

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 1, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL. For President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

STATE.

Congressmen-at-Large. GALUSHA A. GROV, of Susquehanna. SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie. Election Day, Nov. 3.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. Tariff, not only to furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but to protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. 2. Reciprocal agreements for open markets and discriminating duties in favor of the American merchant marine. 3. Maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world. 4. Pensioning and preference for veterans of the Union Army. 5. A firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. 6. The Hawaiian Islands to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaraguan canal to be built; a naval station in the West Indies. 7. Protection of American citizens and property in Turkey. 8. Reassertion of the Monroe doctrine. 9. Reversal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent. 10. The United States actively to use influence to restore peace and give independence to Cuba. 11. Enlargement of the navy, defense of harbors and sea routes. 12. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral immigrants. 12. Reapproval of the civil service law. 13. A free ballot and an honest count. 14. Condemnation of lynching. 15. Approval of national arbitration. 16. Approval of a free homestead law. 17. Admission of the remaining territories, representation for Alaska and abolition of corporate tax favors. 18. Sympathy with legitimate efforts to lessen intemperance. 19. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman." Condensed by the Times-Herald.

Chauncey Depew says Bayard is the most popular American in London.

One beauty about Tom Reed's speeches is that any man who has any brains worth mentioning can understand every word he says.

Mr. Blaine, to be sure, favored the double (or joint) standard, on an international basis. In that respect he differed from Bryan, who, while pretending to be a bimetalist, is in reality working for the single silver standard, which means 50-cent dollars and commercial retrogression.

The United States is a great nation, the greatest on earth. But the United States, in all its greatness, doesn't possess strength enough to force the world to accept 50 cents' worth of silver bullion bearing a Yankee stamp at a valuation of one dollar. It cannot make two and two equal eight.

It is the verdict of traveling men who journey from the west that the free coinage epidemic is already on the decline, and the action of the Colorado state Republican committee in deciding to stand by McKinley and the St. Louis platform is a circumstance that seems to corroborate this theory.

There is one factor in the present political problem which it would be wise to keep in mind. When the women of the country learn that free silver will mean, according to the promises of its advocates, a doubling of the cost of bread, tea, coffee, sugar and other articles of food, without any corresponding doubling of the opportunity to buy, will they permit their husbands to vote for it? Not by a good deal.

When we first coined silver in 1792, we made the ratio between it and gold 15 to 1. This ratio, we found, undervalued gold. Then, in 1834, we changed the ratio to 16 to 1. This ratio, it was soon found, undervalued silver, but afterward silver was produced in such abundance that its ratio toward gold began to fall until now it is down almost to 32 to 1. The point we wish to bring out is that gold, at all times, has been the constant, and silver the variable. Gold is always the "15," and silver the "16," the "18" or the "32." Gold, therefore, is the stable standard.

The Cleveland correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch telegraphs to his paper: "One thing may be stated positively, and that is neither Mr. Hanna nor Major McKinley will consent to give up the tariff as a leading issue of the campaign for the sake of the support of the Whitney followers in New York and New England. This much has been settled at the several interviews which Mr. Hanna and the major have held here during the last two days. The other demands which

the gold Democrats have made have been left wholly in Mr. Hanna's hands, by Major McKinley. Mr. Hanna may make any arrangement he sees fit, and Major McKinley will agree to it; but the tariff is to be put forth in all campaign speeches and made a leading issue, notwithstanding the stand taken by the gold Democrats." The free traders will not have the pleasure of being left off without a trial for the misery into which their policy has plunged the country during the last three years.

"The money of the United States, and every kind or form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commercial center of the globe. The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor."—McKinley in His Speech of Acceptance.

The Republican state committee will gladly mail political literature to every voter requesting it. The Republican who has a free silver neighbor should send his name to Chairman John P. Elkin, Philadelphia.

Free Silver and the Farmer.

We unreservedly agree with The Manufacturer in its opinion that the present inclination of many eastern newspapers to ridicule and satirize the farmers of the country because as a class they are inclined to favor free coinage is wrong in judgment and pernicious in policy. Our contemporary opportunely points out that the agricultural masses of the country "have always been the great conservative body of the country; have always stood fast for the maintenance of public order, and for opposition to extreme measures and violent changes." They are sometimes misled into wrong conclusions, but they are never, as a class, guilty of conscious dishonesty. To jeer at their just grievances and make sport of their misfortune is to do in the first place a very foolish, unmanly thing, and in the second place, a very dangerous thing; for should the farmers ever be moved to band together in a spirit of anger for the punishment of their traducers, mischief would certainly be done. The safety of the republic depends in the last analysis upon the prosperity of the tillers of the soil, who create the chief part of its wealth; and therefore it is the highest work of patriotism to endeavor not to inflame but to tranquillize the farmers and to point out to them safe and rightful avenues to self-improvement.

There cannot be denial of the fact that the average condition of the American farmer is one of serious hardship. While the merchant, the banker and the manufacturer, living within the circle of urban social and educational advantages, rise as a rule to affluence and distinction, the farmer, who is perhaps morally their superior, works hard, denials himself and his family much, and when he closes his account, finds himself very little better off than when he began. Such a contrast inevitably breeds discontent. In the cities, the man who does not succeed in life often turns anarchist and tries to blow things up. But the farmer, as yet has contented himself with political protest—seldom wise, shrewd or effective, but rarely lacking in emphasis. Into this feeling of unrest demagogues have planted the notion that free coinage would right matters. Four years ago they told the farmer that what he needed was free trade. Four years hence they will probably have an entirely different panacea. They play upon the farmer's misfortunes, not because they really care about him, but because it opens the door to their own enrichment or advancement.

During this campaign we shall have frequent occasion to point out whether or not free coinage would be of real benefit to the farmers of the country.

At present we shall content ourselves with offering for the consideration of those of our readers who are engaged in farming a few facts taken from an article in the Pittsburg Dispatch. That paper has computed the range of prices of sixteen staple farm products, taking as par the prices for the three years 1871-4, when silver was demonetized, and comparing them with the prices in 1890, '91 and '92; also in 1893, '94 and '95. This is the result:

Table with 2 columns: Product Name and Price Range. Includes Wheat, Rye, Oats, Cotton, Ohio wools, Corn, Mess pork, Bacon and hams, Salt beef, Butter, Eggs, Horses, Mules, Milk cows, Sheep, Swine, and Average.

In reference to this table the Dispatch says: "On these 16 leading agricultural staples, the average decline of the past three years is at a rate nearly four times as great per year as the decline for the preceding 18 years. But that fact is no more instructive than some others which appear. There are certain staples which have been subjected to well-known influences, entirely outside of the monetary question. The farmer, who is urged to relieve his position by voting for free silver, should ask these questions:

"The prices of oats, horses and mules were as great or greater after 18 years of demonetization, but then they dropped 30 to 40 per cent. Would free silver have prevented the development of the trolley and bicycle?"

"Sheep were worth as much in 1890-3 as in 1871-4. Will the Democratic free trade candidate restore the tariff on wool?"

"Wheat and cotton show the most ruinous declines. Would the silver have prevented the opening of 160,000,000 new acres in this country, and of illimitable fields in

Russia, Egypt, India and the Argentine Republic? And what difference will it make in the value of wheat and cotton to make a cheaper silver dollar when the price will be fixed by the same gold value in Liverpool?"

"The farmer's position," as our Pittsburg contemporary justly concludes, "presents many problems, and some especial hardships. But if the facts are fairly understood, they show clearly that the monetary question has little to do with it, and that the free silver remedy is the most arrant quackery."

Read this from the Toronto World, of Tuesday: "There is a considerable volume of American silver in circulation in Canada. If free silver should prevail in the United States, this coin would have no gold behind it to maintain it at its face value. American silver would then have to rely wholly on its own intrinsic and commercial value. The gold support being taken away, the American silver dollar would be worth only fifty cents of Canadian money. The free silver agitation has advanced so far that several Canadian banks and merchants have already begun to refuse American silver. The Montreal Street railway says it will soon have to refuse American silver from the public, because its bank, in turn, will not accept it from them. It is very likely that this condition will soon become general. American silver will no doubt disappear almost entirely from Canada before November next." Before Protection was stricken down at Washington and business confidence unsettled, American money was acceptable at practically its face value everywhere in the civilized world.

The Democratic national platform this year reiterates that party's familiar call for a "revenue only" tariff. Mr. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, said in congress and on the stump, three years ago, that the Wilson bill would be a "revenue only" tariff. Well, we have since had a trial of the Wilson bill. How has it fulfilled its framers' predictions? Who wants to put confidence in their word again?

Says the Times: "Should McKinley be elected he will be compelled to issue bonds, just as President Cleveland has been." If he does it will be Cleveland's fault. There was no bond issuing until Democracy tried to smash the Protective tariff, and the gold standard never gave us a particle of trouble until the nation, under free trade management, got head over heels in debt.

These Democrats who urge the division of the sound money forces by the nomination of a bolting ticket show that they put partisan intrigue above the public welfare. Fortunately the number of such Democrats is comparatively small.

"The Republican party stands for honest money and the chance to earn it by honest toil."—William McKinley.

The tariff not an issue? Who says so beside the tariff-wreckers, that have reason to want the issue changed?

WHO WOULD SUFFER.

From the Philadelphia Times. There are in the United States 5,000,000 persons who hold policies in life insurance companies, and they are insured to the aggregate sum of \$1,000,000,000. While two-thirds of the \$1,000,000,000 of insurance is held by men of fortune, the remaining one-third is held by men of moderate means, and very largely wage-earners. A large majority of the policy-holders are men without fortune, whose families would be largely dependent upon life insurance for support in the event of the death of the head of the family. The adoption of the silver standard would make the amount of life insurance paid to the 5,000,000 people who hold policies not over \$700,000,000 in actual value, being a loss of \$3,000,000,000 to the policy-holders, a large majority of whom are dependent upon their daily labor.

The wage-earners of the country, organized as home-builders in the various building associations of the country, have accumulated savings to the extent of \$50,000,000, by which most of them expect sooner or later to become owners of their homes. The adoption of the silver standard would reduce the value of the savings of the wage-earners of the country to \$20,000,000, a loss of \$30,000,000 to the wage-builders. This loss would be suffered without any compensation to the people generally and with advantage to none unless it be the few silver producers.

There are in round numbers 5,000,000 of wage-earners in the country who have deposited their savings in the savings banks of the country over \$1,800,000,000. This is the savings of the wage-earners of the country, and it has been deposited in dollars worth 100 cents in gold. The adoption of the silver standard would reduce these deposits of the savings of wage-earners nearly or quite one-half, making it absolute and immediate a loss in the savings of labor of \$900,000,000.

There are in round numbers 550,000 pensioners in the United States, made up of the veterans of the war and their widows and orphans. Their pensions amounting to \$140,000,000 annually. The adoption of the silver standard would reduce these pensions nearly or quite one-half, making an annual loss to the pensioners of the country of about \$70,000,000.

The various industries of this country now pay annually to workingmen \$7,125,000,000 in wages. They are now paid in gold or its equivalent, and each dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, is of equal purchasing power. The adoption of the silver standard would reduce the value of the money paid for wages at the present rate \$3,500,000,000 each year.

The experience of the world is uniform in teaching that when money has cheapened in value, the wages of labor have not advanced in proportion. In 1865, when the country was regarded as prosperous after the close of the war, although the nominal wages had been increased over the wages paid in 1860, the actual purchasing value of the wages of labor in 1865 was but 64 per cent of the purchasing value of the wages of the same class in 1860. In fact, they had resumed specie payments and regained the gold standard, the wages paid to labor purchased 46 per cent. more than the wages earned in 1860.

While the success of the free silver theory that would bring us to the silver standard is momentous, and the silver standard, if it were adopted, would be destructive of every channel of commerce,

industry and trade, it would especially affect most disastrously the classes we have enumerated; and when it is considered that it would strike the industrial and poorer classes to the extent of many billions each year, how can the honest workingmen of the land entertain for a moment the proposition to plunge the country into national dishonor, and all the great enterprises of its people into convulsion and panic?



Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week.

Sunday, Aug. 2.—Mercury square to Saturn. Weather stormy. A child born on this day will be a martyr to misfortune; a female will be unhappy in wedlock. Keep quiet. A most unfortunate day.

Monday, Aug. 3.—Venus in conjunction with Jupiter. Weather pleasant. A child born on this day will often be in trouble unless born at a lucky hour when the sun is near midheaven; a female will be unfortunate in marriage. Postpone important business.

Tuesday, July, Aug. 4.—Sun square to Saturn. Weather unsettled. A child born on this day will rise in life in a business way; a female will be apt to get a lot for a husband. Seek employment and ask favors.

Wednesday, Aug. 5.—Venus square to Herchel. Weather warm. A child born on this day will possess a fine intellect and will be moderately successful in life. An unpropitious day.

Thursday, Aug. 6.—Sun parallel to Mercury. Weather warm. A child born on this day will often be in trouble and will seldom be successful, though it will be clever. Ask favor of elderly persons in the afternoon.

Friday, Aug. 7.—Mercury square to Herchel. Weather showery. A child born on this day will be fortunate in business and will rise in life. Travel and push thy business.

Saturday, Aug. 8.—Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Weather wet. A child born on this day will be fond of pleasure, careless and imprudent. Sell in the afternoon; evil for anything else.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Alcechus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological cast: 2:15 a. m., for Saturday, August 1, 1896.

A child of this day will ever be gay and bright as the flowers of summer; and if 'tis a girl will make your head whirl. For undoubtedly she'll be a hummer. Boss Hurrity has decided to retire to private life. In other words Boss Hurrity does not propose to do the "Boy Stood on the Burning Deck" act any longer.

The most appropriate campaign button for local leaders of the untried and untested is the inscription: "I have troubles of my own." Professor Coles says that the outlook for August is discouraging in the extreme. The professor has evidently been reading articles in the Times "Forum of the People."

Democratic enthusiasm this year resembles a pumpkin vine the morning following a white frost. The umpires whose eyes are gauged to a grandstand view of the game are invariably the most successful.

A Few Definitions.

Conscience.—Something that usually requires a muzzle six days in the week. Patience.—That which causes one to refrain from shedding blood during his neighbor's practice hours on the piano. Hope.—That which prompts one to send good money to protect the bad.

Faith.—That which allows the 53-cent dollar to float at double values. Charity.—Something that is subject to great fluctuation. Eloquence.—Often designated during the campaign as "wind."

DID YOU EVER?

Did you ever—in the Autumn. While the trees were changing hue—Take your sweetheart out a-driving, And your pledge of love renew? If you did, you know how precious Those sweet moments were to you, And whenever your mind recalls it 'Tis a pleasure you'd renew.

Did you ever—in the Winter. While the snows lay thick and white—Take your sweetheart out a-sleighing, On a quiet moonlight night? If you did, you know how precious Those sweet moments were to you, And whenever your mind recalls it 'Tis a pleasure you'd renew.

Did you ever—in the Springtime—Gather flowers by the way, And arrange them with your sweetheart At the closing of the day? If you did, you know how precious Those sweet moments were to you, And whenever your mind recalls it 'Tis a pleasure you'd renew.

Did you ever—in the Summer. Just upon the avenue—Take your sweetheart out a-wheeling On a cycle, built for two? If you did, you know how precious Those sweet moments were to you; If you didn't, then you miss'd A bliss, which beats them all, by two. Scranton, Pa., July 31, 1896.

DAINTY GLASS.

Only one thing more beautiful and than its dainty China. You should realize the full significance of the word dainty. Mean, in the first place, "in good taste," which in turn means REAL, artistic merit, REAL usefulness. When you're fully realized what "dainty" means, you'll be prepared to appreciate our stock of China and Glass.

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Physicians and Surgeons. DR. A. TRAPOLD, SPECIALIST IN Diseases of Women, corner Wyoming avenue and Spruce street, Scranton, Pa. Office hours, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. W. E. ALLEN, 612 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE. DR. C. L. FREY, PRACTICE LIMITED diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; office 122 Wyoming ave. Residence, 529 Vine street.

DR. L. M. GATES, 125 WASHINGTON AVENUE. Office hours, 8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence 309 Madison avenue.

DR. J. C. BATESON, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, at 56 Linden street. Office hours 1 to 4 p. m. DR. S. W. LAMEREAUX, A SPECIALIST on chronic diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys and genito urinary organs, will occupy the office of Dr. Ross, 232 Adams avenue. Office hours 1 to 5 p. m.

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PATTERSON & WILCOX, ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law, office 6 and 8 Liberty building, Scranton, Pa. ROSEWELL H. PATTERSON, WILLIAM A. WILCOX.

ALFRED HAND, WILLIAM J. HAND, Attorneys and Counselors, Commonwealth building, Rooms 19, 20 and 21. FRANK T. O'NEILL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Room 4, Coal Exchange, Scranton, Pa.

JAMES W. OAKFORD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, rooms 61, 62 and 63, Commonwealth building, Scranton, Pa. SAMUEL W. EDGAR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office, 37 Spruce st., Scranton, Pa.

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H. P. KILLAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 130 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa. JAS. J. HAMILTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 45 Commercial building, Scranton, Pa. J. M. C. RANCK, 135 WYOMING AVE.

Architects. EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, Rooms 24, 25 and 26, Commonwealth building, Scranton. E. L. WALTER, ARCHITECT, OFFICE rear of 608 Washington avenue.

LEWIS HANCOCK, JR., ARCHITECT, 62 Spruce st., cor. Wash. ave., Scranton. BROWN & MORRIS, ARCHITECTS, Price building, 128 Washington avenue, Scranton.

Schools. SCHOOL OF THE LACKAWANNA, Scranton, Pa., prepares boys and girls for college or business; thoroughly trains young children. Catalogue at request. Opens September 5. REV. THOMAS M. CANN, WALTER H. BUELL.

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