

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month. New York Office: 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising. Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter. SCRANTON, PA., NOV. 25, 1898.

If the indictments against Senator Quay have been drawn defectively on purpose to let the prosecution down now that election is over, the senator should not rest until he has made his enemies prove their charges or has put every one of them in jail. The public does not desire to see this important matter collapse on technicalities.

Self-Help for Cubans.

As was noticed in last Monday's Tribune, a movement for the relief of the starving Cubans, by means of carefully administered industrial enterprise, has just started in New York, on a plan suggested by Mr. William Willard Howard, which has the cordial endorsement of clergymen of all denominations and of philanthropists. It is intended to substitute opportunities for honest work to be paid for at the market rates for labor, in place of indiscriminate and harmful gifts of "free soup and old clothes" and to avoid pauperizing the beneficiaries and making the Cubans a nation of beggars.

Mr. Howard's plan, which has been taken up by an association formed for the purpose—the Cuban Industrial Relief fund—is based on his two years' experience in relief work for the Armenians of Eastern Turkey. In the carrying out of the plan Mr. Howard will have the assistance of the Rev. Herbert M. Allen, who was his chief associate in Armenian relief work. The plan in outline is as follows:

- 1. To secure good farming land where the need of the poor is the most pressing.
2. To station there a capable American superintendent, with implements, seeds, and funds sufficient to employ a considerable number of men.
3. To set at work all the able-bodied poor and pay them full market rates for their labor.
4. To raise common food crops, sell them in the best available market, and with the proceeds continue the employment as long only as the need exists, using the same money over and over again.
5. To return the farmers to their own former homes as soon as they are physically, mentally and financially able to re-establish their plantations.

While inspired by charitable motives, the whole plan is to be operated purely as a business transaction, in which the laborer will feel that he has rendered service for all he has received, and that he has not been robbed of his manhood by being treated like a beggar. The money thus invested (and it will be invested, not spent) will save the United States millions that would otherwise be used to clothe and feed an idle, though suffering, population. The success of the plan is assured by the success of the industrial relief work done for the Armenians under the same auspices; and the practical wisdom and essential benevolence of this kind of relief explains why the plan has received the cordial endorsement of clergymen of all denominations and of philanthropists generally.

The responsibility of Americans for these suffering Cubans is a direct result of the Spanish war. We have saved them from their former oppressors, and we are now bound to save their bodies from starvation and their souls from the degrading effects of pauperism through unwise charity. As a Christian duty to those for whose deliverance we went to war, and as a patriotic duty to our own country which a depopulated Cuba would disgrace before the nations, let us furnish the Cuban Industrial Relief fund with the money for its work; doing it promptly, in order that the initial purchases of implements and seed may be made at once. Contributions for this purpose may be sent to the Cuban Industrial Relief fund, 77 Tribune building, New York, or to the Continental Trust company, 29 Broad street, New York, which will be the depository of the funds.

The cold wave was kind enough to leave its rough edges behind before visiting Scranton; hence these thanks.

Civil Service Reform.

The president is about to issue an order removing from the civil service roles some of the offices swept under those rules by the blanket order issued by Mr. Cleveland a few days before his term expired. An order that was designed to give Democratic appointees in office under the McKinley administration, regardless of their merits or demerits.

The changes which are to be made will draw a distinction between "those positions"—we quote from the Washington correspondence of W. E. Curtis—"which relate to the technique of the service and those which involve financial responsibility. The technique positions will remain under the protection of the civil service law as they are now. The places which include among their duties the handling of public moneys are to be taken out, and the heads of large offices are to have something to say about subordinates upon whose honesty they must depend. The proposed order confers upon postmasters a certain degree of latitude in the selection of men who fill places which involve financial responsibility. The number of exceptions in the postoffice service will not be many. Deputy collectors who fill positions of similar responsibility are also to be exempted. These are the principal changes. It is proposed that heads of bureaus affected by the changes shall have the power to nominate officers, and the civil service commissioners shall prepare an examination to determine their qualifications. The local examining boards of pension surgeons form another class to be exempted from civil service protection.

As it is now, a chief of bureau who is under heavy bond for the honest administration of the revenues in his de-

partment has to accept as his cashier or other custodian of public funds the person certified to him by the civil service commission. This person may be honest or he may not; the man financially responsible has no means of knowing in advance. Mr. Cleveland called such a condition of affairs civil service reform. Mr. McKinley regards it as gross unfairness. So long as mental fitness is assured by a thorough examination his belief is that the chief who is held in bond for the subordinate's fidelity should have authority to pick that subordinate and not be put at the mercy of strangers.

This is the Republican view of civil service reform.

The resignation of Judge Gordon is as nuts and cake to Colonel McClure. The editor of the Philadelphia Times intimates that Gordon, by voluntarily retiring when he did, saved the next legislature from the trouble of considering impeachment proceedings.

The Future of Our Railways.

In view of the fact that, broadly speaking, internal development in this country has worked itself out and that opportunities for large ventures in railroad building have ceased, what is to be the future of the railway business in America? A subject of such magnitude which affects so directly and materially the general prosperity cannot be answered off hand, but we are impressed by some opinions recently offered concerning this matter by that enterprising and far-sighted railroadier, President M. E. Ingalls.

In his judgment some plan must be adopted to increase the ownership in railways by persons residing along their lines. Greater permanence must be given to the condition and ownership of railways. "It would," says he, "be a great step if we could adopt the English method and create debentures that there should be no foreclosure for non-payment of interest. Such a thing as foreclosure of a railway in England is unknown. If the interest is not paid upon the debentures there may be a receiver of the profits, but the stockholder still holds his interest in the property. Here, with our system of bonds, if there come a few bad years when the interest is defaulted, the bondholder takes possession and sells it under his mortgage, the interest of the stockholder is extinguished, and when prosperity returns he has lost his opportunity to get his share of it. This makes the possession of railway stocks speculative and uncertain; in fact, for years they have been more subject to assessments than to the receipt of dividends. If our form of mortgage could be changed to that of the English debenture it would stop the immense number of reorganizations and would prevent values being wiped out in times of panic, and would encourage investment by the people in the securities of these enterprises; for, after all, that is the real improvement that is to come."

Other suggestions of value are offered by President Ingalls. The railway officials themselves, he believes, must be taught to conduct their business with care and with due respect to the rights of the people. Their actions must not be secret, but above board and open to the public. There must be but one rate to everybody, and that must be reasonable, and the legislature must provide remedies by which either on these rates and their contracts can be enforced. Passenger rates, he thinks, need revision. "We charge," says he, "the same for the man who rides in the palace car and for whom the railway has to haul two tons of dead weight, as we do for the man who rides in the ordinary coach, and for whom only one-half a ton of dead weight is hauled. We charge practically the same for the passenger who is carried sixty miles an hour on the fast and expensive train as we do for the passenger upon the slow and less expensive train. These rates should be changed and graded." Above all, in President Ingalls' judgment a better understanding must be arrived at with the vast army of railway employees. They must have greater interest in the success of the railways and they must be a part of the power that will produce a better understanding with the communities which the railways serve. This must be done by a system of hospitals, pensions and profit sharing.

As to material changes, Mr. Ingalls predicts electric locomotion, higher speed and cheaper trains, but foresees that railway construction must hereafter consist largely of branch lines acting as feeders to the large systems now in vogue. Speaking broadly, he concludes a most interesting interview in the Washington Star with these words: "This country will soon have 100,000,000 of people. It will require at least 250,000 miles of railways to serve them properly—an increase of 40 per cent over the present mileage. They cannot be built, they cannot be improved, and they cannot be replaced by a system of legislation and with the present prejudice against them. The development of the country demands that this must be changed. In the centuries that have gone the youth of the various countries sought fame and preferment in war and its accompaniments. We live in better days and in a higher civilization, but the service of our railways offers a wider field for achievement and for fame than anything of old. The road to success in this line is not through carnage and suffering, but it is none the less, and requires equally moral courage and intelligence. A new evangel must be preached in reference to railways. They must be placed upon a higher order, and instead of being pariahs in business they must be the benefactors and friends of all."

Brave old Joe Wheeler is not a bit disturbed by the arguments of the anti-expansionists. Says he: "I don't think the great men of a century ago who laid down the rules for the conduct of our government would repeat their recommendations if they lived today. In the days of Monroe, Jefferson and Madison we were not the producing nation we are today. We must reach the markets of the world with our products, and I believe the government will now most wisely solve the problem before it. We are capable

of extending the principles of American civilization to any people on the face of the earth."

It is earnestly to be hoped that when the next congress takes up the subject of immigration restriction, as it is bound to do, it will take a liberal view of the goings and comings of Americans and Canadians across the Canada line. The petty squabbling which has characterized the past treatment of this phase of the subject is unworthy of a great nation. It is high time to take a broader tack.

Congressman Cannon was at first inclined to oppose expansion, but after studying the public sentiment among his constituents he changed over, saying that he regarded it his duty to represent the will of his district rather than his individual opinion. This is a safe conclusion, and who shall affirm, in view of the representative character of our form of popular government, that it is not the true one?

Colonel Roosevelt has profited by the lessons of the war. He has given the commanding general of the New York National Guard full authority to go ahead and reorganize the guard and says he will hold him responsible. In other words, military matters are to be managed by military men and not by civilian politicians.

Senator Platt says his colleague should be a talker, and tips a wink in the direction of Chauncey Depew. There need be no fear that Chauncey will prove an oratorical disappointment.

The harmony programme in New York is starting out bravely. Let us hope it will keep in unison with the key-note.

As between \$20,000,000 and nothing at all, Spain should not hesitate long.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological cast: 4:04 a. m., for Friday, Nov. 25, 1898.

A child born on this day will wonder how the organs of discontent expect to raise the usual howl regarding "slates," "bossism," etc., at caucuses conducted under Crawford county rules.

The youngsters who wear Chrysanthemum hair Have returned from the fields, and the winner With rapture declare That the exercise there Aids digestion of Thanksgiving dinners.

No man is entitled to more sympathy than the individual who is obliged to strain every nerve to keep the light bright on an illustrious family name.

At coming elections hereabouts the candidates will probably be obliged to attribute defeat to the lack of votes.

Fellows who extend the glad palm except to carry off the honors heretofore regarded of the machines.

It is easier to receive advice than to follow it.

These short days must be discouraging to the individual who insists that "time is money."

NEWS AND COMMENT

A writer in McClure's makes an interesting study of the Anglo-Saxon race in territory of population in 50 years as compared with the Latin, the Slav and the German races. In the year 1848, we were told, the Anglo-Saxon numbered 1,000,000 and that he ruled 12,500 square miles; that the Latin numbered 2,000,000 and ruled 45,000 square miles; that the Slav numbered 5,000,000 and ruled 60,000 square miles; and that the German numbered 10,000,000 and ruled 310,000 square miles. In 1898, we are told, the Anglo-Saxon numbered 75,000,000 and ruled 1,000,000 square miles; the Latin numbered 250,000,000 and ruled 1,500,000 square miles; the Slav numbered 150,000,000 and ruled 1,000,000 square miles; and the German numbered 125,000,000 and ruled 2,500,000 square miles. These classifications and estimates are rough, but they are sufficiently accurate to show how rapidly the Anglo-Saxon is acquiring supremacy.

"In the present excited condition of the races in certain sections of the south," says Booker T. Washington, the noted colored educator, "it is the duty of all good citizens, black and white, to be cautious and thoughtful and not add fuel to the flames. The mass of colored people do not get discouraged. It is also important to bear in mind that there are troubles in a few sections, there are ten thousand places in the south where the two races are peacefully and happily together. All can not be smooth sailing. We must have the clouds as well as the sunshine. If the colored people continue securing education, industry and character, and cultivate in every way the friendship of the people who are their neighbors, no matter what their color, our future is secure. In the future, as in the past, there will be temporary setbacks, but we must not be discouraged by these."

An answer to the question, "What is average success?" is found by summarizing the earnings of workers in this country, says Charles P. Wingate, in his new book, "What Shall Our Boys Do for a Living?" Teachers, clerks and bookkeepers earn from \$200 to \$300 a year. The 80,000 railroad employees average \$90 a month. The 150,000 government employees, exclusive of military and naval, receive from \$90 to \$150 a month. Even in New York few professional men earn more than a competence. The average income of doctors and dentists is \$1,000 and \$1,200 of that of lawyers. College professors' salaries average from \$1,400 to \$2,000, including those paid to specialists. Governors of the states on an average receive only \$3,000. There were 20,550 names on the New York civil list in 1898. The following were the average salaries: Teachers, under \$1,000; policemen, \$1,200; firemen and postmen, \$1,000; health and building inspectors, \$1,500; department clerks, \$1,200 to \$1,500.

Thirty years ago a read like the Pennsylvania rate of one cent per ton per mile for freight, and that was some years later before the average earnings on freight got below 2 cents. Now a great deal of freight is carried from 2 to 4 mills per ton per mile. The rates for passenger and freight in the United States and some of the leading countries of Europe are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Country, For passenger, For freight. United States: 2.11, 1.32. Prussia: 2.50, 1.32. Austria: 2.45, 1.32. France: 2.25, 1.50. Belgium: 2.25, 1.29. England: 2.25, 1.35. In point of fact, as a writer in the Philadelphia Press points out, the United States, instead of carrying freight for about one-third of the charge made in some countries, carries it for one-fifth, and, in extreme cases, for one-sixth.

Says "Holland": When the book which established the reputation of the late

Harold Frederic as a novelist, "The Demagogue of Theron Ware" was published within a small but influential circle of those who had known Frederic all his life and knew some of his experiences, there was instant criticism and bitter regret, for it was immediately recognized that the essential parts of that story were not the creations of Frederic's imagination, but were simply fine reporting of what had actually happened. The storyman lived, still lives, and his temperate, still lives, perhaps entertained by this early-recognized report of an episode in which also he, conscientious part. The real storyman was of another denomination than that of Theron Ware, and the incidental circumstances and the denouement as described in the book were not what they were in real life, but the fragile truth of the story was a truth which came into Frederic's observation; in the enrolling of it he had some part and the characters of which he wrote had supposed themselves to be among the choicest of his friends.

Credible advices from Havana say that since the protest was signed the Spanish officials in Cuba have stolen \$5,000,000 in various ways. Here is an instance: The regulation hours for killing at the city slaughter house are dusk to midnight, but a special permit entitles certain contractors to slaughter one head each morning, for which those who have the privilege pay a prescribed fee. As a matter of fact, over a hundred are killed every day before noon, the fees for which, exceeding \$20, never find their way into the city treasury. These beefs are distributed by the contractors for the military hospitals in the city at 25 cents per kilogram, while the public pays only the market price of about 28 cents. The difference per kilogram, together with the amount of unpaid slaughter fees, is presumably divided among a select few, who silently defraud the city of a much needed source of income.

The Ewa plantation, near Honolulu, last year produced 15,000 tons of sugar from 2,000 acres of maturing cane. Its managers intend to increase their production to 30,000 tons by 1901. The cane on this plantation is watered by artificial irrigation fed from wells. The total Hawaiian sugar product in Hawaii is 300,000 tons annually, but an increase of 100,000 tons is expected within three years as a consequence of the adoption of modern methods of irrigation and the expected introduction of intelligent white labor in place of ignorant and ill-nourished Orientals.

Living is still high at Dawson City, in the Klondike. Whiskey is 50 cents a drink. A shave costs 50 cents and a daily paper as much. Two small and very poor apples sell for 25 cents, but apples are cheap. You may get 25 cents for a pound of potatoes, and \$1.50 for a small steak at the meat shops. There are telephones and banks, and a club is being started, and electric lights are coming soon. In fact, one could, if he were rich enough, live as well and comfortably, and dress as well in Dawson as in New York city, but no one can afford it.

Three separate calculations recently made come to different conclusions as to the number of people in the United States. The census of the United States is losing not less than \$50,000,000 a year because of bad roads.

Only about one-fifth of a normal tobacco crop has been planted in Cuba since 1895, but the market no appreciable difference in the abundance in the United States of Connecticut grown "Havana" cigars.

Spain has twice before repudiated her debts. Her determination to do so a third time is more feigned than real.

AN OLD STORY OVER AGAIN.

From the Philadelphia Times. "There will be the same earnest and honest protests against the acquisition of the territory of Alaska which confronted Jefferson when he purchased Louisiana, and which confronted every administration as we acquired Florida, Texas, part of Mexico and Alaska. But at every stage of territorial expansion public necessities dictated the advancement of the opinion of the republic, and the result has been every instance this complete vindication of the policy. When we annexed Louisiana its people were alien to our law, to our language and to our institutions. When we annexed Texas it was opposed because it had long been the refuge of the criminals of the world. When we annexed Mexican territory the semi-barbarian ruled where the beautiful city of San Francisco now testifies to the progress of our people, and the Mexican "idle and vicious" was the 17th of the average population. When we annexed Alaska we bought only the barbarian and his unknown mountain haunts.

Look at these acquisitions today. The Louisiana purchase is now represented in our law, to our language and to our institutions. The Empire state of the south and will soon rival the Empire state of the north in population and substantial prosperity. The Mexican territory which has become an empire within themselves to shed their lustre upon the enlightened progress of the republic, and Alaska has developed boundless wealth and will soon be one of the jewels in our civilization. We are today better prepared to deal with the grave problems presented to us by the Spanish islands in the Pacific than we were to deal with the grave problems presented by the acquisition of Louisiana and the Mexican territory. The scope of our national duties has been suddenly and unexpectedly enlarged, and we must accept it. A destiny has been given us that was not shaped in field or cabinet, and it is irrevocable. Duties and purposes which were undreamed of when the Spanish war began, and which must largely increase our field of usefulness and prosperity, have been put upon us by the ruthless logic of events, and it means Anglo-Saxon rule of the civilization of the world.

IT IS QUAY'S VICTORY.

From the Allentown Tribune. Senator Quay was made the object of persistent and malignant personal attack during the recent campaign. It was reiterated and reiterated by the Democratic and anti-Quay newspapers, newspapers that the triumph of the Republican party at the polls would be a triumph for Senator Quay. All the ancient tales that have been told of other years were being dug up and set going again with some new ones. The result of the campaign of slander was the election of the Republican state ticket by a plurality of over 100,000 and the deliberate declaration by the voters that they take no stock in these nursery tales. As a further result Senator Quay will be recommended by the Republicans and re-elected on the first ballot. He won the victory and is entitled to his fruits.

4 Things

NECESSARY TO MAKE THANKSGIVING DAY A DAY OF THANKSGIVING IN EVERY HOME, NAMELY, A Good Fat Turkey, A Paxton Roaster, A Good Range and A Pair of Carvers

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO. 422 Lackawanna Avenue

BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN, 427 Spruce St.

LYCEUM THEATER. Magnificent Production of Gilbert & Sullivan's Great Comic Opera Success.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 119 WASHINGTON AVE.

WOLF & WENZEL, 210 Adams Ave., Opp. Court House.

Practical Tanners and Plumbers, Sole Agents for Richardson-Royton's Furnaces and Ranges.

The Gondoliers. Benefit of Scranton Free Kindergarten Association. Auxiliaries of Scranton Conservatory of Music. Tickets at 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Jacket and Cape Economy



you cannot find elsewhere.

We have just received forty-seven sample Jackets---no two alike---garments made to retail at from \$15 to \$30. We have marked them out to sell from \$7.98 to \$19.98.

This is a golden opportunity for those who have been looking around for a choice and exclusive garment and have not yet struck the right thing.

ALWAYS BUSY



Easy Shoes

Easy on your purse. Easy on your feet. Easy to be thankful in. Our Store's easy to trade in. You are always welcome.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE

When You Are Out

looking around for your

Christmas Gifts

remember our stock of

Fine China, Cut Glass, Bric a Brac, Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO. 422 Lackawanna Avenue

4 Things

NECESSARY TO MAKE THANKSGIVING DAY A DAY OF THANKSGIVING IN EVERY HOME, NAMELY, A Good Fat Turkey, A Paxton Roaster, A Good Range and A Pair of Carvers

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO. 422 Lackawanna Avenue

BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN, 427 Spruce St.

LYCEUM THEATER. Magnificent Production of Gilbert & Sullivan's Great Comic Opera Success.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 119 WASHINGTON AVE.

WOLF & WENZEL, 210 Adams Ave., Opp. Court House.

Practical Tanners and Plumbers, Sole Agents for Richardson-Royton's Furnaces and Ranges.

The Gondoliers. Benefit of Scranton Free Kindergarten Association. Auxiliaries of Scranton Conservatory of Music. Tickets at 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00.

1898. Fall Exhibit. 1898

HILL & CONNELL'S Furniture

No such magnificent display of furniture has ever been shown in Scranton as that now presented in our Fall exhibit.

Nowhere can equal choice or equal values in Furniture be found. Latest designs in Bedroom, Parlor, Library, Dining room and Hall Furniture.

Furniture to suit every taste and prices to suit every purse, with the satisfaction of knowing that whatever may be selected will be the very best in the market for the money.

Inspection of our stock and prices solicited.

Hill & Connell At 121 North Washington Avenue

Scranton, Pa.

The Largest Assortment of

Excelsior Diaries

For 1899,

Can be found at our establishment. Now is the time for your choice, as we have EVERY style of diary that is made.

Reynolds Bros

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS, 139 Wyoming Avenue.

The Largest Line of Office Supplies in North-eastern Pennsylvania.

THE HUNT & CONNELL CO.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Dupont Chemical Company's

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Room 401 Connel Building, Scranton.

AGENCIES: THOS. FORT, JOHN L. SMITH & SON, W. E. MULLIGAN, Phila. Wicks-Barre