By The Tribune Publishing Company. WILLIAM CONNELL, President.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: so cents a m

ANTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTOR PA. AS ERCOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TEN PAGES.

SCHANTON, MAY 6, 1897.

Our friends, the enemy, will have a good deal yet to learn before they will be able legally to elect a successor to City Solicitor Torrey.

False Impressions.

The Providence, R. L., Journal, at the conclusion of a long and somewhat rambling disquisition upon the social conditions in the anthracite regions, asks if civilization be almost at an ebb in these parts. If the Journal would get its information at first hand, and not through the sensational press t would not feel called upon to ask so foolish a question.

It is true that business conditions have forced such a restriction of activities in the mining industry that wages in some cases have barely sufficed to sustain life; but we have read that the same thing is true of the mill operatives of New England. Wage and social conditions here will, we suspect, compare favorably with wage and social conditions in, for instance, the print cloth region in the vicinity of been told by men who travel through both territories. And the natural inference is that we are all in the trough of the times together and had better spare our gibes and recriminations until we reach dry land.

To be sure, the coal fields have captured more than their share of the undesirable immigration which loose legislation has permitted to come to this country during the past dozen years; but along with it has come much immigration of a steady, sober and industrious character. The natural process of assimilation, together with such educational labors among the children of these aliens as the philanthropy of the mining regions will itself sustain, can be relied upon to do a great deal toward a betterment of social conditions hereabouts, and the return of normal prosper! y will do the rest.

While the legislative investigation of mining conditions now in progress in this state cannot possibly do direct good, since the fundamental troubles are wholly beyond the power of the state legis'ature to remedy, it is suggestive that the distorted versions of the testimony thereby elicited which get into the metropolitan papers are already spreading broadcast false and hurti't! impressions to the manifest detriment of every citizen of this sec-

And did the mayor put his foot in it

America's Armenia.

Evidence as to the inhumanity of the Spanish treatment of Cuban pacificos or non-combatants, multiplies. The May Review of Reviews contains an extended review of the Cuban situation by Stephen Bonsal which confirms current reports on this score. We mention this contribution in particular because Mr. Bonsal is the New York Herald's correspondent in Cuba, and the writer whose dispatches concerning Consul General Lee's course in the and Cleveland, although denied by the state department at the time, were subsequently proved true in every detail. Mr. Bonsal has had General Lee's confidence throughout the latter's residence in Cuba and is a witness who testimony is absolutely unimpeachable. He is opposed to Cuban annexation and he does not say much for the fighting qualities of the insurgents. but he declares that Spain's attitude toward the poor creatures whom Weyler has called into the cities, from off the plantations, to sicken and starve, is more barbarous by far than anything he saw in Armenia when the massacres there were at their height.

Testimony similar in kind comes from another source. Crittenden Marriott representes the Chicago Record in Cuba and as a personal conviction hasn't much love for the insurgents, whom he deems an ignorant lot; but after returning from a trip through the "pacified" province of Pinar del Rlo, he writes:

The first and most significant thing showing the hollow nature of the pacification is the fact that over 30,000 Spanish soldiers are still garrisoned throughout a district about as large as the state of Connecticut, while 5,000 more are patrol-ling its hills. The second striking fact is found in the misery and starvation that prevail. The entire farming region has been devastated, and practically all the rich tobacco district is non-productive, Ail the peasants, or pacificos, have been brought into the towns to live. Statistics show that the population of the province in times of peace is about 170,000 whites and 50,000 colored, one-fifth of which was living in the towns at the outbreak of the war. Putting the number of fnaurgents, dead and alive, in the province at 10,000, this shows 135,000 whites and 45,000 negroes who have had their homes destroyed, everything they have in the world wiped out, and are now living in miserable hovels in the outskirts of the various towns, in all degrees of starvation. This is one province. The three other "pacified" provinces contained a rural population of over 700,000, all of which has been con-centrated. The total is appalling. Pinar centrated. The total is appairing.

del Rio is the best place to study the
"zones of cultivation," which have been
heralded as an alleviation of the condiheralded as an alleviation of the condiion of the pacificos. They have had over five months to prove their value, and it is fair to say that they have proved an dmost complete failure. Where they have produced anything it has been plun-dered, either by the needy insurgents or by the starving Spanish soldiers, who have been left almost entirely to their own re-sources by the rascality of the commis-sary department. Some of the pacificos have managed to raise barely enough to keep the breath of life in their hodies, but many of them have been so discouraged, by having everything stolen as soon as it was ready to eat, that they have given up

the hopeless task and are waiting in apa-thy for the end. Mr. Marriott's conclusion is interesting as that of a man who writes abso-

the Scranton tribune ton in Pinar," says he, "is just this: make a raid there is a fight. If they stay in the hills they cannot do any damage. But, they raise their own crops there, and have more and better food than the Spaniards, who are holding some 35,000 troops in the province, at an enormous expense, to keep some 4.000 or 5.000 rebels in check. As soon as the troops are withdrawn, out will come the rebels, and war will again prevail in the province. As in Pinar, so in Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, except that the rebels in Havana and Matanzas are comparatively aggressive, The warfare is cruel on both sides, the only difference being that the Spaniards kill the wounded in the hospitals, and their prisoners, while the rebels kill only on the battlefields, and take no prisoners if they can avoid it. The rebels are slowly but surely gaining ground. To the best of my knowledge and belief, they are far stronger, better equipped, and as well provisioned as

hey were when I came to Cuba, three months ago. They have established any other, their civil government all through the island since that time, and, in my opinion, based on careful study and conscientious observation, their ultimate triumph is only a question of timeand not so long a time either." Be that as it may, the United States,

fices during the previous rebellion, cannot much longer remain silent under the repetition of this inhuman policy Perhaps the mayor merely forgot to

which stopped the starvation of paci-

Futile Criticism.

memorandum book

enter his promise to Fahey on his

Seldom is so much truth put into so little compass as in these remarks in the New York Sun, culled from a gen Providence, R. I. So at least we have eral discussion of the future of party government in the United States:

Without a leader, a party is like an army without a general, a mere mob. In every organization of men for any purpose a 'boss' is not less necessary. Uness the strength of the mass is thus con-olidated and individual whims and ecentricities subordinated for the accomplishment of some common end, the strength is dissipated, and confusion re-sults. The existence of an organized church would be impossible without a common platform of doctrine and priniple, and without appointed leaders. All combinations of men require such subordi-nation; and nowhere is it more obviously necessary than in popular government, The denanciations of 'the boss,' so monot-onously repeated by inconsiderate writers and unreflecting men, are really denunciations of our American political system and the political methods which are a necessary consequence and concomitant of it, Their real object of assault, whether intentionally or ignorantly, is popular government as it was established and has logically developed in America. Because these malcontents themselves cannot rule, they would destroy popular rule; though the perversity which makes them the po-litical iconoclasts they are, renders it im ossible for them to hold together in order

of cross-purposes in action may be cited in the early military movements of the Union army during our civil war. There we had the modern Mugwump idea exhibited in thorough experiment. There was no recognized power in command; each general, each cabinet officer and we might almost say each loyal soldier had a personal theory as to how the war should be differing theories were put into execution, to the infinite confusion of the Union cause and with vast and unnecessary sacrifice of life. Not until Ulysses S. Grant moved up by force of merit from obscurity to supreme command was there introduced on a comprehensive scale that system which is essential to large success. Grant was essentially a "machine" commander, a "boss"; he did in war what Quay and Platt and Foraker are doing in politics, and at the time got quite as much abuse for it as they are getting. Ruiz case and his break with Olney When they are also dead they will be honored very much as he is honored; for as Tom Reed says, "a statesman is politician who is dead."

The contemporary criticism of "bossism" in politics, when directed, as so often it is, against the underlying idea of organization and leadership, is essentially futile. Good does not result from it, only harm. Where reform is necessary is in the limitation of leadership to prudent methods and justifiable ends.

There is yet time, before adjournment day at Harrisburg, for the legislature to complete the work of discrediting itself by starting a few more tomfool investigations.

Anglo-Americans and the Jubilee.

The New York Sun doesn't see what Queen Victoria has ever done to warrant so big a fuss over the sixtleth anniversary of her accession to the throne; and it moreover intimates that those Americans who are preparing to join in the joilification are little better than Tories.

For once, we cannot agree with the There are many reasons why the English people should be glad that Victoria has reigned sixty years. One of them is that it has kept the prince of Wales from assuming the regal office; another, that it has given to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the least offensive ruler that it has ever had. Personalities apart, the reign of Victoria, now the longest in British annals, has been coincident with the greatest development of the British empire and has covered the period of many of the most notable achievements in the history of civilization. It offers a good pretext for the English people to exercise their patriotism and they would be a sordid lot if they should fail to take advan-

tage of the opportunity. As for those English-born Americans who intend to co-operate in the socalled "Diamond Jubilee," the Sun's characterization is harsh. It does not necessarily indicate a low standard of attachment to the institutions of their adopted country when Americans by naturalization exhibit sentiments of esteem for the mother land. We honor them for it and think he would be a churl who would have no such feelings. It will be time to find fault when there is any evidence that such esteem saps the obligations which these aliens have

assumed toward these United States. We trust that our readers, men as well as women, are perusing our daily lutely without bias. "The rebel situa- reports of the very sensible and prac-

tion in Pinar," says he, "is just this: tieat lectures of Miss Parloa on household cuisine and management which patrol the plains outside. If the rebeis | are being delivered in the Young Men's Christian Association hall. It were better, of course, to hear the lectures, since that which is printed concerning them is necessarily only a summary; but where personal attendance is impossible we cordially recommend the next best thing. There is no other science comparable in importance with the science of intelligent housewifery; and no expositor of that science ranks higher than Miss Parloa.

The defeat of the arbitration treaty yesterday is not a cause for surprise, although it is one for regret. The treaty is beaten technically, since there was not a two-thirds majority in its favor; but morally, with a majority of 17 votes and the practically unanimous indorsement of the best elements of our citizenship, it stands victorious as embodying the principle of settlement which will hereafter, in any event, decide the great preponderance of differences arising between this nation and

The Archbald Citizen has just celebrated its third birthday under prosperous surroundings. The Citizen. which is published by Hon, A. F. Mc-Nulty and Sons, is now numbered among the most enterprising and progressive of Lackawanna valley weeklies and is a credit to Archbald push and thrift.

The Andrews committee's raps at David Martin appear to have been somewhat softened by later developments. However, lenlency in victors is always becoming. Martin has probably been punished enough.

Gossip at the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, May 5. The Universal Postal union, which met in the old Corcoran Art Gallery today, is an outgrowth of modern economical conditions and its maintenance is a necessity of them. Formerly the rates of internutional postage varied according to the different routes taken by vessels carrying the mails. Aside from the inconvenience to the sender and the possible added ex-pense to the receiver, there were several considerations which made this systemr lack of system-highly annoying even at the slower pace of busidess forty years ago, and which would make it intolerable continued into the present brisk era If, for example, the rate at which a letter was prepaid would not entitle it to go by the first steams, sailing, it was liable to be held over until a day when a steam-or was booked to sail by a shorter or cheaper route. This irregularity and uncertainty, as will be seen, marked not only the difference between letters sent to different countries, but between those sent to the same country. A letter for Austria could be sent by steamers sailing for Bremen or Hamburg direct, or by way of England or France, and the postage could be 15, 30 or 42 cents a half ounce, ac-ording to the route traversed. A letter A good illustration of the ill-effects or Australia could sent by either of six routes, the postage varying from 5 to 1.02. Even Canada and Mexico had each two rotues, the rates varying according to which was taken.

> But the annoyance did not ceuse with the correspondents. The governmental bookkeeping was kept in an almost inextricable tangle, for each government kept an open account with each other, charging and crediting the respective proportions of the postage paid on every letter for its carwas malled and from ship to destina tion in the country received. Here ares a new difficulty, due to the difference is the units of rate and of weight in vogu-in the several countries. The weightings charges and credits were never made i bulk, but each letter had to be separately entered on a letter-bill sent with each mail, like a shipping bill on a freightroute. The unit of rate was in some coun-ries one sheet of paper, in others a quar-ter ounce, one-third of an ounce, a half ouce, or two-thirds of an ounce, as the case might be; and the units of weights varied quite as much, being in England the ounce, in France the gramme, in Germany the loth, and so on. The first movement in the direction of system and order in the postal relations of the great nations came from an Ameri-

can source, Montgomery Blair, the post master general in President Lincoln's cab net, requested Secretary Seward, in 1862. to invite a conference of the postal au-thorities of Europe and America to consider the adoption of a uniform standard of weight, uniformity of rates and condi-tions, a uniform basis for sea and land transit charges, and, if practicable, uniform registration and money-order sys-tems. The invitation was accepted by the governments addressed, and resulted in a conference, which convened in Paris on the lith of May, 1863, and lasted until the 9th of une, and was attended by the leading postal officers of Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Spain, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Fortugal, Prussia, the Hawaiian Islands, Switzerland, and the Hanseatic cities, this country beng represented by John A. Kasson, who had then recently retired from the posi-tion of first assistant postmaster general. This conference voted unanimously to recommend to the several governments represented the following reforms among others: Optional prepayment on ordi-nary letters; unpaid and short-paid let-ters to be forwarded subject to additional charges; no additional charge to be made on fully prepaid articles, unless they were required to be forwarded beyond the counry to which they were originally addressed; postage rates to be fixed in all countries according to the same scale of weights; and the metric system to be adopted for all international accounts; the unit for a weight for a letter rate to be fifteen grammes (one-half ounce) or its equivalent; limited responsibility-\$10-for the loss of a registered article; wherever practicable only one rate to be fixed for an article for the same country, by what-ever route it might be dispatched; credits to foreign offices on account of closed maits to be calculated on the net weights of the mails—not by postage rates; no charge for forwarding an article from one postoffice to another, unless the article passed beyond the country of original destination; dead matter to be returned to the coun-try of origin without charge; no country o charge more than one-half of its dome tic postage rate for the land transi: of mails from other countries, and not more for sea transit than the whole rate charged upon its own correspondent

To show how the share of this country in framing the new postal policy of the world was appreciated, in the closing hour of the conference, the Swiss minister, speaking for the whole conference, declared that "if the deliberations of the conference have led to results from which a favorable influence upon future postal treation may be avorable defeated." treaties may be expected, these results are largely due to the liberal and conciliatory spirit constantly shown during the deliberations by the delegate of the government which took the initiative in the conference"—namely, Mr. Kasson, of the United States. How well we kept up our national prestige in this matter may be judged by looking over the correspondence between our government and the ence between our government and the others represented at the Paris conference and observing the results accomplished in the ten years which followed. In 1873, for example, we find 34 cents to be the highest letter rate charged in the United States, instead of \$1.92, the highest charge in 1863, Instead of three rates

communications to be conveyed

free of charge,

for Austria, the highest being 42 cents, we find only two rates of 6 and 7 cents; instead of six rates for Australia. The highest being \$1.02, we find only the two rates of is and 22 cents; while only two different rates were chargeable on articles for Greece. Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, and only one to Hong Kong, Denmark, the Netherlands, Canada and Mexico.

Still there were reforms to be accom-plised; and out of the movement started by Postmaster General Blair grew in due ourse of time the great congress which net at Berne on Sept. 15, 1874, with delegates from twenty-two countries and colo-nies. There the United States were again specially honored, their representa-tives being publicly welcomed by the presiding officer with the statement that it was the United States which, in 1853, took the initiative in the postal reforms point-ed out by the conference of Paris, and which the congress of Berne was about to attempt to put into practical operation by means of a general treaty binding upon all participating nations. The congress was in session until the 9th of October, 1874, when the first "treaty concerning the creation of a general postal union" was signed by the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, the United States., Great Birtain, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. France signed a short time later, and Montenegro governed her operations by the terms of the treaty, which began to run on the let of July, 1875. reation of a general postal union" which began to run on the lat of July, 1875 over a territory containing a population of 375,000,000 persons,

The countries and colonies adhering to the treaty were constituted "a single pos-tal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence between their post offic-es," through the entire extent of which the right of transit of the mails was guaranteed at certain rates within miximum limits. It provided for a uniform classi-scation of articles transmissible in interational mails, and fixed uniform postage ates and conditions within maximum lim-is. It greatly simplified the detailed and complicated postage accounts by provid-ing that each country should keep, for its own use, all the postage it collected, and should settle with other countries for their should settle with other countries for their intermediary services within the Postal Union upon the basis of weights, instead of upon the basis of "rates." It rendered obligatory the forwarding of unpaid letters and of short-paid articles of other classes. It provided that articles should be reforwarded throughout the entire Postal Union without additional charge. It provided for a congress to convene once in every three years for the revision e in every three years for the revision of the treaty, each country having one vote; and it established, at an annual expense of \$15,000, an international bureau at Berne, to be under the supervision of the postal administration of Switzerland, charged with the duty of collecting and distributing postal statistics and informa-ton, giving opnions on questions at lesue. and in general serving as a means of com nunicating between the postal administra-ions. It also provided for arbitration in case any two or more administration could not agree upon the interpretation to be placed upon a provision of the treaty.

From that time to the present the Posta Union has grown steadily. It very soor outgrew its name, and had to change the designation "General" to "Universal" to make the title correspond with the facts. Of the improvements which it has wrought in the speed, safety and conven-ience of conveyance of letters to and from the remotest ends of the earth, no person or business office having a large erson or business office having a larg foreign correspondence need be assured. Its beneficient service to commerce has been incalculable, and the good work is going on steadily. Outside of the internation field, also, its influence has been of he greatest advantage to the people of every country. It has stimulated indi-viduall governments to broaden their donestic postal systems. Even so conservative a government as the Chinese has of late been waked up to the need of supplanting the haphazzard courier service which has hitherto been the only means of communication in the interior, by a regular postal system between the more portant centers of population and busiss; and Norway, spurred thereto by the crease of tourist travel in recent years, has established a postoffice at Spitzber itory yet reached by a regular mail route

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

rom the Washington Star, There can be no stronger assurance that nat offered by foreign comments on it and by rumored foreign action as the result of it. The measure is displeasing to Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan, and commercial reprisals are threatened. Canada leads off for Great Britain, with a tariff revised against American products and in favor of Eng-lish products, and Japan, it is stated, may ancel an order or two she has given for warships to American shipbuilders, and in other ways spend her money elsewhere. Business is business, but that sort of thing vill not have any effect in this country Why should it have?

The Dingley bill, it may be stated, is not firected at any country. It seeks neither o punish nor to break down the industries of any country. It explains itself, and is justified by the experience and demands of the American people. It is framed on the lines of what is known as the American policy. Protection to home industries against the competition of foreign cheap labor is a policy as old as the government itself. America has thrived under that policy, and therefore decides to continue it. The American market was never so valuable as it is today, as is hown by the eagerness of outsiders to hare it with the home producers. share it with the home producers. The Dingley bill reserves it for the home pro-ducers and the home consumers, to the henefit of both, and thereby fulfills the aims and ends of its authors,

We are doing in this matter simply what we have good reason to believe is best for this country. No country ever adopts, or should adopt, an economic policy with any other object in view. The contention of the free traders is that the country is already developed; that its industries are "overgrown," and no longer need protec-tion, and so forth. That is a very shortsighted apprecisement of things. The real development of the country is just begin-ning. Comparatively speaking, the population is small as yet. Within fifty years it is likely to be double its present size; and with the increase of people will come an increase of all industries that go to sustain them. What exists today, there-fore, is a foundation upon which that greater structure is to rise. And so, to weaken the foundation would be a crime against the future. The home market with the first call for the home people is still a motto to conjure with. The only free trade we want in this country is the ree trade that exists among the states and territories of the Union.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 4.01 a. m., for Thursday May 6, 1897.

0 A child born on this day will be of the opinion that there has been confusion of lialects in the case of Mayor Bailey an Mr. Kinsley.

The proposed joint councilmanic conven tion was rather a disjointed affair after A poor memory often destroys the bes

Too much suspicion on part of man gen-erally indicates that he is either a rogue or has been "touched."

HOUSECLEANING.

Bare rooms that echo carpetless; Bare walls, unblinking windows, dust! Joy, packed with bric-a-brac, alack! The cause for living, who can guess? If live the this a mortal must, give me a draught of poison-brew And have it over P. D. Q.



CRISPENE SUITINGS

The New Twentieth Century Fabric

Dress Goods requiring no lining, interlining or stiffening, whether Jacket, Waist or Skirt, saving labor, money and weight of garment, and still giving the smart, crisp effect of a Stiff Taffeta Silk-Lined Gown. These goods are durable, handsome and stylish, for city, country, mountain or seaside. The material being a non-conductor of heat and cold, is particularly cool during the summer months. They do not drag down and cling to the form or catch lint and dust. For Children's wear (boys or girls) it cannot be excelled. Crispene is highly recommended for house, lawn, driving and bicycle suits. The fine, close weaves are especially adapted for Gentlemen's Outing Suits.

We are Sole Agents for these goods in this city.

GREAT SPECIALS IN

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.

437 SPRUCE ST.

Opp. THE COMMONWEALTH.



OUR SPRING INDUCEMENT SALE

We have placed on sale today one thousand four hundred pairs of Ladies' Russet Shoes, all widths, from B to E, on the Philadelphia Toe. They are good value for \$1.25. Our price while they last will be

50c. a pair.

LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES

Always Busy Shoe Stores. Wholesale and Retail. Telephone No. 2452. 114-116 WYOMING AVE.

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, Invitations, Announcements, etc., etc.

Reynolds Bros STATIONERS,

Hotel Jermyn Building.

The Finest Line of

Belt 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 Silk.

May Be Found at

Mercereau & Connell's,

Agents for Regina Music Boxes. 130 Wyoming Avenue

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 sale. 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 District for

DUPONT'S POWDER

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeles and the Repauno Chemical

Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

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

AGENCIES:

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

Plymout Wilkes-Barre

Pittstor

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 chamber free from oder.

THE ALASKA has preserved fresh meater perfectly for three weeks in the h

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

FOOTE & SHEAR CO.

MT. PLEASANT

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

AT RETAIL.

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

io. Dealers supplied at the mine WM. T. SMIT