By The Tribune Publishing Company WILLIAM CONNELL, President.

FRANK S. GRAY CO., Room 45, Tribune Building, New York City

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: . 50 cents a month.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOPPIOS AT SCRANTON, PA. AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

## TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 4, 1897.

Let it be understood at once that public opinion in Pennsylvania will not accept from the Republican party as a zation which numbers in its memberfulfilment of its contract obligations a set of emasculated reform bills. Than that, better none at all.

### The Senate Defended.

The principle of arbitration is quite as conspicuously embodied in the amended Arbitration treaty as it was in that pact's first form. Consequently the treaty should be ratified. Its ratification now would establish two things, both of which are important: (1) that the United States is honestly for peace in preference to war; and (2) that it considers vigilance in the safeguarding of American rights as one of the best possible means for keeping the peace.

In the light of human experience it is a clearly demonstrated fact that the man or the ration gets along the best who takes good care of himself. Despite the fact that on every Sunday civilized men are exhorted from the pulpit to practice during the week the Golden Rule, it is yet a phenomenon of sociology that the man or the nation that begins on Monday morning to obey this admonition strictly and in full spirit is likely by Saturday night to be a good deal the worse off. It is one thing for moralists to inculcate the principles of candor, justice and brotherly love; but it is quite another for statesmanship, dealing with conditions as they are, to venture to trust unreservedly to these principles in everyday negotiation. While effort should not relax to bring about ideal conditions, governments and treatles must for some time to come rest upon facts as they now exist; and we think the reader who catches the drift of our remarks will upon refletion admit that the senate's unwillingness to be driven by general sentiment into a blind acceptance of sweeping and, as it believed, dangerous treaty terms was a bit of cautiousness fully warranted by British history

It is a grand thing for the United States to be the leader in the onward islature in State and City, 1787-1897," William B. Hornblower, New York. march to a higher civilization; but practical men will not think the worse of the senate for wanting to make that march slowly and surefootedly and in a executive committee, Charles J. Bonamanner unlikely to spoil the whole re-Until universal brotherhood is established and righteousness rules at every capital in Christendom, the best opinion; to make misgovernment and tions is for each nation to protect its own. They know little concerning the temper of the American people who fancy that because they are sophisticated they are also belligerent. We are for peace more sincerely than any other nation; but it must be peace without dishonor.

Instead of Pennsylvania adopting dress parade uniforms for her National Guard, because the latter looked soldier-like in the Grant monument pageantry, the opinion of the Rochester Chronicle is that "the other states would do well to follow Pennsylvania's example."

### School Board Financiering.

Replying to published criticism of the Scranton board of control for alleged careless financiering the Sunday

What the board of trade needs to in vestigate is the people, not the board. The people elect controllers, not to adminis-ter the schools as a whole with the greatest economy and with the best advantage but to secure each to his particular ward the largest share of the appropriations that scheming or log-rolling can be used to capture. No matter how careless or even criminal many of these may be, re-garded from the standpoint of the inter-ests of the wholo people, if he shall have done well by his district or ward—that is, if he shall have got a lot of places, or favors, or trade, or of money expended in buildings for its people, he is all right and, if he wishes it, can go back. To some this may be an unwelcome truth, but it is a truth all the same, and so plainly a truth that the mere statement of it will suggest to even the laxiest and least informed mind the sufficient proofs of it.

There is pertinency in these observations; yet we doubt if the voters in any ward are so anxious for expensive school buildings in that ward that they would defeat a good controller for failing to connect with every deal. By a species of poetic retribution those who would are generally the first to sweat when the school levy is increased.

Of course, in our form of government the people, in the last analysis, are to blame for every defect which exists through their failure to apply the remedy. But this offers narrow excuse for the school controller who thinks more of capturing a big building appropriation for his ward or negotiating a pull at the annual organization than he does of the welfare of the school pupils and taxpayers. Such an official merits castigation at the hands of all who value honest public service, even though the public itself appear indifferent.

In this connection, what is the matter with the York state plan-very favorably in operation, for instance, at Albany-of appointive school boards of limted size, serving the city at large and answerable any moment to the

"The newspapers," says the New York Sun, in a fine epigram, "are the universal theater." Alas, then, that its stage should be so much occupied by clap trap vaudeville!

To a senator who recently visited the

The Scranton Tribune | I don't see any occasion at present for making a change. I don't think I will I don't see any occasion at present for disturb General Lee for awhile yet." These are sentiments which every American will indorse.

> Although the date of meeting of the Universal Postal union in Washington is only one day removed, congress has, as yet provided no money for the proper entertainment of the delegates. ours is the greatest government on earth, but in some respects it is also he smallest.

### For Better City Government.

Beginning tomorrow the city of Louisville, Ky., will have the honor to entertain for three days one of the most notable conventions of eminent and public spirited men recently assembled in this country. We allude, of course, to the third annual conference of the National Municipal league, an organiship the most efficient of those American citizens of our time who are earnestly addressing themselves to the task of reclaiming and improving the government of our cities. Begun at Philadelphia in January, 1895, this league has already done much to focus public attentior upon notorious abuses in existing municipal conditions; and a survey of the programme which has been prepared for the Louisville conference gives assurance that great good will yet result from its discussions and leterminations

In addition to the annual address of the president of the league, James C. Carter, the programme calls for the following subjects and speakers-a range sufficiently ample to offer large possibilities of instruction:

"The Greater New York Charter,"
Francis M. Scott: "Municipal Reform During the Past Year," Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary National Municipal league:
"The Results of a Victory for Reform,"
Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore: "Municipal Condition of New Haven, Conn."
George L. Fox: "Municipal Reforms in Rochester, N. Y.," Joseph T. Alling, president Rochester Good Government lub; "Municipal Condition of Kansas ity," the Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins; Municipal Condition of Charleston, S. "Municipal Condition of Charleston, S. C.," John F. Kicken, ex-Mayor of Charleston; "Municipal Affairs in San Francisco."

J. Richard Freud, secretary Merchants' association; "Municipal Affairs in New Orleans," Charles Janvier, president Cilizens' Lague; "Municipal Condition of Providence, R. L." Edwin D. McGuinness, mayor of Providence; "Home Rule in American Cities," Dr. Edraund J. James, University of Chicago; "The Powers of a Municipal Corporation," Professor Frank J. Goodnow, Columbia university, "The Exclusion of Partisan Politics from Municipal Affairs—The Democratic Euro-

Municipal Affairs—The Democratic Euro-cean Method," Frank M. Loomis, Buffalo, N. Y.; "The Relation of Municipal Activity to the Standard of Life of a Community," Professor Lee S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; "The Wage-Earner in Politics," George Chance, president Labor League of Pennsylvania, "The Business Man in Municipal Politics," Franklia Mac-Veach, Chicae, "Communicipal Organization of Chicae, "Communication of Communications of Communi Vengh, Chicag: "Commercial Organiza-tions and Municipal Reform," Ryctson Ritchie, secretary Cleveland Chamber of Commerce: midress by Charles A. Schler-en, ex-mayor of Brooklyn; address by Horace E. Deming, New York; "The Len-tal Charles in State and City, 176, 1892, Will.

The paramount aim of the League, as explained by the chairman of its parte, of Baltimore, is not to effect changes of municipal administrations but to change the whole tone of public means for keeping peace between naand hold up to contempt the people who encourage the perpetuation of the bad system. "It is as true now," says Mr. Bonaparte, "as it was when Burke said it, that 'there was never long a corrupt government of a virtuous people.' Sooner or later every communnity obtains as good a government as it deserves." Changes in administration occur as incidents of the League's work, but they occur simply because they are needed in order that cities may have better government.

> There was a time, not many years ago, when gatherings like this one were sneered at. That time has pased. It still is true that chronic intriguers and malcontents often steal the livery of municipal reform to vent personal spite or gratify a morbid craving for notoriety. But the movement for better city rule has broadened far beyond the control or power of such men to do it permanent injury. Today much of the best brain and conscience of the land is at work to lift up municipal standards and purify municipal results. Progress is slow and there are numerous discouragements; nevertheless, it is a labor of patriotism certain of ultimate reward, and meanwhile worthy to be held in honest respect.

> It need occasion no surprise to learn that Cleveland's practice of civil service reform was at right angles with his bombastically proclaimed theories. Nothing in the way of humbug ought to be regarded as surprising about this

### The Retort Vitriolic.

Before he went to prison, Joseph R. Dunlop, Chicago's dirty editor, issued a big supplement to his paper charging that his conviction was the culmination of a political and business conspiracy to ruin him, lamenting the verthrow of the "freedom of the press" and otherwise raising a cloud of Pharisaical dust for the bewilderment of the ignorant. He particularly named Herman H. Kohlsaat, of the Times-Herald, as one of the instruments of his conviction; and the manner of the latter's reply must have made Dunlop dizzy. We append a portion of it simply as an object lesson in effective rhetoric:

There is little danger in this community, where Dunlop's name is a synonym of moral leprosy, where thousands of homes have been polluted by the taint of his touch, and where the victims of his blackmailing operations abound-there is little danger anybody will be misled by this outcry that he is a political martyr and a victim of personal malice. Nobody wishes to gloat over his disgrace. If he had gone quietly to his cell, even though ie cursed in his heart the law that smote him, there would be no occasion now to emphasize his shame. But since he scorns the silence for which he should have prayer and persists in calling the world to see the stripes of his punishment, t may be well to remind a forgetful pubils that the offense f which he was con-victed, black as it was, was one of the least of his crimes. The records of the societies for the suppression of vice are filled with counts in an indictment which might have been drawn against him, but he would have been plying the trades of procurer and blackmaller to this day if he had not made himself amenable to the federal law against the circulation of ob-

ney to the penitentiary. Dunlop had the benefit of a fair trial, before an upright judge and a jury mainly composed of honest farmers. His defense was conhonest farmers. His defense was conducted by able lawyers, who left no stone uniturned that might screen their client or avert the consequences of his crime. After conviction the case was carried to the Stpreme court of the United States, the tribunal of last resort, and finally an appeal was made to President McKinley. Meanwhile one of the most powerful lobules ever organized for such a purpose pleaded the convict's cause. A defeated pleaded the convict's cause. A defeated presidential candidate, a governor whose name we suppress in very shame, seintors and representatives of the United States were enlisted in his behalf on one or another pretext. Citizens of Chicago were dragooned into signing petitions for the release of the wright for whose inthe release of the wretch for whose in-carceration they prayed. In how many cases these signatures were the price paid

for the closing of closet doors on family skeletons nobody except Duniop and his satellites will ever know.

The pretense that politics had anything to do with Duniop's punishment is almost too absurd for refutation. Duniop was never a politician except for revenue. His newspaper was never even a kept mistress; it was a common prostitute. Not until its editor had fallen into the of the law did it espouse the cause of the Popcerats, and then only be-cause the stipulated subsidy was not forthcoming from the other one of the two great political parties. In no respect let it be understood, was Dun'op or his so-called newspaper a factor in the presidential campaign except as a mouthpices for the riff-raff which came from the slums to echo Dunlop's incendiary outcry for a rally of the masses against the classes. Sympathy for such an outrager of public decency, for such a buccauser in journalism, would be as much out of place as a prescription of a Turkish bath for a

This language might sound too se vere were it not literally true. The Chicago Dispatch, prior to Dunlop's arrest, was without exception the dirtiest rag printed. Not only did it offer its advertising columns as a clearing house for the vicious, but it deliberately set out to peddle in its news columns the salacious scandal of Chicago, Some of its issues would have put to shame the most hardened courtesan in the blackest depths. For months not one issue of it was fit to be handled with a pair of tongs. Dunlop made a deliberate choice of the business of purveying printed nastiness, and his consequent brief imprisonment is the smallest punishment that should be meted out to him.

Acording to a British expert, England couldn't fight three months at home without starving. Luckily for American heiresses, England doesn't fight at home.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill is said to be booked for the Chinese mission, China is remote enough; it will do.

### Gossip at the Capital

Postmaster General Gary has appointed following-named delegates to repre-the United States at the international postal congress which meets in this city May 5; Gen. George S. Batchel-ler, New York; Hon. Edward Rosewater, Omaha, Neb.; Gen. James N. Tyner, Washington, D. C.; Capt. M. W. Brooks, Virginia, and Gen. A. D. Hagen, Pennsyl-

Gen, Batcheller is the chairman of the delegation and in that capacity doubtless will be accorded the honor of presiding French, the language of the convention, fluently, and is also acquainted with other tongues. He was sent by this government some years ago on a special mission to Egypt, where he remained some years, was minister to Portugal under President Arthur, and was first assistant secretary of the treasury during the Harrison au-ministration. He is a well known practitioner of international law.

Edward Rosewater, the second memoer of the delegation, is one of the most accomplished linguists in the country. He is said to speak elmost a score of different languages, and has shown much interest in postal affairs. He has made frequent arguments before congress in behalf of the postal telegraph and extension of the parcels system, and has suggested a number of improvements in the postal service. He is the proprietor of the Omaha Bee. Gen. Tyner was postmaster general for some months in the latter part of the Grant Regime; was also second assistant and later first assistant postmaster gen-

eral, and was twice attorney general for the postoffice department. He has also represented Indiana in congress. Capt. Brooks has been connected with the postal service in different capacities for almost a narter of a century, and has

been superintendent of foreign mails since 1896, receiving the appointment from Mr. Wanamaker, then postmuster general. Gen. Hazen is now practicing law in this city, and it was due entirely to the growth oif his practice that he recently declined the position of third assistant postmaster neral, when it was offered to him upon a incoming of the McKinley administration. He had had a remarkable experience in postal matters, having served un-der fourteen postmasters general, being assistant under nine. As third assistant postmaster general for a period of four-teen years he added to his reputation, and his advice and experience will be valuable to his colleagues in the delegation.

Secretary Dick, of the Republican National committee, has returned from Ohio filled with hope of Republican success in the next campaign. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the political status of the Republican party in the state, and declared that everything portended its success in the elections last fail. Mr. Dick found, too, that everything was favorable to the return of Mr. Hanna to senate by the next legislature, provided it is Republican. It is generally un-derstood now, in the Republican ranks, he says, that Mr. Hanna is to be his own successor; that he has shown himself to be the proper man to represent the state in the position, and that there will no longer be any friction in the party on that account, nor any opposition to his endorse-ment by the Republican convention which meets in June next. The indorsement, too, it is believed, will be unanimous as will also be that of Gov. Bushnell for re-

election for governor.

While prophesying the Republican success in the fall campaign, Secretary Dick realizes that the Democrats are preparing to make things interesting for them, and he says that he expects the holtest kind of a fight to retain the control of the legislature and the state offices,

Senator Mark Hanna is pretty thorough ly known throughout the United States, but he is only another exemplification of the fact that no man is so well known in this world but there is some one who has never heard of him. A new boy of the Western Union Telegraph company strolled languidly into the headquarters of the National committee yesterday and

"Is there any man around here by the name of Hanna?" The look of extreme disgust on the facof the colored messenger who receipted for the dispatch at such awful ignorance would make the fortune of any artist who could depict it on canvas.

Senator Pettus, of Alabama, is a re white house in the interest of a friend that wished the appointment as consul general at Havana, the president said:
"General Lee is a pretty good man to have down there just now. He has phown his good American mettle, and to inade amoser amenable to the federal awag instant the circulation of obscene literature.

Once in the federal courts his money and his 'pulls' were powerless, but it was not because he did not try to use them, nor because any revengeful spirit was shown in the prosecution. No man ever found more way stations on a jour-

helped him on to the pavement. The lat-ter returned his thanks very effusively, and then said with a touch of pride in his voice, "If I were as young as you and you were my age, it would give me pleasure to assist you in this way."
"Yes," said Gen. Pettus, "and how old

"Seventy-four," said the speient, "My friend," said the Alabama states man, "I will be seventy-s'x next June,"

### TWISTING THE LION'S TAIL.

From the Washington Post. It is the opinion of Mr. Balfour that if, in the course of time and events, Great Britain should become involved in a con-Britain should become involved in a con-flict with the continental powers, the United States would side with her. The utterance of this belief was due to the uppearance of a somewhat startling mas-naine article, in which the writer graphi-cally portrayed the deplorable condition to which England might be reduced if France and Russia should combine to force the insular kingdom into submission France and Russia should combine to force the insular kingdom into submission by starvation. This writer suggests that the cruisers of these two great continen-tal powers could destroy the commerce of Great Britain and transfer the world's carrying trade to other hands; also that by making food supplies contraband of war they could deprive the population of England of the means of subsistence, since they never have more than a few weeks supply on hand, and are absolutely de-pendent on other countries for the neces saries of existence. Mr. Balfour says that, should such a crisis occur, the United States would come to the rescue of England in spite of its traditional friend thip for France and Russia.

It is not within the bounds of proba-bility, although it is, of course, possible that the combined navies of France and Russia will ever be able to blockade Eng-land. And if that ability should ever exist, it may not be employed. Present indications seem to point to a cooling off of the attachment between the governments of Paris and St. Petersburg, and a corresponding growth of amity between Balfour contemplates of possible wee to England should come; if the warships of continental Europe should sweep ater merchant vessels from the ocean, as ours were swept by English vessels under the Confederate flag thirty-five years ago; if her ports were blockaded, and "surrender or starve" were the only terms of the enemy, we are not so sure as Mr. Balfour is that it would be either the duty or the inclination of the United States to inter fere. We are by no means inclined to be lieve that, in any possible contingency, the United States would depart from its tradi-tional policy of non-interference in Euro-pean affairs. It is the unwritten law of our epublic, a law that is as likely to be ob served as any provision of our Constitu-tion, that we avoid foreign entanglements. To side with Great Britain in the emergency depicted by the magazin-writer, and seriously discussed in the house of commons, would directly involve us in a great and costly war. It would be a greater sacrifice than any nation has ever made for another since time be

Even if Great Britain had been the sincere friend of the United States since the establishment of the republic; if she had not perpetrated the wrongs that led up to, and the outrages that marked he conduct in the war of 1812; if she had no brutally used her sea power to overhau our peaceful merchantmen and seize ou tizens and force them into her navy, added to this and many similar wrong before that war, she had not disgraced civilization by putting the torch to our espitol and the executive mansion; if, when our great trial came on in 1801, sine had been content to act the part of an honest neutral power, even if all evidences of unfriendliness were lacking, it would not be our duty to plunge into European politics and wars in her behalf We are not disposed to foster ill-feelin between the two great English-speakin peoples. We hope that Great Britain wi long remain at peace with all her con-tinental neighbors, and we would like to see a good reason to hope that she will not harrass weak peoples in other part of the world. In short, we wish well the sessions of the postal congress. England and the English. But we be has traveled extensively, speaks lieve that no contingency could arise that lieve that no contingency could arise that would induce our government and ou people to take the side of any Europea power in actual war. across the ocean to fight it will be t not to help one power in a conflict with others.

### THE BEST ONE.

From the Wilkes-Barre Times, The Scranton Tribune has raised it subscription price from forty-five to fifty cents a month, the price of nearly all othe morning papers. The Tribune is the best morning newspaper in Northeastern Pennsylvania and iz well worth the money asked. Its daily issues consist of neve less than ten pages and sometimes twelve and sixteen and are always replete with the news of the world by cable and tele graph. Local happenings are thoroughly covered and its editorial comment is always moderate and intelligent, Typograph cally it is as nearly perfect as careful

### GROWTH OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

make-up and a modern Hoe press can

New York Commercial Advertiser That the financial depression of the las our years has not affected the prosperity f public libraries is shown by a recen-sport of the United States Bureau of Giucation. In 1891 the total number of ibraries reporting 1,600 or more volumes such was 3,563, containing in all 25,980,413 olues. This year there are 4,025 of this class, with an aggregate of 31,654(872 vol-imes. There are now two libraries—the Abrary of Congress and the Boston Puic Library-which contains more than 20,000, four containing from 300,000 to \$500, 00 volumes each, twenty-eight containin from 100,000 to 300,000 each, sixty-nine containing 50,000 to 100,000 each, 155 containing 25,000 to 50,600 each, 511 containing 10,000 o 25,000 each, 630 containing 5,000 to 10,00 clumes each, and 2,727 containg 1,000 to 5,600 eachs.

### BOILED DOWN.

rom a Prohibition Circular. From a bushel of corn the distiller gets our gallons of whisky. Which retails at ... be United States government gets . 4 40 The man that votes license gets Perdition

### THE NEW JOURNALISM.

In the interest of the Blatherskite she had gone to far Fiji To investigate the cannibal's cuisine; The result of her "Exposures" forced her rapidly to flee, Or she might have graced the royal soup

pursuance of her duties she'd been strung up by the neck To describe a ludy's feelings when she's And in a diver's dress she once descended on a wreck, An adventure nearly costing her a lung.

In a patent safety coffin she had patiently Herself to be interred to prove its worth; Though forgotten through some oversight she uttered not a word Of complaint about her sojourn under

Devotion to her work this young woman proved by acts. And risks and dangers never made her But she kicked when they assigned her to recure some "inside facts"

About Jonah's being swallowed by the whale! -E. D .Pierson, in New York Sun.



# Do We Make Awnings? Well, We Should Say We Do



And such Awnings as have never been made in this city before. The way they look, the way they fit and the way they wear cannot be surpassed. This is a new branch in our business that we take special delight in and since people have found out that firstclass Awnings can be obtained in this city, we are having a great rush for them.

We use the best Galvanized Iron Piping for Frames, which makes the Awning lighter and stronger than frames that are made of common iron rods that will rust and rot the cloth when they get wet. By our new method of hanging Awnings we do not disfigure or deface the building in any way.

Give us a call when you are ready.

### GOLDSMITH BROTHERS & COMPANY.

If you have not availed yourself of the benefit of Our Great Carpet Closing Out Sale, do so whilst the stock is still large and the assortment good.

100 dozen Ladies' Fast Black, full regular made hose, high spliced heels, double soles,

### 122c. a pair

100 dozen Ladies' extra quality hose, fine Maco yarn, Hermsdorf dye, high spliced heels, double soles, in all black; black with white feet, black with white soles; also in tan

## 25c a pair

80 dozen Children's fine fast black hose, double knees, high spliced heels and double soles; also in tan shades, sizes 6 to 91/2,

### 25c a pair

Greatest values ever offered.

510 AND 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

CALL UP 3682. Maloney Oil and Manufacturing Co.

Oils, Vinegar and Cider

Office and Warehouse, 14I to 151 MERIDIAN STREET.

M. W. COLLINS, Mgr.



We Place on sale this week Six Hundred Pairs of LADIES' CLOTH TOP BUTTON SHOES, in all the various widths and sizes common sense toe, with patent leather tip. This is a good \$2.25 Shoe: Our price while they last will be

\$1.00.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies

Always Busy Shoe Stores. Wholesale and Retail. Telephone, No. 2452.

114 and 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

### Drops Of Blood

drip from the merciless Sultan's sword as he plys his terrible slaughter of the

## Drops of Ink

from the mightier PEN of Gladstone the Grand Old Man, have aroused to indignation the Christian World. We have pens and ink enough and in all variety to supply whatever demand is made. ALSO Letter Files, complete, with

arch perforators and covers, \$1.00. DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS a spe-

FOUNTAIN PENS, with gold mounting, for \$1.50 only. OFFICE and TYPEWRITERS' sup-

STATIONERY-Wedding Cards, In vitations, Announcements, etc., etc.

### Reynolds Bros STATIONERS,

Hotel Jermyn Building.

Belt

The Finest Line of

# Buckles

Ever seen in Scranton. Silver Gilt and Silver, set with amethysts, Carbuncles, Carnets and Turquoise, mounted on Silk, Leather and the Latest Thing, Leather Covered with Sllk.

May Be Found at

Mercereau & Connell's, Agents for Regina Music Boxes.

120 Wyoming Avenue

# Alteration

Sweeping reduction in all lines to save noving stock, on account of extensive alterations on our first and second floors. Now is

China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, Silverware and Household Goods, Cheap.

Economical housekeepers will do well to attend this saie. Two 15-feet Black Walnut Counters and 120 feet of good Shelving for sale cheap.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER O'MALLEY CO.,

422 Lackawanna Avenue

HENRY BELIN, JR.,

General Agent for the Wyoming DUPONT'S

POWDER Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repause Chemical

### Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. ms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

Pittston

Plymouth

AGENCIES:

THOS, FORD, JOHN B. SMITH & SON, E. W. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barrd

# Alaska Refrigerator

Is constructed upon strictly scientific principles, by which low temperature and dryness of air are naturally and inevitably obtained.

THE ALASKA possesses a provision chams ber free from odor.

THE ALASKA has preserved fresh meats perfectly for three weeks in the hottest

THE ALASKA produces better results with less ice than any other Refrigerator. THE ALASKA is a dry-air Refrigerator, and the best one ever patented

THE ALASKA is the Refrigerator to buy if you want the best. THE ALASKA is sold by

MT. PLEASANT

AT RETAIL.

Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city at the lowest price

Orders received at the Office, first floor, Commonwealth building, room No 6; telephone No. 2624 or at the mine, tele phone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine