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When space will permit. The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per incleach insertion, space to be used within one year

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 2, 1901.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Supreme Court-WILLIAM P. POTTER. Treasurer-FRANK G. HARRIS.

County. Judge J. W. CARPENTER.

Controller E. A. JONES. Coroner DR. J. J. ROBERTS. Surveyor-GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

Election Nov. 5.

"When the Democracy went out of power our state it left to the Republican party a leg-acy of almost \$10,000,000 of acht. This debt, by wise administration under Republican rule, ha almost entirely paid. We have increased the appropriations to the common schools until we stand at the head of the American states in support of popular education. Under Republic administration there has been paid each year for educational purposes more than was appropriated the Democratic party in their quarter of century of misrule. We have increased our ap propriations to charitable and eleemos/nary insti-tutions until we can make the boast that no state between the two oceans supports these institutions as well as does our own. Our 7,000,000 of people are industrious, honest, law-abiding and happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every side with presperous business conditions, with people happy, employed and contented, and with every avenue of business and trade fully occupied, and with the prospect of the future brightening and growing more hopeful, the old historic party of obstruction and negation sets up a hysterical cry of false pretense, hypocrisy and insincerity for purpose of misleading the people and regain-lost power,"-From the Republican State

Strikes are more easily begun than won.

An Untimely Strike.

ROM COMMENTS heard yesterday among all classes of citizens it is evident that the employes of the Scranton Railway company do not have the sympathetic support from the public in this, their second strike within one year, that they had at the beginning of their first battle. We do not think that the company has gained much in public favor in the interval; but the strikers themselves appear to have lost in public support. Then they had to perceive any adequate justification

The right of an employer to discharge for cause is solidly grounded in business necessity. The right of a labor union to challenge this right and to demand, before one or more of its members may be dismissed, that a public trial shall take place, is not so clear. When the manager of the traction company agreed to submit to a man like Bishop Hoban or one whom he might designate the reasons why the company dismissed the two emtion of conciliation as any self-reto go if he would retain the management of his business.

The calling of a strike at this time, cover from the disastrous effects of a series of strikes, would have been injudicious even though the reasons for it seemed ample. It must be remembered that something is due to the public, upon which the brunt of strike losses falls. Our merchants were just announcing their fall sales, hoping by means of them to regain something of the losses sustained through the dull summer period and on account of previous strikes. This strike deals them a heavy blow and one they have not merited. Our public schools are just beginning their autumn activity and this strike subjects to inconvenience thousands of school children who use the street cars in going to and from school. All phases of business suffer on account of this summary suspension of rapid transit facilities; and the case of the strikers should be impregnable and the justice of it instantly apparent to warrant such a wholesale public in

We cannot see that the warrant is sufficient. We are confident that the public does not so regard it. This being true, the strike cannot succeed and for the strikers to persist in it would be manifestly unwise.

The proposition to call the Philippine islands the McKinley islands is one to come from the people of those islands before it can receive consideration by the American congress.

We note with pleasure the fact that all the newspapers of this city are sat- if empowered, will not use its power. isfied with the telegraphic news service which they receive. This is a asked was below that which we are paying for membership in the Assoclated Press. We adhered to the latter, because it is the one news association in existence which is international in scope, which has members in all the large cities, which has the largest resources, the greatest number of correspondents, the best organiza-

tion and most thoroughly possesses the confidence of the reading public. We felt that our patrons were entitled to the best and they are getting it. When the Associated Press ceases to be the best organization of is class The Tribune will cease to belong to it but will withdraw legally and in full compliance with contract conditions. Happily we have no expectation that the necessity for a change will arise.

Having learned that President Roosevelt will "pursue the policy of non-intervention," Paul Kruger will not send a Boer envoy hither. A good place to send it would be to South Africa, where the fighting Boers need all the help they can get.

The Schley Court of Inquiry.

T IS NOTABLE that the newspapers which for nearly three years have been culogizing Rear Admiral Schley as the hero of Santiago and hurling all kinds of misrepresentation and inneundo at the navy department because of its al-Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on application. eged partiality for Rear Admiral Sampson, are now trying to relieve the ourt of inquiry at Washington of the necessity of returning a verdict upon the evidence produced before it.

In their minds, there was a wholesale conspiracy to "do" Schley and it included not only the naval officers in the department at Washington but likewise a majority of the naval officers in command of the warships engaged in the Santiago sea campaign McCalla, Wise, Jewell, "Fighting Bob" Evans, Miller, Schroeder and a dozen more gallant commanders of different ships must all be besmirched by the partisans of Schley, in order to save their hero's face. Already the Schley press is preparing to discredit the findings of the court of inquiry, although the rulings of that court have uniformly been favorable to the applicant and in a number of instances manifestly unfavorable to the side which has charged Schley with reprehensible conduct. Almost certainly the return by the court of an opinion sustaining the department in its official censure of Schley will be the signal for a demand by Schley's partisans for an investigation by congress.

We confess that we cannot understand all this. Why should there be so determined an attempt to load upon Schley honors beyond those already accorded to him by the department: and why so widespread a wish to take from Admiral Sampson credit justly his due? It will be remembered that the navy department named Schley for promotion in spite of the unsatisfactory nature of much of his work prior to the destruction of Cervera's fleet. It generously overlooked what it might have made the basis of a court martial. It could not falsify the records. which showed wherein Schley had disappointed its expectations, but it accepted the final victory, to which Schley, along with many hundred others, contributed, as constituting not only an atonement for his earlier shortcomings, but also as warranting his nomination for an advanced grade. It agreed with Captain McCalla that there was glory enough to go round.

But because it did not name Schley,

cho had shown disobedience, vacillation and conspicuous Indecision, over Sampson, the commander-in-chief. upon whose shoulders had rested the long and heavy responsibility of the most important naval command ever entrusted to a naval officer, a command which he had fulfilled with patient, firm and steady ability, planning every detail so carefully that from the moment Cervera was located the Spaniards never had a chance to escape; because the navy department would not subordinate and humiliate its tested success to please the vanity ployes over whom the strike arose, of a man whose lucky participation in and further agreed that if the bishop the battle of July 3 alone saved him or his deputy found those reasons from court martial for gross derelicinsufficient he would pay the men tion, mountains of mud have been for the time lost, an overture was hurled at it and at Sampson, and the made that went as far in the direc- whole bunch of Santiago nominations was defeated for confirmation, leaving specting employer ought to be expected every participant, from Sampson down, without reward.

We trust the public is reading the testimony in this case. We are printwhen Scranton is just beginning to re- ing it in full and it should be read as a matter of justice.

Tammany will tonight hold a convention to name its candidate for mayor, yet nobody excepting Croker and perchance a few intimates knows who he will be. The 3,000,000 people most concerned are absolutely in the dark and apparently have no voice.

As to Personal Registration.

HE UNION committee for the promotion or ballot reform and the merit system in Pennsylvania continues to favor us with literature soliciting support for the constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to enact laws requiring the personal registration of voters. It takes pains to assure us that this amendment is not opposed by the Republican organization, but on the contrary is favored by many of the men prominent among the stalwarts.

This is true; there is no factional complexion to the matter. Yet we do not find anything in the amendment to call for enthusiasm. It is proper that the legislature should have the power to enact a registration law if it wishes so to do; and for that reason alone we support the amendment, which confers that power, leaving with the legislature the option of its use. But at the same time we oppose the registration idea as useless and annoying; and trust that the legislature,

Those who advocate personal registration say it will purify the ballot consummation devoutly to be wished. but experience does not sustain that For ourselves we are more than satis- hope. There is a personal registrafied. The Tribune has had offers to tion law in New York city, yet Tamtake the Publishers' Press service and many has usually little difficulty in also the news report of the Laffan stuffing the bailot boxes whenever and News bureau. In each case the price to whatever extent it deems necessary. There is personal registration in Troy, N. Y., and the murder of Robert Ross by Bat Shea was a consequence of an attempt to head off a gang of repeaters that regularly at every important election used to go from poll to poll.

voting from dawn to dark. Personal registration imposes check upon fraud where the intent

to defraud exists and has the support of those in control of the election machinery. Fraud is independent of registration and must be attacked by other means. Registration simply annoys a class of citizens who usually forget to register, thereby increasing the majority of the professionals, who register as they vote, early and sometimes often.

Pass the amendment if you want to but don't think that it will work any change in human nature. If fraud is to be stopped, there are laws enough now; but no law will enforce itself.

William C. Whitney, who has just withdrawn his racing horses from the English turf, denies that he is aggrieved over discourteous treatment abroad. On the contrary, he says he has received nothing but courtesy and fair treatment on the other side. He is bringing his horses home because he thinks the time is ripe to elevate the American turf. It certainly needs elevating in many places.

A Classic. NE OF THE finest tributes to the martyr-president that we have seen was spoken in Plymouth church, Utica, last Sunday evening by Congressman James S. Sherman, who spoke from a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. McKinley. It is a classic worthy of preservation in every scrap-book. Mr. Sherman said:

Only a brief month age, William McKinley was the most beloved and, without exaggeration, the greatest ruler on the face of the earth. Tonight e has taken his place as the most conspict figure in recent history. It has been said that ame are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them." William McKinley was been with a mind, a heart and a soul, clear, bright and pure. He ultivated the gifts God had given him, so that by achievement he was prepared to accept the esponsibilities and cares which his fellow men irust upon him and discharged them in a way hat redounded to the happiness of the people and the advancement of the of his country, and which has given his name a place high in the temple of fame. The span of his life was brief, and yet brief as it was, few men have ever accomplished so much for the giery of God and the good of mankind. he was a Sunday school teacher; at 17, a soldier: at 20, an officer in the great army that battled in a righteous cause and won the victory which makes it possible for us to be here tonight under these Stars and Stripes; at congress; at 41, the leader on the floor of the greatest legislative body in the world; at 47, the governor of the fourth greatest state in this great union and at 53, the chief executive of this

In all which, by the grace of his fellow men, he filled, he showed fidelity, industry, courage, firmness, quick comprehension, snavity, dignity, directness of purpose and the loftiest patriotism. Of all the men I have ever known he had the greatest mental equipment, was the best bal-I have ever known he had the arced. His entire character was well rounded out, was without inequalities. It was a perfect union of good qualities-none shone out more prominently than the others. He had none of the littlenesses of other men. In his makeup be more nearly resembled George Washington, it scens to me, than any other in this land. None others in our history had all of his good characteristics. Some of their strong points he pos-sessed; some of his strong points they lacked. Benjamin Harrison, in intellectual characteris tier, was one of the greatest men of modern times, but he lacked the warm-hearted kind ness of disposition, snavity of manner and judg ent of William McKinley. Blaine bad a harming personality-was strong and able, but sive—at times unnecessarily so, an Mr. McKinley was never impulsiv or in duly aggressive. He was always counse ing moderation. He differed widely from that can for whom I have always had, as you know a warm affection, Mr. Reed. Mr. Reed is not surve, does not attempt to avoid antagonism, ent rather enjoys controversy, oved nothing bordering on controversy, us to me, after ten years of intimate ation with this great character and fifteen as of acquaintance, that there were no flaws ver in my mind all I have seen of him in the trying times through which he passed, I can not see how I would, if I could, have changed him in any particular. I know of no other

General Palma is to be unopposed for first president of Cuba. The opposition will doubtless come thickly enough after his election.

Naturally Governor Dole of Hawaii does not resign at the demand of his

Chance Origin of the Concord Grape

THERE ARE perhaps more Concord grapes grown in this country than all other va rieties of native grapes combined. There are many localities where other varieties are scarcely known, but there is not a nook or corner of the land where the Concord is not found, and it appears abundantly even in the vineyard of France. Years and years ago Horace Greeley gave the Concord the name of "the people's grape," and in spite of the fact that since its discovery nearly sixty years ago many other ex-cellent varieties have been put upon the market the reliable old Concord has ever maintained its lead. A remarkable thing in the history of this grape is that the original vine—the parent of all the thousands and thousands of acres of Con-cord vineyards, and of the untold numbers of Concord vines that cover the arbors and trellises of home gardens throughout the country-is alive and vigorous yet, and bearing generously every year of the grape that has done more for the general advancement of viticulture as a great commercial industry than any other grape. That patriarch vine is on the old Ephraim Bull place, a mile from Concord, close by the historic home of Nathaniel Hawthorne,

It is doubtful if even among vinyardists who have made fortunes out of the Concord grape there are many who know how the popular and profitable grape originated. It was the product of a chance wild grape vine. More than sixty rom Boston to Concord for the benefit of his health. His brother then lived in the Haw-thorne house, and Ephraim bought the cottage and grounds near by. He had some knowledge of grapes and grape-growing and planted a num-ber of Chasselas and Black Hamburg vines— both foreign varieties—and the native Isabella, but the season was so short that it was only with the greatest care and attention that he sur ceeded in getting ripe grapes from them. He tried other varieties in his experiments in raising a table grape successfully, but none could with stand the late spring and early autumn frosts of that locality. He then conceived the idea of producing a grape from seed.

A neighbor of Bull's had two sons who were constantly in the woods or fields hunting and fishing. In the fall of 1840 they came home with a quantity of wild grapes, which they raid grew on a vice in a piece of woods near the Concord river. They showed Bull where the vine was, but the grapes then upon it were not just in the condition he desired for his experiment. Not until the fall of 1843 did they bear and ripen in that condition, and that fall, early in October, Bull planted a number of the grapes whole. They were large, sweet grapes, tawny in color and with a "foxy" after taste. They were unlike any wild grapes he had ever seen, were unlike any wild grapes he had ever seen, and there were no others like them anywhere in the vicinity. The seedling vines that came up from the grapes were transplanted and cared for until 1819 without result, but in that year, on Sept. 10, Mr. Bull picked a large bunch of black grapes from one of them—the first bunch of Concords that ever grew. Delicious as the grapes were, he continued the cultivation of the vines until 1852 before he considered that the fruit had come to a state of perfection, and

in that year he placed a basket of them on ex-hibition with the Massachusetts Horticultural ac-ciety, with the result that an instant demand

The creating of the Concord grape was the first successful use of the seed of the wild grape in obtaining a new variety of table grapes. The name Concord was given to this grape by Mr. Bull. The grape itself was not put on the market will less. ket until 1834. It has been there ever since with a constantly increasing demand for it. Millions of dollars have been made from its sale and the sale of the vines. Its discoverer died a few years ago at the age of nearly 90 and poor.

WOULD MAKE A FINE CANDI-DATE.

From the Eric Times. It will be the duty of Republicans next spring o select a candidate for governor of Pennsyl ratia who in the highest sense of the term a representative man, not alone one who is representative politically speaking, but one whose personal life is above reproach and whose uniness record is of such a character as will inspire the confidence of all people. Pennsylva-nia contains a large number of just such men in the ranks of Republicanism. Men who are statwarf in the faith and who have never been led astray by the false and malicious charges invented by disappointed men who hoped and worked for preferment and received it Among those already spoken of for this position, none takes higher rank than does Congressman Connell, of Scranton. He is one of he familiar figures in Pennsylvania politics and has been so for many years. He started a poor bey and has, through his own untiring ininstry and perseverance made a great success of life. He stands well at home, he stands well throughout the commonwealth and he stands well in the eyes of the nation. He is exactly the kind of a citizen that Pennsylvania could well afford to honor, and if he enters the race and is nemicated, Pennsylvania Republicans will have a candidate that no opposition could mus-ter sufficient strength to defeat. For a great many years, Mr. Connell has been a leading number of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has a record for sturdy honesty and integrity that no one has ever questioned, although he has been in political life for many years. His word is as good as his bond. He is generous, houghtful, enterprising and public-spirited to fault and he is proud of his commonwealth thoughtful. and the people in it and Pennsylvania Republi cans would find in him the kind of a candidate sisting to the gubernatorial chair.

M'KINLEY. A great but simple man. One of the people, chosen for his worth To rule the greatest nation on the earth. No line ancestral adds lastre to his name; No titled rogue or harlot bequeaths shame; private from the ranks, he To rank among the greatest this world knows Oh! Why should such a man be stricken down By anarchistic, anti-Christic bound He was no despot, whose ukase sent Numbers to death and into banishment But mericful even unto those who sinned, Their punishment he often did reseind His critics say he erred on mercy's side, So seldom was his elemency denied. But yet he was not weak. When war's alarm Rang o'er our land, his was the strong right arm That steered the ship of state the troubled water

And brought it safely, gloriously to shore, The honor of our flag be did maintain; The pre-tige that he carned it will retain; The foreign power that had but sneers and jeers is most respectful now, because it fears. We mourn our loss; the nation stands in grief Beside the bier of him, our martyred chief, And while our country stands, or flag shall wave, Pears shall not cease to fall upon his grave. Unitedly their offering. And children yet unborn shall claim A birthright in his deathless fame.

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INES, \$1.00 and up.
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS 50c. and up. FANCY TAFFETA WAIST SILKS, 75c and up. FANCY LOUISINES WAIST SILK,

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