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### TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 13, 1897.

by executive default. Once in force, it comptly ended what chance business Senator Quay was always in greater had previously had to revive, sapped danger from his fool friends than from the gold reserve in the treasury, threw his enemies, and their latest kick-up doubt around the integrity of our cursimply conforms to the rule. rency, forced the offensive issues of bonds coupled with the administra-Councilmanic Bad Boys. ion's suspicious private deals with the Wall street bankers, and put into the

The responsibility for the muddle into which the government of Scranton has been thrown by the fallure of the last councils and the apparent inability of the present councils to pass an ordinance making the requisite annual appropriations rests with the Democratic membership of those bodies, and nobody knows this better than the Democratic councilmen themselves, It was the Democratic majority in the common branch which defeated the appropriations prior to councils' reorganization, by refusing to accept the ordinance as it came from joint estimates committee and voting to adjourn sine die, with no provision made for the payment of the city's current expenses. And again it lar improvement on a single headed is the Democratic membership in the re-organized common branch which, by ordering a conference through sheer perversity, threatens to postpone, cer- and spends its time in attempts to tie tainly for weeks and perhaps indennitely, the solution of this growing annoyance. In the meantime, the city treasurer cannot pay salaries or departmental bills, and every creditor of tators in Wilkes-Barre, the city, either for labor or supplies, is forced to see his claim held up for no one knows how long, simply because the majority members of common council prefer to do business like sulky children instead of like grown and sensible men.

We thoroughly recognize that it is useless to expect these Democratic commoners to act otherwise than as gularly enough, it is not the scarcity unruly youngsters invested with the powers of men. They have been trained in a school of grab and kick. They believe in grabbing all they can get hold of, for their own party, their own ward, their own favorites or themselves; and in kicking whenever these grabbing propensities are interfered with. Judging by their actions, methods and speech, they have little or no concern for the welfare of the city as a whole. The idea that they owe something to the people at large, and should therefore be willing occasionally to make minor concessions, has apparently never entered their minds. They appear to look at their offices as lawmakers for the more than 100,000 citizens of Scranton not as a sober and serious trust, to be discharged with and moulders of public opinion, andiligence, intelligence and integrity, but rather as an opportunity for the peanut polities and the kicking up of as much dust as possible. In every respect their present attitude suggests the need of some strong influence in behalf of the great body of taxpayers which will administer to them the flogging deserved by boys who persist in being bad.

Catch a Pennsylvania legislature woting to require its junketing mem bors to pay their own way!

### The Chief Architect of Ruin.

The recent declaration of ex-Attorney General Palmer before the anthracite investigating committee that the contemporary depression in pusiness i due to the "bumptions, egotistical and arrogant interference of Grover Cleveland with the interests of the country" has given extreme offence to the organs of the Waldorf Democracy, One of them, the Rochester Herald after calling a few choice names at General Palmer, asserts in substance that in his executive capacity Mr. Cleveland had nothing to do with bringing about hard times, and this proposition it defends by alleging (1) that the panic started within less than two months after Cleveland's inauguration, or before he had had a chance to do any "interfering;" (2) that his calling of a special session of congress and forcing of a repeal of the Sherman silver nurchase clause were the outgrowth not of interference with, but of obedience to, the will of the country; and (3) that "as to the Democratic tariff law, that was not put in force until fifteen months after the beginning of the hard times, and it never received Cleveland's signature."

With no wish to throw unnecessary stones at a political corpse, but mercly in the interest of history, we fell impelled to censider at some length the issue here involved. We agree with General Palmer and differ from the Rochester Herald for several reasons. First, the election of Cleveland in 1892 put business in a condition of liability to a panic because of the radical economic doctrine outlined in the pintform on which he then ran-a doctrine which by silent acquiescence he morally indorsed. Never before in Amerdean history had protection by tariffs been branded as fraudulent and unconstitutional; and business, having been for years shaped to fit the proteclater. If Tammany shall control the tive model, immediately trembled at the unexpected knowledge that a complete readjustment of unknown dimensions was likely to be forced upon it. This paved the way for and started the panic, and we blame Cleveland for fair that if the opposition to Tammany it, because by not explicity repudiating shall elect the mayor he shall be a man the radical anti-protectionism of the who can equally be trusted to do what plank which his opponents in the conlies within his ability to strengthen the vention adopted with the idea of putting him in a hole, he made the beginning of the panie possible.

Secondly, we blame Cleveland for the delay which preceded his calling of the Fifty-third congress together in special session and for the methods he cial session and for the methods he sumption in it to demand the right to used in forcing silver repeal. The dename the head of the ticket which Return two weeks he would receive an acknowllay gave the panic a chance to be- publicans will be expected to elect. some dangerous; and the arrogant and Senator Platt is quite right in advis- ing been heard from the captain general,

offensive methods of the executive in forcing the repeal bill bred antagon-Isms which put immediate vitality into the movement subsequently headed by William Jennings Bryan. A president like Lincoln would have oiled the troubled waters and quieted the gale; Cleveland defied the elements and thus courted the shipwreck which not only swamped him but submerged the business prosperity of the whole nation as well. Lastly, we censure Cleveland for his

hands of the reckless, the very weap-

ons which they needed in order to cap-

ture the Democratic party organiza-

tion, effect a Populistic fusion and

enter with confidence upon their re-

cent alarming crusade of financial lun-

acy and social disorder. We assert

that Grover Cleveland is directly and

singly responsible for the Popocratic

warfare upon public confidence, and

that more than any other man he is

the chief architect of this country's

A double-headed councils does fairly

well when the two heads work togeth-

er, although even then it is no particu-

legislature uses its divided authority

for the purpose of blocking progress

itself into a knot, the result is al-

most enough to make an angel swear.

These few remarks are uttered for the

especial benefit of the new-charter agi-

Babies and Battle-fields.

Continued alarm prevails among the

country's low and decreasing birth-

rate. In Germany 28 babies are born

annually to every 1,000 of population;

but in France the number is only 22,

and that is slowly diminishing. Sin-

of babies as a sociological circum-

stance that gives the thoughtful

Frenchman the greatest anxiety, but

the reflection that if German babies

multiply so much faster than the

babies of La Belle France, it will be

simply a question of time when Ger-

many's army will so far outnumber the

reckening for the seizure of Alsace and

ington Post in an interesting discus-

sion of this curious phenomenon, "to

perpetual peace to see statesmen, phil-

nually taking a military cradle census,

relation to the army. The fact that

the great Christian nations of Europe.

at the close of the nineteenth century

of the reign of the Prince of Peace

habitually connect the cradle with the

plies brute force for war purposes,

nade in nineteen centuries towards a

realization of the teachings of Christ."

0,000 more, and this now appears in-

doesn't seem to discourage him a bit.

The Next Mayor of New York.

The discussion which has arisen con-

cerning the mayoralty of Greater New

York has brought forward the fact

that the non-partisan element who are

urging the candidacy of Seth Low are

unwilling to support a straight Re-

publican like Lieutenant Governor

Woodruff, and we have Senator Platt's

word for it that the regular Republi-

can organization will not support a

neutral for mayor, even though he be

man of the high character and at-

tainments of President Low, Unless

this difference can be composed prior

to election day, the result will be an

easy victory for Tammany, which

would have a good chance to win even

It is, we think, very obvious that the

Republican party's claim to represen-

tation at the head of the anti-Tam-

many ticket is superior to that of the

advocates of a non-partisan candidate,

As the situation stands, it is impossi-

ole to eliminate partisan considera-

tions from the problem. Whoever shall

000 inhabitants of Greater New York

will necessarily and inevitably be a

powerful factor in the approaching na-

tional contest against Bryanism.

Whatever shall be his belief as to the

impropriety of conducting municipal

government on partisan lines, the fact

will be that he will have it in his pow-

er to exert a tremendous influence in

the choice of congressmen in 1898 and

in the election of a president two years

mayor's office, it need not be expected

that any of the power of that office

will be spared in behalf of the Demo-

cratic congressional and presidential

nominees; and it seems no more than

Republican cause in national affairs,

Of past opponents of Tammany mis-

rule a majority have invariably been

element has been numerically small;

and it would be a plain case of pre-

sumption in it to demand the right to

be chosen chief executive of the 3,000.

against a united opposition.

osophers, and other leaders in thought

"It is calculated," observes the Wash-

But when the two-headed

misfortunes.

ouncil.

Lorraine,

conditions which now exist. Mayor Nichols of Wilkes-Barre favors a third-class charter, but if it is because he thinks he would be any better off under one than he is at oward's treatment of the Wilson bill. present, he labors under a misappre-There was his chance to halt the hension. The mayor of a third-class knock-out blow at business confidence city in Pennsylvania is entirely too and welfare; but instead of vetoing much of a figurehead. He has only this measure of perfidy, deficit and dishonor, he sulked like a cross school the appearance of power. boy and permitted it to become a law

ing against such a surrender by the

Republican organization. The anti-

Tammany nominee should be a Republican of Republicans, thoroughly loyal

to the party and prepared to do all

for its success that he can do. The

election of a political nondescript is

utterly out of the question under the

A Lie Out of Whole Cloth. We are informed that John H. Fellows, having been disappointed in an effort to trade his alleged influence in the American Protective association for a political office, is now venting his chagrin in a series of malicious accusations against Congressman Connell. One assertion reported as emanating from Mr. Fellows is to the effect that Mr. Connell had "vowed to smash that order if it cost him \$20,000." We hereby challenge Mr. Fellows to produce a man with nerve enough to repeat this stupid falsehood before Mr. Connell's face.

The efforts of Mr. Fellows to operate the American Protective association as a tender to his own ambitions or grudges stamp him as a person whose word in politics is to be accepted with caution. In the meantime, friends of the present congressman from this district are assured that he is neither courting nor fighting the American Protective association or any other society, but is endeavoring to the best of his ability, to do his duty for the people who elected him, and finds that this purpose leaves small time for paying attention to the pack which barks at his heels.

As the result of a sharp call-down from Secretary Sherman, Nicaragua has retracted her recent statement that our claim to a voice in the management of the Nacaragua canal had expired. That invaluable water-way will not escape us during this administrathoughtful citizens of France at that tion. You can bank on that,

> The latest Carnegie scheme to be exploited in the Pittsburg press is to extend the Carnegie ore railroad down into the Frick coke district and wipe up the floor with the Pennsylvania railroad. The Carnegies will have a merry time doing it.

> A contemporary asks the question, "Does the modern college education educate?" It certainly does, if the pupil has it in him.

After the tariff bill is out of the way, soldiery of France as to render vain look out for rapid developments at the French hope of an ultimate day of Washington with respect to Cuba.

> Weyler may yet feel called upon to pacify Consul General Lee.

# dishearten those enthusiasts who look for an early coming of universal and Gossip at the Capital

and valuing bables chiefly as to their Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, May 12. Walter Wellman telegraphs from this city to the Chicago Times-Herald, a paper recognized here as almost a semi-official organ of the administration: "President McKinley is not unmindful of the clause battle-field, and think of maternity as in the Republican national platform adopted at St. Louis in favor of Cuban blessing for the reason that it supindependence. It may be said without fear of contradiction that the president has determined to do nothing for the presshows what little progress has been ent except to protect American citizens and American interests. But it is equally well settled that during the summer the president intends to pursue a careful and thorough investigation of the Cuban sub-Under normal circumstances, Greater ject, with a view to such action next win-New York is Democratic by 75,000 maer as the facts and conditions may then ustify. Up to this time the president has ority, but a split in the anti-Tammany ranks next fall would add probably mmitted himself neither to the policy strict nonintervention nor to that of nterference with affairs in Cuba upon the evitable. It is curious, by the bye, to broad ground which the powers of Eu-rope stand on in their attempts to regunote the lack of excitement with which Senator Platt views the prospect of late Turkey, Greece and other minor powers of the old world. The president simply says that at this time he is not ready to Tammany's restoration to power. It act. In the end he may be forced by cirumstances to adopt a policy which goes beyond that of strict nonintervention and leads up to the more modern conception of the duty of a great nation. Meanwhile he wants to know the truth about the condition of affairs in Cuba, and is deter-

nined to know it. Mr. Calhoun, who sailed Monday from Tampa for Havana, has a somewhat wider range of duty in Cuba than is generally supposed. Officially he is simply the special counsel amployed by this governmen to attend the investigation of the Ruiz case. He will appear in court charged with the duty of ascertaining how Ruiz was treated, how he met his drendful fate, and to locate, if possible, the responsibility therefor. But unofficially Mr. Calhoun expected to gather a great deal of in formation concerning the state of thing: in Cuba. If he has time after the Ruis investigation is over he will travel about to some extent. It has already been arranged that he is to have freedom to go where he likes with an escort of Spanish officers. Upon his return, a month or so hence, the president hopes Mr. Calhoun will have formed decided impressions as to the actual condition of affairs in Cuba

Moreover, President McKinley is deternined not to stop here. It is within the probabilities that during the summer a iore elaborate effort will be made to gair information concerning the forces which lie behind the rebellion in Cuba, the prospects for indefinite continuance of the insurrection, and the ability of Spain to maintain order if she once succeeds in mastering the outbreak. All these and many more things bear broadly upon the future, and it is the broad future that the president has in mind and will give most serious thought to when he comes to determine definitely what the policy of his administration is to be. It is one thing, for instance, if this insurrection is local, racial or ephemeral. It is another if the state of public mind throughout the population of Cuba, taken as a whole, is such that even in case this rebellion be crushed Spain can maintain herself thereafter only by the bayonet. A special commission to visit Cuba early next autumn is in the mind of the presi dent. If one be sent it will be composed of both civillans and army officers. president is determined to have the facts about Cuba before acting.

At the present time the relations be tween this country and Spain are all that could be desired. The change that took place in Spain's attitude when the Amerian people changed their administration at Washington was most remarkable. Up to March 4 Consul General Lee had the Republicans. The Democratic bolting greatest difficulty in getting any information from the Spanish authorities in Cuba. For instance, he would write a letter about a certain case, say on th edgement of his communication. Another fortnight having clapsed, and nothing hav

ond letter. In ten days or a fortnight this would also be acknowledged, with an intimation that the matter complained of was under investigation. Thus the weeks and the months would slip by. It is no wonder General Lee lost his temper and asked for warships and other means of compelling respectful attention to his de-mands. But on March 4 a great change came over the scene. Now the consul-general's communications are promptly answered. Action quickly follows upon the heels of complaint. American prisoners are properly treated. Information is always forthcoming. Spain could not

### treat us better if she really loved us. NO TIME FOR NONSENSE.

From a Statement by Senator T. C. Platt The Republican voter by instinct and habit is an independent being. He thinks for himself and acts for himself. His especial abhorrence is corrupt administra-tion. His chief political aim is to put in office a type of man who will approach the consideration of all public questions from a high-minded point of view and who can be relied on to act honestly and intel-ligently. He believes to executation and ligently. He believes in organization and he wants his party machinery to be maintained in strength and efficiency, but h is bitterly offended when he thinks that the public good is being sacrificed to the selfish achemes of individual party leaders, and he is peculiarly susceptible to ap peals made in the name of good govern ent. Those characteristics of the Re publican voter have served our "best citi-zens" many a good turn. By raising a great hullabaloo about "bossism," by constant and vicious assaults upon the in-tegrity of Republican leaders, they have succeeded in raising suspicions and re-sentments in the mind of the Republican voter, and from that point it was easy to carry him off into some sort of political enterprise which, glorified as a move-ment in the interest of pure government, was always and simply a scheme to se-cure to the "best citizens" themselves the benefits of office.

But the Republican voter has had his e has done a good deal of observing. He sees, at last, that there is no argument for personal and arbitrary government in a city which is not equally strong as to state and national government, and that political organizations cannot be disrupted for one purpose and held tegether in strength and efficiency for another. The Republican voter is not to be enlisted in any more non-partisan enterprises. In these days when the red flag of disorder and confiscation threatens to wave wherever American enterprise and thrift are established, he has too much at stake.

### FRIENDSHIP IN KENTUCKY.

From the Owensboro Inquirer. When Judge Pendleton grows reminis-cent he is always interesting. Court was short this morning, and when Henry Tompkins walked in he said: "Mr. Tomp-kins, your cousin, Louis Garth, was the only bully I ever saw who was a brave man. He was in a poker game in camp with Lieutenant Forrest, a brother of General N. B. Forrest, and he called Forest a liar. Forrest pulled his pistol, a louble-barrelled weapon, and placing it to Garth's breast, he pulled the trigger. The cartridge failed to fire, and Garth spat out a chew of tobacco, and, without mov-ing a muscle, said: "Lieutenant, you had better try the other barrel." Forrest put his weapon up, and said: "Garth, you are a brave man, and I will not shoot a brave man." They were inseparable friends for-ever afterward.

### ONE ORGAN'S PLIGHT.

From : Philadelphia Times. The inquirer went off into hysterical shricks over Quay's apostacy to his friends, and later accepted Quay's Jenial with as good grace as was possible considering how badly it had fooled itself, It is now somewhat in the position of Hooker's buil that was caught fast in jumping the fence and could neither hook in front nor kick behind.

### SHE WAS SURPRISED.

"This is strange!" exclaimed young Mrs.

"The Turkish army captured a Greek nagazine and found nothing in it. I don't ee what they got it out for if they didn't ave a few war articles and some adversements in it."-Washington Star.

### A PROSPECTIVE FAMINE.

"What I want," said the manager, "is a "Well," replied the scribe, "I'll do what t can. But I give you fair warning, you're killing the goose that lays the golden egg.
If everybody keeps on writing burlesques, in a short time there won't be anything erious for people to make fun of," Washington Star,

### A PERTINENT QUESTION. "I always said," remarked the Turkish

fficer of a Greek prisoner, "that in spite of your reputation as fighters, we would replied the man, who had been active in Helienic dissensions, "may-be you couldn't have done it so easily if we hadn't helped some,"-Washington Star.

### HIP, HIP, HOORAY!

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. The Inquirer will stand right where it has always stood and it will not budge one inch for Senator Quay or any one elsc.

### A MODERN MOOD.

Folks did for themselves in the days that are gone, But ye must have machinery now. Ye must go it on rollers while mowin' the lawn.

And lots employ steam fur to plow

An' these new-fangled reapers I view with Tell I long ter forsake the hull scene, An' stop all this worry an' sell off the An' buy me a flyin' machine,

When summer comes back an' the woods are a-thrill, An' the flowers are noddin' so gay, When the hoss sorter scowls ez ye start up the hill,

An' all nature invites ye ter play, 'm tempted by weather whose idolent charm Makes me wish thet all life were serene, Ter go back on workin' an' sell off the An' buy me a flyin' machine,

I'd float far away whur the worryin' of the cow-bells is lost on the air; An' I'd anchor clus under a cloud when I found

Thet my eyes had grown tired of the glare. In this age of mechanics they'd say I did Ter loaf in the ways that we've seen, So I reckon I might as well sell off the

An' buy me a flyin' machine -Washington Star.



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Printed Foulards in black and blue grounds, new designs, at 25c Fancy Jap and India Silks, light colors for fancy waists, at 29c Double Warp Changeable Silk, very popular combinations, 50c All Silk Brocaded Satins at 59 cents

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Some of the good things offered at our great sale of Dress Fabrics.

34 Inch Mixed Suitings, 12 1-2 cents

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50 pieces of the latest 38 inch Novelties at 39 cents

Separate Dress Patterns of Silk and Wool, Parisian Novelties, at 50 cents. Most of our \$1 and \$1.25 Fine Fancies reduced to 75 cents.

Don't lose sight of our GREAT CLOSING OUT CARPET SALE. We

## have already saved the public thousands of dollars this season, and are still in position to save you a good many more dollars.

Special Sale of

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We offer this week, to reduce stock, extraordinary values in Curtains:

40 pairs Nottingham Lace, 69c. a pair;

20 pairs Nottingham Lace, 88c, a pair from \$1.10. 18 pairs Nottingham Lace, \$1.15 pair; from \$1.371/2. 20 pairs Nottingham Lace, \$1.38 a pair; from \$1.75.

15 pairs Nottingham Lace, \$1.65 : pair; from \$2.00. 12 pairs Nottingham Lace, \$1.95 a pair; from \$2.30. 20 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, \$3.75 a pair; from \$4.50.

10 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, \$4.55 a pair; from \$5.50. 12 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, \$5.50 a pair; from \$6.25.

10 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, \$6.50 a pair; from \$7.50. 10 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, 8.371/2 a pair; from \$10.00. 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$5.50 a pair; from \$6.75. 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$6.75 a pair;

from \$7.85 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$7.75 a pair; from \$9.25 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$8.50 a pair

from \$10.00 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$10.25 a pair; from \$12.00.

Also special prices on Tamboured Muslins. An inspection will convince you that it is to your in-

terest to purchase now.

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50c. a pair.

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

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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.

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