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TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 29, 1902.

We guess that the jury which the Times calls "inexperienced" for coming in when it had reached a verdict was less inexperienced than honest. Its precedent is one to perpetuate.

Choosing the Wrong Way.

NDER the new charter the recorder has many duties and responsibilities, but we are aware of no clause in that instrument which makes him the custodian of the morals of councilmen. The resolution of common council, requesting the recorder to investigate current rumors of bribery in councils and to "take such action as the result of his investigation shall warrant" is admirable in purpose but, as we view it, unwise in method. The relations between the executive and legislative branches are such that it would be out of the question to expect the recorder to convert himself into a detective bureau with a view to scrutinizing the characters of councilmen. Each branch of councils must carry the responsibility

make changes at the polls or until evi-

dence in legal form and through the

ordinary channels forces a vacancy.

The fact that charges, or rather, intimations of the corrupt use of money in connection with the passage of the recent gas ordinance through councils have been printed and gossiped about is ample warrant for a thorough investigation; on that point there can be no disagreement. If boodling has re-established itself as an industry in counalls the fact cannot too soon be made known, with names, dates and amounts, vestigate the charges, which every now and then are current, of improper influence among senators and representa-

If any citizen has knowledge of the

unlawful use of money in connection with the promotion of the late gas While it is true that the new rter does not take away from the recorder the authority which the mayor had under the old system to hold police court, the fact that it provides a separate machinery for the trial of police gases is ground for assuming that it contemplates that the recorder should efforts toward self-improvement. be essentially an executive and not a judicial officer. But even though the power to act were clear under the law. Its use by the recorder would be inexpedient. There are tribunals fully equipped to perform such service without bringing into peril of confusion the relations between co-ordinate branches of the city government. This is so ob-

Editor Watterson perhaps thinks it auto and become an auto-buster,

Are the Cubans Grateful?

IGHTLY or wrongly, the belief obtains among many that the Cubans as a people, of course with honorable exceptions, are at heart ungrateful for what the United States has done for them. Not much is said of this belief n public, but its existence in private accounts largely for the obstinacy with which many congressmen have been opposing reciprocity with Cuba and the lukewarmness of many other congressmen who, while supporting that proposition out of deference to The administration, are by no means wildly enthusiastic about it.

When he was in Washington the other day General Wood was asked by a newspaper reporter to give an opindon on this subject. He did not have to preply; if he had any secret ideas not politic to express openly he could easily have parried the inquiry. But this was what he said, and we repeat it because we think it a matter of fairness to

"The condition of Cuba today is as peaceful as that of the United States, and has been so for three years. In that period I have not found it necesesary to make use of a soldier in the maintenance of order. Such discontent as you hear is due to the talk of men or factions who have been disappointed in their personal schemes or ambitions, tust as an American who has been trying to induce congress to adopt a measure in which he is deeply interested will declare that the country is going to the dogs when his efforts fail. There is no doubt in my mind that the Cut people fully appreciate our good in tions and the benefits that have to swed our intervention in their probability to the porary control of crit

the Island. I have unmistakable evidence of the good feelings of the Cubans toward us in my daily contact with them in Havana, and when I go to other parts of the island. Wherever, I go I meet with kindness, courtesy and evidences of generous appreciation for the work we have done and are doing. I think I can truthfully say this is the almost unvarying experience of all our officers in Cuba. The Cubans, I believe, keenly realize that in very many ways the reforms instituted under American control have almost every relation of life, and have that these must be signed, for pubing out a higher destiny for themselves, politically, socially and industrially, they could not have obtained otherwise, except after many years of struggle and effort."

If we consider the wide temperamental difference between the Cubans and the Americans, and make due allowance for the radically dissimilar antecedents of both peoples, may it not be possible to account for the seeming ingratitude of the former without impugning their character? Is it not likely that the proportion of good to bad in Cuba is pretty much like the proportion existing in the United States, judging each race by its own standards? This seems to us a judiclous and also an expedient view. General Wood, upon whom the burden of dealing with the Cubans has fallen, has every right to be considered a trustworthy witness on these points. We should take his reiterated opinion in preference to hastly formed suspicions and prejudices.

According to Mr. Richardson the promoters of the Danish West Indies deal did not handle the funds with the skill of the average American franchise

Instructive.

N TODAY'S Outlook President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction company of New York, one street railway executive who has shown his ability to handle employes so that he commands their confldence and respect, has a paper explaining the origin, motive and history of the old-age pension plan recently instituted by that corporation. We have already explained this plan, but in his article President Vreeland makes mention of something else which also has instructive interest. That is the Metropolitan Street Railway association, an association formed by the employes of its own membership until the people themselves, which, as Mr. Vreeland notes, is "unpatronized by the corporation whose property it operates, pays its own bills, nurses its own sick, burles its own dead on a system devised by a board of trustees of its own election, and gives in fact the cheapest and

promptest known insurance." Mr. Vreeland continues: "During the brief term of its existence it has collected, distributed, and invested (in the securities of the properties its members operate) over \$100,000. Its main objects are to secure to its members free medical attendance, one-half of the wages But it is not wise or possible to invest in case of illness, and \$300 in case of the recorder with the duty of sitting in death. These purely material benefits, judgment on the membership of a co-ordinate branch. As well expect the ordinate branch. As well expect the tainments, theatrical, athletic, musical, president of the United States to in- and instructive, are secured to members at an expense of fifty cents a month. It has a library of over fifteen earned for him in the United States, \$88,143.68 hundred books, and there are pool tables and other means of recreation, representing an outlay of about \$8,000."

It is only fair to President Vreeland to say that while he modestly keeps in ordinance the place for him to take it the background his part in bringing is before a committing magistrate with this association into existence, it was to of "The Spy," in 1821, and continued for thirty riew to its eventual submission to a his initiative and not to that of any labor agitator that the association is indebted for its existence. He framed the idea, set it in motion and is in full touch with the membership-not as a "boss" trying to spy on his men, but as an equal meeting with equals and in honest and hearty sympathy with their ple of what a prolific writer might hope to gain To be sure, the beneficial results pos-

sible in such an organization of 15,000 men are larger than could be expected among the much smaller number of street railway employes in a community of the size of Scranton, it being a ity of the size of Scranton, it being a were leading contributors to the Token, an an-well known principle of insurance that much published by S. G. Goodrich. To the forbenefits increase with membership. But as we read of what has been done by vious that we wonder it did not at once gain the notice of common council.

this New York institution toward the Molineaux," that, as a practical evidence steadying and developing a great group of the uncommon merit of the tales, he would of workingmen we could not refrain from wondering what would have been would be better if the president should the condition here if, instead of fight- Hawthorne was offered by the same publisher \$300 exchange the broncho for an up-to-date ing each other and setting the whole to write a book of 600 pages on the manners, cuscommunity on edge, the management of the Scranton Railway company and the men who captain the forces of unionized labor in our valley had cooperated to bring out of the local situation results as nearly like those in New York as possible.

When the leaders of labor and of capital come together on such a basis there will be lots more sunshine in this troublous world.

The senate debate upon oleomargarine the other day, which embraced a criticism on General Funston, gave additional evidence of the versatility of that honorable body.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus,

The Tribune Astrologer. 6 Astrobelic Cast, 2.34 a. m., for Saturday, March 29, 1902.

A child born on this day will note that th

dertaker has a business-like air when he con emplates an overcoatless man on the streets. May the matron or maiden.

Who, with finery laden,
Appears on parade on the morrow, In a new Easter bonnet

With not a bird on it, Have a life that is free from all sorrow, An occasional balary breeze causes the thoughts young man to turn from the cores of the mysterious bowler to the base ball

Christianity in the neighborhood does not y begin by arming his offspring with flobert

corse than too much action without thinking It is easy to listen, but it is sometimes d'ffi-cult to know just what to believe. The final touches to the roof of the Easte

A great man is Hable to become short range.

CECIL RHODES VIEWED WITHOUT PREJUDICE

TECH. REIODES is dead, and those who pataners of this kind from my own person knew him best are overwhelmed with grief. The loss to South Africa is liveparable, for unloubtedly he was the greatest public man that has every lived in that sunny

The writer of this was intimately acquainted been of the greatest benefit to them in with the deceased gentleman. I had the pleasure of his company when alone, when he threw off the cares of official life and was hidden away from the vulgar gaze of the nekle and the curous, and the indelible impression made on my mind, both in those private interviews as well as in certain public functions which it was my pleasure to attend with him, was that he was ot only a mighty man, but that he was a man unxious to be of benefit to the world.

That he has been of great service, no imparial person can deny. The thousands employed

No one who knew him mistrusted him. Ills perfection, more than in other men. He conpromise was as safe as the hank of England.

He was generous, both to friend and foe. No one could spend a day in South Africa without hearing of Mr. Rhodes' generosity. No society, either huch or English, appealed to him for assistance in vain. Neither creed nor color checked the flow of his beneficence.

Many have among resemble for the same and the first him for the line of battle has ceased, and the Many have among resemble for the same and the same are same as a second of the same are same as a second

He set the public a noble example of indus-try. He was one of the hardest-working mer-there. From early morning until late on in the evening he bent his mighty energies for the deelopment of the resources of the country and

in of political corruption, or questioned his had his detractors, but much of their aniwas born of envy and jealousy and political ani-mosity. His life was an inspiration to the young men of South Africa. He rose to en nence by dint of genius and industry. He humane and heroic, Though all Europe other parts of the civilized world knew that the Matabeli made Mashonaland their bunting ground for more than thirty years, stealing in the diamond industry, of which he was the managing director, never tire in speaking his praises. During to many years that I lived on veriablished law and order in a country whose the diamond fields, I never heard one of Mr. Rhodes' employes speak of him other than in terms of respect and gratifule.

He diamond fields, I never heard one of Mr. Rhodes' employes speak of him other than in terms of respect and gratifule. terms of respect and gratifiede.

He insisted on the men being well paid for their work. When we find an employer of labor always ready to speak to his workman, and is universally well spoken of by them, it might be taken by those who know him not, as very with those savage tribes, which are already strong presumptive evidence that he is not a lad man.

It would be absurd to expect in him absolute. No one who knew him mistrusted him. His perfection, more than in other men. He con-

checked the flow of his beneficence.

Many have amassed gigantic fortunes in South Africa, but live in other lands and spend their money in other markets, but Rhodes lavished his wealth in the country where he made it, and there are thousands of widows and orphans and men who had experienced ill-luck who devoutly thank him for timely and generous help. I could give your readers a great number of in-

PAY OF THE PIONEER AMERICAN AUTHORS

Frederick Stanford, in the New York Times Saturday Review of Books, TO LOOK backward to the very beginning to pecuniary reward for the American autho-worth considering, the success in that re-

spect gained by Washington Irving will urally be suggested first. The initial part of "Sketch Book" was published in the United States in 1819, an edition of 2,000 copies at 77 cents a copy. Irving, or one of his brothers, as umed the publisher's risk; and it is presum that he received eventually about 8600 on the ver-ture. With the exception of \$150 he had bee paid for the work of translating a volume from the French, and some slight profits from the lamorous "Knickerbocker" in 1808, the returns or the sale of the "Sketch Book" were Irving's are carnings in his own country. He was at that

ime thirty-six years old.
Twoscore years later the tabulation of the money his works yielded him presents the total of \$205,383,34. Of that amount \$122,380.11 was ferived from sales and the leasing of convrights n the United States, an average of \$3,059.50 yearduring fifty years. The largest teturns were netted from the "Life of Columbus," of which there was an abridged edition for use in schools. The two forms of the book brought together \$0,000. Next in pecuniary profit is tabulated "The Conquest of Granada;" \$4,750; then "Astoria;" which Astor paid Irving \$4,000 to write; and atter that guaranteed work, the "Albambra," \$3,000, "Ronneville's Adventures," \$3,000; "A Tour on the Prairie," 82,400; "Crayon Miscellany," 82,100, and "Legends of the Conquest of Soain," brought \$4,200. From 1842 to 1848 Irving's works were out of print in this country, and a noticeame to him during the last eleven years of his life after there was a revival of his reputation and his works were offered in a uniform edition. Cooper always took pains to conceal his earnings. Professor Louisbury states, in his biography of Cooper, that there appears to be no way of discovering what amounts he received. His earnings by his pen began with the publication years. Divide, however, the total amount re-ceived by either, and especially frying's carnings which are known, by the number of years, or the number of works, the amount represents and the result may assume a less dazzling appearance.

wealth by their authors, hving was the one author alone who could be offered as an examf he captured great popularity on both sides he Atlantic and retained it forty years. It was Willis who took the lead in pecuniary iccess among those authors that were next in succession after Irving and Cooper. Hawthorne Longfellow, Lowell, Poe, and Willis were all about the same age, and they began authorship contemporaneously. Both Hawthorne and Willis mer Goodrich wrate in 1830 regarding four sketches, "The Gentle Boy," "Roger Malvin's Burial," "The Wives of the Dead," and "My offer him \$35 for the privilege of using the first. Most of "The Twice-Told Tales" were published tons, and civilities of all countries. It remains to be related, though, that Goodrich's other dis-covery, Willis, was doing much better than the

Until the period arrived of unprecedented sale

recluse at Salem. He breke away from New England early, and hastened to New Yerk, There he became a partner with George P. Morris and Theodore Fay in publishing the Mirror. One day in 1883, while the three hald their heads together Samly Welsh's syster saloen, so runs the tale was agreed to send Willis abroad to write weekly letters. For this undertaking Morris and Fay scraped together \$500, and it was agreed that Willis should receive \$10 a letter. That was the nount which floated Willis while he was making the acquaintance of English society and produc-ing the first of his "Penerllings by the Way." The book brought him repute and \$5,000, "all used for expenses and accumulated debts." And thirty years later, when he died, something sim-

thar might have been reported.

During this period in American literary history under notice, that is, while Willis was the most popular and the best paid. Edgar Alian Poappears to have been the one writer of real reputation who got the least remuneration. His first carning was the prize money, \$100, he received in Baltimore for "The Ms. Found in a Bottle." After that success he got employment as assist-ant editor of the Southern Literary Messenger at \$10 a week. Later, when he was a free lance in Philadelphia, he contributed much to Bartan's Magazine at the rate of \$3 a printed page. Neveral of his best tales were published in that per riodical at that price. He sent reviews and rit riodical at that price. He sent reviews and rit-ical articles to Lowell's Pioneer in Boston for \$5 and \$10, and smally that publication failed, leaving blue one of the unpaid creditors. In 1841, when he was thirty two years old, he wrote to a friend in a government office that he would be glad to secure any regular work which would pay him \$500 a year. "To coin one's brain into silver at the ned of a master," he declared. "is, to my thinking, the hardest task in the world." In 1843 he won from the Dollar Newspaper a prize of 8100 for the story entitled "The Gold Bug," which had been rejected by Burton, and that with the single exception of the other prize al-ready mentioned, was Poe's best pay for any ainproduction. His greatest success, "The en," was sold in 1845 to the American Review,

second rate monthly, for \$15. The Mirror re-rinted the poem immediately, calling atten-on to its exceptional quality, and it was some affect in all the papers of the country. The next best schlevement was "The Bells," sublished in Sartain's Magazine for November 1849, the month following Poe's death. The cd for of that magazine, who accepted the poem, and increased professor John S. Hart, once related to the present writer when he was a boy the particulars of the granuaction. Poe called with the manuscript coveries of the state, I am satisfied that there great majority in November neat."

while on his way to Baltimore in the spring of 1849. Professor Hart pand \$15 for the poem, Several weeks later Poe sent the poem rewritten and lengthened, asking for \$10 additional. That also was paid. When the poem was published was discovered that Graham had also bought from the author at the same price.

The literary pay which Lowell and Longfellow

erelyed while their reputations were making wa not sufficient to encourage either to dispense with each at Harvard college. It is inferred from age in Scudder's biography that when Lowel ad \$500 in hand he felt at ease in money at fairs. Longfellow enjoyed the labor of sition, pay or no pay. Although the publisher of "Hyperion" failed and one-half of the edition was seized by the creditors, the author wrote: 'No matter. I had the glorious satisfaction of writing it." He also informed his friend Greene, in 1840, that all the publishers, whether of books or periodicals, were desperately poor just then and that the editor of the Knickerhocker Maga-zine had not paid him for his work the last three years. A letter, though, from Park Benja-min at the beginning of that year makes it apparent that the editor of the New York World was not without money, "Your ballad, 'The Wreck of the Hesperus,' " he zent word to Longfellow, "is grand. Inclosed are \$25, the sam you mentioned for it," "The Skeleton in Armor was printed in the Knickerbocker for January, 1841, and the pay for it was \$25, A few months later Sam Ward, who was then in Wall street, began to act as Longfellow's literary broker it New York. He wrote to Ward that Benjamin wanted a couple of poems and offered \$20 for each. "If you have not disposed of Charles River," he directed, "send it to him. I shall and him a new poem, called simply 'Fennel,' t is as good perhaps as 'Excelsion.' Hawthorne who is passing the night with me, likes it bet ter." Mention should be made that it was Ward who negotiated the sale of "The Hanging of the Crane" with Robert Bonner for the Ledger n 1874. Longfellow knew nothing of the affair until Ward carried him a check for \$3,000 and asked for the manuscript. The money proved too tempting to resist. Bonner made Ward a posent of \$1,000 for the service he rendered him for the right to publish the long poem "Keramos' in their magazine. These two amounts were the culminating prices for Longfellow's single productions. His executors estimated in their his works in 1882 were worth about \$30,000. He was an industrious literary worker more th

or popular books and the quick acquiring of Other items which may be added, giving evi have received should include the first installments of pay to Harriet Beecher Stowe, which excited attention. For "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as a serial in the National Era, during part of the year 1851, the pay was 8300. John P. Jewett, a young Boston publisher, offered to bring out the story n book form if Professor Stowe would share ha he expense. That offer was declined. Then the daring publisher-many others had refused to cor sider the book-thought twice, and boldly signan agreement on March 13, 1852, to publish a edition of five thousand copies and give the au-thor 10 per cent, on all sales. The yield to be the first four months was \$10,000. As a mone winner with a novel Mrs. Stoke of cour her contemporaties far in the rear. had published "The Scarlet Letter" the previous ing her thousands he had in the bank \$1,800, the profits of his success, which he meditated invest-ing in a house and land somewhere in the region of Lenox, Next to the writer of fiction, Prescot the most successful writer of history, is believ to have had the largest financial exhibit amos the chief authors during the years immediate following the epoch period of "Uncle Tom Cabin" and "The Scarlet Letter," Six month after the publication of the first two volus "Philip the Second," in 1856, he stated in 1856, he stated that settlement made with his publishers enabled him to estimate the success of the work. In Enghand it had been published in four separate editions, and in the United States 8,000 sets had been sold. The impulse it had provided to the sales of all his other works had resulted in an absorp sale had brought him \$17,000. But it was only the credit side of Prescott's account in writing bistory. The debit would reveal, during about twenty-five years, a large expenditure for books sported from Spain, and researches, essential te work, and the cost of all the stereotype plates. It was the plates which he legsed to t ublishers after his reputation had magnified so iciently to gain him any solicitation from then The summary of the value of the authorship in money, in the long twilight, or gloaming, befor the dawn of a golden age, may be left to a cor-ment by Bayard Taylor, with whom the retre pect of recompeter was always more or less a to "Wealth," he wrote to a weste or perhaps in any other, by the highest pursui and most permanent form of literary labor. Em-erson is now seventy-four years old, and his less

> penses of his simple life at Sunnyside. I have no reason to complain of the remuneration for nerly derived from the works which I know concess slight literary tubus. But the translation of 'Foust,' to which I gave all my best and reshest leisure during six or seven years, has airdly yielded me about as much as a fortnight's

all be ever received in his life from his morn

Washington Irving was nearly seconly years of before the sale of his works at home met the ex-

"I have every reason to believe that I will be nominated for governor by the convention which shall meet in Harrisburg on June II next. From all my reports from usen actively indentified with the Republican organization in the various

JOHN P. ELKIN INTERVIEWED.



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will be a very large majority of the delegates chosen to that convention who will support a candidacy in accordance with the expressed wi of the Republican voters of their respective counties. At the outset of the cunvars it was dearly made known that I did not desire the nomination for governor unless the Republicans of Pennsylvania wished me to be their candidate. It was with this thought in mind that I advo-

volume is the only one which has approached a remunerative sale. Bryant is in his eighty-third year, and he could not buy a modest house with cated an appeal directly to the people. That is the only fair and manly way to obtain a nomina tion. I have accepted every invitation where is was desired that I meet and address the voter isefore they held their primaries. That shall be my policy until the end of the canvass.

> friends throughout the state to know that ill remain in the field until the consentic shall express its preference. If I shall be sur cessint, it will be my purpose to make an ag-gressive campaign for the election of the entire Republican ticket, local and state. If, in the indigment of a majority of the delegates to the state convention, some one else shall be selected as the standard beaver, I shall elsewfully as quiesce in their decision and will be one of th first to turn in and work for the election of the entire Republican ticket. Let there be a fre

5 "The contest is now fairly under way. I shed MILLING CO. ROCHESTER NY CROCERS

Cyclopædia.