LIVY S. RICHARD EDITOS. O. P. BYNBEE . . . BUNINESS MANAGER.

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SIXTEEN PAGES

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 13, 1902.

The farewell address of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, delivered in the house of representatives, on Wednesday last, which appears in full in another colunm of The Tribune today, will no doubt be read with interest especially by subscribers of mature years who the Northeastern Pennsylvania the house of representatives fifty-one izen of mederate means by enabling satisfactory to both sides. him to claim equal rights with the millionaire in the distribution of govto a long career of usefulness that bebirth to grow up in prosperity in the lusha A. Grow has been more fortunate ments in the past. He has lived to see and hearty he will retire to private life at the end of the present term, honored by all and blessed by thousands who have enjoyed the fruits of his labor.

A Department of Commerce.

N A COUNTRY in which constitutional government prevails it is offices. The president cannot create that congress will permit the multiplication of bureaus which are not only expensive, but which in the course of pendent of congressional supervision. is directly responsible to congress. It is possible, though hardly conceivable, much less probable, that a strong president supported by the political influence, the personal patronage and collective enthusiasm of his advisers. might shape the future of the country in a way inconsistent with or antagon-

istic to the highest national interests. In England the executive is not merely directly responsible to parliament, but the cabinet forms a committee of parliament itself. A vote of 129 East Indians, and 503 of other nacensure passed upon it by the House of Commons, and it automatically ceases to exist. Even under such conditions, Englishmen are complaining that there are too many cabinet officers; that is, too many heads of departments. It leads, they think, to nepotism and, in general, to inefficiency. In France the ministry in certain respects has a dual existence. In a ministerial capacity it is responsible to the Chamber of Deputies; in an excoutive sense to the president and senate, but practically all its other functions end with its parliamentary prerogative. France is pre-eminently a land of bureaucracy, and actually the ministry is supreme.

In advocating the creation of a department of commerce President Rookevelt is echoing the sentiment of the commercial, industrial and financial interests of the country. It has long been seen and felt that such a department would be of paramount importance to try was interrupted, vast amounts of our home and international business relations. When it is erected there can be no question that the department of commerce will be of the extract importance. The president asks that it be endowed with large powers rie does not specify what these shall be. But if they are to be analogous to the doard of Trade in England they will be aike extensive and commercially dominating. Great Eritain has immense maritime inferests. Over all its vest agreement interests. Over all its vast aggregation of ships and shipping the Board of Trade exercises an abiding interest that amounts in detail almost to parental control. This is, of course, only one division of its multifarious functions, but it is the most important one. Others include railways, the supervision and regulation of factories, and kindred matters. It is among the oldest of the cabinet offices. The department of commerce with us will be the youngest when it comes into existence.

An objection that has been raised to the extension of cabinet offices is that they tend to undermine state rights, not directly but insidiously. It is a complaint which deserves and which should receive strict and importial consideration. The consciousness of national unity is the yeast of our political activity. The sovereign state is the symbol of our national life. No true American portion of over two and one-half to one.

to a time when we can conceive it to be otherwise. Federal integration, state individuality, is the keet of the constitution. At the same time we must not forget that at the time of the ratification of the confederation we had a small population, the boundaries between the states were almost confiental and their interests in many respects were as diverse as those of European nations today. Now all this changed, radically, irretrievably, When the material interests of the country demand that the national government ought to be intrusted with wider executive powers, it does not mean that sovereignty of the states is lessened, but that their common permeating interests are concentrated and consecrated for national

Major Duvall's remarks concerning should produce improvement in the itself. way of chest expansion if nothing else.

Progress in the Philippines.

HE REVIEW of Philippine affairs contained in the recent annual report of Secretary Root was not complete or the reason that a detailed statement from the Philippine commission was in the mails when the Root report was written. It will be made public when it shall have been received. But in the secretary's summary there is much that is of general interest.

The negotiations of Judge Taft at Rome concerning the problem of the are familiar with the brilliant career friars form the topic of some explanation, from which it appears that the statesman. Mr. Grow's first speech in authorities at Washington had no expectation of a complete understanding years ago was upon "Man's Right to but hoped simply to establish the basis the Soil," and was the initial move in of further negotiation such as is now legislation urged by the young con- in progress. While many of the quesgressman which resulted in the enact- tions involved are delicate and difficult, ment of the homestead law, a measure, Secretary Root says he has no doubt that has been of vast benefit to the cit- that just conclusions will be reached

During the year the trade of the Philippines has been greatly hampered erament lands. His address this by the ravages of rinderpest, causing a week upon the "Relations Between Cap- mortality in some provinces of over 90 ital and Labor" is a fitting valedictory per cent, among the carabao and thereby a shortage of food crops. Business gan over half a century ago in pro- in many sections was also interrupted moting legislation that has enabled by the cholera. Nevertheless the imsturdy pioneers of humble ports of the archipelago were the largest in its history and its exports were great west. In many respects Ga- exceeded in but two previous years. In value the imports were \$32,141,842, a than most of the men of grand achieve- gain of 6 per cent, and the exports \$23,-927,679, a gain over last year of 3 per the great results of his life work and cent. Imports from the United States the practicability of his theories of half increased over 1906 148 per cent., and a century ago demonstrated. Still hale exports to the United States increased over the same year 118 per cent. Our trade with the Philippines is growing more rapidly than that of any other country, illustrating the truth of the

saying that trade follows the flag. The total importations received from date of American occupation to and including June 30, 1902, amounted to \$96.perhaps no less an evil in its way 125,694, or, reckoning complete yearly to have too many departments of periods covered by the last three fiscal state than to have too few. Executive years, an average annual import trade autocracy is bad, but ministerial bur- of more than twenty-seven and a half enucracy is scarcely a shade better, million is shown to have been main-Too much administrative red tape has tained; and the total duty collected a tendency to strangle official efficiency during these years approximated twenin the nation as in the department. In Ity-two and a half millions. The value this republic, however, there is little of merchandise exported during the danger of a superfluity of cabinet same period was \$79,260,607, the duty collected amounting to \$3,000,000. them, and there is small reason to fear the same time the total revenues have amounted to \$33,589,819.05 and the total expenditures to \$23,253,573.13, American money. The surplus of income over extime might become dangerously inde- penditure has in a great measure been allotted to the payment of various con-Neither the president nor his cabinet tracts for public improvements and public benefit, so that the real surplus of free cash in the treasury is compara-

tively small. Immigrants to the number of 30,094 arrived in the Philippine islands during the fiscal year 1902 as against 17,108 in 1901. Of this number 12,751 (including 10,101 Chinese) had been in the Islands before. Among the 17,343 who vame for the first time there were 15,312, or 88 per cent. Americans, 368 Chinese, 451 Japanese, 222 English, 358 Spaniards, tionalities. There were 2,497 females and 928 children under 14 years of age. With the exception of \$,349 Chinese but 3 per cent, of the immigrants were illiterates. Among the Americans there were 176 merchant dealers and grocers, 790 teachers, 122 clerks and accountants. The greater number of Americans are, however, not described by occupation. More than three-fourths of the Chinese were laborers, and more than half the remainder merchants.

Secretary Root makes an eloquent appeal to congress to extend to the Philippines the same degree of temporary relief in way of tariff reduction that was granted by the last congress to Porto Rico; and also urges that the archipelago be permitted to establish its monetary system on the gold standard. This is his argument:

The people of a country just emerging from nearly six years of devastating warfare, during which productive indusordinary work of farm and village life. Carabaos have increased in price from \$20 to \$200 Mexican. The Eastern diseas known as "surra" has killed and is kill ing the native and American horses, further crippling transportation. The riccrop has been reduced to 25 per cent. of the ordinary crop. Last year in the Visa-yan islands and this year in Luzon a plague of locusts has come upon the land, destroying much of the remaining 25 per cent, of the rice crop. A drought in China and the fall in the price of sitver have raised the price of lice from \$1 to \$7 a picul. The commission has been obliged to go out of the islands and use insular funds to buy over 40,000,000 pound of rice to save the people from perishing by famine. Cholcra has raged and is raging throughout the islands. The ig-norance of the people and their unwill-

is, we hope, capable of looking forward and this has borne heavily on the commercial interests and on the wage earners. The insular government has in ten months lost over \$1,000,000 gold by the decline in silver because it was operat-ing on a silver basis, and this has changed the surplus of revenues into a deficit at the very time when the other causes mentioned have caused an extra-ordinary demand for the use of the revenues for the relief of the people. Agri-culture is prostrated. Commerce is hampered and discouraged. All the poconcy standard. Some relief would be atforded by opening a profitable market in the United States to the products of the irlands. Still greater relief would be af-forded by delivering the business of the islands from the disastrons effects of the decline in the price of silver and the fluctuations in exchange, and putting it enon the substantial basis of the gold

There is in the report a considerable discussion of the problem of governing the Mohammedan Moros with whom our relations are just now somewhat the Pennsylvania National Guard strained, but it deserves attention by

> Frequent reports from the land of the rising sun to the effect that the Mad Mullah has been assassinated indicate that unless one of the Moie St. Nicholas correspondents has charge of the Mullah news, the existence of the dusky prophet must be truly feline.

Already there is friction between the German and British naval commanders over the question as to who shall have the first play, with the Venezuelan ping-pong ball.

With nearly half of last year's harvest still on hand, dealers in congealed water are not becoming unduly excited ever the prospects for a large ice crop. President Castro, of Venezuela, pro-

poses to run the government until the arrival of the British and German It is to be hoped that Dewey will not

spoil the news features of the Vene-

zuelan war by cutting the wire. The magnates of the different baseball trusts may yet drink from the same canteen.

Governor Yates evidently did not know that the cattle controversy was

Outline Studies of Human Nature

Origin of a Slang Phrase,

The origin of slang has always been a puzzle to philologists, but once in a while a current phrase can be traced to its source. The colloquialism, "To feel like thirty cents," is apparently nonsensical, but it is certainly the most forceful expression of the day for denoting small, mean, and contemptible in one's own sight. Its origin is thus explained by a Philadelphia lawyer, who sometime practices in New York:

"There is a vagrant law in New York, under which a person having no visible means of support may be placed in durance. It has also been decided in that state that a person having so small a sum as thirty cents in his possession has 'visible means of support.' Now, there is no law in New York, except the vagrant law, under which pool-sellers and gamblers of that sort may be heid. Shortly after the decision just mentioned was formulated two gamblers were ea tured in a raid and taken to the Tea derloin station house. They sent for them. 'It will never do to make any show of money here, he said, 'Give mo your rolls.' They handed their wads over to him, and he gave each of them a quarter and a nickel, with instructions t duce the coins when he asked them to do

so in court. "When their cases were called, the lawyer got them off on the plea that they were not vagrants, each having the legal amount of funds in his possession. Just as the decision was rendered in fa-vor of his clients, a messenger entered the court room and required the lawyer's presence at the Supreme court. He left without seeing his clients, and they wended their way to the nearest saloon

"'How do you feel?' said one.
"'I feel like thirty cents,' said the other, 'and probably will until I get my roll back, or what's left of it.' "And that is how that phrase was started on its travels."—Philadelphia

What Temperance Cost Him. F. N. Charrington, the English tem-perance reformer, who has conceived the idea of a tectotal paradise, surrounded by water, has had one of the most remarkable careers in the history of the temper-ance movement. What situation more dramatic has any work of fiction to show than Charrington's assembly hall, where the huge canvas advertisement of tem perance meetings is almost permanently hung out in the close proximity of Charrington's brewery, whence are supplied hundreds of public houses in the neigh-borhood. Born in 1850, a portion of his ducation was received at Marlborough Rather than go to the university he pre ferred, after a continental tour, to take his place in the brewery of his father. Meanwhile he was "converted." After some time spent in assisting mission and evangelistic work the trony of his posi-tion overwhelmed him and he cut himself from the prospect of a vast fortun-with a comparative pittance. "I wonde what you get for wearing that blue rib hon?" said a cynic to him once, not certain of the exact amount," plied, "but I know it costs me £20,000 a

Baron Haussmann's Dismissal. One of the most amusing occusions which a Turk tried to conform to European castoms without quite knowing what they meant happened when Baron Haussmann came to Constantinople on a visit to Abdul Aziz, the then sultan. One day Baron Haussmann had an in terview with the grand vizier, who did not know a word of French. At the be-ginning of the interview the old long Turkish pipes were brought in, and then Baron Haussmann began making a very long speech in French. The grand vizier could not understand a word, but listened most attentively till he noticed that his pipe had gone out, and clapped his hand for a servant to come and re-light it. Haussmann, thinking he was applauding, rushed toward him with out-stretched hand, intending to shake hands and thank him. The grand vizier, sec-

leave, and quitted the room.-Londo Daily Telegraph. Mad Mullah's "Miracles."

ing his hand put forth, shook it warm ly and said, "Good-Bye" under the in-

pression it was Haussmann's intention to

A good story is told in the English pa-pers of how the Somali Mad Muliah worked one of those "miracles" which drow many waverers to his banner.

An English man-of-war was sent to demonstrate off the coast, and at night threw a searchlight on to the jungle cov-ered mountains. Abdullah was in hiding there, and, knowing from his visits to Aden what it was that his followers hait-ed as a new star, told them that the light was seeking him When the electric rays actually flooded

"Will you deny now that I am under the eye of God?" The Somali fell on their knees, bent the samall fell on their knees, bent the earth with their forehends, and re-plied: "Thou are truly the Elect, the Chosen, the Mullan, the Master. Our goods, our existence, our souls belong to thee. We place ourselves entirely at the

disposition of thy will."

A few weeks later came the news of the rising of some four thousand of these

Beveridge Silenced.

They are telling a story on Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who has just returned from an inquiry into the claims of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizon to statehood. Mr. Beveridge was disgusted with the ignorance displayed by son justices of the peace, and expressed him self in his usual vigorous manner.

An old fellow, holding a justice's com-mission, who had been meditatively chewing tobacco during the examination, turned on Mr. Beveridge, and in his

drawling way, esclaimed:
"Senator, in the spring I always go back to dear old Injianny and round up my old friend, Jeems Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet. We lay in about three gallons of Kentucky whisky, get a boat man and whip the Walnash for black bass. I jes' wish you'd come along on one of them trips. I know you don't keer nothin' for the whisky nor the fish-in', but I wisht while we fish you'd step back into the tall timber along the Wa-bash bottoms and put your tests to some of our Injianny justices of the peace."
Mr. Beveridge concluded the examina-tions at once.—Washington Correspond-ence Philadelphia Press.

The Irishman and the Mule. General Phil Sheridan was once asked what little incident during his army ex-perience amused him most, "Well," he said, "I don't know, but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line me day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule, which was kicking its legs tather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, the Irishman remarked: Well, begorrah, if you're goin' t' get on

A Child at Seventy-one.

'll get off

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, telling how healthy his section of the state is, remarked: 'A mountaineer, aged 92, and his wife, aged 99, were returning from the funeral of their oldest child who had died at the age of 71. They were both deeply grieved. As they were discussing their loss the wife said: "'I always told you, John, that we would never raise that child.'"—New York Times.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

for The Tribune by Walter J. Ballard. Of the 1,200 locomotives in use on the Japanese railways, 500 are American built. The Schenectady works have sent 155 since 1898, and the Baldwin Locomotive Works

255 in the past ten years. Uncle Sam still has 893,955,476 acres of public lands to divide among *the members of his numerous family. This is equal to more than 10 acres for each nan, woman and child in the country. In aldition he has 157,161,638 acres reserved for various purposes Patent applications to the number of 45,562 were filed during the last year, and

27,387 patents were granted during the year. Mineral products alone increased our national wealth last year by over \$1,000,

Treasury gains during 1902, fiscal year:

Convincing.



Baltimore Rye The perfect type of

the purest whiskey, claims this:

The test is taste, and a taste convinces that it is Pure, Old, Mellow

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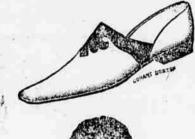
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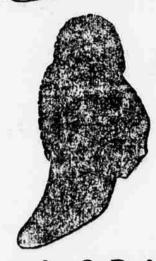
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THE TRIBUNE'S SECOND ANNUAL

Iunior 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.

HIS 15 much easier than last year's contest, and twenty of the brightest boys and girls will secure Chrismas Gifts in cash for making the largest number of words out of these letters. It is lots of fun to think of 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 letter 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.

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Sterling Silver Novelties

Seem to be the most popular gifts for girl friends this year-and it isn't at all surprising, for girls, as a general rule, are partial to this very sort. Then, too, there are so many pretty and inexpensive designs that are serviceable that making the selection becomes a pleasure, rather than a task.

Possibly you've already made a memorandum of a few you wish to purchase; for future convenience may we sug-Belt Buckles, Bon-Bon Boxes, Book Marks, Bracelets, Card Cases, Combs. Glove Hooks, Hair Pins, Hat Pins, Jewel Trays, Lockets, Manicure Articles, Scissors, Paper Cutters, Photegraph Frames, Shoe Horns, Ring Trees, Scarf Pins, Thimbles, Thimble Cases, and many others equally

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