, congressmen, governors and other officials who are stanch adherents of the doctrines taught by John Wesley. To go no farther than Indiana, for Instance, the Republicans have nominated as candidate for governor Col. Winfield T. Durbin of Anderson, who, like Judge Yates, is a consistent Methodist. Like Mr. Yates again, Colonel Durbin is a teacher in a Methodist Sunday-school, He has even acted for a year or two as superintendent of the Sunday-school of the First church of Anderson, of which he is a member.

Both of the United States senators from Indiana are Methodists. Stranger still, both Senator Fairbanks and Senator Beveridge are connected with the church-the Meridian street church of Indianapolis. Both senators serve the church as trustees. Among the Indiana delegation to the lower ouse of congress G. W. Faris of Terre Haute is active in church work, while Congressmen Steele and Watson have Methodist affiliations. In Iowa the stanch Methodism of the present governor, Leslie M. Shaw, has never been questioned. So thoroughly does he beleve in and practice the rules of discipline as laid down by the church that when he was inaugurated he overall precedent and asionished people by refusing to allow an inaugural ball. Judging from this occurrence his fellow-delegates to the conference argue that if the question of removing the official ban from dancing comes to an lasue in the present conference the vote of Governor Shaw will be found against It. His home is in Denison, a small town in the western part of the state, where he is prominent in church work. In addition to being elected governor, Mr. Shaw attracted public attention when, in January, 1898 he was

chosen permanent chairman of the In-

MRS. LUNA E. KELLIE.



Mrs. Luna E. Kellie, the wife of a Nebraska armer and editor of the Prairie Home, a Popu ist newspaper, has the courage of her convi ions. She attended the Populist convention in incinnati and exerted her influence in favor of niversal suffrage, undaunted by the fact that he was obliged to carry her buty with her luring the long journey.

ternational Monetary conference at Indisnapolis. Among the strong men of the lower house of congress who be-long to the Methodist faith is Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa. He is noted particularly as an orator, and his name has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for vice president on the Republican ticket. It is interesting to notice that in the stirring campaigns he makes in his congressional district he uses methods which may have been suggested by a Methodist camp meeting. Instead of renting halls in the towns for campaign purposes. Mr. Dolliver takes a tent and starts out to hold meetings along the country crossroads, Often he makes speeches out in the open air, with nothing but the shade of a tree over his head.

Another Methodist is at present preslding over the destinies of the state of Kansas, Governor W. E. Stanley has been a member of one same Methodist church in Wichita for the last twenty-five years. He came by his Methodism naturally, for he was born n a Methodist family and educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He is extremely active in church work, havng been for a quarter of a century the sperintendent of the Sunday-school, which is the largest Sunday-school in he state and one of the largest in the West, Governor Stanley also follows he strict letter of the church law in regard to amusements and personal conluct. He does not drink, smoke, chew or swear, and yet at the same time he as the politicians say, a good 'mixer" and knows how to make a campaign. The Methodist brothren at the conference point to him and to Governor Shaw of Iowa as two good examples of practical politicians, who have demonstrated that profanity, whiskey and cigars are not necessary factors in political camaigns, In Ohio Senator Joseph B. Foraker is a Methodist, and he comes from one of the oldest Methodist families in the state. His mother was a pioneer Methodist at Hillsboro, O., and one of the leaders of the crusade

movement there twenty years ago.

Robert E. Pattison, twice governor of Pennsylvania, is said by his brother lelegates to be the most prominent imong the Methodists of the Keystone state. He served as a lay delegate in the general conferences of the church in 1884 and in 1888. In 1890 he was sent as a fraternal delegate to the general conference of the Methodist church South, and in 1891 he was a delegate to the commercial council of the church at Washington. His record as a reformer in politics his brethren point to as an illustration that a man brought up in the tents of Methodism is not apt to go far astray. Among the more prominent members of the United States senate who are Metholists may be counted Henry M. Teller, the free-silver leader from Colorado John T. Morgan, of Alabama, the champion of the Nicaraguan canal; Louis E. McComas of Maryland, and John M. Thurston, the Nebraska oraor. Each of them is either a member of the church or has decided Methodist affiliations, Benjamin R. Tillman, senator from South Carolina, better known as "Pitchfork" Tillman, is also a Methodist, though he owes his al-legiance to the Methodist caurch South. So far as the White House itself is concerned, President McKinley is the first Methodist who has occupied it, President Hayes was not himself a member of the Methodist church. though his wife was active in church work. It was through her influence that wine was banished from the White House during the Hayes administration. Secretary of the Treasury Gage was for years a member of the

dence in Washington has again begun to regularly attend its services

West Virginia is another state the governor of which is a consistent Methodist. George W. Atkinson comes of a Methodist family, as is shown by the fact that his middle name is Wesley. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1870, afterward taking the degree of Ph. D., LL, D., and D. C. L. from different institutions of learning. Governor Atkinson has been prominent in church work and has written a history of Methodism in the state under the title of the "Puipit in West Virginia." In the south there are a number of prominent public men who are members of the Southern branch of the Methodist church, Among hem is Governor Allen D. Candler who is the chief executive of Georgia Governor Candler, who also served for eight years as a representative in congress, is a brother of Warren A. Candler, blshop of the Methodist church South, and president of Emory college

### PERSONALITIES.

General Thomas H. Hubbard, of New York, has given \$150,000 to Bowdein college, Brunswick, Me., for the construction of a ne brary building.

Ex-Senator Sherman cortemplated a visit be Paris exposition, but on his physician's vice he will spend the summer quictly at his of ome in Mansfield, O. Not many people are aware that the Prince of Wales is a member of the legal profession, hav-ing been chosen a bencher of the Middle Temple a number of years ago.

Lieutenant Colonel Stackpole, who has super-intended neary every embarkation of troops to South Africa, has been promoted to brevet colonel in recognition of his zoal and energy. Richard Croker, the Tammany boss, has a vas collection of the caricatures made of him du ng his political career, and occasionally spends a more or less enjoyable hour looking over the late additions.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is a strong believed in a diet which he has bimself decised. He breekfast never varies. It is always exten at to clock, and invariably consists only of one cup of black coffee and a large piece of cinnames President Eliot, of Harvard, caused a sens tion by appearing in the university "Yard" to other day in a soft hat. Heretofore he had

never been seen abroad in any but a stiff on and now the college rimers are rejoicing a ordingly, much to President Eliot's amu Admirers of the late John Ruskin are movin for the creetion of a memorial to the grea-eritie. The spot most in favor is Friars Cras Derwentwater, England, the view from which

Ruskin used to regard as one of the finest is Europe, The memorial will probably take the form of a suitably inscribed early British cres f native stone. General Reginald Pole-Carew, who cut has ay through the floor forces on his way to the

was seen advanced to brigadier general and the major general. He fought in the Afghan f 1879, when he served as aid-de-camp to Ge ral Roberts.



Particular interest centers around our \$20 Three-Piece Bedroom Suites.

And it is not difficult to decide why There is something about each piece which catches the eye and invites : better acquaintance. Then construction and finish are observed and comparisons made. The decision generally s-that these are better in every way than anything ever offered at the p'cice

## Hill & Connell 121 N. Washington Ave.,

EVERETT'S

Horses and carriages are su perior to those of any other

livery in the city.

If you should desire to go for a drive during this delightful period of weather, call telephone 794, and Everett will send you a first-class outfit.

EVERETT'S LIVERY Methodist church, and since his rest- 236 Dix Court. 'Near City Hall. ALWAYS BUSY.

You Know We Grow

Enlargement Sale of 50c School Shoes For Boys and Girls.

# Lewis & Reilly

114-116 Wyoming A ve.

For Wedding Presents?

Yes, we have them, in permit. Sterling Silver, Rich Cut Glass, Clocks, Etc.

An interesting variety of the richest goods in few specials: America. Prices the lowest, guarantee perfect at Bleached Napkins, \$1.25 doz MERCEREAU & CONNELL

130 Wyoming Ave. Coal Exchange.

# The Hunt & Connell Co.

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures. Builders Hardware.

434 Lackawanna Avenue

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming

Company't HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

AGENCIES THCS. FORD. - . . Pittston.
JOHN B. SMITH & SON. - Plymouth. W. E. MULLIGAN,

FINLEY'S

# LINEN SALE

From any point of view this sale which opens on

Tuesday Morning

will be one of the many attractions offered by us during the month of June.

In the first place the goods in themselves are attractive from the fact that no finer line of TABLE LINENS is shown by any house in the trade.

Then the prices will be attractive-because the goods are bought right, and sold on the same basis-and in order that you can make your selections with ease and comfort, our display will be made as attractive as space will

To enumerate all the good things we have to offer during this sale, would be impossible, so we only mention a

105 dozen German Silver Silver Bleached German Table Damasks, in 60, 66 and 72 inches wide-72 inch Bleached Scotch Damask, 75c

72, 80 and 90 inch Damasks from \$1.00 to \$2.75 per yd. Oue Case Extra Size Crochet Quilts, Special 980 One Hundred Extra Large and Fine Marseilles Quilts, at \$2.90; worth \$3.75.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

The Largest Line of Office Supplies in Northeastern Pennsylvania. .....

Come in and buy a Waterman Fountain Pen-The only pen that never leaks. A most complete

We are headquarters for this line of Fountain Pens and have all sorts of points for all sorts of hands. These pens are guaranteed in every particular.

# Reynolds Bros

Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa.



At the drug store of J. Milhau's Sons, in New York City, on Broadway, just below Dey, the clerk from whom a package of Ripans Tabules was bought, said :

"Ripans is one of the best sellers in our line. We sell a great many gross a month, and entirely on their merits, too. The five-cent packages seem to sell as freely as chewing gum does."

To the inquiry as to what seems to have created the demand, he said: "Next to the clever advertisements, which make the name known, the very oddity of the name assists the first sale. After that they go on their merits. Those who buy them buy again and again. The demand seems to be on the increase constantly. The combination is O. K. I do not believe that anything could be added to or taken from it without detraction."

CALENDARS FOR THE NEW YEAR. An opportunity to secure exclusive patterns and first choice.

0000000000000000 Tinted Backs Sizes Hangers Colortype Backs from 5x7 185 White Backs Gold Embossed up to Designs Mounted Photographs 14 x 22 Half-Tones Lithographs

0000000000000000 Prices—From \$12 to \$95 Thousand

THE TRIBUNE has exclusive control of the finest line of Calendars ever exhibited in Scranton. It is early yet to think of 1901, but it is necessary to place orders early for the class of work here outlined. The full line of samples is now ready at THE TRIBUNE office and is now complete, but the best will go quickly, and no design will be duplicated for a second

THE TRIBUNE, Washington Avenue.