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SCRANTON, MAY 5, 1897.

No more patronage is to be distributed uptil the tariff bill is passed. Now watch the senate accelerate its pace.

Friendly Advice to the Mayor.

One does not like to think that the mayor of Scranton deliberately falsified when he sent a written notice to common council that Street Commissioner Kinsley bad resigned, to take effeet April 30; but in the light of Mr. Kinsley's positive denial an issue of veracity is raised of the broadest character. It can hardly be believed, as in charity one would like to believe that the mayor wrote that letter under a mistaken conception of the facts. The matter was one concerning which be had ample opportunity to become informed. First be asked Kinsley to resign. Then one branch of councils passed a resolution asking him if Kinsley would resign. And lastly, after prolonged agitation, he sent word that Kinsley had resigned. And now Kinsley says he did nothing of the kind and intimates that the mayor, in claiming to the contrary, knowingly said what was untrue

Taken in connection with the mayor's other extraordinary conduct in summoning, without a vestige of legal authority, a new joint convention of councils to elect a city solicitor, this pecu-Har incident suggests that the chief executive of our proud city is, to put it not disposed to be critical; and we wish we entertain the kindliest feeling, but it occurs to us that for his own sake, no less than for the good repute and welfare of the city, he ought to pull himself together, adopt some definite will not survive very much of such his treatment of the Kinsley matter.

The denial by Senator Durham of the the harmony negotiations in Philadel-Quay with hardly a peg to hang a hope

Moonshine.

Some time ago the state department at Washington gave out the substance of a report from our consul at Birmingham, Mr. Parker, which set forth, in effect, that the iron and steel interests of the United States were literally underbidding the iron and steel manufacturers of Great Britain in their own markets. The statements made in it vere so astonishing that little credence was given to them by the majority of American readers until soon afterward the newspapers began to print fairy stories from Pittsburg alleging what wonderful things Andrew Carnegie had done and was going to do in this direc-

In the Philadelphia Ledger, J. M. Swank, who speaks for the American Iron and Steel association, offers a reply to this remarkable document which is worthy of attention. Mr. Swank's views may be condensed in the statement that the conditions which are presented as threatening the supremacy of the English ironmaster at home do not exist in reality. First, England's own ores and the cheap foreign ores she has been using are not exhausted nor likely to become exhausted; second., the growth of American competition is less substantial than Consul Parker seems to be aware. He speaks of the ease with which American manufacturers transport their ores 600 or 800 miles to the blast furnaces, and transport the finished product another 500 miles to tidewater, and then ship so as to compete with the British home-made steel. The actual fact, Mr. Swank says, is that not a pound of steel rails has been sent to England nor a pound of northern iron. Southern iron has been sent over for the simple reason that cotton steamers take pig iron at a nominal freight rate for the advantage it gives them in ballasting their vessels, which sail better in this way than if loaded with cotton only, and even this, he claims, quoting from the London Economist, April 17 last, "is in a large measure due to the exceptionally depressed condition of all important industries of the United States."

The clater about Curnegie selling rails in London is intended for effect. The fact is that Carnegie isn't selling half as many rails in the United States as people think he is. When the domestic steel trade gets over its scare and the railroads secure income enough to warant them in ordering replenishments, the mill whistles in these parts will toot a different tune.

And so Pennsylvania is to have an equitable libel law at last! All honor to the men who supported this measure of simple justice.

The Tariff Bill Reported. It is clear that in the form in which the new tariff bill has been reported in the senate it embodies distinct improvements. In two details in particular is the present form preferable-that wherein protection is extended equally to bituminous and to anthracite coal. and that which imposes an additional duty of 44 cents per barrel on beer. The one change provides against unforeseen contingencies and the other assures ample revenue from the mowithstanding the elimination of the

retroactive clause. The proposed duty of a dime per 1. 1900, can be defended if it can be this coun will submit to such taxa- respect he set an example which com- Co., Mandell Bros., and many other lead-

tion if convinced that it is necessary to appear the imposition of this duty would constitute an experiment of hazardous expediency. We consider this the worst blemish yet noted in the senate bill, and have no doubt that it will be removed ere the measure reaches the

president for approval. Further examination may disclose orrected during the bill's consideration in open senate. Sufficient time should be taken to insure a well-digested and symmetrical law, but public opinion does not invite purely factious objection, amendment or discussion, and the sepator who shall abuse his office in either of these methods will depart from Washington a marked

Let us hope that the decisive vote by which the national house of representatives has sustained the action of its peaker in reference to the non-ap pointment of committees at a special cession of congress specifically called o consider only one subject of legislation will end for this session the ineffective talk which characterizes Hon, Thomas B. Reed as an "autocrat" and "czar."

Genuine Civil Service Reform.

Champions of the merit system will take a mistake if they undertake to defend the sweeping extensions of the dvil service rules made by the Cleve land administration in its dying hours. To attack those extensions is not to assail the principle of fitness in office: it is rather to save the civil service from a gross abuse.

It needs to be understood that the beneficiaries of those extensions were not as a class men who had grown up with their work and who were therefore best fitted by experience to be con tinued in office. On the contrary, they vere Democratic party henchmen, faequently, of the rankest hue. There last moment of Cleveland's power was definitely.

The Republican claim is that It is civil service reform that these incompepolicy and stick to it. His reputation | tents should be weeded out. The ser- lent. vice will not suffer by reason of their official vacillation as has characterized | departure; on the contrary, it will gain. Those named to succeed them should before their appointment is ratified story that he had been discomfited by they should be made, where possible, to give proof of fitness for the duties phia leaves the opponents of Colonel required of them. In this way will the civil service be genuinely reformed.

> the senate finance committee, does away entirely with the rebate on alco- limits, an equitable attempt by the hol used as food or medicine. In consequence, look out for a rise in the price of "bitters."

The Situation in South Africa.

The popular attention which was atby the episode of the Jamieson raid and | Cleveland is "preposterous." It is, of duced in the trial of Jamleson and the lot. ross-examination of Cecil Rhodes, is Johannesburg, the capital of President Gossip at likely soon to be fixed once more on Krueger's government, especially if England shall fulfill her recent threat f a war with the Boors.

For a correct understanding of the situation as it now exists, it is necessary to remember that the fertile pasturage lands of the Transvaal were first the property of the Kaffirs and then were wen by the Boers by conquest. But the Boers made no attempt to develop any other industry than cattle-raising; and when gold was discovered in the region, it was Ultlander capital, brain and brawn (by Uitlander is meant outsider) that opened the rich gold mines now constituting the principal wealth of the Transvaal. The Boers, being earliest on the spot, organized a government and passed laws forbidding the Uitlanders to vote. But they do not prevent the Ultlanders from paying taxes. On the contrary, the latter, who outnumber the voting Boers almost two to me, supply the greater part of the revenue for the government in which they have no voice. In morals it is a wouldn't have as good a right to grab ontrol away from the Boers as the 3oers had to seize it from the original nhabitants, the Kaffirs. In general readth and intelligence the Uitlanders comprising chiefly Englishmen and Americans-are pretty nearly as vast an improvement on the Boers as the Boers were on their dusky predeces-

Since President Krueger beat back the too-previous Jamieson raid, the conceit of the Boers has swelled to dangerous proportions. Contrary to the constitution, they have passed laws autherizing the expulsion of aliens for political offenses, without trial, which virtually puts it in their power to seize any Uitlander on mere suspicion and hustle him by force out of the country; and have also abridged most arbitrarily amount to a breach of treaty stipulations and give cause to Great Britain to resent such a high-handed course by force of arms. Here, for the present, the matter rests. At the time of the Jamieson raid American sympathy was with the Boers; but that was because the facts in the case were imperfectly understood. We suspect that if a second clash shall come, the Yankee nation will be content to keep its sym.

pathies in reserve. It will, we think, be the general judgment that the protest which is arising in Philadelphia clerical circles against ment the bill becomes effective, not- the contemplated dedication of a monument to Stephen Girard, and which has for its basis the fact that Girard was not orthodoxly religious, is illiberal. pound on all tea imported prior to Jan. The monument, we take it, is not meant to commemorate what Girard thought shown that such a duty is imperative about subjects in controversy, but what for revenue purposes. The people of he did for his fellow man. In this last

mends itself to the admiration of all the Scranton Tribune tion if convinced that it is necessary to the admiration of all the solveney of the government. But unless such necessity can be made to comparison with it, his personal beliefs become of minor consequence,

Equalizing Matters.

Replying to the arguments of several newspapers that the proposed inheritance tax in New York state (and w now refer to this subject with especial interest because a modified form of additional defects, but these can be inheritance taxation is under perious onsideration by the legislature at Harrisburg) aims a blow at thrift and industry and tends to discourage accumulation, the Springfield Republican, ertainly a conservative journal, makes

"All taxes," it proceeds, "are a fine upon accumulation, and we must marvel. in view of the objections offered to the inheritance tax, that the existing taxes in the state and city have not long since discouraged accumulation and actually destroyed all incentive thereto. And since, as we are told, great individual accumulations jointly bless the rich and the poor,' It is to be wondered at that the present movement against the increased inheritance tax does not extend to a demand that estates above a certain limit shall be exempted from all taxation in order to increase the blessing of large accumulation, in which blessing the poor shall find ample compensation for the burden of having to supply all the public revenue,"

The attitude of opposition assumed by a few wealthy persons to the inheritance tax rests, the Springfield paper thinks, "upon the bold assumption that extraordinary individual wealth is the sole product of honest thrift and industry, rather than largely of privileges created by the law or taken in spite of the law. But even admitting this last extraordinary assumption, we have yet to consider the fact that through vorites of the Cleveland circle, men the protection of the state alone have paid by appointment for political or these fortunes been made possible to other service rendered; spollsmen, con- have and to hold, and that their obligations to the state increase quite out of were exceptions, of course; but the rule proportion to the increase in individual was as stated, and the covering of accumulation. To contend, therefore, mildly, somewhat obfuscated. We are these men by executive orders at the that the state cannot justly impose special levies upon large wealth or upto say that for the mayor personally literally an attempt to fasten these fa- on its peaceable and easy transfer from corities on the government pay roll in- the dead to the living, which alone the state makes possible, is to contend that wealth is justly privileged to enjoy the necessary to an honest enforcement of extraordinary benefits of orderly society without rendering any fair equiva-

It seems to us that this argument is unanswerable. It is cut of the question for any one seriously to contend be competent and reputable men; and that as matters now stand wealth pays as large a percentage of taxation to the state as poverty does. A government was never devised that did not put its heaviest burdens upon the medium and poorer classes, and the United States is not an exception to the rule. The new tariff bill, as amended by Consequently an inheritance tax, graded or flat, is a defensible and, within state to equalize matters. It differs from an income tax in that it makes its levy at the time wher payment is most onvenient and certain,

The New York Times says the talk tracted to the South African republic of a fourth candidacy for Grover which has been stimulated from time to course. But the victims of the Cleve time by the sensational evidence ad- land hallucination are a preposterous

the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribunc. Washington, May 1. Joseph R. Dunlop, editor of the Chicago Dispatch, who will spend the next two years in one of the fillnois penitentiaries for sending obscene literature through the mails, has been a blackmailer for years. It was not what he printed in his lewspaper but what he did not publish that made him a man to be feared. A well known Chicago newspaper man now located in Washington said today that Dunlop had a way of blackmailing people which was unique as well as profitable

"Dunlop," he said, "would first pick out his victim. Then he would find out all he could about his domestic and business affairs. If the victim was a married man and employed a female as stenographer or clerk to whom he paid more than usual attention Dunlop would at once set out to shadow him. After getting the 'dead-wood' on him, as he called it, Dunlop would write a very separational article. would write a very sensational article containing the name of the man whom he wanted to blackmail as well as the name of the girl in the case. He would have it set up in type in his printing of-lice, and then either take it to his intended loss-up whether the Uitlanders victim in person or send it with some one *else, with a private note asking the gen-tleman to 'please revise the proof'—that is, make any corrections he might desire. of course, if the aforesaid gentleman felt guilty he would 'revise' the article by sending his chebk, which in many cases was quite large, often way up in the thousands. I have been told of one case," continued the Chicage correspondent, "which netted Dunlop \$10,000, It was the clearest case of blackmail on record. A well known street car magnate of Chicago was the victim. Dunlop got the 'dead-wood' on him and threatened to expose some alleged 'shady' transaction in which the magnate was interested. When the proof was sent to him for 'revision' the gentleman sat down, wrote out his check for \$19,000, and handed it over to the agent of Dunlop with the remark that he

essed that (meaning the check) would pay for the printer's ink already used." It has been nearly two years since Dunlop was convicted of sending libelous and obscene matter through the mails. He appealed his case from one court to au-Joseph Chamberlain, the English co-lonial secretary, that these and other actions by the Krueger government amount to a breach of treaty stibula-He then appealed to President McKinley, who last week decided not to interfere with the verdict of the court, and ordered that the sentence be carried out at once. The Dunlop case has been quite inter-esting from the first, because the sharp controversies of the Chicago newspapers have all along been in evidence in it. Not long ago Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, of the Chicago Times-Herald, came here and throw his influence against the exercise of elem-ency, although his associates, William Penn Nixon, of the Inter Ocean, and R. W. Patterson, of the Tribune, had joined in requesting the president to favor the petition for the waiving of the imprisonpetition for the waiving of the imprison-ment part of Dunlop's sentence. The let-ters and telegrams received at the execu-tive mansion in favor of Dunlop far out-numbered the letters against him. Among those who favored elemency for the vet-eran editor were General John M. Pal-mer, late gold Democratic candidate for president, and both senators from Hilnois, although the Dispatch, Dunlop's paper, was the only one in Chicago that supportwas the only one in Chicago that supported Bryan. The Democratic and Populist city conventions in Chicago also urged his pardon, Nearly every labor organization in the western metropolis asked the president to intervene. Slegel, Cooper &

ing business houses also urged elemency

The Washington Board of Trade's an nual buting was given last Saturday Among the invited guests were many senators and representatives in congress senator Clark, of Wyoming, was among hem. He made a speech, during which he referred to the poor fire department in this city. Among other things he said:
"I don't know what other congressmenthere may thing about Washington, but know what I think. I like it mighty well

am going to stay here as long as I can, haven't any personal interests or per-onal business that calls me classwhere. But I want to urge this board to ask con-gress, among other things, for one more fire engine, and I'll tell you why. I am the most unlucky man in town and every time I go away from home my house gets aftre. I have been away from here three

reply that these contentions are really an argument against any taxation of the rink burned, and that night my house got affre too. My wife, who has supreme faith in everything in Washington, turned in a fire alarm and then turned to with the neighbors and put out the fire. In half or three-fourths of an hour a patrol wagon came rolling up and a fireman came in and inquired:

" 'Have you a fire here, madam?"

" 'We had one, sir,' said my wife, 'but we put it out. I turned in an alarm, but no engine came."
"The fireman looked sheepish as he said:
"Well, madam, the truth is we tried to get

here, but all two of the engines are down at the other fire, "Now," concluded Senstor Clark, after the laughter had subsided, "I'll be one to vote you \$10,000 or \$15,000 for another fire curing."

"The longer I live," says Sonator Per-kins, of California, "the more I find out that the book which holds my knowledge hrinks and the book which contains what don't know becomes larger. I have some to the conclusion that there isn't a man in the world who cannot teach in-something which it is worth while for me o learn.

"Do you know," he continued, "that I ake the greatest delight when I am in a semport city in putting on a flannel shirt nd going down to the wharves and ming-ing with the sailors. You know, I used to be a man before the mast myself, sailing to Califo nia by way of Cape Horn waen suite young. So nowadays, I go down among the stevedores and the sallors, and it on the side of the ship and talk with sit on the side of the sing and talk with them, learning something new every time from their experiences. I like to go in the foundries, too, and the machine shops, and watch the men at work. You have no idea how much in the way of odds and ends of knowledge can be picked up in this fashion. Try it once and see."

Senator Roach, of North Carolina, tells his story about the length of the extra

'Some three or four weeks ago," said e. "I was out cining one night, when the dy next to me asked me how long I hought congress would be in session. " 'Oh, I don't know,' I replied, in an un-

zertain way.

"The reason I asked you," said she, 'is because I was at dinner with Senstor Hanna the other night, and he said coagress would be away from here by the est of June."
"Madam, said I, looking around at her

and speaking with some deliberation, Senator Hanna may know it all, but, so far as I am concerned, I have taken my ouse for all summer." And it begins to appear as if Senator Reach appreciated what was to come.

When Colonel William R. Morrison chalman of the Interstate Commerce commission was in Texas recently, reporter of the Austin Statesman asked him if that was his first visit to Texas.

"No," said the colonel, "I've been down his way before."
"Not recently," suggested the news

"Well, not so very recently, I was brough here about fifty-one years ago," At that the reporter stared very hard it the colonel and begged for particulars of his early visit to the Lone Star state. It was when the gentleman from Illinois went forth to battle in the Mexican war. He landed at Matagords, on the Guif east, and proceded thene to Austin an San Antonio or his way to the enemy's ountry. In the half century that be leveloped from a wilderness into a thek-y-populated commonwealth.

"How did you come to send such a fool to congress?" said one constituent of a Southern congressman to another. "Well," was the reply, "we had been sending so many wise men and they had all turned out to be such fools, that we thought this time we, would reverse it and see if by sending a fool we could turn him into a wise man." him into a wise man."

THE OTHER SIDE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. Lehigh Valley newspapers report bust ess in the slate region unsually brisk and scribe the change in part to the improveondition of times generally and in part o the strike in the Welsh quarries. At Weatherly the Lehigh Valley shops, which employ many hands, will this week esume work on full time; and the Mack Wood Working company last week in-reased their working time to fifteen hours a day. The list of building permits granted by

the authorities of Scranton for the month

growing.
At Pittsburg, we are told by the news-papers from that city, the Star Tin Plate company has put its force on full time, and the Oliver and Snyder Steel company s to build another blast furnace at Albe-

The Pennsylvania Steel company, a Steelton, has given orders to put its No. 2 furnace, which has been idle since Jenuary, 1896, in blast.

At Leechburg the Land and Improvement company, which takes its name from the town, will soon creek a tin plate mill.

Now Castle, pagers, contain the an-

New Castle papers contain the an councement that the New Castle Tube ompany, of that place, is operating its day and night force.

In the same line we beg to note that the Washington Sheet and Tin Plate company.

of Washington, Pa., is to make a number of extensive additions to its plant. These are some of the signs of the times as incidentally reported by the local newspapers. We note them without com-ment, asking only that they be contrasted with the news of suspensions, reduced wages and failures which followed the manguration of Grover Cleveland in 1888,

SONG OF THE SEA WOLVES.

O here's to the life of a pirate crew, (Drink deep to the life so free!) With a dead man's skull on our starboard And our black flag straight in the flying We laugh and sing as we spread our sail And steer for the open sen.

Our blades drink deep of the flowing (Cheer, lads, for the gold we take!) ocean wind sings the song of doom To dying ears. A weird, wild tune! And we sail away through the sait sea

With dead men in our wake.

O, we know our port is the port of hell. (Sing, He for the pirate's death!) t we curse and laugh while the red blood streams, "Death!" is our cry while the bright blade gleams -And falls, while the stricken forman

To his last faint, dying breath, So here's to the life of the wild sea-

wolves, (Fift up your glasses, ment) ne cheer for our captain, so true and one curse for the ghost that the dead man And we'll steer for our isle across the

Where lies our sea-girt gien, -Walter Griffin, in the Lotus,



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