The Scranton Tribune as to commit by himself a gross con-

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SCRANTON, MAY 17, 1897.

Today it is expected that the president of the United States will lift the lid partly off Spanish hellishness in Cuba, and by a striking coincidence, today the Madrid government will grant amnesty to Cuban political suspects. "When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be."

McKinley and Cuba.

It is understood that the administration's objection to the Morgan resolutien now pending in the senate rests in the first place upon the ground that recognition of belligerency is essentially an executive function; and in the second place, upon the belief that such recognition at this time, by giving to Spain the right of search, would be likely soon to involve this country in a foreign war and thereby defeat the general desire for a return of domestic prosperity. It is pointby spokesmen for the president that while his sympathles for the Cuban insurgents in their aspiration for self-government are as keen as anybody's, he is morally committed by the highest dictates of humanity to exhaust peaceful methods ward Cuba directly or indirectly point-

ing to war or its possibilities. Cuba have entailed upon a considerable cans in Cuba who desire to leave that Spaniards nor the Cubans can take ex-

ing the condition of the sufferers. Miss cured permission for her to go to Cuba likely is deceptive. for the purpose of distributing supplies, and that the Queen of Spain had sent her personal thanks, yet the people of money nor food to aid her in carrying out her charitable desire. She announces' her willingness to go to Cuba as soon as the necessary funds shall was what it was done for. be raised.

In justice to President McKinley we shall assume that the foregoing probut rather his first step in the direction accurate Senator Foraker's recent announcement that the president is gathering information to aid in the formulation of a final policy touching the duty owed by the United States to humanity in the matter of Spain's devastation and depopulation of Cuba; and that when that information shall be operation.

A new word has been added to the political vocabulary. It defines the fakir in polities by calling him a "Spanguliken." There are several "Spangulikens" in Scranton,

The Press and the Bench. A righteous decision has been made by the circuit court sitting at Cieveland, O., in a case appealed from Judge Lamson of the court of common pleas. Some months ago the Cleveland Recorder passed criticism upon a ruling which Judge Lamson had made during an issue before him. The criticism was severe, but the press and bar of Cleveland assert that it was justified. The criticism, by the bye, was not printed until after the case in judge construed it as contempt of court, summoned the editor of the Recorder before him and imposed, autocratically, a drastic sentence of fine and

imprisonment. This summary exercise of the contempt prerogative involved so sweeping people to express cpinions upon the reviewed by a higher tribunal, Apand that body not only promptly reversed the common pleas judge but their haste to give public testimony to also asserted that in order to constitute constructive contempt an article in a newspaper must be written in regard to a case actually on trial when the article was published, and it must be of such a nature as actually to prejudice the decision of the case and do an injury to litigants of the court. Neither of these conditions having been present in the comments of the Cleveland paper, it follows from the circuit

without warrant, and in such manner

tempt of justice. It is obviously fit and proper that the rightful dignity of the court should not be disturbed by newspaper publications. The office of a judge is necesso sacred that extreme care should be taken by writers and editors for the press not wantonly to lower it in the public estimation. At the same time, when it is the Judge himself who casts discredit upon his position. the duty of journalism is equally clear.

It must safeguard the office even if thereby it has to smite the official. Criticism of the bench should be dispassionate and with honest intent; but the public could better afford an occasional overstepping of the line of honest criticism of the courts than it could afford to dispense with that salutary check upon abuse of power which the right of criticism imposes,

The Scranton Tribune and Scranton Re-The Scranton Tribune and Scranton Re-publican are engaged in a spirited but foolish rivalry as to which can print the biggest papers. If one announces a six-teen paper issue the other comes out with twenty pages. This is no doubt a good thing for the subscribers, but as a business proposition it is very unwise, considering the necessarily limited circulation of all provincial news publications and the con-sequent cost of each one of such papers.— Wilkes-Barre Times.

We assure our contemporay that it misapprehends The Tribune's aim. Its ambitions to publish the best paper in its field. It does not inflate simply for the publishing business solely for glory.

An Appearance That May Deceive. Only the warm personal esteem of Kinley and the confidence which they feel in his desire to promote the nathe American people for President Mction's highest interests cause them to to individual. Of course the Democrats first before assuming an attitude to- forego complaint at one phase of the

new Cuban policy. Spain has declared that Cuba is paci-The executive message scheduled for transmission to the senate today will. Spain says that we have no right to it is asserted, employ no words which intervene to stop wholesale destruction can justly give offence to either party of life and property on an island ours to the Cuban war, but will treat wholly by location but not by title. Our con-of the destitution which the troubles in sular agents say we have every rea-be based on the conviction that Demoby location but not by title. Our conson for such interference. The presinumber of Americans in that island, for | dent accepts and prepares to act upon whose relief congress will be asked to the information received through the vote an appropriation. It is proposed consular service in Cuba so far as renot only to enable our consular agents lates to destitution existing among in Cuba to supply the pressing needs Americans citizens; but he makes as of Americans within their jurisdiction | yet no open move toward stoping or but also to issue notice that all Ameri- checking the vicious cause of that inhuman condition of affairs, because, it island during the period of its troubles is explained, he is "gathering the will be removed by the United States facts." If one were disposed to be government free of cost. In this way critical of the president, one might inour direct interest in Cuba will be lessened in a manner to which neither the are regarded as competent testimony in one direction and not in the other,

ed in disbursements to American bene- tween Washington and Madrid looking ficiaries, any citizen or number of citi- to the ending of the Cuban conflict; zens of the United States who may feel but that the president does not deem it advisable at this time to remove from quently of late that President McKin-Such a probability was recently indicated at Madrid when the ministry declined to submit to the cortes the partment to send for Miss Clara Barton of the Fed Cover and the control of the slow progress of the slow progress of the sum anding economy in personal and business expenditures." The Economist holds that hereafter the business methods of with any arm of the government has a keener appreciation of the difficulties that ton of the Red Cross society a few days | mations from Washington of similar ago and seek her assistance in alleviat- import. In other words, any appearance of procrastination by the presi-Barton thereupon explained that Mr. dent is so urgent a crisis as is revealed Olney, while secretary of state, had se- in the later Cuban advices may be and

The summoning to Albany of the presidents of the coal-carrying railthe United States had contributed no roads, to testify about an imaginary oal trust, was a bit of buncombe that will help nobody in the world but the stock gamblers. May be, though, that

Unfair to the President.

The exhibition of sore-headedness gramme does not represent his furthest given on last Friday evening by Hon. John Wanamaker, at the meeting in of Cuban relief. We shall accept as Philadelphia of the Business Men's league, may be ignored, so far as he directed his remarks at Senator Quay. There is some justification for soreness by Mr. Wanamaker toward Senator Quay. The jolt which Quay gave him on a recent occasion was quite sufficient to bruise his sensibilities and suggest ideas foreign to the Golden collected and collated, there will be Rule. And while, in view of Wananeither delay or indecision with refer- maker's campaign methods, it is open ence to the putting of that policy into to question whether he is precisely the man to say much against Quay, the fact that men who go against Quay usually go away howling, covers him with the extenuating mantle of precedent and we can well afford to let this feature of his animadversions pass.

But to the extent that his oratorical asement of mind involved a criticism of the present federal administrationand this it very broadly did in its allusions to legislation and patronageit presents a topic certainly open for discussion. The legal right of Mr. Wanamaker to speak his thoughts upon any theme within the limits of deco rum, and especially upon a subject onnected with the administration of government, is unchallengeable; but it cems to us that there should have been some sense of propriety which would have restrained this former holder of question had been decided. But the high office received in gift from the Republican party from selecting a day contemporaneous with the president's arrival in his own city for the promulgation of a querulous complaint at the o-called slow fulfilment of the Republican policy. We expect Mr. Bryan and the miscellaneous opposition to Mcan abridgement of the right of the Kinley to embarrass and deride him as much as they can. That is politics, official actions of their servants in as political ethics now rule. But it power that steps were immediately was scarcely expected that men who taken to have Judge Lamson's course have enjoyed high distinction and many substantial favors through the peal was made to the circuit court. Republican party organization would almost steal Mr. Bryan's thunder in

the alleged growth of discontent. There is, we repeat, no serious objection to the assumption by Mr. Wanamaker of the role of chief oracle, cashler and chaplain to the grand army of the malcontents in Pennsylvania politics; but it is hardly fair to McKinley to have him whacked at as Mr. Wanamaker seems disposed to of the Maine delegation in congress is whack at him, because he follows the not to be weakened by the election of national anabody in place of Milliken. Burcourt's own statement of principles the appointments largely in accordance that Judge Lamson acted arbitrarily, with the wishes of the senators and will be given every opportunity to shine

representatives, and does not find it ex-pedient to tie up in close alliance in each state with party kickers. each state with party kickers.

It is now quite evident that the oldtime Democratic election experts in the solld south were a set of conceited novices compared with the artistic workers who carried Dunmore last February.

A Chicago judge has outlawed the cigarette trust, which is good as far as it goes; but it remains to convert, incarcerate or assassinate the individual who buys the "coffin nails" by paying cash.

Gossip at the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, May 16. Nothing in connection with the pro-cress of the tariff bill has given so much satisfaction as the assurance of Sen-ator Aldrich that, regardless of the assertions of the "new journalist" to the contrary, the great measure will be called up for consideration on schedule time. There is really no reason why it should not have been under discussion at inflation's sake. When it publishes a sixteen-page paper, there is abundant reason for it in the contents thereof, in their power to retain the kindly feeland, we are happy to add, in the public's reception thereof. We are not in the publishing hydress solely for glory. desirable to allay party feeling. Republicans are reasoning daily with their Democratic brethren to impress upon them that this is a time of all others when all congressmen should be statesare slow to understand why they should In any way pull Republican chestnuts from the fire, but they are really actaration may be saved in the ending. Again the belief is expressed in some quarters that the discussion of the bill crats will grow tired and heated when the red-hot season sets in as early and thoroughly as the Republicans. This is a vain hope. Neither heat nor cold nor frost nor thunder is effective in stop-ping the flow of argument and declamation of some of these gentlemen. It is peculiar that some of the most tenacious and long winded are from the South. These are acclimated to heat. They thrive upon it. Heat simply warms the oil of their tongues and the cockles of their hearts. Such men as Morgan, and Mills, and Tillman, and others of the fervent section, are really not quite vads, and others of more northern lati-tudes, seem to have almost equally trop-While the money to be voted by congress for this purpose is to be restrict
while the money to be voted by congress for this purpose is to be restrict
megotiations are already pending be
lin one direction and not in the other.

The truth probably is, however, that negotiations are already pending be
would seem to be at first glance, and will be an important factor in timing the debate.

own long experience of congress, and under even more favorable conditions than obtain at this time, and knows very well that the Republicans in the senate are hastening as rapidly as they can. It is only by exercising the most consummate finesse and diplomacy that they can hope to accomplish any legislation whatever. That also is well understood by the president. Besides, the assertion that Mr. McKinley is anxious to take an extended outing is a bald mption. He has not said so, because had no such departure in his mind. He must dispose of a mass of business before he can enjoy more in the way of rest than an occasional jaunt of a day or two at a time.

"Judge" Hough, of Ohio, solicitor of internal revenue, is a very jewel of a Democrat. He has sent in his resignation, not in a gingerly way, as under uncomfortable compulsion, but with the utmost cheerfulness, and with the declaration that it is entirely because of his admiration for Mr. McKinley. He is a Democrat of the Democrats, bone and flesh, but he has so deep a regard for the president that he will not remain in office a day to his chief's embarrassment. This is the most charming utterance of any Democrat since the fourth of March, and it is probable Mr. Hough's departure for Ohlo will not be hastened on account of it. By the way, the judge entered his position under pe-culiar circumstances. His predecessor, Alphonso Hart, also of Ohlo, was dismissed by an error, before the four years of his term had expired. Hough was given a commission dated toe 14th of May. Discovering the error Hart held on by agreement with Hough until the 1st of July. Thus Hough was as chivalric towards Hart as he is towards McKin-ley, thus exhibiting how sweetly Ohio ien can dwell together though they be

Though there are removals and removvarious departments, it must be said in justice to the removing powrs that most of the vacancies so occaned are filled by the reappointment f tried employes, who were dismissed by the former administration for the ourpose of filling their places with Demcrats, contrary to the laws governing he civil service. Many faithful clerks isually old soldiers, have thus been reustated, and thus while doing justice o them the service has been improved.

It is delighting to be assured, and the assurance comes by a very direct road, that the Ohio factions are working together with such harmony as they think is necessary to make certain Republican uccess at the fall elections, it would be very disconcerting to the administra-tion to have it said that the Democrats ere placed in state power by the quarelling of Hanna and Foraker, and I am assured by the statement of one of the centlemen named that such will not be the result if they can prevent it by judicious and united effort.

It is not among the impossibilities that Speaker Reed may find himself tendered the most unexpected things by President McKinley as a mark of gratitude for his persistent absenteelsm in the rush for patronage. There is a record of but one visit to the white house to the speaker's credit, and for this relief much thanks is due. Reed has had no gift of patronage as yet, it is true, but it is assumed the president is simply holding back for something real good Reed is just now happy on account of the nomination of ex-Governor Burleigh to fill the vacancy made by the death of Representative Milliken. Burleigh is nuch to Reed's liking. He is much more than Milliken of the same kidney as Reed. Again, it is exceedingly satisfacto Reed that the great strength teigh will at once take his position among the foremost men in the house, and

"Speaking of presidential outings," said a white-haired senator today, " it is notable that in all the talk about McKinloy's schemes for rest on one has suggested the possibility of a fishing or a duck shooting junket. For twelve long years these excursions have recked with tales of the gore of ducks and fish. The joy of bear baiting and buil fighting, according to my idea, would be infinitely greater, and the performance more respectable, as a matter of recreation, than greater, and the performance more re-spectable, as a matter of recreatign, than the murder of innocent and helpless fish and ducks. I sincerely hope the presi-dent will show that he has a mind above such horrid sport. Is it not remarkable, by the way, that we have never had a president who respected any accompilate. Governor Black has signed the bill to create a civil service system with the starch out. What he lacks in love for starch Black evidently makes up in grit. some one of the elegant arts, such as nuisic, painting, sculpture. It is my impression that not a single one of our presidents has been versed in any of the fine arts, even to the extent of ability to criticise intelligently, to ray nothing of dabbling in them for recreation and the refining atmosphere that surrounds them. Mr. McKinley may possess some of these accomplishments, but if so I have not heard of it. Leaving the present executive out of the question. Garfield, I believe, was the most aesthetic field, I believe, was the most aesthetic of all our presidents. He was a fair judge of art works, and a good critic of elegant literature."

> "It is a strange thing to me," said one member of the house to another in my hearing a day or two ago, "that farm-ers don't surround themselves with more its. Now you are from a rural district, and perhaps you can enlighten

"What do you think they ought to

"Well, planes," "Humph! Pianos indeed! Then their daughters would be thumping out hordaughters would be thumping out nor-rid noises all the time, would neglect housework, and the old man would have to put a mortgage on the farm to pay for it all."
"Well, all farmers have horses. Let them get nice carriages and buggles for the boys and girls."
"Simply an inducement of filtations

"Simply an inducement of firtations and to run to dances."

"What in thunder should they have, "Woodsheds. There's more profanity in my district on account of green and water-soaked wood, more domestic quarrels, more overflowing bile, more trouble of all kinds, on account of the horrid firewood, than can be cured by all the churches. What the farmer wants is woodsheds,"

SPURTS OF PROSPERITY.

From the Washington Post,

A discouraged free trade contemporary, after belaboring "the Republican managers" because prosperity has not yet shown up to a satisfactory extent, inclines to mitigate its censure of those "managers" by putting a part of the responsibility on circumstances beyond their control, "The wisest course of legislation," it says 'could not have realized popular expecta-ions," because "the conditions which rendered possible the great spurts of pros-perity in the quarter of a contury after the civil war have disappeared and can-not return." This, we are assured, is "a fundamental fact," and "the wisest people" are those who recognize it as such. In support of this proposition our free trade contemporary cites the Dry Goods Economist, which tells its readers that "a new era has opened in the country; and era of greater care, greater economy, stronger competition; an era in which old machinery and easy-going methods have no place; an era unfavorable to 'plunging,' except as the result of the most methodiroduction of worthless goods will be unrofitable, and that hand-to-mouth purbasing, which has caused much complaint mong wholesalers for the past few years, s no transient result of a passing deprestion, but is here to stay and must be reskoned with. "This," says our free trade contemporary, "is a business gospel which will not be received gladly by many, but there can be no doubt that it

It is probably true that there cannot e a return of all the conditions which favored "great spurts of prosperity" be-tween 1865 and 1883. We shall never again witness such an era of railway construction and the consequent opening up of vast areas of country for settlement. We may never regain our position in the wheat market of Europe, for other wheatproduction countries have dethroned us. But we still possess and shall retain for centuries to come all the elements of substantial and lasting prosperity-a pros-perity far more desirable than "spurts," We lead all nations in agricultural and mineral resources, and are second to none in natural facilities for manufacturing. Our home market is the best in the world-the greatest commercial prize on earthand we are less dependent on foreign cou ries than any other people. We safely defy competition in the iron industry in any of the world's markets, and this means a great deal for our future, We still produce and shall continue to export the bulk of the foreign demand for cotton. No other country or continent rivals the United States in its diversity of soil and climate and the variety of its agricultural, horticultural, and poproducts. As compared with European countries, ours is still new, its resources still undeveloped. Our geographical posiable advantage in that it enables us pracically to dispense with a standing army and the enormous expenditure incident to ts maintenance. For these, and for many other solid reasons, we are justifled in execting wholesome growth and steady progress for centuries,

Whatever else may have contributed to 'spurts of prosperity" in the past, we d ot believe that neglect of sound busines rinciples and proper methods was amon, the factors. We have never learned that he employment of obsolete machinery, the making of worthless goods, or contempt of the law of demand and supply has made anybody prosperous for even a shor time. It has been, and still is, our im pression that much of our prosperity resulted from the use of superior machine ery and the best of skilled labor, and that prosperous American manufacturers and adhered to good business nethods. If the adversity of the last four ears has taught us to be more economical 'in personal and business expenditures, the lesson will be contributory to the prosperity that is bound to come to a ople situated as we are. We could wish that "spurts" and booms might be numbered with the things irrevocably gone, Having all the requisites of maximum, regular growth in wealth, population, intelligence, and all other elements strength, our nation will gladly dispense with "spurts of prosperity."

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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;

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