ANNUAL NEW **ENGLAND DINNER**

[Concluded from Page 5.]

will attend to all the evidence, and make its verdict, and the will of the whole peo-ple, just and steadfast, will be done! These plain truths I have said, mainly upon one side, and I will be as puritanly

plain as to the other. Submitting his case to that public judgment to which we must all at last defer, John Mitchell, in his latest statement, as remarkable for its restraint and good temper as for its clean English, has said this: "If labor makes unreasonable de-mands; if it attempts to dominate through violence and intimidation; if it

this affirmation is critical and central. this affirmation is critical and central. It is right. I think it is sincere. If its rightness is insincere, so much the worse for his cause. If it is sincere, and those he speaks for accept it, and do their human best to hold weak, or wicked extremists within its restraint, then the worse for those who deny its sincerity.

Calvinist is an excellent man to let alone. This Rupert's cavaliers discovered when they met Cromwell's Ironsides.

When the new variety had been produced, it was isolated in a host of farms duelings dotting the forests of New England. Here a Purltan race was developed. Natural conditions favored communications and the control of the cont

Have Come to Stay.

Unions of labor have come to stay. Combination and "community of interest" are their inherent right, also. They are a fact and a factor. They must be recognized. They are recognized, even in denying them recognition. A condition must be reckoned with. "Does the gentleman," Said the matter of fact Speaker Reed to one who violently protested to the counting of the actual quorum,— "Does the gentleman deny that he is

Fingers in one's ears is an ultimatum that two can play at. To hide under the bedclothes may comfort the child, but will not stop the thunderstorm. Even to a criminal the law does not deny the right to choose his own attorney. The credentials of any spokesman are from those who send him, not from those to whom he is sent. The principal accredits his agent. Organized capital speaks through its delegate; organized labor has the same right. If a given envoy is difficult, austere, or offensive, so much the worse for those who commission him. Either party may request a different left. Either party may request a different legate; but to prescribe how he shall be chosen, or to refuse all, is to break off diplomatic relations. The right not to deal through self-sent meddlers does not modify the duty to recognize those who are properly endorsed. Only fatuity challenges the right of men to act and to speak collectively and by whom they will. Obviously one hundred thousand workmen cannot state their cause separately to ten executive boards. The question, gentlemen, as to Mr. Baer, or as to Mr. Mitchell, is not whether he is in the employ of those to whom he goes, but whether he is authorized by those from whom he comes.

The contention of the operators that they may dictate just how their men shall approach them cannot hold its ground before American common sense and fair play. It will fall, it falls already; for that public which does not quibble knows that practically the United Mine Workers as such, and in the person of John Mitchell, are before the commiscept issues, so far, only in mutual exasperations, and furnishes the prolific op-portunities of marplots. Any genuine offort to agree must listen to all parties

They Cannot Enjoin.

As to the alleged non-responsibility of the miners, because they are not incorporated, remember that since they cannot be enjoined they cannot enjoin. It is of us to form a more select associ even. Further remember that their ad-aesion to their word given is their whole. The Puritan did his work, and d eapital. They know that the country watches them in this to see if they be men. Under immense temptation they have this summer past kept their word. It is much. It is enough. Incorporation be a wise device: but it is not the first and great commandment.

As to "compulsory arbitration," who wants it? It is a contradiction in terms. The essence of arbitration is voluntary consent to take advice. If its obiter dicta are amicably accepted it is excellent. If it can compel it is but a new court, and we are where we started. Agreement and litigation are two opposite ways. If arbitration could be compulsory it would be

'Does 'business' mean 'Die you, live 1?' Then "Trade is trade' but sings a lie;

Tis only war grown miserly!" But, and moreover, not only must cor porations give the freedom they take, not treating equity as a thing to be settled by an exparte dictum; they must also admit and rectify their errors. The public at present believes that there has been evasion of law, that wages have been in many cases (not in all) inadequate, that the hireling has been oppressed by com-pulsory trade, that overweight tons have been exacted, that little boys have been cheated of life's blessings by premature labor, that not coal, alone but the hearts of children have gone into the "breakthat sacred human life lies among the slate and the cuim.

Is it true? End it! Is it false? Fo God's sake prove it so. The people de-mand to know, and when they know they will somehow compel substantial justice before the vast, law-abiding, conservative opinion, which, just because Puritanism is so tremendously extant and potent, will get itself regarded and obeyed! An assertion that certain men are the "trus-tees of God" can be warranted only by an equitable and God-fearing administration of the trust.

Is this "all a sermon? Make it a song! labors of his fathers. Man! God! Conscience! And the law-the law of Christ!

Dr. Stryker spoke in a deliberate, strenuous, serious style. His declarations anent the philosophy of the strike question were provocative of applause which betokened admiration if not entire assent. No speaker the society has had in years commanded more rapt at-

"Roll a River Wide and Strong." Hamilton college song, was rendered out of compliment to Dr. Stryker. The singing was led by W. J. Torrey.

"The Evolution of the Pilgrim" was most learnedly and entertainingly dis-cussed by Prof. John M. Tyler, of Amherst college. He was introduced by

Dr. Holmes once said that the education of a child ought to begin at least one hundred and fifty years before his birth. The good Lord spent over 1,500 years in final verdict.

So sacred is the cause of man here, that it must be guarded alike from those who ignore it. The "jury time empanels," undaunted by the threats of envy or the bribes of greed. "They got a-going, and they couldn't will all the matters are making the New England Puritan, and he has been busy ever since toning him down. The old negro minister selected as the most important text in the bible: "They got a-going, and they couldn't as the most important text in the bible:
"They got a going, and they couldn't
stop." The Puritan did not always know

when to stop.

Puritan blood was a marvellous blend. It was a mixture of tenacious, conserva-tive Iberian; brilliant, quick, versatile, warlike, adaptible, proud, Ceitie; and of dour Saxon. With all this there was mingled a dash of Scandinavian; the hardest fiercest, most independent and in-dividualistic, of all the races of Europe Look at an English map of place-names. Notice the "bys;" Denby, Derby, Scroo-by, etc. These are all Scandinavian. So are one-fourth of all the names of places

through violence and intimidation; if it seeks to maintain monopoly through suppression of the right of others to work when they are willing to work, labor loses its case. If capital is unreasonable; if it refuses to make any effort toward adjustment of grievances; if it claims to be the sole judge of wages and conditions, and, above all, if while itself securing the advantages of combination, it declares labor shall not have the same advantages, capital loses its case."

To this we must all agree, For one, I will grant that he utters this in good faith. There are paragraphs I do not agree to, and silences which I regret; but this affirmation is critical and central. calvinist is an excellent man to let alor

> economy, self-control, endurance, rugged-ness, independence, self-reliance, and equality of oportunity for all alike. The son of the poorest laborer might become squire or minister, the ruler of the com-munity. Here the "village Hampden" became the statesman of the revolution. Here the Puritan learned to found Godfearing, self-governing, states and cities.
>
> Early in the last century came the great westward migration, which de Tocqueville described in 1830 as a "deluge of men, rising unabatedly, and daily driven onward by the hand of God." Then the Puritan took possession of the land, everywhere laying deep and broad foundations for future institutions. After him came the flood of immigrants from every country of Europe. The new-comers saw

was admirably fitted for his time and work. If we once lose the old Puritan conception of a free, individual, human soul, responsible directly and solely to the everliving Jehovah; if we sink in the Baal-worship of a materialistic philistin-

ism, it will surely go very hard with us.

The Puritan at his best was not always agreeable, and when bad, was outrageous "Father," said one of our best young cit izens to his farmer sire, who persisted it appearing on the village street in clothes which looked as if they had been resur-rected behind the barn, "Father, I wish you would put on some decent clothes when you come into town. I saw you th other day, and you looked like the devil."
"Now, Asa," said the old gentleman reprovingly, "I didn't look quite as bad as that, did I?" "Yes, you did, sir." responded the son. "Well," answered the father, "If I did look like the devil, I want you to understand I calculate to some-times." Not infrequently the Puritan

Revolutionary Days.

seemed to "calculate to."

John Jay and Gouverneur Morris were talking one evening of revolutionary days. Said one of them: "Did you ever see such a pack of scoundrels as there was in that second continental congress? "No." replied the other. "I do not think I ever did." These were some of our rev-olutionary sires, whose widows until very lately drew pensions from a grateful re-public, and whose daughters are the ream of society to-day. It tempts well. Our work is very different, bu as difficult: demanding no less str and wisdom, and far more tact, wisdom and patience. We must a ilate those whom Puritan institutions Puritan prosperity has attracted, must not merely govern, we must ed and elevate, or they will drag us of

This is a truism.

In a neighboring town a woman made the round of the churches, st in each one as long as it listened sympa thetically to all her complaints, and supported her liberally. When she approached the leading man in the last church and informed him that his chruch represented the only true falth and doc-trine, he said to her: "Madam, I'm very glad that you have seen the error of your ways, but as to your joining our chruch, just at present we've done taking in." I often wish that we could be "done taking in" here in America, but that seems im-

ossible. The work of the Titan Elijah was carried on by the humane Elisha. Compared with the earthquake and fire of Elijah's life, that of his successor was as un-obtrusive and noiseless as the still small voice. Yet the quiet, shrewd, lovable successor probably accomplished greater positive results than all his master's power. So we, recognizing the defects as well as the grandeur of the Puritan, may well pray: "Let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me."

In introducing the next and final speaker, Rev. Joseph H. Odell, of this

city, President Welles said: However much we may venerate those who came from Old England to establish a new civilization, we cannot overlook the fact that England of the present is sending to us some of her best blood. The question of assimilating in the state and nation those coming from the south of Europe gives us much concern for the future. That fear does not enter our minds with reference to those coming Good men in a good land, and peace to minds with reference to those coming them all: this is the doctrine and the zeal from England for they are flesh of our of the Modern Puritan, entering into the comers from the land of the Pilgrims and Puritans. We welcome them and they share with us the task of perpetuating that which is best in our land. They, too, infuse new life into our free institutions and will aid and strengthen our faith in the perpetuating of our civil and religious liberties. The Anglo-Saxon race and the English speaking people are destined to rule the world. I take pleasure in in-troducing to you one who has recently made Scranton his home and field of labor, Rev. Joseph H. Odell, who will now address us on "New England and Old England.

It was Rev. Mr. Odell's first time to be heard, at length, outside of his pulpit. He at once proved himself no less an after dinner speaker than he is PROF. TYLER'S ADDRESS. an after dinner speaker than he is regarded as one of the leaders among younger clergymen of the day. His interruptions were frequent and long by

reason of applause and laughter. It is said that when an Englishman de President Welles as a prominent representative of the New England educator, his grandfather and father having been college mesidents. Prof. Tyler prefaced his address with a few good and appropriate stories, and punctuated it with many wittleisms and laughable anecdotes. He spoke as follows:

Dr. Holmes once said that the education of a child ought to begin at least one improvement, I would add that never haven the figure of the properties of the same principle as led St. John to call heaven the New Jerusalem as being such many compelments of the Pilgrims should be unduly puffed up by these compliments, I would add that never haven the New England you must not



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Green Valley-Pure, liquid velvet. A full quart bot- 1 9 K

Maryland Rye-A rye whiskey par excellence. B ttled under our direct supervision. 1.50

	Bottle.
Monogram, C. B. Bottling, 4s	\$1.00
Sam Thompson	1.00
Mount Vernon Distillery Bottling	1.50
Guckenhelmer Rye, 7 years old	1.15
Hollywood Rye	1.25
Kentucky Belle, 4s, 5 years old	1.00
Kentucky Bene, 48, 5 years old	1.00
Jas. E. Pepper & Co. [Coupon] Bottling	1.50
Antediluvian	1 10
Meadville Rye	1.10
Duffy's Mait Whiskey	80
Triumph Brand Malt	
Triumph Brand Rock and Rye x	
Triumph Brand Rock and Rye x x	1.00

Scotch Whiskies.

IMPORTED.	
Case.	Bott!
King William IV, V. O. P. Scotch \$19.00	\$1.
Roderick Dhu 15.00	1.
Usher's O. V. G. Gold Cup 11.35	1.0
Usher's Special Reserve 12.25	1.
DeWar's Old Highland Scotch 13.00	1.
Glenlivet Old Blended, Burke's 13.00	
Ramsay's Scotch 12.50	
Hill. Thompson & Co 14.00	1.3
John Robertson's 13.00	
John Robertson's Three Star 15.00	1000
Rainsay's Scotch, C. B. Bottling., 10.50	1.
Usher's O. V. G. Gold Cup 11.35 Usher's Special Reserve 12.25 DeWar's Old Highland Scotch 13.00 Glenlivet Old Blended, Burke's 13.00 Ramsay's Scotch 12.50 Hill, Thompson & Co. 14.00 John Robertson's 13.00 John Robertson's 15.00 Ramsay's Scotch, C. B. Bottling 10.50	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

Irish Whiskies.

IIISII WALLIGATION	
IMPORTED.	
Case.	Bottle.
John Jameson's Heptagon\$12.75	\$1.15
John Jameson's Three Star 16.00	1.50
John Jameson's One Star 13.75	1.25
Old Bushmills 14.75	1.25
Kinahan's L. L. Irish 13.00	1.25
Burke's Four Star Imported Quarts	
Round 20.50	2.00
Burke's Four Star Imperial Flasks 20.50	2.00
Burke's Three Star 12.10	1.25

Imported Brandies.

The above Brandles, in bulk, from

\$3.65 to \$15.00 per gallon.

iation	JAS, HENNESSY & CO.
ellion.	Bottle
did it	One Star\$1.25
it just	Three Star 1.60
ength	Three Star
hope,	MARTELL BRANDY.
assim-	Bottle,
is and	\$1.40
We	One Star\$1.40
lucate	Three Star 1.65
down.	
200000000	OTARD BRANDY.
n had	Bottle,
taying	One Star\$1.30
	160

Domestic Brandies.
Bottle.
Blackberry Brandy, x\$.50
Rlackherry Brandy, X X
Blackberry Brandy, x x x 1.00
Cider Brandy, No. 1
Cider Brandy, No. 2
Peach Brandy 1.00
California Brandy, No. 2
California Brandy, No. 3 1.00
California Brandy; very superior, old 1.25
Cherry Brandy 1.60
Cooking Brandy: superior quality 1.00

Rums. New England\$.50

Medford, AA 1.
St. Croix 1.
Burke's Jamaica 1.
London Dock Jamaica 1.
Jamaica; very old 1.
Gins.
Case, Bott
Burnett's Old Tom \$ 9.75 \$1.
Booth's Old Tom 10.00 1.
72 1 7 7 7 7 7 10 00 1

Burnett's Old Tom\$ 9	.75 \$1.00
Booth's Old Tom 10	
Burke's Dry Gin 10	
Coates & Co.'s Plymouth 10	
Double Palm Tree Case of 15 large	
bottles 18	.75 - 1.50
Burke's Dry Sloe Gin 15	.00 - 1.50
Diamond Gin, Old Tom 8	.00 .75
Graham & Co.'s Old Tom 7	.50 .70
Field, Son & Co.'s Sloe Gin 15	.10 - 1.55
A full line of Imported Gins fr	om
\$3.25 to \$6.50 per gallon.	

Triumph Brand.

Manhattan		9
Martini Whiskey Holland Gin	Ready to serve\$1.	
Vermouth	San 11 11	

California Wines.

That at least half the wine conamed in this country is the product of the Golden State, is pretty good evidence of their worth. We handle only the reliable goods.

	Case	Caso	Per
	Qts.	Pts.	Bottle.
Laubenheimer	. 3 3.75		.40
Niersteiner			.45
Hochheimer			.50
Premier Brand Hoch		\$7.50	.75
Riesling		5.25	.50
Burgundy		6.00	.50
Angelica, C. B. Bottling	4.00	5.00	.60
Angelica, Premier Brand		8.50	.75
Zinfandel, C. B. Bottling		5.00	.50
Sauternes Bordeau			.50
Sauternes, Premier Brand		8.50	.75
Maderia Wine, C. B. Bot			
tling		5.00	.50
Muscatel Wine, C. B. Bo	1-		
tling		5.00	.50
Premier Brand Tokay	10.00		£1.00
Tokay, C. B. Bottling	Tell Control of the Control		.75
Swet Catawba Wine, x			.50
Sweet Catawba Wine, x x >	* * /		.75
Sweet Catamba Wille, 44.			
		_	

TRIUMPH BRAND-PORTS.

Port,	x			\$ 1.0	0 \$4.00
Port.	x x			1.2	5 4.75
Port.	xxx			1.5	0 5.00
			x x		5.50
	TRIU	MPH	BRAND	-SHE	RRY.
				Gallor	. Case.
CHE COL	у, х .			e 1 0	0 \$4.00
Sheri				1.0	
Sherr	ry, x x	*****		1.2	5 4.75
Sherr	ry, x x	x		1.2 1.5	5 4.76 0 5.00

TEMPERATURES AT WHICH

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Degrees.
Rich Champagnes—very cold

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From C. Lautern & Sohn. Case Case Per Qts. Pts. Bottle. Laubenheimer \$ 7.00 \$ 8.00 .70
 Niersteiner
 8.50

 Deidesheimer
 8.50
 9.50 9.50

Case Case Pts. Bottle. Laubenheimer Niersteiner Deldesheimer | 10.25 | 11.25 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.5

Moselle Wines.

THIT OIL LD.	
From Carl Acker.	
Case Case Pe	r:
Qts. Pts. Bot	tle.
Zeltinger\$ 9.00 \$10.00	.95
Braunneberger 11.00 12.00 \$	1.15
Josephshoter 11.50 12.50	1,15
Grancher Auslese 13.50 14.50	1.30
Imported Clarets.	

	From J. Calvet	& Co		
		Case Qts.	Case Pts.	Per Bottle
St.	Emilion	7.40	\$ 7.75 8.40 9.00	.71
	Burgundy \	Wir	es	

From Jules Regnier & Co.

	Case Qts.	Case Pts.	Per Bottle.
Beaujolais	\$10.50	\$11.50	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Macon Vieux	13.00	14.00 16.25	0.000
Beaune	15.25	10,50	1,00

From J. Calvet & Co.				
	(зане.	Quarts.	Pints.
Beaujolais	\$	7.50	\$ 8.50	.85
Macon		8.00	9.00	.90
Macon Vieux		9.00	10.00	.90
Beaune, 1889		9.75	10.75	\$1.00
Chablis		8.00	9.00	.90
Chablis, 1889		13.25	14.25	1.30

		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			14.25	1.80	
Chabits,	1000		•	10.20	11.20	2.00	
1	Mac	deira	W	in	PS.		
•						Sec.	
					Case. B		
Ordinary	. Pale		\$	2.25	\$ 8.50	.90	
Good M	edium	Color		2.75	10.00	1.10	
		Selected,		E.			

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White Label. Dozen Single Original Bass' Ale, case of 4 dozen quarts..\$3.25 \$3.40 Bass' Ale, case of 8 dozen pints... 2.10 2.25 Bass' Ale, case of 8 dozen half-pints 1.35 Guinness' Stout, case of 4 dozen pints 1.90 2.00 Guinness' Stout, case of 8 dozen half-pints 1.20 1.25 ROBERT SMITH'S PHILA.

Dozen Single Dozen Original

India Pale Ale, case of 10 dozen \$1.25 \$1.85 Brown Stout, case of 10 dozen 1.25 C. H. EVANS, HUDSON, N. Y.

Original

Porter, case of 10 dozen 1.30 1.45 Imported Beers.

imported December	Single Dozen.
Culmbacher, Bayaria	\$2.00
Muncher, Munich	2.00

Domestic Beers.

ANHAEUSER-BUSCH.

CASEY BROS.' BOTTLING.

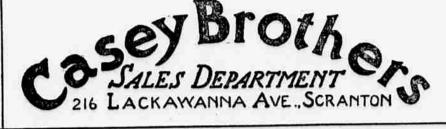
 Munster Beer, pints, 2 dozen
 \$1.00

 Bohemian Beer, pints, 2 dozen
 1.00

 Porter, pints, 2 dozen
 1.00

 Porter, one-half pints, 2 dozen
 50

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in the past and is too pregnant toward the future to be dismissed with a few sentences of banter. In fact, if I might suggest my conception of the fitting attitude toward this subject. I would favor a solemn service, in which, upon our knees, we thanked the Almighty for the splendid heroism and intestimable sacritics and immessurable influence of the splendid heroism and intestimable sacri-tice and immeasurable influence of the men who became the chief cornerstones of the temple of liberty in the western world

The Least Understood. Puritanism-the most abused of words

and the least understood of movements-is not a theological dogma or an ecclesi-astical polity, but an interpretation of astical polity, but an interpretation of life. To appreciate its spirit we must follow its course through history to its remotest beginning as we do a river, halting where it is checked awhile and forms quiet lakes, standing in admiration where it breaks into spray, angry yet sublime, as it encounters barriers, then tracing, with laborious steps, its tortuous way through the uplands to its fountain in the far distant hills.

Puritanism was a respectable stream when we first met it in England in the sixteenth century and we feel the sur-

I cannot but think it a misfortune that discover its presence earlier, not generalmy ancestors could not book a passage ly recognized or defined but still there, on the Mayflower; I think that when The Renaissance unconsciously contained they applied at the Puritan shipping of-they found the vessel so loaded with chief source of inspiration in Greece. chief source of inspiration in Greece. But the classic revival has not been properly analyzed. At first we are naturally impressed by the Hellenic power of expression and the consumer of the second that there was not room left even to swing a hammock. So we had to stay in old England until the days of the custom house—a light affliction which did not work out an exceeding weight of glory for the Pilgrim fathers. That was an irreparable loss which they sustained, indigenous as the epicurean. Law is as real as art. Solon as Pericles. When the

a return to the studied severity of the single pillar as opposed to the clustered columns, you see the stern simplicity of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the massive portico superseding the flamboyant and funciful traceries of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence of the men of New Emission of the presence o al Englishmen and they turned with un rring instinct to Hebraism and fastened eyes on the sacred prophets of I. There they found spiritual corroboration of the principle and the pro-per sphere for its application.

Not Opposed to Art.

No one must imagine that Puritanism was opposed to art as art—it was only opposed to art as religion. One who has was opposed to art as art—it was only opposed to art as religion. One who has read his Milton carefully finds all the best of the Greek spirit; Colonel Hutch-inson was a connoisseur in art; Peter Sterry, the chaplain of the common-wealth, was a lover of Titian and Van Dyke; Oliver Cromwell saved Raphae's cartoons which Charles II was anxious to sell to provide further means of de-

his command, "and send them about dotation to idolatry-a hindrance to pure spiritual life.

This was how Hebraism mingled with and corrected Hellenism. Having grasped the prophetical idea they immediately put it into practice. The arena was ally simple and practically righteous, ready and no greater, grander drama was producing the great word, Duty. And ever enacted in so brief a period. It was this ideal of active righteousness that unsheathed the swords of the greatest that unsheathed the swords of the greatest total.

When I see men standing for purity in political life, opposing themselves to all political life, opposing themselves to all political preachets. Emerson as the leader of this that are all the swords of the greatest total political life. est soldiers England ever knew; it was political life, opposing themselves to all this that created the conception of the commonwealth; it was this self same the people; contending that only the best glory for the Pilgrim fathers. That was glory for the Pilgrim fathers, an irreparable loss which they sustained, for to have your personal effects thrown out onto a dirty dock is the kindergarten for making good citizens.

Do not allow these irreverences and irrelevancies to vell your eyes to my serious admiration for New England and her influence. Puritanism has been too prolific influence. Puritanism has been too prolific in the past and is too pregnant toward in the past and propersion. The commonwealth; it was this self same commonwealth; it was this toward the Pilgrim fathers are the pregnant of the Renaissance dand no

dared to think what others only dreamed, men who did what others only thought. In England the effort at formal organization of this idea in the state falled because reaction was inevitable. Yet the spirit of Puritanism did not perish. It mingled with life in every direction, and what it could not do in revolution it accomplished by evolution. John Richard Green, the least biased of all historians acknowledges that whatever is best in English moral and civil life is the product of Puritanism. In England, the two most profound intellects of the century were steeped in the thought of Puritanism. In England, the two most profound intellects of the century were steeped in the thought of Puritanism. Carlyle, whose monumental labor has made Cromwell live again and lirowning, brought up in an Independent Chapel, has its mental and moral traits woven into the warp and woof of his poetry.

Puritan spirit.

When I come to the city of Scranton and that her very best citizens, men of brain and wealth and pressing business engagements—men to whom every minute is valuable, are, nevertheless, unwinter is valuable, are, nevertheless, unwinter

Had Ample Scope. tortuous way through the uplands to its fountain in the far distant hills. '
Puritanism was a respectable stream when we first met it in England in the sixteenth century and we feel the surprise of a man who sees a subterranean river burst out to view where he least expected it. That the reign of Elizabeth should produce Puritanism is beyond belief. If we are willing to explore we may its fountain in the far distant hills. '
Puritanism had ample scope.

But in New England Puritanism had ample scope to develope itself without the reaction consequent upon overturning an old regime. I need not retell the far distant hills. '
Puritan Ideal Still Potent.

And further, when at the call of our president, and in obedience to the need of the hour, I see men of national name and fame leaving their homes, sacrificing the most sanguine hopes of its ploneers. It is not only true of England, but of Amorica also, that whatever is best in moral and civic life is the embodiment der to investigate the causes of industries.

of the Purlian spirit. The lakes of that trial disturbance and obviate such ing good as their Master did." Puritan-life are in New England, but innumerable ism was opposed to religious symbolism and imagery, not as art, but as a temp-thought throughout the land. A considthought throughout the land. A considerable volume seems to flow through Scranton, but even in distant states and territories, the same spirit distills in gen-tle dew to encourage virtue and worth, I have described Puritanism as classic-

best municipal patriotism, I feel the strong influence of the Puritan ideal callng forth within me the bravest and bold

And further, when at the call of our hurting each the other, but together resident, and in obedience to the need fying all the world beside even to se

amittes in the future. I salute them, say "All hail;" for whether they sue or fail I am conscious that the high itan ideal is still potent in the natio
My subject is "New England and
England," and I must add that the heaof old England beats true to the heart
of New England. New England has had a greater influence upon old England than she knows, in England, Hawthorne first of American orators and Edwards as men the premier of American theologians.
That is not the full extent of her recognition and tribute, but it is enough to find show that England has not failed to appreciate New England To some of you, who have known only

why I should cease to love my mother be-cause I love my wife-and what is more, contrary to all proverbial wit. I do not expect any trouble between mother and

England and America have too man England and America have too many things in common ever to meet again it bloody combat. Our roots are in the same soil, our poems, songs and prayer are in the same tongue and we are both struggling toward the same high and holdestiny enshrined in the Paritan Ideo of Duty. It is said that the Kohi-inao the celebrated royal diamend, is only half a stone-the other half being held the some pattive prince of India. And it further averred that each lewel is hard that no stone in the world of scratch it—only the one half can injute other. England and America a believe, one in two parts, capabilitating each the other, but togethe fying all the world beside even to se

when the banquet was brought