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The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, 'AUGUST 24, 1897.

Mr. Horn appears to be both horns of the Democratic dilemma.

Rich and Poor.

The chief of the federal bureau of statistics, Carroll D. Wright, contri-Poutes to the August Atlantic an instructive paper in answer to the question. Are the rich growing richer and a higher power which may not be satthe poor poorer? In 1870, he points out, 32.43 per cent, of the population of the United States were wage-earners; in 1880, 34.67 per cent. and in 1890, 36.31 per cent. The average annual wage, which in 1850 was \$247, rose in 1860 to \$289; in 1870 to \$302; in 1880 to \$347 and in 1890 to \$445. This makes out a pretty good showing for the masses of the people and knocks the underpinning from much of the socialistic false representation of the day.

Cuba's cry of anguish.

we have quoted above.

'boys in blue."

readers, now says:

We ought to have a distinct and per-

manent policy of our own, and it ought not to be shifted to meet the caprices of foreign legislators. That policy ought to

be framed with the view neither of 'bluffing" our neighbors nor of endeavor-ing to obtain their good-will; but of pre-

erving our own forest wealth, building

American, but Canadian and British.

Protection doctrine as any American

could want, and when it shall voice the

policy of the neighbor to our north

there will be increased esteem for her

on the southern side of her border. It

is the belief of the administration now

in power in the United States that its

chief duty should be to conserve the

welfare of the people who pay taxes for

its support. We regulate our tariffs

and other laws concerning foreign

trade and intercourse primarily to suit

ourselves. It is additionally satisfac-

tory, of course, when such a policy

suits other nations also; but it is by

no means indispensable that they be

suited.

But an even harder rap to the economic calamity howlers is administered by Judge Willey, of Orange, N. J., in a recent demonstration that the so-called colossal fortunes of our time-the holdings of such men and families as Rockafeller, the Astors and the Vanderbilts -bear decidedly a smaller ratio to the total wealth of the country than was borne by the so-called big fortunes of fifty or a hundred years ago to the total wealth of the country at that time. In the matter of railroading, for example, Judge Willey shows conclusively that in order for the corporation operating the road to acquire, in normal times, \$2 it must distribute in the community \$28; that is to say, when one man in the railroad business makes himself \$1,000,000 richer he makes others \$28,000,000 richer than before; and so it has been with the large fortunes. They are larger than the large fortunes of former times, but so are the disbursements among the masses and so are the opportunities of the masses. The whole amount of this subject is that rich and poor alike are growing more extravagant, in proportion to their incomes, than is good for either class. The man with \$1,000 a year feels poor because he yearns to live at a \$5,000 a year pace, and so on up and down the scale. The man with 10 cents often does not envy the man with a million more keenly than the man with a million envies the man with fifty millions. The chance for a poor man to save and invest morey and accumulate a competence is as good now, in normal times, in proportion to his actual needs, as it ever was, if not better; but the reason why so many men don't nowadays improve this chance is because they haven't the fibre in them to hold out under the self-denial which lies at the bottom of all genuine successes in life.

Take, for example, the case of tin This thing of continually petitioning the Spanish authorities in the name of plate. Prior to the enactment of the the American gov dosist

ter be put forth to end the whole agony The apparatus was modern, and one or two of the corporations had separate It is fitting that the responsible heads mains laid by concerns that had gone of our government should move with out of existence, and thus were endeliberation and circumspection and on abled to sell gas at the lowest rates this plea the American people have for possible. Their failure was as comtwo years curbed their impatience and plete as that of the promotors of the made allowances. In that interval Spain twenty-two independent fuel gas has piled provocation upon provocaplants, the reason of the withholding tion to a decisive course on the part of of patronage being the same in each the United States with reference to case-the fuel gas had less than half Cuba. When, as at the Baptist Temple the heating capacity of the illuminatin Philadelphia last Sunday evening, ing gas, and therefore, it was necesthe auditoriums of our leading churches sary to burn twice the amount. Obring with spontaneous applause at the viously there was no economy in burnsentiment from the pulpit that our ing two or three feet of cheap gas when Christian duty is to intervene for libone foot of the higher priced gas erty, it would be most inopportune for would give the same result under a ketan executive officer deriving his power tle or in an oven, and the fact that one from the people to decide that he will set of pipes served both for heating "take no steps in advance of what has and lighting was a strong argument been done." He may so decide if he in favor of the illuminating gas manwill, but there is in our government ufacturers. There is, it is learned from Mr. Shelton's paper, no prospect isfled to let such a decision rest in hisof having good gas that will compete tory as America's deliberate answer to with coal at six or seven dollars a

We hope and believe that the Phila-Those consumers in these cities who delphia Ledger's correspondent is miswould not take the fuel gas but who taken in the part of his forecast which used the superior illuminating gas for fuel, were chiefly well-to-do families,

who could afford to ignore the differ-That the newspapers of Buffalo have ence in cost between coal and gas on risen to the occasion of the Grand account of the greater convenience Army encampment after the fashion of the latter. They constitute a small which is characteristic of the best minority of the total population and journalism is shown in the superb really involve a very slight menace illustrated special issues put forth on to the coal trade. To the great mass Sunday by the Express and News. of Americans coal of some kind will These publications are splendld monufor many years continue to be the ments to the peaceful opportunities for chief domestic fuel; and of all the which this nation is indebted to the available kinds none gives such genral satisfaction or offers itself at so fair a price, quality of service con-The Proper Idea. sidered, as anthracite in the small The Toronto Globe has planted itself sizes. That may properly be called at last on ground which Americans can

the king of fuels. respect. Speaking in reference to the Dingley bill and various hot-headed "They say," says Rev. Russell H. propositions by Canadians for retalia-Conwell, who has been to Cuba, "that tion the Globe, addressing Canadian we should advocate peace, but we can't

advocate peace with the devil, and there can be peace only when justice prevails and equity is the law of the land. There can be no peace until Cuba is free and every man at liberty to worship God under his own vine and fig tree." Does any American dissent from this doctrine?

up the Canadian industries of which for-st wealth is the basis, and providing employment for Canadian labor. Hav-ing determined on such a policy, we ought John L. Sullivan, the ex-pugilist, is an independent candidate for mayor be prepared to go our own way and of Boston on the platform that the et our neighbors go theirs; let thom put he duties up or down as they please police of that city should be made to out let us not play the barometer to their do their duty. Mr. Sullivan can expolitical weather. In a word, our policy nust be neither pro-American nor antihibit himself as an awful example of past police dereliction. This is as good a statement of the

From a Republican standpoint we bject to this cruel crusade against Mr. Harrity. The Philadelphian is one of Pennsylvania Republicanism's most efficient allies.

There is one thing the soft coal operators cannot do. They cannot get out an injunction forbidding the public to ympathize with the strikers.

Harrisburg platform should plant itself squarely on the rock of candor and speak the party mind with-

Financial Power.

out fear or favor. America's Growing

our growth and resources, inconsiderable. Our rates of interest have fallen great-ly, thus indicating a vast increase of capital. The rate is almost as low as that which prevails in Great Britain and a standard rate seems to have been fixed for the best grade of municipal and rallway securities at 3½ per cent. while capital such as in enormous quantities was obtained for the great changes in business buildings, which have been go-ing on in New York, has been easily seing on in New York, has been easily se-cured at 4 per cent. or a little less. It is hard to find any intelligent and experionced financier or practical manager of our railway systems who will not de-clare, with the ring of sincerity in his tones, that the dishonorable and extravagant methods of railway management which brought discredit and bankruptcy on so many systems have been ended. For the present, at least, it is believed that every important system in the United States is being managed in accordance with the most approved and economical business methods. Beside the actual capital of the United States has increased proportionately since 1879 more rapidly than the population. The other day the superintendent of the banking department of ...ew York reported that in New York state alone the savings of the workingmen and women had been con-verted into \$500,000,000 of available cupital, and other reports and fairly accurate estimates show today that from this source alone nearly \$2,000,000,000 of capi-

tal, or almost double the amount reported in 1579, are at the service of the American people. In this way capital is increasing many millions every year, so that today we have a vastly greater amount of capital representing the ac-cumulated savings of the people than was the case in 1879.

There might be reported by way of illustrative argument, a number of im-portant experiences tending to establish just reasons for the conviction that the United States is entering upon an era which will give it financial independence. Hundreds of millions of entirely new wealth, now well capitalized, due to the employment of the electrical current for Lower purposes, have been created since 1879. Mr. Edison said recently that the capital created by the development of electricity for lighting, a development which was largely due to the energy of American capitalists and scientists, was, according to the best estimate, about \$200,000,000, and it is probable that other capital created for the development of electricity for power purposes is as much more. Much of this is clean American capital developed here and metricad

capital, developed here and maintained here. Then, too, the much-abused trusts, iniquitous and demoralizing as some of their earlier speculative and political methods were, have, nevertheless, with-out aid from England or Europe in any appreciable importance in comparison with that received from the United States, created capital or wealth amounting to many hundred millions which did not exist in 1879.

These reports are the briefest and most reneral synopsis of conversations which have been had with business men and have been had with business men and bankers here who have had great ex-perience, and who are of conservative, perhaps of cautious, inclination. They are merely interested in the whirl of excitement on the Stock exchange as spectators, looking upon those scenes as pre-

tators, looking upon those scenes as pre-liminary evidences of more material prosperity than any stock exchange can give. They believe that the United States, as one of them expressed it, is just entering upon "seven fat years," meaning by that of course an era of great prosperity. They believe that in great prosperity. They believe that in that time Europe will learn that the United States now possesses capital enough for all its purposes and that its currency will be absolutely safe. They believe that there will be vast invest-

ments of European capital here, but they will be permanent, not speculative, and they will have no controlling inituence upon American financial conditions.

WHEELS OF 1898.

From the New York Sun. Views of bicycles of next year's model are numerous. In 1897 the price attracted more attention than the wheel, but in 1878 the money suestion will be subordi-nate. Cyclists look upon the \$100 bicycle as gone. The standard price will be some-



BAZAAR.

We have sold hundreds no better this season at \$1.50.

A recent purchase of the entire stock a defunct manufacturer are on sale of now at 59 cents.



from the consummation of notorious outrages in Cuba is more creditable to the American heart than head. The effective way to secure justice is to remove the cause of injustice.

McKinley's Cuban Policy.

It is now said in reputable correspondence from Washington that General Woodford's instructions as minister to Spain will follow the lines laid down by the last administration in regard to the desire of the United States to secure a speedy termination of hostilities, and the willingness of this government to use its friendly offices to secure peace and tranquility in Cuba. As the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, Major Carson, puts it, "the instructions given Minister Taylor, touching the great commercial loss sustained by the United States by continuance of the struggle in Cuba, and the intimation that this government might be called upon to intervene, are doubtless repeated in the instructions of Mr. Woodford, but there is no reason to believe that the present administration has taken any steps in advance of what has been previously done in this relation. Minister Woodford's instructions will doubtless require him to press for a speedy termination of the rebellion on the lines laid down by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney,"

In the matter of claims for damages resulting from the insurrection, Major Carson says that General Woodford is under instructions to negotiate for a convention similar to the one negotiated in 1871, under which a tribunal of arbitration was appointed, consisting of three members-one appointed by the American secretary of state, one by the Spanish minister at Washington, and a third chosen by these two. This commission of referees sat in Washington and its awards were final. The present Spanish minister, Senor de Lome, is favorable to a repetition of the arrangement, and as the proposition seems fair on its face, there appears no reason to doubt that it will ultimately be adopted. Whether Spain, in the event of its adoption, would honor the awards made against her is another question, which need not now he considered.

The programme as to claims is satisfactory; but that part of it which relates to the central issue is not. The lines laid down by Messrs. Cleveland and Olney contemplated autonomy for Cuba with some vague hint at a more decided course in case the pacific overtures of the United States were rejected by Spain. If the present administration has decided to take no steps in advance of the Cleveland-Olney per-formance it has decided unwisely. Au-tonomy of the Spanish kind is some-thing which there is reason to believe the Cuban insurgents will not accept; and it is certainly the last thing which an American president should advise them to accept. Autonomy of the American kind is something to which, if we may judge from Spain's earlier attitude, Spain will not consent; and it is something which the president of the United States caunot force Spain to ac-cept without going to extreme meas-ures which, if ever adopted, might bet in advance of the Cleveland-Olney per-

McKinley bill we imported all our tir plate from Wales. It would have suited Wales had we continued this arrangement, and it would have made friends for us there and in England had we done so. But the Republican leaders believed that with proper protection we could make that tin plate for ourselves, thus keeping within the country, in the form of wages and profits, the money previously sent across the water for that commodity. The experiment was tried, naturally not to Wales' satisfaction, but it was tried, and what is the result? We have now 180 tin-plate mills; imports of tin-plate from Wales have dropped off nearly 75 per cent., and only the other day we sent a bill of goods to London which undersold the Weish tin-plate makers in their own market. Does anybody suppose that intelligent Welshmen think the less of the American people for striving to make themselves commercially self-sustaining? The Toronto Globe is on the right track. Let Canada go to work on a policy of her own and hew to the line

regardless of where the chips fall. That would be a thousand times more creditable than trying to do the role of a legislative tail to foreign kites.

Opposition to Mr. Beacom for state treasurer which does not assume form until Beacom has a clear majority of the delegates pledged, can hardly be called formidable.

The King of Fuels.

We find in the Providence Journal a summary of a paper read recently by a Mr. Shelton at the annual meeting of the Western Gas association, some facts in which are of interest to residents of the anthracite region. The paper dealt with the experiments which have been made in a number of cities to displace coal for cooking purposes by manufactured fuel

Since 1880, so goes the paper, 27 trials of various fuel gas processes were made. Five of these were credited to regular illuminating gas companies which, we are informed, did their best to solve the problem of cheap gas for heating. In Savannah the undertaking was abandoned after a trial of two years. People refused to buy the product at 50 cents a thousand feet; the greatest daily output was ten thousand

feet and only fifty customers were secured. In Des Moines the established gas company had only 20 customers, although fuel gas sold for 50 cents and illuminating gas cost \$1.70. Consumers found that the cheaper gas cost more than coal. It St. Louis the price of fuel gas was marked down

Chainless wheels will surely be promi-'Holland" in Philadelphia Press.

Beneath the excitement and energy which are caused by the advancing way of prices in the exchanges and which have been a stimulating influence in every mercantile house in this city and in every city of the United States there is a sentiment which daily increases in strength, and which becomes more and more a conviction rather than a hope, that this country is beginning a new era which is to be characterized by a change of financial relations with other na-tions of supreme and final importance. in those places where men gather to liscuss with intelligence and informa-ion the underlying causes and prospective results of this coming of material activity and prosperity, it is becoming more and more frequent to hear conservative and wise men say that it ap-pears now to be entirely probable that the supreme achievement of the United States at the close of the century is to

be the establishment of financial inde-pendence and that after that there will surely come financial supremacy. needed. The immediate indication of temperate financial independence and mastery is the certainty that, strive as hard as Europe and Great Britain may, those nations will be unable to prevent the im-

portations of gold into this country in greater amounts and perhaps with greatr swiftness than it was exported during the perilous years of Mr. Cleveland's ad-ministration. Some men estimate the amount which must come to be as great s \$100,000,000. But whatever the amount f gold may be, it will come in spite of the desperate attempts of the financial ower of Europe to prevent its exporta-ion, or, failing that, to delay it. Meanwhile our own vast accumulations in gold are to be increased by the rich re-turns from our own mines many millions ltory.

of dollars, and in addition the timil gold so long hoarded is to come into use as capital, so that the impression in those banking rooms whose chiefs are recognized as the ablest of American financiers is that our more than \$500,-000,000 of gold is to be speedily employed as capital.

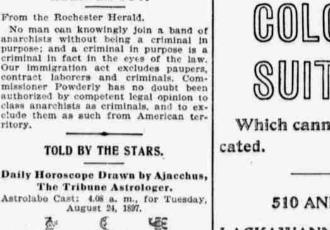
For some days a careful and exhaustive stimate has been attempted here in the interest of those who deal in exchange interest of those who deal in exchange so that there may be a clear under-standing of our financial standings with Europe. Of course it is impossible to learn exactly how the accounts stand, since no one can tell how many securities are in the tin boxes of European invest-ors and since there is no record of pri-tors and since there is no record of private purchases, especially of bonds. But the best estimate, believed to be conservative and entirely safe, is that upon the ist of August, our accounts with Europe were squared and that whatever we may owe there is more than balanced by what Europe on that day owed here. That leaves a vast amount of staples export-ed since then and to be exported throughed since then and to be exported through-out the fail to be paid for. Europe has always exacted the last farthing of in-debtedness from us in gold, and that disposition will not be forgotten in the selltement of balances here this fail. The gold must come or London and Berlin must swallow their pride, and be-come borrowers in the New York mar-ket. They must consent to be our debt-ors and yield the autocratic position of creditor's which they have so long held. There is no escape from one of the two alternatives. alternatives.

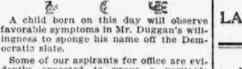
nent next spring, promising to put the greasy chain wheels completely out of mind. Tubing rext year will be about the same as it is now. Gears of high, low and medium size will be on the market or choice, but during this season the liking for high gears has developed greatly, probably as the result of the greater strength which practice has brought to te avorage leg. The radical genius, who is being heard from, asserts that the 1898 blcycle will be operated by either the arms or legs. This sounds more cranky than interest-The wheel's most vulnerable point, its the wheels most vulnerable point, its tire, is being studled and experimented with, with ardent desire for its improve-ment and with no little hope. It must be possible to put into rubber some element that would lessen its spilling on wet parements, and it seems absurd that ments, and it seems absurd that wheels destined to pass over jagged roads should be left so puncturable. A less punctur-able tire and a tire which when inflated will remain full indefinitely is greatly In spite of the promise of 1895, however,

owners of good bleycles needn't worry. A good bicycle today will be good next year.

KEEP 'EM OUT.

From the Rochester Herald, No man can knowingly join a band of anarchists without being a criminal in purpose; and a criminal in purpose is a criminal in fact in the eyes of the law. Our immigration act excludes paupers,





dently expected to prove a veritable "Horn of Plenty" during the coming campaign Yukon News,

From the Klondike Gold Bug:

A condensed milk festival will be held at Cooney's cabin Monday night. Beiled milk, \$3 a plate. All who have \$3 are wel-

The joke is on lke Woodward. Ike picked up a pail of coal from Panther ledge yesterday and endeavored to re-plenish his fire with the stuff but it would not burn. On examination it proved to be gold ore. Ike has pounded out \$13,000 from the pail full and still complains of feeling chilly.

News has been received at the sanctum of the "Bug" that a certain raw-boned reprobate over at Wild-dog guich is dis-satisfied with our style of working the editorial claim, and has gone so far as to make threats against the editor. We advise the critic of the "Bug" to confine this talk to life insurance entirety. We

his talk to life insurance entirely. We have obituaries written in advance that will just fit his case.

Jason Murch, of Coyote Corners, no longer sits in the games of freeze-out at Siatter's Pavilion. Jason held five aces one night and attempted to scoop the pot against Colonel Sam Bloodgood, who only held four. The fire company turned out in a body to his funeral and wore belt and white gloves. A friend contributes white gloves. A friend contributes following which we cheerfully puband

lish The countenance of Jason Murch Will have no place among our faces; For Jason went out with a lurch

. .

While watering his stock of aces,