# the Scranton Tribune

W. W. DAVIS, Business Manacta. W. W. YOUNGS, Apr. Mana'

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 28, 1895.

Hundreds of little Democratic organs about the country are clearing their throats to join in the chorus, "I Told

### Today's Convention.

By one of those swift mutations common in politics, a convention of the Republicans of Pennsylvania which, four months ago, would have excited no interest whatever, beyond the friends of the few candidates for state office, is today transformed into an epochal event in the history of the commonwealth. Whatever its immediate outcome, it will pass into history as the culminating point in a factional war as bitter and disgraceful as it was utterly gratuitous. In saying this we take careful measure of our words; and confidently appeal to the impartial decision of the future to support our character-

Here was a party that, less than nine

months previously, had polled the unexampled plurality of 240,000 votes, the very highest point ever marked in the record of tidal wave majorities. It had by this unprecedented vote replaced a Democratic by a Republican governor; turned a comparatively close legislature into a shining example of Democratic absence; and seated in the various minor elective offices in the executive departments a harmonious handful of contented Republicans. Never before had Republican prospects looked more reseate. Never before had the partisan sky seemed clearer of potential trouble. Suddenly there came, through no fault of the party masses, Mr. Quay's mad attempt to Delamater the mayor's office in Philadelphia, in defiance both of popular protest and of the admonition of his lifelong friends. This was rebuked, as it deserved to be, and many hoped that the incident would close with Mr. Warwick's election. But the deceptive luli, which ensued, was dramatically ended when Mr. Quay, after assenting to a fair pro gramme of long-postponed reapportionment, abruptly raised the standard of resistance and by plot and trick and secret alliance nominally succeeded in overriding the state constitution. Yet a third time, after an interval of outward calm, this eccentric senator, for reasons not yet disclosed, leaped into the lists against State Chairman Gilkeson, during whose two terms of executive service the party's majority had multiplied itself almost by five; and coolly asked the party to follow, with its eyes blindfolded.

It was at this opportune point in the curious sequence of surprises that our long-patient but not cowardly governor decided to stand up for party manhood, with consequences already known, and with victory fairly in sight. The war was not of his choosing. It was a war he repeatedly tried to pacify and to adjust. It was a war absolutely unprovoked by any cause other than Mr. Quay's inordinate ambition, and sustained through its various stages by no other motive than Mr. Quay's desire to humiliate every conspicuous Republican in the state not willing to part with his birthright in exchange for the senator's uncertain smile. For the starting and the waging of it Mr. Quay alone is responsible; and for the personal consequences which will today be incurred by its decision in his adversary's favor, he can have nothing but his own insensate egotism to thank.

It is, from any standpoint, a painful hour in the party's history; but the defeat of Quay will surely prove the wholesome victory of justice and common sense.

A resident of South Dakota claims to have raised a squash which is filled with a sour, milky substance resembling Dutch cheese. It is evident that some of the campaign seeds distributed by our billous contemporary over on Court House square must have reached

## Indications of Prosperity.

The boom in prices of railroad stocks brought about by increased traffic on nearly all roads, especially on the western lines, is one of the most certain evidences of the return of prosperity. As an exchange truly remarks, the transportation interests are among the first to feel and the last to recover from the effects of a genral business depression. It strikes at once at freight and passenger traffic and soon reduces business from a paying to a losing basis. During most of the time for the past three years the railroads of the United States have suffered more than any other department of business. They could not suspend operations, as manufacturing corporations did, but were compelled to run trains and keep up expenses that were, in many instances, greater than their receipts. A large proportion of the railway mileage of the country was torced into the hands of receivers, and

much of it is still in that condition. But the tide has turned at last and the railway managers are confidently expecting a long period of activity in ncrease in freights. The return of rosperity has put new life into the senger traffic. There is a cheerful eling all along the lines.

The certainty of a great demand for arge crops of this abounding year the railroads if they were better preadditional rolling stock even if they had been able to pay for it. The result is that they now find themselves short of cars and have little time to supply the deficiency. It is stated that the car-building establihments all over the country have orders booked for more cars than can be built this year. They are working to their full capacity, but fears are expressed that scarcity of cars will be seriously felt in a few weeks when the great wheat and corn rops are ready for the market.

This large harvest of cereal staples nay be productive of temporary annoyances and disappointments, but the inability of the roads to handle it as rapidly as the farmers wish may not prove an unmixed evil. A sudden and great rush of grain to market is no calculated to enhance prices. Probably the average of prices for a year would be higher if the delivery of crops were evenly distributed throughout the months of the year. But that plan would be impracticable, because the producers need the pay for their crops. If, however, there is an unavoidable delay in transportation it will tend to the maintenance of remunerative prices.

As Tommy Kilrow, the master mind of the Susquehanna combination, sits in solitude while Messrs. Wright and Little receive the senator's smile at Harrisburg for work of his planning, he must admit that there is an unusual amount of ingratitude in politics. From a distance it looks as though Tommy had pulled out chestnuts for a very heartless crowd. It is apparent to all that Mr. Kilrow's services have not been properly recognized in this mat-

### Proportional Representation.

A good many eminent and earnest men, whose character and zeal command genuine respect-such men, for example, as Charles Francis Adams, Morfield Storey, William Lloyd Garrison, C. C. Ronney, Professor Richard T. Ely, Felix Adler, William Dudley Foulke and Robert Treat Paine-will meet today at Saratoga to discuss a line of reforms that, when contrasted with present methods, seem revolutionary, if not impossible. These men form the Proportional Representation league. which aims to introduce in this country the Swiss free list system of voting, the essential provisions of which are set forth below:

Districts are extended so as to include a number of representatives to be elected at large in each one. Small states or cities may consist of but one district, and members would then be elected on a general ticket. Large ones may be subdivided so that each subdivision would have a convenient number of representatives. Any group of voters may be entitled to nominate candidates under suitable restrictions. A voter has as many votes as there are candidates to be elected and can give one of them to each of as many candidates as he chooses. These votes are counted for the candidates voted for. All of the votes to which a voter is entitled are counted for the party to which the candidates he has voted for belong. After the election the sum of all the party votes which may have been given in the district is divided by the number of representa-Districts are extended so as to include a which may have been given in the district is divided by the number of representatives to be elected and the quotient is the quota of representation. The total number of votes cast for each party divided by this quota determines the number of members that it is entitled to, and that number of candidates in each party who have received the highest number of individual votes are declared elected. Should there got be enough full quotas to elect all the members, the required number is taken from the party or parties having the largest unfilled quotas. Should there be a vacancy during a term of office the remainder of the term is served by the candidate of the same party whose vote was idate of the same party whose vote was highest of those not at first chosen.

As an example of the way in which this system would work, it is explained that California is entitled to seven congressmen. Instead of districts, as now the entire seven representatives would under this plan be elected at large. By dividing the total vote of the state by seven the quotient would be the quota of representation, and whonever any party ticket receives one-seventh of all the votes cast it elects one representative upon its ticket, if twice the number, two representatives, and so on. Thus any body of voters having a quota would be entitled to one of the vacancies. The only question which then remains is, which of the candidates of each party shall have the seats? The candidate who receives the most votes gets the first place and the next gets the second place, and so n. If a seat becomes vacant during

if properly protected; and the more we think over Judge Stewart's plan of getting people out to the party primaries by threatening the stay-at-homes with disfranchisement, the more we are impressed with the belief that it is the proper solution to apply.

The ninth annual reunion of the sur vivors of the Pennsylvania Second Heavy artillery, held in this city yesterday, was one of the notable events of the week. The regiment, including the veterans who assembled in Scranton, made one of the most brilliant records of any during the war of the rebellion, and Scranton, or in fact any other city, may feel honored by the presence of this handful of heroes who gather each year to deal in reminiscence and renew old ties of friendship. All honor to the warriors of the heavy artillery! May they live in peace and prosperity to enjoy many more reunions of the pleasureable character of

The leading spirit in the massacre of Bannock Indians was one "Rye" Smith, whose father was killed by the Indians in 1878. "Rye" seems to be the contract of ex-The leading spirit in the recent oss. The revival of manu- have undertaken the contract

can missionaries out of an engagement transportation facilities to move the Chinese vegetarians at some future date, they might during vacation profitwould be more gratifying to many of abiy employ their time in the endeavor to convince "Rye" of the error of his pared to meet it. During the period of way. A man who has caused the death of fifteen or twenty human beings to improvements. They had no use for is certainly not to be sneezed at as a subject for missionary attention.

Murderer Holmes seems to think that he has been neglected during the past few days, and has expressed a willingness to talk for the papers. It is hoped that his offers will not be accepted. The public has heard enough about Holmes. An account of his hanging will be about the only9thing that will hereafter prove interesting.

It is a pleasure to note that the series of green cucumber editorials in the Scranton Republican, bearing upon the Quay-Hastings trouble, will soon be

Quay's desperation is best evidence of he shadows of coming defeat.

### COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

That Advance Victory. That Advance Victory.

Chicago Times-Herald: "So delighted are the Quay people with their victory in Pennsylvania that they are already reaching out for more. What's the matter with Quay for presdent? asks the Pittsburg Commerical-Gazette, one of the senator's eturdiest supporters. There is a good deal the matter. He couldn't be nominated, and if by some chance he should be nominated he couldn't be elected.

Philadelphia Judges Are Shy. Philadelphia Judges Are Shy.

Philadelphia Inquirer: "The statement of an evening paper that there is a movement to nominate one of two Philadelphia judges for an Appellate court Judgeship in place of Judge Willard or Judge Orlady, is probably a mistake. No Philadelphia common pleas judge would voluntarily exchange his position for a seat on the itinerant court, especially since the court has involved itself in a political contest."

Is a Just Tribute.

Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer: "The pen picture of William Connell, in yesterday's Press, the work of Colonel J. D. Laciar, is eminently worthy in every respect and is a just tribute to the man. William Connell is one of the men, and few there are, who has never sought political distinction, but who has had it forced on him. He is in every way typical of the race he represents, and is easily the leader of the Republican party of northeastern Pennsylvania. Colonel Laciar's pen picture of the man Is a Just Tribute.

party of northeastern Pennsylvania. Colonel Laciar's pen picture of the man ought to be read by the youth of the entire state. It graphically describes how the young man starting in life alone and unaided; possessing but small advantages in the line of an education, but heroically surmounting all difficulties, until today he occupies the most commanding position in the business and political world. A man of kind and generous position, thoroughly loyal to his friends, we have every reason to believe that the future has more good things in store for him, and the best that can be said is that he deserves and merits every success that comes to him."

### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 2.48 a. m., for Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1895.

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A child born on this day will be pleased that no state convention is being held at his house. He will also be of the opinion that Wada Finn was properly labelled yesterday.

Before the month has passed some of the talkative politicians hereabouts will feel small enough to go through the main entrance of the Mears building.

It begins to look as though many of Uncle Matthew's convention canteloupes were picked before they were ripe.

It is always noticeable that the paper which advocates your own ideas is the one

Ajacchus' Advice.

Keep an eye on Frank Willing Leach.
He was not always for Quay.
To be on the safe side—let the other fellow take the chances. When addressing Quay headquarters in Scranton in future, enclose stamp for re-

## PRICE OF THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE OF THE PRESIDENCY.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Time was when a presidential election was decided on some great question of principle or theory of government on which the people were honestly divided in opinion, or upon varying estimates of the character, ability and patriotism of the character, ability and patriotism of the respective candidates. A moderate expenditure was necessary to put the nominee fairly before the people, but nobody eyer stopped to think whether an aspirant for the nomination was rich enough or had friends wealthy enough to put up half a million dollars or more on the presumption that the office will go to the highest bidder and that the opposition will put up at least that much. The money required to elect any president from George Washington to U. S. Grant would not be enough nowadays to carry a congressional district, no, not even to carry a ward in some of our big cities. William Waldorf Astor spent as much money as General Washington was worth in an unsuccessful attempt to win a seat in congress from New York, and Governor Flower, who defeated him, spent a small fortune in the effort. Many congressmen spend their salary for the term—ten thousand dollars—in making their calling and election sure, and senatorships have sold as high as half a million dollars. For a presidency, then, a million must be in sight.

For what? Of course there are legiti-

on. If a seat becomes vacant during the term, the remainder of the term is served by the candidate of the same party having the next highest number of votes.

So far as theory goes, this system appears to work admirably. But inasmuch as the method of casting the votes and the safeguarding of the count would, under this proposition, remain in the hands of the professional politicians, who would continue to govern their actions as at present, by their partisan necessities, the net gain to the public interest, if any, would be small. The old system, the system of the reaching as the system of the fathers, is abundantly good enough the seasonly protected; and the more we

more? For what?

Why was it that \$1,000,000 had to be spent for Tilden to secure a nomination and claim an election? He was the last man in the world to buy a pig in a bag, and yet he thought he was buying something and actually put up a quarter of a million out of his own pocket. Why was it necessary to levy assessments to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars on New York importers to make Cleveland president the first time? and why in addition to supplies from the same source and the contribution of a mammoth corporation gridinging large cities, was it necessary for William C. Whitney to chip in a quarter of a million on his own account to give the same upright man a re-

enormous expensiveness of campaigns, and the people will want, sooner or later, a bill of particulars. Even now, with the presidential election a year away, the politicians behind the seenes are sizing up the worldly circumstances and expectations of men within the range of presidential nominations. If they have their way it will be easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a president-or if poor, somebody or some corporation must go on his bond.

A million dollars—for what?

### FREE TRADE WAGES.

FREE TRADE WAGES.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

In a general characterization of free tradets, uttered during a presidential campaign, General Harrison declared them to be "students of maxims instead of markets." Mr. Harrison never gave expression to a greater truism. The American people have had occasion to ponder over its truthfulness during an era of smokeless factory chimneys and fireless forges. They have also found opportunity during a period of unprecedented industrial depression to ruminate over the proposition that a few cold facts wil kick to death the finest theory ever spun by college professors or dreamy writers upon political abstractions. Some of the facts that threaten to kick to death the vapid sophistries of the free traders are just now coming from the Orient. There are no beautiful theories or faiciful abstractions about these facts. They come clothed in the commercial raiment of cold figures that ought to send a chill down the spinal column of every American workingman and put to shame the campaign howlers who have tried year after year to film-flam the artisang and mechanics of this country into the belief that their condition would be improved by allowing our markets to be deluged with the products of cheap foreign labor.

If European labor is cheap, Agatic labor

with the products of cheap foreign labor.

If European labor is cheap, As'atic labor is cheaper. Recent investigations of the industrial conditions that obtain in China and Japan have resulted in revelations that may well excite the apprehension of every friend of American labor. It is authoritatively stated as a result of personal acquaintance with the facts that the operatives in Chinese cotion mills are paid from 5 to 10 cents a day. Should the ports of this country be thrown open free to the oriental manufacturers the competition would not only be ruinous to American manufacturers but the producers of raw materials would also suffer heavily. A glance at the wonderful growth of China and Japan in the industrial arts must convince any fair-minded man that the United States has more to fear from the Orient than from all the countries in the old world. To exclude Chinese labor would be a piece of monumental folly unworthy of a republic that has always prided itself upon its matchless opportunities for securing a just reward for skill and and industry. For American manufacturers to be compelled to pay a scale of wages adjusted to the Chinese or Japanese standard would mean a degradation of American labor to the Chinese level, which we all know is unspeakably low and vile.

The reason that China and Japan are to-

The reason that China and Japan are today buying large quantities of English
and American piece goods is because these
countries only recently learned to manufacture these goods and have not sufficient spindle capacity as yet to supply the
home demand. But their ranid acquisition of the secrets of these industries has
been phenomenal. Shanghal, China, will
soon become a manufacturing metropolis
rivaling Lowell, Mars., and Manchester,
England. It must also be borne in mind
that China's capacity for producing raw
materials is practically inexhaustible. Its
resources are tremendous, and the ability
of its people to subsist upon what can be
purchased for 2 or 3 cents a day makes the
prospect of industrial competition with
such a country most disastrous to contemplate. The completion of the Siberian
railway to Viadiuostock will also open up
possibilities of competition that will be
fraught with serious menace to European
as well as American manufacturers.

The indissoluble industrial brotherhood

The indissoluble industrial brotherhood of man, which is a cardinal tenet of free trade expounders, is a beautiful theory, but the racial differences that separate the Americans and Chinese are so pronounced and so ineradicable that any prospect of degrading American labor and American ideas of living to the Chinese level, which would ultimately follow free and open competition with the products of their mills, fills the mind of a particition with deep concern. Happily the of their mins, hills the mino of a patriotic man with deep concern. Happily the American people, regardless of past party servitude, are gradually awakening to the fact that it is better to pay a little more for the goods we wear than to de-base and impoversh American labor.

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