The Scranton Tribune

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ADTERN AT THE POSTOFFINE AT SCHAFTOR, FA., AS ESCOND-CLASS MALL MATTER.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 19, 1897.

The assertion is being very freely made just now that congress "should do nothing to 'neur war." We beg leave to suggest an amendment. Congrees should do its duty. Then if war should come it would be the enemy's misfortune, not our fault.

Unfair to Cubs.

It seems to us that the objection made in various quarters to the rule laid down during the Cleveland administration, and not yet repealed, concerning the clearing of vessels for Cuba is well founded. That rule required each applicant for clearing papers to make oath, before sailing, that he would not violate the nertrality laws. It is asserted, without contradiction, that for such a rule there is absolutely no warrant in law; and the further point is made that it is a bit of offensive impertinence utterly out of keeping with the spirit of our institutions. It has been aptly remarked that the collector of a port might with equal propriety require every passenger about to sail for Europe to take oath that he will not violate our revenue laws.

As "J. S. T.," the exceedingly wellinformed contributor to the Sun, observes in this connection, "the collector has no more right to require such an oath from the captain than the captain has to require the same oath from the collector. If the captain complies with the requirements of the law, the collector is bound to give him his clearance papers, and, if he refuses to do so, he is guilty of violating his own oath of office, and his immediate removal should follow. In such a case the captain may apply to any United States district judge and obtain a mandamus compelling the collector to issue the papers, or, at his option, bring suit for damages for the illegal detention of his vessel, and, if the collector is noting under the orders of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary is also liable for damages."

When the South American provinces of Spain were in revolt during the administration of President Monroe, not only did recognition of belligerency folly quickly the established fact of belligerency, but throughout the entire struggle American commerce in articles not contraband of war proceed ed without interruption with the South American patriots, under the full sametion and protection of our government. Today the captain who wishes to transport a cargo to Cuba is held from the first to be an object of suspicion, and ance than are imposed upon shippers to any other port. This is manifestly arbitrary and unfair. The administration which tolerates such discrimination against a patrlot people and in favor of a country like Spain merits, in that respect, at least, outspoken disapprovat.

Why don't those who profited by the Andrews committee's work avert an embarrassing situation by volunteering to "pay the freight" themselves?

Other People's Troubles.

The United States are not alone in the dilemma of having to do some thing to satisfy the spirit of discontent which is rife among the working classes. The cable has kept Americans reasonably well informed concerning the measures proposed by the emperor of Germany for the pacification of the Socialists; but a movement is under way in England at this time which is of even greater interest, although not so widely understood.

Some time ago the Independent Labor party of Great Britain held a conference and formulated a "programme." It did not demand the free colnage of half-value dollars, but it did demand a maximum eight-hour working day; the provision of work for all capable adult applicants at recognized trades union rates, with a statutory minimum of sixpence an hour; state pensions for everybody over fifty years of age and adequate provision for all widows, orphans, sick and disabled workers; free maintenance of children while at school or university abolition of indirect taxation and transference of all public burdens to unearned incomes, with a view to their ultimate extinction. To provide work for everybody it is further proposed that parish, district, borough and county councils be invested with power to organize and undertake such industries as they may consider desirable, compulsorily to acquire land, erect buildings, purchase machinery or stock, levy taxes on the rental values of the district and borrow money on the security of such taxes for any of these purposes.

This, of course, is unmitigated so clalism. Now note how the British government proposes to meet it. A bill understood to have been drafted by one of the high officials of the Salisbury cabinet is now before parliament providing to workingmen in certain trades a legal right to compensation for inevitable accidents. "At present," writes a London correspondent, Alex Paul, "there is a right to sue an employer for injury received in his employment in certain circumstances; but the right is hedged round by many precautions. These give the employer his just and in some cases his more than just protection, but leave the employed in a poor way. Some remedy has long been recognized as necessary; but controversy has been bitter on the subject and parties could not agree. Mr. Chamberlain has in the meantime taken up the idea of univers- McKinley has gone as far in the Cuban al compensation, and the bill just in- matter as he contemplates going; and troduced into the house of commons Walter Wellman, the Washington cor- discuss the situation, and in the mean

is really the thin end of the wedge which Mr. Chamberlain wants to drive in. It is a proposal that every work- president intends ultimately to annex, man dying from accident in the course | Cuba to the United States. It is eviof his employment shall have his famtake your choice. fly compensated by the payment of three years' wages, provided these do not exceed \$1,500. During disablement half the workmen's wages are to be

paid. The proposals amount to this,

that the accidents in any business are

to count as part of the trade ex-

penses. The scheme is at present lim-

ited to a few trades-the trades, in

fact, to which our factory legislation

applies; but it is not doubted that in

the course of discussion the govern-

ment will easily be persuaded to add

And so it goes down the list of coun-

and each its problem of keeping the

great producing class in good humor.

out of the trance into which they were

thrown by the Hon. Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Wanamaker at any rate is get-

ting his money's worth in free adver-

In a Nutshell.

If the distress of six or eight hun-

dred American citizens is such as to de-mand the immediate assistance of their

government, what must be the condi-

tion of the tens of thousands of Cu-

from their plantations? The president

rigorously abstain from a single word

of comment or deduction, but the of-

ficial information which impelled his

action suggests and embodies the most

conclusive evidence of the ruthless and

shameless policy of devastation which

involves a whole people in its horrors.

With this proof before it our govern-

ment is constrained to take action for

the rescue of its own citizens. How

long will the common obligation of hu-

manity permit it to be silent as to the

wider cruelties inflicted upon the mass

of the population?-Philadelphia Press.

Senator Mason is very unkind to hit

he British lion so hard while its tail is

As to Vaccination.

principle to vaccination, fell into con-

the one hand made attendance com-

cently carried up to the Supreme court,

attending school is fundamentally

guaranteed by law, and that no ap-

pointive board or commission can in

any manner suspend such a privilege.

If, however, the legislature shall spec-

ifically make vaccination a requirement

n school attendance, the court's pro-

hibition will cease. Acting on this hint

a bill has been reported favorably to

the Springfield legislature making it a

private or parochial school in Illino

attested certificate of vaccination,

that the applicant shall show a duly

Inasmuch as a large majority of

American taxpayers at this time be-

vaccination, it is doubtless in accord-

ance with our theory of government

that their wishes should prevail in this

Representative Connell is thus quoted

n the New York Herald's poll of con-

gress on the Cuban issue: "I would

go to great lengths in humanitarian ef-

forts in Cuba's behalf, but do not think

ons for intervention if it would cause

war." This is in line with the St. Louis

platform, which invokes the adminis-

tration's active and peaceful offices in

Cuba's behalf. But it is not likely that

any kind of intervention by the United

States would cause war in a serious

sense. It might excite some bluster on

he part of Spain, but that would soon

blow over. The chances are Spain, in

cooler moments, would feel like thank-

ing the United States for giving her

The Philadelphia board of trade has

acted with wisdom in deciding to re-

quest congress to enact legislation

which will permit railway "pooling

under suitable restrictions. There are,

as it remarks, two reasons of para-

mount importance for such legislation;

first, that it will secure uniformity

and steadiness in transportation rates,

and, secondly, it will enable the rall-

roads, under such legalized arrange-

ments for the protection of each other

against unfair competition, to add

largely to their earnings, guaranteeing

thereby increased facilities for freight

and passenger services." It is no part

of the public's wish to cripple railway

interests or do injury to the great body

General Bradley T. Johnson offers an

interesting opinion on this Cuban ques-

tion. "It looks to me," says he, "as if

the administration were electioneering

for a fight. This will relieve the tariff

situation and retire the currency ques-

tion. A war with Spain will last just

thirty minutes. The white squadron

will concentrate at Havana; the Span-

ish fleet will be forced to fight in front

of that port, and thirty minutes will

see every Spanish ship under the

water." Carry the tidings to Madrid.

Ordinarily our annual imports from

Cuba amount in value to \$75,000,000 and

our exports to that island, to \$30,000,000.

At present our imports are less than

\$30,000,000 and our exports not over \$7,

000,000 a year. In other words, the Cu-

Cuba and the United States. As a

party in interest we are clearly entitled

the length of its further continuance.

to have a say as to the manner and

W. E. Curtis, Washington corres-

pondent of the Chicago Record, says

ban war is a losing business for Spain,

there are any political or business rea-

importance demands.

the chance to let go.

of shippers.

condition of entrance to each public,

already sprained.

of school children.

other trades to the scope of the bill."

There is no doubt that Cuba is a mass of festering misery, made so by the ambition of irresponsible and unscrupulous citizens of the United States.—Washing-ton Letter in Chicago Record.

So Americans and not Spanlards are to blame, are they? How strange and how new this hpyothesis is!

The cutting by each Amefican citizen of his daily expenditures down to the extent of one dime would involve in one year a falling off in trade of \$2,555,-000,000. Economy is a wise thing, but just at present it looks as if it were ries. Each nation has its Bryan bogie being carried a trifle too far.

The money cost, to date, of Spain's America, with its superior resources fruitless war against Cuban freedom, and higher levels of living, ought to counting funds spent and property debe the happiest off of all; and it will stroyed, aggregates nearly \$500,000,000. be if the native enterprise and in-It is time to tell the Spaniard that his genuity of its people will kindly come jig is up.

> The business men's memorial to the president asking him to try to bring about an "honorable" reconcilation between Cuba and Spain forgets that Spain doesn't know the meaning of the

Of course, when Russia growls, the sultan realizes that that is another story.

After all, was Mr. Kinsley dismissed for cause or because?

Gossip at the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, May 18.

The mass meeting held on Sunday last h Washington in behalf of the cause of uban independence was an event worthy of more extended consideration than was given to it in the Associated Press report in Monday's Tribune. It was really one of the most significant culminations of popular sentiment swaying a great and representative mass of people that the na-tional capitol has witnessed during this generation. The meeting was held in the Columbia theater, the largest in the city and that vast structure was crowded to its very doors almost an hour before the designated time for beginning, hundreds The case in this county some months ago of a parent who, being opposed on being turned away. Among those on the stage were Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire; General William Henry flict with the school law because it on Browne, president of the Cuban league Dr. Lincoln, Dr. Allen, Rev. Dr. Eastor pulsory and on the other denied admis-Rev. Alexander Kent, Rev. Howard Wil sion to children not vaccinated was bur Ennis, Rev. Mr. Couden, chaplain of the house of representatives; Senator Alommented upon at the time, as a fine illustration of legislative carelessness. len, Representative Livingstone, of George gia; Admiral Crosby, ex-District Commis-sioner Hine and General Titus, Mrs. Gazinger, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Frye and Mr. Frank Hume and parties occupied boxes, and Mrs. Sherman, wife of the A similar case, out in Illinois, was reand that body has just announced its decision that the state board of bealth secretary of state, was seated in the audience. The presence of Mrs. Sherman at has no right to compel the vaccination the meeting was generally regarded unde The ruling holds that the privilege of the circumstances as significant.

> Just after the invocation had been pronounced by Rev. Hugh Johnston, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church—the church that President Me-Somebody started the national hymn, "America." Instantly the vast audience arose to its feet and, taking up the strain, swelled it into a majestic chorus which told, better than any formal words, where the American people stand on the question of Cuba's right to freedom. The first speaker was Senator Gallinger, of New quent address, in the course of which he

'It is said that we have no right to ex tend help to a struggling people unless they are in possession of a scaport town. How, then, could a country situated like ieve in the precautionary virtues of Switzerland ever get recognition as a bel ligerent? Switzerland has no seaport. We are here to protest against the terrible atrocities which are being committed in Cuba today. Manning, the English authority on international law, says that matter. But we suspect there is more the concession of beligerent rights may at a certain epoch in the strife, be proado concerning the matter than its real laimed in the interest of humanity. I time in the interest of humanity thu the United States should interfere in Cu ba. Cuba is as sure to gain her inde-pendence as water is to run down hill. The Cubans are fighting against taxation without representation. Out of the strife that is going on in yonder beautiful isle will come another republic to take its place with the free nations of the earth.

> Letters of regret were read from many eminent persons who had been unavoid-ably kept away. Among these were Sena tors Chandler and Frye and Generals Clarkson and Sanguilly, Congressman Amos J. Cummings in his letter wrote; 'In years to come the most disgraceful page in the history of the administration of Grover Cleveland will be his action toward the Cuban patriots," Senator Chandler wrote: "I hope and believe that congress and the president will soon formally recognize a state of war and Cuban belligerency. This step, followed as it will be by all the other independent nations of the western hemisphere, cannot fall to in-sure the Cuban independence which is sought for. Moreover, without delay we ought to send a fleet to enter the harbon and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and secondly, to sto the atrocious and uncivilized methods o warfare adopted by the Spanish generals. In advocating these measures, I am con-scious of no passionate hostility to Spain. n 1861 she recognized the Southern Confederacy within less than three months after its military struggle began, and surely if she cannot hold Cuba without making it one vast desert and graveyard driving the inhabitants into the citic to starve, and by hanging, shooting, garroting Cuban officers and soldiers f bellion and incendiarism, she ought to lose the island. If between 1861 and 1865 one Confederate general had been thus put to death all the powers of Europe, with one accord, would have sent their fleets and armies 3,000 miles across the can to end such barbarous warfare and to establish and maintain the Southern Confederacy. Yet General Robert E. Lee and all his generals were as truly guilts f rebellion and incendiarism as was Theo re Menendez Gonzales, who was sho for that offense at Cabanus Fortress in Havana on Monday last. * * * Presi-dent McKinley will soon do his part toward making Cuba free and independ-ent. He may proceed with what will seem to impatient spirits to be undue ution, with the cries and groans ringing his ears of unarmed men, women, and hildren enduring inhuman cruelty and astardly murder, but he will not fall to e faithful to his pledges, and he will bere long register the decree which went forth in his triumphant election that Cuba should be taken from the control of Spain and made peaceful and independent. In this faith, in a great party and its president, let us rest patiently and most

pefully." An interesting speech was made by Karl Decker, the New York Journal correspond-ent, who spent several weeks in the camp of General Gomez. In it he told this incldent showing how far a little nerve will go toward curbing the Spanish: "On the 17th of December last, when a resolution ooking toward the recognition of belliger nt rights for the Cubans was introduced n the senate, some of these typical Spaniards in Sagira la Grande made arrange-ments to have a demonstration against the American consulate. They gathered together all the arms they could find and about 150 of them met and proceeded to

respondent of Mr. Kohlsnat's Times-Herald, says in triple leads that the president intends ultimately to annex, Cuba to the United States. It is evi-dently a case of pay your penny and take your choice. ate soldier in the late war, sitting at his desk oiling up a Winchester rifle, and scattered about him were about 500 cartridges. The spy hurried back with this report and the demonstration was speed-ily postponed."

But it was the speech of Senator Allen, the Nebraska Populist, that stirred things up. Said he: "I am giad to join in these expressions of sentiment regarding this struggle. This is no new zeal for me. I had the honor of introducing the first resolution looking toward the liberation of Cuba in the senate. And how enthusiastic we were about it last year! A distinguished member of the senate, who is now a cabinet officer, then uttered words which brought tears to the eyes of his hearers. Now his tongue is bridled. What is the cause of this? It is the cold commercialism of a few cities on the Atlantic coast. I thank God that I come from a state where patriotism counts more than coast. I thank God that I come from a state where patriotism counts more than money. If the American people rise up in their might and demand prompt recognition for the Cubans no administration could withstand the demand. How shameful last year when Grover Cleveland held the hands of Cuba when he might have ful last year when Grover Cleveland acts
the hands of Cuba, when he might heye
assisted her in gaining her liberty. Haman life sacrificed to commercialism.
We must do something practical. It is
useless to talk, and talk and talk. Do
something tangible. If the president
would send a fleet of gunboats into the
harbor of Havana, the war would cease
in thirty days. Sond them with the mesin thirty days. Send them with the mes-sage that war must be conducted in a civilized way and that butchering of babes and women and sick men in the hospitale must cease, and Weyler's occupation would be gone. I have been and will be for the independence of Cuba. I want to see it as free as the United States, of which it is rightfully a part. The senate will come to itself soon, and do something to aid the Cubans,"

These were the resolutions adopted at the meeting by a unanimous, rising vote:
"Resolved, That the people of this city, and of the whole United States, do now most carnestly protest against the barbarous and inhuman methods employed by Spain in the war in Cuba. The brutality and savagery of the present contest in that unhappy island, on the part of the Spanish commander, Weyler, is, if possible, more horrid and uncivilized than was that waged in the Netherlands in the

sible, more horrid and uncivilized than was that waged in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century by his infamous prototype, the Duke of Alva, under the orders of Philip II. King of Spain; and "Resolved, That we declare that this government should at once recognize the insurgent Cubans as belligerents. And further, that it is the imperative Christian duty of this government to demand that Spain shall observe from this time to the close of the war the usages of civilized warfare; and

lized warfare; and "Resolved, That Cuba has demonstrat-"Resolved, That Cuba has demonstrated by the valor and patriotism of her people that her manifest destiny is to become, like Mexico and other Spanish-American countries, a free and independent republican state; and this, too, without the payment of one dollar of indemnity to Spain."

A queer fact was brought out by one of he speakers at this meeting, a Mr. Honner. He read some extracts from what purported to be official documents. One was a letter sent by Mr. Rockhill, the assistant secretary of state under Cleveland to a consul in Cuba, in which he said: "I advise you to make your reports less fa-vorable to the Cuban insurgents, as this administration wishes to avoid any friction with Spain." The reading of this cx-tract was greeted with hisses, as was an-other one, where a consut, who had reported something favorable to the insurg-ents was told to mark all future com-munications of the kind personal, so that they would not be sent to the senate when correspondence was called for. It is only fair to Mr. Rockhill to say that he brands these assertions as absolutely false.

THE PROPER DOCTRINE.

imon Wolf, in Washington Post. There are a number of things more terrible and injurious than war; for instance, disregard of th ights of fumanity. I have no patience or, and take no stock in, the American rights of fumanity. nysteria for Armenia, or the starving mil-lons in India, when right at our door undreds of thousands of our compatri ots are starving, being murdered and out-raged. I am an American who believes in upholding the hands and principles of those who fight for self-government, and who are heroically struggling to dissolve the bonds that tyranny and medieval su-perstition have fastened upon them, I am well aware of the traditional policy of this government, and I certainly do not teek to embroil ourselves in affairs that to not concern us, but one thing is sure hat if we cannot aid by men and ammuni ons of war, we certainly ought not to withhold the expression of our public and private sympathy and the recognition of Cuba as a republic. Let us not listen to the siren songs of conservatism, or the selfish motives of the mercantile world in this regard. There are principles higher and dearer to the American than dollars and cents. If we do not recognize Cuba, we will stultify ourselves in the court of itions, and will simply be paying tribute to European diplomacy, which at all times is banded together to make the inited States contemptible and to laugh in their sleeves at any misstep that we take. The upnoiding and recognition of Cuba is an absolute and essential necessity to maintain republican principles on this continent. From a geographical, as well as from a national standpoint, it is indispensable, but above and beyond this, there is a great principle of human liberty and the prevention of barbarity that can only find its equal in Spanish his-

I have confidence in the present administration doing its full duty, but I have greater confidence in the American people, for administrations come and go, and presidents are made and unmade, but the majesty of the sovereign people of the United Staics is ever supreme, and will make itself felt and heard, and I am a false prophet if within the next six-ty day; something definite and permanent will not be evolved. To that end, let us all hope, pray and work.

THE ACTOR.

The Actor, the Actor, right singular is he. How criticism fills his soul with cliner grief or glee. Applause doth make his bosom swell-he feels that it is fame.

But, prithee, do not tell him so, or his head may do the same.

The Agent, the Agent, sent on to advertire, He fires the editorial heart with mastodonic lies. He's always bent on working up some wonderful surprise

And knows whatever's going on, because

he uses "I's."

Critic, the Critic, by Thespians blessed and cursed; He only sees a single act—and that, of He gets an inkling of the plot, the rest he has to guess. send his criticism down in time to "go to press." —The Argonaut,



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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, 8.37% a pair; from \$10.60.

12 pairs Brussels Net, \$5.50 a pair from \$6.75. 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$6.75 a pair;

12 pairs Brussels Net, \$7.75 a pair rom \$9.25. 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$8.50 a pair;

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

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