

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY B. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYRNE, Business Manager.

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

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its policy 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.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of Paper, and Position. Rows include 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000.

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1902.

The moderation in which returns are coming in indicates that the voters of Porto Rico had all of their fun before election.

The Doom of Fusion.

THE ELECTION returns from New York city have many meanings, concerning some of which great minds may differ; but there is no difference of opinion respecting their meaning as regards Sen. Low. The vote for Coler, which surprised even Democratic managers, represents in large part a condemnation of the Fusion return experiment and much of it was cast by Republicans for the evident purpose of embarrassing their disintegration.

That this dissatisfaction is altogether fair may be doubted. To take over an administration as big and complicated as that of New York city and reorganize it on different lines from those prevalent during Tammany's supremacy is no small undertaking, nor one that can be carried to a successful issue in a month or a year. That a great deal of good work has been accomplished behind the scenes, but not yet visible to the pit and galleries, is very probable. Yet in some of the conspicuous features of government administration is justified. The present administration of the police and fire departments in New York city is patently inferior in effectiveness to that given by Tammany, and its inferiority is so manifest to the individual citizen that his loss of confidence cannot be wondered at. It takes not only a genius for organization, but intimate acquaintance with police conditions and the co-operation of a compact and permanent political machine to effect reforms in these departments. Merely selecting honest men at the top does not solve the problem. They must have instrumentalities with which to enforce their ideas of discipline, and these the Low administration lacks.

Tuesday's vote in Greater New York presages Tammany's early restoration to power and will, therefore, make Mayor Low's work harder from this time onward. And, seriously, much as this may be regretted by admirers of non-partisan government generally, it will undoubtedly be hailed by New Yorkers with genuine satisfaction. Tammany government is evidently the kind of government that most fairly represents them. Its loot and graft are ugly-looking, but symbolical of the prevailing moral standards. Instead of trying to build downward from the top, these citizens who wish for municipal improvement in New York city, as elsewhere, had better try to build upward from the bottom, by co-operating with one or the other of the permanent political parties and using their influence to effect reforms within party lines.

Canada.

THE Toronto Globe notes with satisfaction that a revival of interest in Canadian affairs is discernible in the United States. Recently Bradstreet's devoted a special issue to a comprehensive review of the financial, commercial and industrial development of the Dominion during the past few years, and simultaneously there appeared in the Springfield Republican the beginning of a series of articles of similar nature, embodying the observations of a trained observer on a tour of Canada.

From these two publications it appears that Canadian exports in a little more than two decades have nearly trebled. In 1885 Canada sold to Great Britain goods worth less than \$70,000,000; in 1899 she sold over \$100,000,000 worth. Canada has increased her total foreign trade by nearly \$200,000,000 in ten years. It is also shown that the increase in exports is not confined to natural products. The export of manufactures increased from \$7,500,000 in 1899 to \$18,200,000 in 1902. During the year ended June 30, 1902, the aggregate trade of Canada, taken on a basis of goods entered for consumption and Canadian produce exported, was \$398,811,000, or an increase over 1896 of \$167,000,000, an increase per head of population in six years of \$39. This is said to exceed the growth shown in a similar period by any other country. The growth in the assets and business of the chartered banks is also cited as an evidence of Canadian development. Two years ago the total paid-up capital of the Canadian chartered banks was \$92,241,967; now it is \$70,279,000, and arrangements are being made for a still further expansion in the banking capital of the country.

Referring to the growth of population in Canada, the Springfield Republican writer points out that American immigration into Manitoba and the Canadian territories from 1897 to the end of June, 1902, was 75,000, and that it was expected to reach 100,000 by the end of June next year. These, the Toronto Globe thinks, are important facts submitted for the consideration of the American people, and they are accompanied by some three or four remarks as to the attitude of Americans towards the

Dominion. It is compared with that maintained by Britain toward the Americans for two or three generations. The increasing sales of American goods in Canada and the decrease in Canadian exports to the United States are mentioned as influences which, coupled with the high tariff maintained by the republic, tend to strengthen the influence in favor of higher Canadian duties on American goods. This statement of what may be called the Canadian case is presented in such a way as to impress on American readers the wisdom of favoring overtures toward freer commercial relations with the Dominion.

We have no hesitation in offering as our opinion that a reciprocity arrangement with Canada would in the long run be quite as advantageous for the United States as it would undoubtedly be immediately beneficial for Canada. While ours is now much the greater market, the prospect of growth in Canada warrants our taking some pains to secure a virtual monopoly of the Canadian market, always bearing in mind that molasses will catch more flies than vinegar.

Latest reports concerning the Molinoux trial suggest that the much-talked-of new testimony must have been a bluff.

Kruger's Reminiscences.

THE PUBLICATION of Phil Kruger's reminiscences is a literary event of historical interest. Kruger has made history, and it bears the stamp of the truculent genius and temperament of the man. The Autobiography of an Exile naturally partakes of the resentment, the disappointment, the humiliation, the longing, the depression, and the pessimism, transfused with morbid optimism, which is characteristic of those forcible characters whom war or fate has robbed of the political prominence which they once held. Napoleon in St. Helena played the emperor to the last. Kruger, in his modest retreat at the Hague, falls below Napoleon as much in romantic dignity as he does in intellectual stature. Yet there is a striking similarity in their hatred of England. Nor little as we may sympathize with it can we call it unreasonable. To each perfidious Albion has been the rock upon which the bark of their designing dreams has been shipwrecked. The mendacity of Napoleon's reminiscences is magnificent. If his was the only record left of the scenes and incidents which he controlled and directed, he could not be more superciliously regardless of truth.

Some know better than he that the world prefers for its superficial purposes plausible falsehoods to obscure or repellent facts. Kruger is a religious man. Out of the tribulations of a seared heart and a disillusioned old age, if he speaks bitterly and foolishly, we can at least credit him with absolute sincerity. The extracts from Kruger's biography which have been cabled to this country have all reference to events leading up to the Boer war. He accuses the late Cecil Rhodes of being the Guy Faux of the conspiracy which led to the overthrow of the two republics. In doing so, he is perfectly justified. But political conspiracies by individuals can only succeed where the force of preparatory circumstances provides them with the soil in which they can easily germinate. It was Kruger's reactionary, obstinate policy which gave Rhodes his opportunity. The abortive and criminal Jameson raid would have ruined irrevocably the conspiracy and the conspirators alike had President Kruger realized the peril in which the seething and revolutionary discontent of the Outlanders placed the independence of his republic. By granting to Johannesburg a conciliatory measure of municipal self-government he could easily have anticipated Rhodes' machinations and foiled them. But, then, it requires a statesman of presence to take advantage of the discontent or acerbity in a threatened or acerbity revolution to concede the measure of constitutional freedom which takes the ground from under the feet of the conspirators. President Kruger followed only too faithfully the example set for him by English ministers from the days of Charles the First to our own. His treatment of the Outlanders was hardly less contemptible or more enlightened than the policy pursued for centuries in Ireland by the British government.

Mr. Kruger believes in Chamberlain's complexity in the Jameson raid. Chamberlain certainly had nothing to do with the raid, although his attitude toward the leaders of the Johannesburg conspiracy was, it is not disputed, equivocally sympathetic when he found, as Rhodes found, that nothing could be done with old Kruger. To insist that Chamberlain intrigued with Rhodes behind the backs of his colleagues in planning a filibustering incursion on a friendly territory is to pre-suppose that Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and their allies, in associating with such a man in the government of their country, were as devoid of all moral responsibility as Kruger would have us to believe that Chamberlain was. It is certain that neither the queen nor Lord Salisbury believed these accusations, and they had the means of discovering their truth absolutely, if they were true.

Mr. Kruger says that the Outlanders who clamored for nationalization concessions were not sincere, and it is indeed hard to believe in their sincerity. That nearly a hundred thousand Englishmen should wish to become subject to a mediæval Dutch oligarchy is as preposterous as Mr. Kruger himself can well conceive it to be, but that the majority of them had an ulterior purpose to overthrow the existing order is not consistent with the colonizing genius of the Anglo-Saxon race. They were endeavoring to supersede an effete and pinhead autocracy by living and progressive republican institutions. All the legislative concessions they demanded were a means to that end. If Mr. Kruger had had more faith in political justice, in its inevitableness, in its reasonableness, in its supremacy, in its grandeur, than in concealed Mauser rifles and Cressie guns, he would today be rejoicing in the prosperity of a great state, even according to the modern idea of nationhood, and not roaming about Europe, a pitiable old man, ex-

led by his own lack of elasticity and foresight.

Pittsburg is naturally chagrined that the crown prince of Siam only spent one day in the Smoky city. The Pittsburgers thought that they had enough attractions to concentrate the gaze of Chowfa for a week at least.

The Black Diamond express seems to have given Carrie Nation a slight dose of her own medicine.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

A Joke That Failed.

The Chicago Tribune tells the sad story of a joke which did not come off. It cost Henry E. Dixey and Wilton Lackaye several simoons and caused quite as much laughter as if it had not miscarried. The only difference is that the wrong people did the laughing. Dixey and Lackaye, it appears, are old friends of Chauncey Olcott, who opened at a Chicago theater in one of his reputation patriotic Irish dramas. Olcott, of course, is much of an idol with the Irish-Americans, and has been more or less identified with several movements looking toward the freedom of the Emerald Isle. Well, on Sunday night, when Olcott opened in Chicago, Dixey and Lackaye were in one of the stage boxes. They both seemed to be greatly amused at something, and at the close of the second act they could hardly sit still in their seats. But when nothing happened smiles gave way to frowns, and both of them went out, apparently much disappointed. It appears in the newspaper that Olcott had planned a terrific practical joke on Olcott which was intended to repay him for several of which they had been the victims. They had spent nearly \$50 in having built a large floral harp with "To Chauncey Olcott, from the A. P. A. of Chicago," embroidered on it in big red letters. According to the plan this harp was to have been handed up over the footlights to Mr. Olcott at the end of the second act. But, unfortunately, Mr. Olcott's manager found the boy who had it in charge in the lobby during the first act and entirely spoiled the Dixey-Lackaye revenge by sending it around to the stage door, where it was torn to pieces by the true son of the old soil who guards that way of escape.

Among His Relatives.

"Diamond Jim" Reynolds relates this story of the late Philip Armour, of Chicago, who, in answer to an inquiry if he was not often troubled by those in need of assistance, said: "I never go to the office. I refused to see him. He went home and pestered me with letters. Finally I told my financial man to write him that if he would agree not to worry me for two years I would let him have \$50. He wrote back, 'Make it five years and \$1,000.'"

One on the "Old Man."

The youth had adopted the penname of method of combing his hair and his father didn't like it. The latter had an idea that there was only one sensible and manly way to comb the hair and that was to part it on the side—either side. Everything else was foolish and affected in his opinion. Only a woman was privileged to take liberties with old established methods. "Young man," he said, as he looked at the youth over "you look like a fool." "The youth," he said, "said much you resemble your father." "So he's just been telling me," answered the youth. "The old gentleman looked hard at his son for a moment." "Well," he conceded at last, "I guess your brain hasn't been affected by your fool notions of hair dressing as yet."—Hoodlyn Eagle.

WEAK KIDNEYS AND BLADDER TROUBLE

Had to Pass Water Very Often Day and Night Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root



DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y. About two years ago I had a very severe case of kidney and bladder trouble. The pain in the small of my back was so severe that I could not stand it to stay in one position more than a moment or two, and was obliged to pass water very often day and night. I tried medicines and doctors without getting relief. Noticing an advertisement in the Topeka State Journal of Swamp Root, I determined to give it a trial and bought a bottle. By the time I had finished the first bottle the pain had entirely disappeared from my back. The pain and frequent desire to pass water ceased. However, I continued to take the medicine, using about six bottles in all. That was over a year ago and I have had no return of the trouble since.

(A. H. Rooney), Chief Engineer State Capitol Building, Topeka, Kan.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow. We often see a relative, a friend, or an acquaintance apparently well, but in a few days we may be grieved to learn of their severe illness, or sudden death, caused by that fatal type of kidney trouble—Bright's Disease.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE—Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, and has proven so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The Tribune who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing, be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the Scranton Daily Tribune when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Announcement

Mr. George W. Watkins, of 500 and 502 Lackawanna Ave., earnestly recommends his patrons and the people of Scranton and vicinity generally, the magnificent collection of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Which are gathered from the Principal Palaces, Mosques and Castles by Mr. Harten Kasab, of Constantinople. They will be sold at

AUCTION REGARDLESS OF COST Commencing at 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. daily and continuing this week

500-502 Lacka. Avenue

The Moosic Powder Co.

Rooms 1 and 2 Commonwealth Bldg. SCRANTON, PA. MINING AND BLASTING POWDER Made at Moosic and Husbale Works Lafin & Rand Powder Co's ORANGE GUN POWDER Electric Batteries, Electric Exploders, Explosives, Blasting Fuses, etc. REPAUNO CHEMICAL CO'S HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

When in Need of anything in the line of optical goods we can supply it.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses Properly fitted by an expert optician. From \$1.00 Up Also all kinds of prescription work and repairing. Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming Avenue.

WHO WANTS \$20.00 in GOLD For a Christmas Present?

Twenty Christmas Presents \$50.00

To Be Given by The Scranton Tribune to the Children of Scranton and Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Table showing gift options: One Present \$20.00 in Gold \$20.00, One Present 10.00 in Gold 10.00, One Present 5.00 in Gold 5.00, Two Presents 2.50 Each 5.00, Five Presents 1.00 Each 5.00, Ten Presents .50c Each 5.00. Total—Twenty Presents \$50.00.

THE TRIBUNE'S SECOND ANNUAL Junior Educational Contest. A Contest in Word-Building. Who Can Make the Most Words Out of the Letters in T-H-E H-O-M-E P-A-P-E-R

THIS IS much easier than last year's contest, and twenty of the brightest boys and girls will secure Christmas Gifts in cash for making the largest number of words out of these letters. It is lots of fun to think out the words and hunt them up in the dictionary, and besides it will help you with your spelling. You will be surprised at the number of different ways these twelve letters can be used.

Rules of the Contest.

Presents will be given to the boys or girls, whose parents or guardians are subscribers to THE TRIBUNE, building the largest number of words out of the letters contained in "The Home Paper."

No letters must be used any more times than they appear in these three words. As an example, only one "A" could be used, but there might be two "H's" or three "E's."

Only words defined in the MAIN PORTION of "Webster's International Dictionary" (edition of 1898) will be allowed. Any dictionary can be used, but in judging the contest THE TRIBUNE will debar all words not found in Webster's.

Proper names, or any other words appearing in the "Appendix" will not be allowed.

Obsolete words are admitted if defined in the dictionary. Words spelled two or more ways can be used but once. Words with two or more definitions can be used but once. No single letters counted as words except "A" and "O."

How to Write Your List.

Write on one side of the paper only. Write very plainly; if possible, use a typewriter. Place the words alphabetically. Write your name, age, address and number of words at the top of your list.

Write the name of parent or guardian with whom you live and who is a regular subscriber to THE TRIBUNE. Fold the list—DO NOT ROLL.

CONTEST CLOSES SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20TH at 5 P. M.

All letters of inquiry for information will be promptly answered. Address your list of words, or any question you wish answered, to

CONTEST EDITOR, SCRANTON TRIBUNE, SCRANTON, PA.

BED ROOM FURNITURE

We have now in stock the finest display of these goods ever made in Scranton. Mahogany sets in the Colonial and Napoleon post bed styles. They are elegantly rich. Dressers and Chiffoniers in beautifully finished Mahogany; Colonial and Louis XIV styles.

We Invite Inspection Whether You Are Going to Buy at Once or Not.

Hill & Connell, 121 Washington Avenue

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps. THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp. Gunster & Forsyth 255-327 Penn Avenue.

EDUCATIONAL. Do You Want a Good Education? Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on, if you do, write for a catalogue of Lafayette College Easton, Pa. which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses.

SUMMER RESORTS Atlantic City. The temperature at the AGNEW. On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Wednesday was 85°. Every appointment of a modern Hotel. HOTEL RICHMOND, Kentucky Avenue, First Hotel from Beach, At Jettie City, N. J. 50 Ocean view rooms, car space, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates. LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL. Beautiful Lake Wesaunking on a spur of the Allegheny Mountains, Lehigh Valley railroad, near Towanda, Bathing, fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates. Send for booklet. C. K. HARRIS.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EAST STROUBSBURG, PA. Regular State Normal Courses and Special Departments of Music, Education, Art, Drawing, Stenography and Typewriting, leading to College Preparatory Department. FREE TUITION. Boarding expenses \$12.00 per week. Pupils admitted at any time. Winter Term opens Dec. 23rd. Write for catalogue. E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal. TON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS SCRANTON, PA. T. J. Foster, Pres. Elmer H. Lawall, Treas. R. J. Foster, Secy. Stanley P. Alkon, Vice President. Secretary.