

# The Scranton Tribune

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

LIVY R. RICHARD, Editor.  
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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 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.

**THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.**  
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30 to 40 inches	20	15	10
40 to 50 inches	15	10	5
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For each of these, reductions of condensation, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

## TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 19, 1902.

Recognizing the widespread interest taken all over the country in the testimony and argument before the Anthracite Strike commission, The Tribune proposes to print in convenient book form the reports appearing in its columns from day to day and to offer a limited edition of copies for sale at one dollar each. The volume will appear as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearings and those interested may leave their orders now. We take for re-publication The Tribune reports instead of the full stenographic transcript, because that for ordinary purposes of popular reference would be too bulky. The daily reports in The Tribune miss nothing of essential interest and are the fullest and most accurate reports printed in any newspaper.

### Not a Permanent Mistake.

IT FREQUENTLY happens that employers will recognize, contract with and confer freely with the representatives of one trade union while most emphatically declining to have anything to do with another union professing the same general policies. Is this to be accounted for on the basis of mere caprice or are there among modern labor unions fundamental differences irreconcilable by the men of keen judgment who administer the large business enterprises of the country?

The late Frank Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, once told the editor of the Philadelphia Ledger that that journal announces, that no well managed railroad company could afford to employ a man who was not a member of the locomotive engineers' and firemen's unions, as the qualifications for membership were so exacting as to the character, sobriety and expert efficiency of the applicant as to render their members the best and most desirable of employees. That opinion, we believe, is now held generally by railway managers. A similar opinion obtains among certainly a majority of publishers with reference to the International Typographical union and most of the other organizations of workers in the printing trades. Many other unions have established it to a degree that employers doing business with them would be the first to regret their disappearance or decay. To say that there is any longer in this country a formidable repugnance or aversion among employers to collective bargaining over work and wages is, we believe, to misconceive the truth.

But it is the very fact that the unions we have mentioned strive more to uphold character, sobriety and efficiency among their members and to win by these appealing means than to expand their jurisdiction and increase their authority by displays of force which is accountable, in our judgment, for the larger measure of their permanent success. A mistake often made in this country is to overvalue personal shrewdness and cunning or aggressive force and to undervalue the duller but safer "homey virtues" which have their origin in the moral law. But in the nature of things it is not a permanent mistake.

A little while ago it was Secretary Hitchcock whom the newspapers, or a part of them, were trying to rumor out of the cabinet; now it is Secretary Shaw. Next?

### Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

THE SUDDEN death of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes will be regretted by the large body of his countrymen and co-religionists in America as sincerely and affectionately as in Great Britain where he had established a reputation as a Wesleyan minister and a political positivist as wide and familiar as that of any other clergyman or leader of progressive thought and social activity of recent times. Mr. Hughes was perhaps the most picturesque and aggressive figure of Nonconformity in the British Isles. The dissenting pulpit produced more magnetic preachers, more learned theologians, more aspiring evangelical missionaries in our own day, but in the gift of versatility, in the indomitable pursuit of an end, in the energy with which he threw himself into any movement leading to the betterment of the poor, the suppression of vice or the amelioration of the lot of the oppressed in any clime or of any race Hugh Price Hughes was the embodiment of disinterested enthusiasm. Often alone, and not infrequently as the champion of an unpopular cause or the zealous propagator of an altruistic ideal he succeeded after unwearying labor in the press, in the pulpit and on the platform in arousing the conscience of his countrymen to the spiritual hideousness of the evils which he sought to overcome. He had his measure of defects. He allowed too little for other men's weaknesses, pretenses and political opportunism. Englishmen are peculiarly indifferent to abstract argument which is necessarily the most

potent influence a clergyman can wield. But they are not inattentive to abuses and make heroic, if sometimes mistaken, efforts, to remedy them when they are revealed. Men of Mr. Hughes' temperament cannot wait for the public revelation of social abuses which they know to be hidden under the counterpane of moral conventionalities. They have a moral and without their expanding and unaccommodating ardor little good could be done in this world and significantly less would be undertaken.

Hugh Price Hughes was not what might be called an eloquent preacher. He had, indeed, little of the rhetorical range of a Spurgeon or a Henry Ward Beecher. He was far and away too absorbed a politician to be merely a theological interpreter of the Bible. He thought rightly that man's salvation will largely take care of itself if his moral and social individuality is in harmony with the nobler aspirations of his fellow men. Yet his religious life was as deep and vital as was his sociological enthusiasm.

As a journalist Hugh Price Hughes was as conspicuous a success as in all other matters of consequence to which he put his hands. Some fifteen years ago, feeling dissatisfied with the religious press of the denomination to which he belonged, he established the Methodist Times and made it a phenomenal success from the start. It has reached a weekly circulation of some two hundred thousand copies or more. He said unhesitatingly what he wished to say in the forcible and informed style which was as strikingly individual as his own personal characteristics. He called things by their names. He had a mind of his own and he never hesitated to show it upon occasion. He may not have been always right, but if he had one trait above another it was sincerity. Such men make for human advancement and their death is a loss to human society.

It is not yet decided whether the commission will continue their inquiry at Scranton or go to some other part of the coal regions. As a matter of fact, the inquiry must just as well be concluded at Scranton as elsewhere—Wilkes-Barre Record.

### King and Kaiser.

THE VISIT of the Emperor of Germany to King Edward demands little activity of the imagination to impart to the occasion momentous political significance. The case is simply this. Ever since the close of the Boer war the German press has studiously refrained from irritating British national susceptibilities. So far from this reassuring the average Englishman that the German is his friend as well as his kinsman, he has argued himself into the belief that Germany is awaiting for his commercial downfall, if not actively preparing to participate in it when the time has arrived for the dismemberment of his colonial empire. The English press generally, and particularly the National Review, has been busily and emphatically inculcating this apprehension. The Kaiser is well aware that the press in England cannot be muzzled, that its judgments, right or wrong, are the spontaneous expression of the beliefs of its writers, and that what it thinks today England believes tomorrow.

When the Briton examines his political conscience, he asks himself why it is that Germany is making so many and great financial sacrifices to build a navy which shall equal, if not eclipse, his own. Her colonial possessions are unimportant; her maritime commerce, though steadily increasing, is relatively insignificant compared with his; her seaboard is shallow and narrow, her defensive barriers are on the land and not on the sea. Surely the emperor is not building a great fleet to act as a superfluous auxiliary to his magnificent army. The writers who propound this thesis are growing every day more numerous and dogmatic, and their prognostications the more credible. They point to the rapid development of the German fleet, the Welt-politik speeches of the emperor, and the growing consciousness of the German people that their future is upon the sea can have only one meaning for them—their possible, or even probable, downfall as an empire.

There is a growing feeling in England that her natural ally is France. Their commercial and territorial interests in the Mediterranean are compatible with a definite alliance. Why should Great Britain, it is asked, wish to impede Russia's advance to the sea either on the Pacific, the Persian Gulf, or even on the Dardanelles? Her inevitable destiny is to issue sooner or later from her continental barriers at these three points. Nothing will or can stop her. She has played the part of Prometheus bound long enough. She will not always, or perhaps for very long, remain an autocracy. Her political emancipation will unquestionably follow upon her maritime domination. England, France and Russia in a triple alliance might defy the world, if not dictate to it. The German emperor is by no means inclined to regard such a combination as chimerical. Some of the best minds in England, France and Russia desire it. It gratifies liberal-minded Russians that an understanding with England would be the means of overcoming the existing national apathy to the overwhelming necessity of constitutional reform; it would save the wounded republican instincts of those Frenchmen who are unable to reconcile the doctrine of the revolution with those of an absolute czarism; it would once and for all for Englishmen lay the bugbear of a Muscovite conquest of India.

At bottom the English are a sentimental race. It is perhaps on the whole their most characteristic trait when probed. The emperor knows them thoroughly. Is he not, in fact, nearly one

of them? When he talks about his "grandmother," he knows that he is touching a soft spot in the hearts of the subjects of his "dear uncle." Political advantages are cast to the wind when those touches of human nature grandiloquently improved and emphasized by the Kaiser make international jealousies appear brotherly love.

By all accounts the wholesale attempt of the Trades Assembly of Schenectady to institute a reign of King Boycott in that town has proved abortive. The boycott thundered in the index only to fall to pieces in the main text. The intelligent and conservative workmen of Schenectady, of whom there are thousands, would not stand for it. A number of the unions have already called special meetings and disavowed all responsibility for or sympathy with it, and it is reported that the architects of it will soon pronounce its funeral oration. The incident is both instructive and inspiring, for it shows that the thinking men among organized labor are coming to the front again.

Mrs. Eddy advises that "until the public thought becomes better acquainted with Christian Science the Christian Scientists shall decline to doctor infectious or contagious diseases." This certainly puts it up to the doctors.

It is evident that his friends and fellow townsmen do not agree with Paul Kruger's estimate of Secretary Chamberlain. "Brummagen Joe" is an exception to the rule that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country.

If the slaughter of game is not very large, the presidential hunting party can at least congratulate themselves upon having outwitted the sensational newspaper correspondents upon their trail.

The news from South Dakota indicates that Mrs. Molneux may also have an ambition to shine in the theatrical world.

The acquittal of Molneux seems to have drained the orb of the handwriting expert in deep mourning.

We are again reminded that a little learning is a dangerous thing on the foot ball field.

There does not seem to be room on the same orbit for Mr. Gompers and Mr. Shaffer.

### WHAT MEXICO IS DOING.

For The Tribune.

Our business relations with Mexico are increasing so rapidly that we are vitally interested in its prosperity, or the reverse. Along this line, the following comparative figures of progress are of interest. The values are in Mexican silver.

Bank assets—	1901	\$250,141,624
1895	1,000,000	
Increase in 26 years.....		\$249,141,624
Silver money in banks—	1901	\$5,200,500
1895	500,000	
Increase in 26 years.....		\$4,700,500
Bank deposits—	1901	\$104,621,876
1895	28,946,727	
Increase in 26 years.....		\$75,675,149
Not a single bank has ever failed in Mexico.		
Railroad mileage—	1901	10,100 miles
1875	350 miles	
Increase in 27 years.....		9,750 miles
Government revenue—	1900	\$84,291,076
1881	30,408,095	
Increase 1900 over 1881.....		\$53,882,981
Each year the government has about \$600,000 surplus custom house receipts.		
Imports—	1900	\$24,000,000
1870	7,239,880	
Increase 1900 over 1870.....		\$16,760,120
Exports—	1900	\$170,056,260
1885	46,670,845	
Increase 1900 over 1885.....		\$123,385,415
Mining—	1900	\$100,000,000
1885	40,000,000	
Increase 1900 over 1885.....		\$60,000,000
Coinage—	Colonial epoch, 1567 to 1821	\$2,151,581,969
Independence, 1822 to 1875	60,653,251	
Republic, 1875 to 1898	614,346,066	
		\$1,866,581,227

Representing about 50 per cent. of the world's silver circulation.

Postal Service—

1900—postoffices and agencies.....	2511
1875—postoffices and agencies.....	722

Increase in 25 years.....2198

Mail distribution increased from 5,169,892 in 1875 to 13,141,000 in 1900.

In the last seven years the government revenues have increased 40 per cent. and its expenditures 30 per cent.

In the last ten years, the exports more than doubled, while imports increased 50 per cent.

In the last five years, the paid-up bank capital grew from \$23,000,000 to \$31,000,000, an increase of \$8,000,000. Discount and loans increased from \$17,355,000 to \$25,760,000. Bank note circulation increased from \$17,367,000 to \$31,560,000.

The government of Mexico exercises a somewhat paternal control over the doings of its merchants. Each town keeps a register of all mercantile houses in its confines, giving full particulars of the firm or corporation, property, how held, etc.

Each merchant is obliged by law to keep at least three books, namely a book of inventories, day book and ledger. No creature is permitted to do business unless he is balanced annually and show all obligations. They must also show exactly what money the merchant draws out for his private use. A penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$300 is imposed for failure to keep books in the manner prescribed.

Merchants are also required to publish, through the press, the class of business, with its essential circumstances, etc.; to record in the public registry all documents concerning their business which the public is interested in; to keep strict and accurate accounts, and to preserve correspondence for ten years which affects their business.

Persons who have been condemned for offenses against property, including forgery, embezzling and conspiracy, cannot engage in commerce.

Business failures are rare, not exceeding ten yearly in the last years.

I am indebted to Mr. Volney W. Foster, of Chicago for the figures used in this article.

—Walter J. Ballard.

## RHEUMATISM

Pains in the small of the back, painful passing of urine, inflammation of the bladder, torpid liver, cloudy urine.

### CURED

By Driving Out Uric Acid Poison from the System. Permanent Cure Can Be Effected.

### KIDNEYS MUST BE HEALTHY.

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout and All Forms of Uric Acid Poison Are Results of Kidney Disease, and Can Only Be Cured by Getting Direct at the Seat of the Trouble, the Kidneys, with

### WARNER'S SAFE CURE

Rev. Dr. J. Villars, a Prominent Methodist Divine, Says Warner's Safe Cure Cured His Rheumatism.

SANDWICH, Ill.—"After a delay of months to be sure that a cure of my rheumatism of over a year's painful suffering had been effected, I desire to assure you that so far as I know anything of myself I am well. I am persuaded that Warner's Safe Cure did it. I believe that the medicine will do all that it claims to do, if the patient will follow the instructions to the letter."—(Rev.) J. VILLARS, Pastor M. E. Church.

"TEST YOUR URINE. If there is a reddish sediment in it, or if it is cloudy, or if you see particles or germs floating about in it, your kidneys are diseased."

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is purely vegetable and contains no narcotic or harmful drugs. (Beware of so-called kidney cures full of sediment and of bad odor—they are dangerous.) It is free from sediment and pleasant to take. It does not constipate. It is prescribed and used by doctors themselves in the leading hospitals as the only absolute cure for all forms of disease of the kidneys, bladder and blood.

Warner's Safe Pills move the bowels and clear the blood.

The free trial bottle has often been sufficient to cure cases of kidney disease when the simple home test described above has been made in the earlier stages of the disease.

If you decide Warner's Safe Cure is what you need you can buy it at any drug store, two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES AND IMITATIONS. There is no kidney cure "just as good" as Warner's. Insist on the genuine. Substitutes contain harmful drugs.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them, a trial bottle will be sent absolutely free, postpaid. Also a valuable medical booklet which tells all about the diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder, with a prescription for each disease, and many of the thousands of testimonials received daily from afflicted persons who have been cured by Warner's Safe Cure. All you have to do is to write Warner's Safe Cure Company, 28 N. 2nd St., Scranton, Pa., and mention having read this liberal offer in this paper. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed by the publisher.

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## DICKSON'S

Best

### PATENT FLOUR

The Celebrated

### SNOW WHITE

Always reliable.

### Dickson

### Mill & Grain Co

Scranton and Olyphant.

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## Men's Gloves, \$1

The \$1.50 Kind for

A full one dollar and a half's worth at a saving of 50 cents on each pair.

It is a Cape Glove, lined with silk or unlined, dressed or undressed, soft skins, modern backs, all sizes, and in all the popular colors. A real bargain at \$1.00 per pair. Each pair warranted. One of the best street gloves you ever saw for \$1.00.

### Louis H. Isaac

412 Spruce Street.

309 Lackawanna Avenue.

LINE OF IMPORTED WOOL GLOVES, PLAIN OR FANCY, 50c.

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## Headquarters

for

### Incandescent

### Gas Mantles,

### Portable Lamps.

### THE NEW DISCOVERY

### Kern Incandescent

### Gas Lamp.

### Gunster & Forsyth

253-327 Penn Avenue.

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## DINING ROOM FURNITURE

FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

Thanksgiving day will soon be here.

Have you given the dining room a thought? Is it all in shape for the family reunion?

We ask these questions to remind you that we are prepared to serve you, should you need one or more articles to complete the dining room furnishings.

DINING TABLES—Large assortment of new designs in Mahogany, Golden and Weathered Oak. Round or square tops. Pedestal, piano or heavy carved legs.

DINING CHAIRS—Cane and leather-seated chairs in style, material and finish to match tables.

CHINA CLOSETS—A large portion of our third floor is devoted to an exceedingly choice assortment of quartered Golden Oak China Closets. Bent glass ends and fronts; wood or plate mirror backs; piano finish.

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## Williams & McAnulty,

Carpets, Draperies and Wall Paper.

129 Wyoming Avenue.

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## 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.

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 decide 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 CLOSING 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.

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## 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, Washington Avenue

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## EDUCATIONAL.

### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY,

Syracuse, N. Y.

OFFERS, beside the regular College Courses, Mechanical, Electrical, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Mining, Painting, Law, Medicine, Sociology and Pedagogy.

OVER FORTY of the leading universities of this country and Europe are represented on the faculty of the Liberal Arts College. Tuition expenses are so moderate that they are