the Scranton Tribune

W. W. DAVIS, Business Manages. W. W. YOUNGS, Asv. Mane



SCRAINTON, AUGUST 22, 1895.

If Senator Quay is really anxious to become a genuine reformer, how soon may the patient public expect his liberation from the suspicious companion ship of Willing Leach and Andrews?

Has No Mortgage on the Party. The newspaper through which Congressman Scranton burns incense in recognition of his own fancied importance calls a portion of the proceedings at Tuesday's meeting of the Republican county committee "an unsuccessful effort to spring a snap convention." R presumably has reference to the amendment offered by W. E. Davis to Wade M. Finn's motion fixing the date of the county convention at Sept. 17. the object of that amendment being to call the convention one week earlier; that is to say, on Sept. 10. This immaterial difference of seven days in the suggested dates of a convention, the call for which has been expected for weeks, is magnified into an effort to "spring a snap convention" for no other purpose than to create the false impression that the date of the conven-

tion is of any particular importance.

As a matter of fact, if is of absolutely no significance whatever, and nobody knows this better than the absent editor of the Republican, who, before he satled for Europe, is reported to have announced the hopelessness of his candidacy for national delegateship honors, and to have withdrawn from the fight. So far from fearing that Mr. Scranton could by his presence and counsel "interfere" with any "plans" concerning the county convention, those who are now charged by the Republican with endeavoring to take an undue advantage of his absence have been and are wholly indifferent on the subject of Mr. Scranton's whereabouts. The only thought that arises in connection with is that it appears a trifle impudent for this chronic patron of the public crib to expect the Republican party in Lackawanna county always to accommodate fiself to his movements.

As to the Republican's statement that there was any "desire to humiliate Congressman Scranton, who has done more to build up the Republican party in Lackawanna county than the entire squad of combine leaders," It is, of course, as untrue as are the majority of its utterances concerning local politics. Passing by the question of propriety involved in this silly praising of a man in his own newspaper, it can be said with entire frankness that the less whining the Scranton Republican indulges in in its absent owner's behalf, the better he will probably be pleased upon his return. While it is true that for nearly thirty years J. A. Scranton has teneclously fattened on the Republican party in this section; it is by no means clear that he can establish a claim to a perpetuation of this personal advantage, or that he will want to run the risk of another attempt to do so.

According to Senator Ingalls, the time is coming when all partisan polltics must be abrogated in municipal contests. "Before this tidal wave of civic reform struck New York and Chicago," say he, "we seemed to have reached that point where men who were elected to office appeared to lose at once all sense of moral responsibility." We infer, then, that there is a possibility of the restoration of the decalogue to American politics. Evidently the reform fever to epidemic.

Very Mean Politics.

We do not believe that the Pittston Gazette, when it shall have had time to cool off, will feel very proud of these remarks concerning the governor of the commonwealth, to which it gave ut-

when we recall the unprecedented majorities given Governor Hastings last fall by the long list of reliable Republican counties in the Quay column and observe that barely a dozen counties—and these nearly all Democratic counties—are recorded as endorsing the state administration in its disgraceful fight against Senator Quay, one is inclined to question the sanity of the governor. He has recently attempted to explain some unpleasant matters with which his name has been associated by his brother. Major Hastings, of Philadelphia, by declaring that the major is mentally unsound. Since he declares that there is insanity in the family, it behooves the governor's friends to keep a watch upon his movements, for his actions of late have been more like those of a orany man than of one in his senses. terance day before yesterday:

nearly approaches the line of downright personal abuse, utterly unprovoked by anything that the chief executive of Pennsylvania has done or said, than anything hitherto printed during the pending campaign. The Pittston Gazette, we recollect, used its columns one year ago to urge the voters of Luserne county to elect General Mastings governor, During the Hastings-Singerly canvass it repeatedly alluded to the present object of its abuse in words of fairly extravagant sideration has reported in favor of praise. If General Hastings was worthy of endoniums then, why should he guisory within two years. This can be

subjected to villification now? Wherein has he changed? By what acts has he forfelted the confidence then so magnificently expressed by the people in his sanity, character and

udgment? It is true that he has broken with Senator Quay, after the senator had sought to reduce him to the paltry dimensions of a servant subject to orders from Boles Penrose and William H. Andrews. But did that fact alone ransform him from a model official into a fit subject for coarse allusion and brutal insinuation? Can the Republicans of Pennsylvania afford to indorse at next Wednesday's convention a line of campaign which uses libel and caricature as the only supplements to its lavish distribution of cash?

The Situation.

Now that the smoke and din of the Philadelphia battle have cleared away, it is possible to approximate to a fair estimate of the situation in the state. A conservative review of the field, in the light of present information and without reference to the various "surprises" which both parties to the fight presumably hold in reserve, and which, it is fair to assume, will practically offset each other, leaves us of the opinior that, counting Lehigh alone as doubtful, the convention next week will line up in the following order: Quay.Gilkeson.

Artiguito illinitationi de la constitución de la co	**		
Allegheny	4		23
Aumateumen			
Armstrong			
Beaver	3		
Bedford	2410		
mediate	*1		
Berks	5		
Blate			. 0
13		100	= =
Bradford			- 3
Bucks	100		2 3 4
Butler	-		3
Cambria	12.		- 3
Cameron	0.4		
***************************************			• • •
Carbon	1		i 2
Center			
	6		
Chester	b		**
Charlon	2		-
Classefield			
Clearfield	***		
Clinton	1		
Columbia	1		
Crawford			••
Crawtord	4		
Cumberland	- 3		1
Dauphin	5		
Paragraph			
Delaware	6		
Delaware	040		1
Unio	**		
Erle	4.0		**
Fayette	4		
Langer	î.		-350
L 01681			**
Franklin	3		••
Fulton	1		
Comment	- 1		**
Greene	1		**
Huntingdon	2		1.0
Indiana			'i
T	•		
Jefferson	- 2		
Juniata	1		100
Lastomana	•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Lackawanna	9.4		7
Lancaster	10		
Lawrence	3		
			**
Lebanon	3		
Luzerne	1		8
T. manufacture		- 4	2
Lycoming	44		3
McKean	2		
Mercer	3		

Miffin	1		'i
Monroe			
34	•		
Montgomery	-		
Montour			1
Northampton	666		
Not thempeon	***		- 2
Northumberland			- 3
Northampton Northumberland	563		1 4 3 2 5 5 5
Patrick destruction			.=
	15		
Philadelphia			
Pike	1		
Pike	1		
Potter	1		•:
Potter			
Potter	5		2
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder	5		2
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset	5		2
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset	5		2
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset	5		2
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset	5		2
Pike Potter Schuylkili Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanna Tioga	5		2
Pike Potter Schuylkili Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanna Tioga	5		2
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanne Tloga Union Venange	5		1 :11
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanne Tloga Union Venange	5		2
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanne Tloga Union Venange	5		1 :11
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanne Tloga Union Venange	5		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanne Tloga Union Venange	1512 :22 :224		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanne Tloga Union Venange	1512 :22 :224		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Pike Potter Schuyikili Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanne Tloga Union Venango Warren Washington Wayne Westmoreland	5		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanne Tloga Union Venango Warren Washington Wayne Westmoreland Wyomine	1512 :22 :224		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanne Tloga Union Venango Warren Washington Wayne Westmoreland Wyomine	1512 :22 :224		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Pike Potter Schuyikili Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanne Tloga Union Venango Warren Washington Wayne Westmoreland	1512 :22 :224		: : : : :
Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanne Tloga Union Venango Warren Washington Wayne Westmoreland Wyomine	1512 :22 :224		2 : :1

not expect to do, he would yet be an exceedingly cautious estimate, which omits to claim for the administration at least five delegates now in the Quay column that have expressed uncertainty as to their final alignment. The mer who are counted in the Gilkeson column are men, who, almost without exception can be depended upon. Therefore, in spite of the Quay bluster, it is a matter of hard fact that the administration has won its fight, by from thirteen to twenty-three majority. It will be noticed, too, as a highly significant circumstance, that while the Quay men indulge in extravagant and boastful claims, they never descend to de-

The New York Sun has ascertained that if Senstor Quay wins at next week's convention he will unload Came ron and throw the senatorship into the lap of J. Hay Brown. Where, in the Sun's opinion, does the Republican party come in?

The Metric System.

A writer in the Philadelphia Bulletin argues that Great Britain and the United States have stood in their own way and hindered to some extent the development of progress in all the rest of the world for many years by refusing to join in the general adoption of the metric system. Both countries, he contends, have tried to introduce it and both having falled-the fomer ingloriously-as a bill to legalize the system was passed to 1864 and repealed in 1878. To make the confusion worse, the system was enforced in British India

The United States has been a little more successful, though not so much so as was to be expected after our early adoption of the decimal system of currency, which is based on the same principle. As early as February, 1821, John Quincy Adams, then secretary of state, made an elaborate report to congress on the advantages of the system; but nothing seems to have been done about it until 1866, when congress authorized the coining of a five-cent nickel piece having a metric weight of five grammes and a diameter of two centimetres. It is a pity that these denominations were not stamped on the coin in order that the American public

might become familiar with them. In the same year, by a separate act. congress authorized the use of the metric system in this country and adopted a table of equivalents; so that it is actually legal here to carry on business by this series of weights and measures. and all that remains to be done is to make it popular; but that is the hardest part of the work. The system is now used in much of the government bustness, as in the foreign business of the Postoffice department, the Marine Hospital service, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and to some extent in the Mint.

the Signal Bervice and the Census. It is now proposed in England to make another effort to use the metric system. A parliamentary committee

ione in Great Britain, where the gov ernment controls internal affairs, but probably would not be possible in this country. In the Bulletin's coinion. which it may be said is shared by all clentific men and many business men, there should, however, be some means of making the use of this system general in the United States, also. "We can scarcely afford," It adds, "to remain isolated by a stubborn refusal to measure and weigh by the only intelligent system, and one adopted by all countries with which we have dealings; nor shall we care for the trouble and annoyance the necessity of keeping accounts in both systems will per-

We do not underestimate Senator Quay's wire-pulling dexterity when we say that his boast of success independent of Philadelphia is a deliberate reflection upon the integrity of a majority of the elected state delegates.

Watermelon Culture.

Northern people who luxuriate in the elicate and julcy watermelon at this eason of the year, paying a goodly sum for their melons, doubtless imaghe that those who make a business of cultivating them soon become millionaires. If we may credit what some of the southern newspapers have to say on this subject the watermelon growers are entitled to the greatest commisseration. Georgia is perhaps the most extensive producer of these melons. Listen to what a recent issue of the Atlanta Constitution says editorially on this subject: "The Missouri shippers get from a cent and a-half to four cents apiece for their melons after all expenses are paid, and the Georgians are lucky when they get a cent for ten melons. Instances are given showing that in many cases recently the melons did not pay the freight. In one experience a shipper received \$10 for 8,000 melons, and was so pleased with his good fortune that he sent the shipper a letter of thanks."

It is apparent that somebody makes money on the watermelons that are consumed by the car load in every northern community. The consumer pays anywhere from 25 to 50 cents for his melons. A large portion of this goes to the transportation companies and to the wholesale dealer, while the man who owns the soil, prepares it, plants the seed and gathers and ships the product, receives almost nothing. It is apparent that there is less money in raising watermelons than there is in transporting them to the markets. The growers in Georgia and other southern states are becoming dissatisfied with this kind of division of the

Put It down as a certain fact that next Wednesday's battle at Harrisburg will have to be won on its merits. It can never be captured on the basis of fake contests and a manufactured roll call.

An economic policy which, not content with causing business depression at home, proceeds to drain gold out of the country for the enrichment of foreign bankers, is not destined to become popular again in these United States.

If Senator Quay has won by so large Thus, although Senator Quay should a majority, why is he so anxious to capture Lehigh's four votes, which he have his packed state committee make

The Scranton Republican is assured of one thing concerning The Tribune's naw home. It will be owned by the men who build it.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

Will Ascertain His Mistake.

Pittsburg Times: "Republicans should see the situation as it really is. Senator Quay is preparing for a fitting and appro-priate climax to the campaign of false pre-tense, reform hypocrisy, abuse and mis-representation he is waging against Gentense, reform hypocrisy, abuse and misrepresentation he is waging against General Hastings and against the Republican
party. He knows that he cannot control
a majority of regularly elected delegates
to the regularly called Republican state
convention. He seeks a pretext to set up
a convention of his own. His desperate
scheme will fati. The lawfully elected,
duly accredited representatives of the Republicans of Pennsylvania will meet in
state convention in pursuance to the regular call of the chairman of the state committee, organize in conformity with party
rule and unbroken precedent, and transact the business for which they were
brought together. No threats will intimidate them. No fraud will be allowed to rob
them of their rights. Those who would
go outside of party rule and usage to accomplish their ends will learn that the
Republican party can defend and maintain staelf against foes within as well as
foes without. Senator Quay can neither
rule nor ruln st."

Philadelphia Makes It Cortain.

Pittsburg Times: "Philadelphia has won the fight for Governor Hastings and Chairman Glikeson. The claim that Senator Quay would win twenty-thigates from the Quaker city haproved to be unfounded. He will have the outside but fourteen, and cannot in his fight. The administration supports concede him ten delegates, with thirteen doubtful districts. Of these latter Hastings and Glikeson have won nine and Senator Quay four, possibly but three. Of the seventy delegates from Philadelphia Hastings and Glikeson will have, at the lowest figures, fifty-six. This gives them the victory beyond cavil or doubt. On Monday the Times stated that, with the delegates already elected for the governor and Colonel Glikeson, it needed but forty-two from Philadelphia and Lehigh to give them a majority of the state convention. Philadelphia lone gives them fifty-six, and Lehigh is yet to come. Republicans who have so manfully stood by Governor Hastings and Chairman Glikeson in this fight need have no fears of the final result. Philadelphia has made victory certain." Philadelphia Makes It Cortain.

THREE FISHERS.

Three fishers went caut'ously out the back door,
In the morning gleam while their mothers slept;
Each thought of his school room descried

once more,
And the plous boys jeered them as
downward they crept.
But boys will fish
While mothers are snug
For fishhooks are plenty,
And worms are a drug.
And the pond is full of gudgeon.

Three mothers rose in their righteou As soon as they found that their off-As soon as they found that their onspring were gone;
Each sought for her slipper, and followed the path
Where the dear ones had vanished at
early dawn.

But boys will "hook,"
And mothers are stern
And in amiles they went forth,
But in tears they return,
Though the pond is full of gudgeon.

Three urchins lay supperless down in their beds, And they signed when their mothers had left them alone; For their rods had been broken across

CAMERAS IN THE SEY.

From the Times-Herald.

Boston, Aug. 21.—If the plans of Professor William A. Eddy, of Bergen, N. J., prove successful, he will not care whether any one invents a flying machine or not. He will accomplish his purpose satisfactorily by sending his tools of trade up in the air by means of kites. The experiment in scientific kite-flying conducted last summer from the top of Blue Hill served to attract wide attention throughout the country. At that time Professor Eddy sent up talless Malay kites in relays, the object being to probe scientific points as to wind and electricity. He has for several years followed these experiments for the purpose of studying the laws of upper atmospheric currents, temperatures of high altitudes and other kindred matters. Last Saturdny Mr. Eddy appeared at Hlue Hill observatory more thoroughly equipped than last year, with apparatus for the prosecution of his special studies. He brought eighteen Malay kites, the majority of them from seven to nine feet in height, built exceedingly light, but strong. The frames are of the lightest of pine, covered with thin but tough tessue paper. As last year, the experiments will include the sending up of asstruments for recording thermometric and barometric conditions.

A novel idea this year is the use of a

and barometric conditions.

A novel idea this year is the use of a camera, attached to the kite strings. This is not a new idea, for some experiments of this sort were made by E. Dougins Archibald, of the Royal Meteorological society, in 18st, Mr. Archibald did not, however, pursue his experiments in this line, perhaps on account of the great difficulty found in producing satisfactory results. From an altitude of 350 feet, a photograph taken by Professor Eddy with a small camera showed with considerable distinctness the panorama of the earth directly below. One taken at an estimated altitude of 40 feet was much better than the first, and probably the most successful photograph ever taken in the world from such an altitude and under such conditions. Mr. Eddy hopes to demonstrate the feasibility of taking such photographs as a useful adjunct to the equipment of an army. The line of vision from the top of the Blue Hill, at an altitude of 600 feet, is limited to a horizon of about thirty-three miles. At an elititude of 2,600 feet above this level, such as was reached today by Mr. Eddy's kites, the line of horizon is, of course, greatly exteeded. A photograph, successfully taken at such an altitude would, it is claimed, show at least the clouds of dust arising from an advancing army, and thus disclose its aproach and its whereubouits, greatly to an advancing army, and thus disclose its approach and its whereubouts, greatly to the advantage of its opponents.

aproach and its whereabouts, greatly to the advantage of its opponents.

But these ideas in photography are secondary enly to those in barometry, to be followed in the experiments now in progress at Blue Hill. Last Saturday the first of these experiments was made. A relay of kites was sent up by Mr. Eddy, assisted by Observers Clayton and Fergusson. The prime object of the experiment was the attainment of the greatest possible altitudes for purposs of scientific observation. It is obvious that in ordinary kite flying the altitudes reached must be limited, on account of the weight of string which the kite must of necessity earry. Mr. Eddy overcomes this difficulty by attaching fresh kites to the main cord at frequent intervals, these secondary kites serving as pages to carry the weight of the cord to which the first is attached. At 9.39 a. m. a relay kite was sent up, followed by two others attached to the same cord. Next was attached a small basket containing the thermograph. This attained an altitude at first of about 500 feet, but this was gradually increased until a height of nearly 1,000 feet was reached. The kites remained stationary for some time, the wind not being sufficiently strong to carry additional kites. At 11 o'clock, however, the wind freshened, and a large nine-foot kite was joined to the cord. This accorded readily and rapidly and a second and third were successively added, until six kites, three on each side of the thermograph, were attached to the cord. Merrily these went skyward, until at 11.45 an altitude of fully 2,000 feet above the billion, or 2,240 feet above the sea level, had been reached. This height is but little short of the highest altitude reached in the experiments of less year. Mr. Eddy is confident of some important results from the experiments this season.

ODDITIES BY WIRE.

New York, Aug. 21.—What is regarded as a miraculous occurrence in Neversink township, New York, is attracting deep attention among residents of the vicinity and a deep religious fever has suddenly seized the community. Hiram Hornbeck has one son Abar who in his youth was and a deep religious lever has sudenly seized the community. Hiram Hornbeck has one son, Abner, who in his youth was headstrong and frequently quarreled with his parents. Twelve years ago he left home, leaving a note saying he was going west to make his fortune, and during that time his parnets had not heard from him. Abner came home, after a complete financial failure, last week. He got home just in time to escape a drenching from a terrific storm. His aged father and mother had just accorded their wayward son a glad greeting when lightning struck and killed a calf in the farmyard. The same bolt entered an open window of the house, struck the family Bible, and opened it at the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke, which contains the parable of the prodical son, and left a black mark opposite the twenty-third verse of that chapter, which reads: "And bring hither the fatted calf and kill it, and let us eat and be merry." The Bible has been left as it lay after the lightning struck it, and hundreds of men and women have gazed upon it with reverence and awe.

Found Dead in the Car Seat.

Found Dend in the Car Sent. Found Dead in the Car Sent.

Pana, Ill., Aug. 21.—Mrs. A. J. Swingley
left Pana on the Illinois Central this morning for her home at Creston, Ill., after a
visit with her sons. At Logan, when the
conductor called "Change cars," she did
not move. Thinking her asleep the conductor went to awaken her and found
her dead, sitting straight in the seat.

Hill & Connell's. ISI AND ISS



Porch Chairs and Rockers. Fine Reed Chairs and Rockers. A Few Baby Carriages Left at Cost.

> Cedar Chests, Moth Proof, in Three Sizes.

Hill & Connell,

ALBANY

GOLDSMITH'S SAZAAR.



Advance Styles NOVELTY DRESS



OWN IMPORTATION, FALL, 1895

Now Being Opened. YOUR INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

GOLDSMITH

Gold Band White China At Cost.,..

We are selling our entire stock of Gold Band White China at cost. Parties having Tea Sets can now add a few pieces and make up a Dinner Set; or those having Dinner Sets partly broken can match them up at a very small cost.

Come early and get the pieces you need most.

THE

[LIMITED.]

422 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

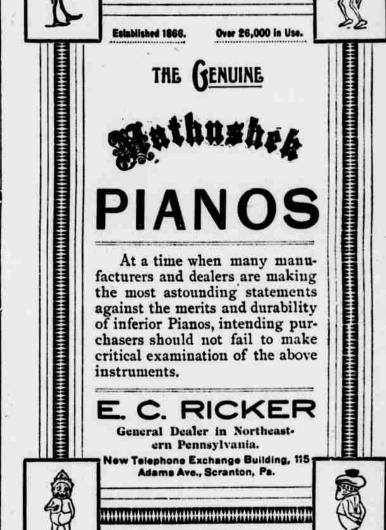
Clarence M. Florey, the sporting goods dealer of Wyoming avenue, has devised a scheme to keep the boys interested in the matter of base ball. With every ten cent ball or bat he will now give a fine cap and belt, which are uniform. Among the hustlers is Mr. Florey.



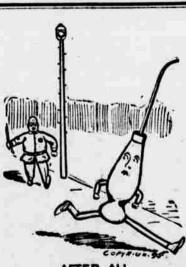
WE HAVE THEM

GOLF .: CAPS

305 UNIAU, Lackawanna Ave.



UP TO DATE.



AFTER ALL

FOOTE & SHEAR CO., Washington Av

Moosic Powder Co. SCRANTON, PA.

MINING and BLASTING

Orange Gun Powder

Fine Stationery Blank Books, Office Supplies.

EDISON'S MIMEOGRAPH

TYPE WRITERS' SUPPLIES

STEEL AND COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING M ALL ITS BRANCHES

Stationers and Engravers,

267 LACKAWANNA AVE.

All done away with by the use of HART HAN'S PATENT PAINT, which consists of ingredients well-known to all, It can be applied to tin, galvanized tin, sheet from the sale to the prevent absolutely any crumbine, cracking or breaking of the brick. It will on lent tinning of any kind by many year and it's cost does not exceed one-fifts of the cost of tinning. It sold by the provide the cost of tinning. It sold by the provide the cost of tinning. It sold by the provide the cost of tinning. It sold by the provide the cost of tinning. It sold by the provide the cost of tinning. It sold by the provide the cost of tinning. It sold by the provide the cost of tinning. It sold by the provide the cost of tinning. It sold by the provide the cost of tinning. It sold by the provide the cost of tinning. It sold by the cost of tinning. It is sold by the cost of tinning the cost of tinning tinni