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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: go cents a month

Daily Weekly .. \$1,00 a year. ARTERED AT THE POSTOPPIOS AT SCRANTON, PA., ENCOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 21, 1897.

The mayor of Scranton has a good many powers, but not even he can remove a man for cause without specifying the cause. The chances are that Mr. Kinsley will get his pay until the end of his term, even with Street Commissioner Dunning confirmed.

An Ado to Small Purpose.

The statement of Mr. Powderly before the anthracite mining investigating committee, reproduced elsewhere. is in the main a truthful and comprehensive review of the industrial situation in this community. Unquestionably that situation is most affected at this time by the stagnation in productive industry which is general throughout the United States. With tae factories and mills of the nation closed or running on reduced time it follows inevitably that there must be a marked curtailment in the demand for anthracite as well as bituminous coal, both for furnace and heating purposes. The use of anthracite in parlor grates, at seasonable times, is frequently a luxury; that is to say, it is a use which can be dispensed with, in favor of cheaper fuel, when economy forces such a substitution. This single explanation is enough to account for most of the abnormal depression now discernible in the anthracite regions.

The immigration evil, to be sure, is by no means inconsiderable, but the mining business is not the only business which has suffered from an overmultiplication of productive capacity, with the consequent inducement to a surplusage of unskilled labor that operates to reduce the earnings of libor. In fairness to the mine managers of this region it must, however, he said that the mining business is almost the only large industry of its class in which the piece rate has remained practically the same throughout a long season of diminishing profits for the operators, Restriction of working time has been the unpleasant necessity; but it is idle to hold that this has been practiced willingly. It has been forced upon the operators by unavoidable business conditions and they would join with their workmen in welcoming a state of affairs which would warrant the order for full time.

Displacement of labor by new inventions, with accompanying disturbrance of the industrial equilibrium, is a factor open to discussion but hardly at this late day to be eliminated. Far more practical is the advice given by Mr. Powderly, and indorsed overwhelmngly in this region, to hasten the er actment of a suitable protective tariff, so that industries in general may regain their wonted activity and carry the coal trade back along with them to normal conditions. This is the nubof the immediate problem. Nothing is to be gained for either employers or employed by fruitless aggravation of deplorable depression in the mischleyous search for imaginary sensations In no material respect is the coal trade situated differently from the other trades in the same environment, and it did not need a state legislative committee to arouse the people of Lackawanna county to the necessity for better times.

If Senator Penrose can abolish the tipping system in the Washington hotels and render it possible for a stranger to visit the capital without endangering his pocket book, he will be entitled to a monument quite as tail as Washington's.

What Will the House Do?

The information imparted Wednesday by Senator Foraker during the debate concerning Cuba is very obviously of the greatest importance. Speaking as one of the sub-committee of three senators to whom the executive department recently confided its whole knowledge of the situation in Cuba, he so far drew upon that confidential intelligence as to state three very material facts, which stand forth with the emphasis of official certification.

First, more than a year ago Secretary Olney offered to mediate between Cuba and Spain, and Spain returned an arrogant refusal.

Secondly, the later consular advices received from Cuba tell such details of Spanish mal-administration and cruelty that the publication of them, with the authors' names attached would, in the president's opinion, endanger their lives in the absence of American military and naval forces to

protect their consulates. Thirdly, the administration's objection to the belligerency resolution is not that it does not share in the spirit which prompts that resolution, but because the president considers the resolution in itself upnder present conditions ineffective to meet the grave emergency which is presented in Cuba, and favors, instead, after the receipt of complete official reports, a direct and explicit notification to Spain that the war in Cuba must stop, else the United States

will proceed to stop it. Here, at last, we have the truth made clear, and it is superogatory to say that it reflects conspicuous credit on William McKinley. We are glad, also, that it lifts some of the odium off the shoulders of Richard Olney, although it is yet to be explained why that determined official was so anxious to negotlate for peace on the basis of the continued sovereignty of Spain. Surely he must have known from history that such a continuation could not do otherwise than act as a prolific source of embarrassment for the foreign relations of the United States and as a hopeless trritation to genuine peace in the gem

of the Antilles. The action of the senate yesterday in

adopting the Morgan beiligerency resolution notwithstanding the president's wish to be given untrammeled discretion in the premises shows that the legislative branch regards the crisis as too acute to warrant further delay. The issue now devolves upon the house. What will it do?

We do not see how the adoption of the Morgan belligerency resolution, even if it does not go far enough, can embarrass the administration Of ourse, if the president desires to reach the same result by a different and, as he thinks, a better method, his preferonce should receive respectful consideration. But upon the main point that the United States must now move to a quick finality in the Cuban matter, public opinion is irrevocably determined; and needless delay at any point will only irritate it.

An Iridescent Dream.

That certainly is an interesting proposition which John R. Dos Passos of New York advances for the pacification of the agricultural sections. He desires congress to issue a charter for a vast loan and mortgage company. with a capital stock of \$100,000,000 to \$10 and upward, no person to be per-The money thus subscribed, it is explained, will be used in making loans. It will be invested as a guarantee fund -\$25,000,000 in government bonds and the bulk of the remainder in other approved securities. Then the company will scatter its branches in every every town. It will offer to lend on mortgage up to 50 per cent of the appraised value of afarm, for 15 to 75 years' time, charging interest of not over 6 per cent and, as now contemplated, not over 4.65 per cent, and providing a plan of slight payments on the principal with each interest payment, so that the debt will be sunk within the time the mortgage runs as with our co-operative bank loans; but the borrower will be privileged to pay off his debt as quickly as he pleases. or buy up the cupons to be attached to his mortgage held by the company. Warehouses will be established by the company and farmers can pledge their more imperishable crops for loans,

It is claimed by Mr. Dos Passos that such a company could readily circulate its bonds in place of money, thus virtually increasing the circulating medum. Its profit would come chiefly in the difference between the interest paid by borrowers, which he averages at 4.65 per cent, and the average interest borne by the bonds, estimated at 3.65 per cent. Of course there would be profit also in the foreclosure of mortgages, but it is calculated by Mr. Dos Passos that this item would be smaller under such a system than under any present banking plan. The Springfield Republican exposes

the fatal flaw in this otherwise invit-

ing project when it remarks that "to invest in any private or public corporation, or in government itself, the power to issue circulating notes of bonds based on land or its mortgages is to invite all of the dangers and demoralization and ruin which flow inevitably from unlimited issues of irredeemable paper. We may." it adds, 'assume that all the agents of this nighty financial body are competen and honest, and that all their appraisals of real estate for loans are conservative and that all loans are confined o 50 per cent of the appraised value. Yet what may follow? This value is the money or price of the property, and price, other things being equal, deends on money volume. That power therefore, which controls the money volume controls prices or values in noney, and this power would be held by the corporation in question, It ecordingly issues its circulating bonds on large amounts of land, and the effect is to expand enormously the currency volume, Prices rise. The morey values of these properties rise. Fifty per cent of that value is one sum today; tomorrow it would be a larger sum, and the increased loan could accordingly be called for and made, with the result of further currency expansion, and further issues, and so on indefinitely. Is there any doubt of what the end would be?" Certainly not. It were better to

hance free silver at once than to open he door to such unlimited inflation. The United States must keep its legal tender flat off all assignat paper such s is here proposed. If the Dos Pausos loan and mortgage company can chculate its bonds on their own unaided value, well and good. Then each man who should take one and get worsted by it would have only himself to blam?. Admirable as may be the designer's aim, his project is quite as impractical as was that of the man who thought to lift himself up by tugging away at his own bootstraps.

Senator Wellington wants the United States to curry favor with Europe. The advice of Washington was to avoid entangling alliances. We prefer Washington as a guide to the Hon. Mr. Wellington, of Maryland.

Reasons Why. "Why pass a tariff bill?" asks the

Louisville Courier-Journal. Because the present tariff has proven utterly inadequate to supply the revenue needed by the government. Because the policy of paying current

expenses by raising money on bonds is expensive and in the direction of bankruptey. Because it is unbusinesslike and un-

necessary to increase the national debt in time of peace. Because sufficiency of revenue protects the gold reserve and makes cur-

rency trouble impossible Because the industres of the United States need more protection than they have under the present tariff.

Because, finally, the people voted for a tariff founded on the principles embodied in McKinley's candidacy .-Rochester Democrat and Chronicie.

The English statistician, Mulhall, asserts that the value of the manufacturing output of New England has quintupled since 1850. It now amounts to an annual per capita of \$319 as against \$115 in Great Britain, \$88 in Belgium and \$74 in France. In 1850, where the New England workman got \$246 a year in wages, he received, in 1890, \$469. Astounded by these figures that tell the great story of protection to American industry, the free trad-

cannot. Isn't it something to have kept it up for thirty years? Where would we be today if we had remained all those years in the jog trot pace with which free trade England contents her-

The Manufacturer of Philadelphia, representing the manufacturing interests of the state, announces that on the occasion of the Pan-American conference of the Philadelphia Commercial museum, which will draw to that city delegates from Mexico, and nearly all the South and Central American republics, it will publish a special international edition, consisting of 50,000 copies or more and containing a special report of the proceedings of this important meeting, together with various other matter bearing upon the extension of our South American trade. The number will undoubtedly be useful for future reference, and its publication will be awaited with eagerness.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, threatens to pardon every juvenile criminal now in jail or hereafter to be put there if the legislature doesn't provide a suitable reformatory. The threat be subscribed by the people in sums of is daring, but its motive is unassailable. A state like Kentucky ought to mitted to hold more than \$1000 worth. know better than to make confirmed criminals out of its first offenders by decreeing incarceration in the same ialls and cells with hardened thugs.

he didn't alm at McKinley at all, but at the "dwadling senate." Yet we cannot state and county, and its agents in believe that he would spurn a senate The whole amount of it is that our

Mr. Wanamaker now explains that

kindness and forbearance have been wasted upon the Spaniard, and it is time to try another kind of treatment.

Gossip at the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribune, Washington, May 20.

Reading the various programmes which are appearing in the daily newspapers, announcing with apparent "official au-thority" the policy the president has fornulated in relation to Cuba, one can foree that the day of censorship of the press s not far distant, at least it is generally thought among those whose attention has been called to the matter, that there must be some way devised by which the administration (this and all other ones) can be protected from the misrepresentation which is growing more and more reckless. Ignorant interpretation of motives, critiism of acts, complete distortion of the eaning of things, do not hurt, but the demn assumption of newspaper writers of familiar converse with the president, of he possession of his absolute confidence, of being the repositories of his policies on every imaginable question, is something appalling. Mr. McKinley will really need to edit the matter which these assumed fidants are publishing, or, what would oubtless be wiser, choose from among them one which may be recognized as the administration organ, after the manner of the governments of the older world

Effere is one of these familiars of an president who solemnly announces that he president has determined upon his Cuban policy, that as a matter of form he will await the report of Commissioner Cal-houn, and then he will at once address a note to the Spanish government suggestng that the Cubans be permitted to purase their independence—that is, pay to the possession of a God-given right in cold cash. If Spain refuses, then will ome, with a celerity that will make the Spanish head swim, the act of recognition. This would be simply amusing if it were not announced by a paper which is not given to lying, and with an air of having een inspired by the president. Of course any one who reads carefully will see that if the president has decided so absolutely egarding the matter, it would be hypo-ritical and dishonorable to pretend that his policy is in any way to be influenced by any report that a commissioner can make. This would be foreign, assuredly, to the frank and manly nature of Mr. Mc Kinley. Of course, the fact that these as-sumed familiars of the president contradict each other in the reports of their confidences, denudes the statements of any semblance of truth, but each paper has its constituency, which reads no other print, and so each constituency swallows what is given it as the policy of the admin-The story that the president will ask Spain to permit Cuba to purchase independence, is indeed grotesque. Mc-Kinley is not copying the mistakes of Cleveland. When Cleveland made that suggestion it was treated with scorn both by the Spaniards and the Cubans. The latter do not propose to burden them-selves with a debt of scores of millions when the war has reached a stage of colselling out until there is an absolute assurance of purchase. It would be idlotte for the Spanish government to admit defeat by an agreement to such a scheme, the face of the knowledge that the Cubans will not consent to pay a single dollar for that which they know is their own. It is said the president is both amused nd annoyed by the solemn assumption f familiarity with his plans by son the newspaper writers, and that he has uggested that they get together and at east make their "official" statements harnonize. But how would any of the gentlenen get a "scoop" if that were done?

As it appears that some sort of resolution must be adopted soon by the senate, even if the tariff bill has to be antagonized with it for the purpose of forcing a vote, the great dispute is about to resolve itself into accusation and defense in reecognition. Hale and Hoar assert that the friends of recognition have done all the talking, and therefore that they are esponsible for the delay. This is Hale's version of it, and it is slippery and snaky is everything is that emanates from tha dept at shallow cunning. It is a fact hat on every occasion when the friends of the resolution attempted to force a ote, Hale interposed with the informatihat while he would ask for no unneces sary delay, he was not quite ready for a vote, as he had some remarks which were ot yet ripe, or something to that effect t is a fact that Hale and Hoar have held up the Morgan resolution all along. Its riends would have been ready for a vote at any time, knowing it would have a large majority, but the two statesmen named, for reasons which they have never been good enough to give to the public. have interposed the obstacle of senatorial courtesy and asked for more time. As for poor Wellington, of Maryland, who 18 the only one to come valiantly to the as-sistance of Hoar and Hale, and the only one on that side so innocent as not to have some secret and personal reason for pro-Spanish affections, he is already ausgespielt. He is denounced by his Maryland constituents with a general fury, and, it is said, has demolished the last chance of a Republican majority in the legislature which will choose a successor to Gorman. The speech was certainly the silliest it has ever been my lot to listen to from the senate press gallery. One may forgive astute and brilliant wickedness, almos rather than honest asininity. We are used to the former, in the senste, but it is doubtful if we can ever look upon the lat

I am told that the officers of the Red Cross in other parts of the world are to American industry, the free trad-much excited by accounts of the perform-ers now declare that we cannot in ances of the members of the order in

Cuba, who seem to have been as sayage as the most sayage of the Spanish soldiers, and that steps are being taken to relieve the organization of their membership. It is alleged that the crueities of Spanish members of the order in Cube which have been reported in the newspa-pers are but a moiety of the truth. The recent record of the Red Cross is not escemed to have been very brilliant, and it is felt to be incumbent upon the worthy branches of the society that the process

f purging should be prompt and radical. Commissioner Calhoun is not earning surels in the opinion of the administrathought to be very curlous that he should have pussed two or three days in rather sportive performances, at Spanish din-ners, and the Spanish Casino of evenings, in enjoyment of the characteristic programme of such places, before even in-forming the president of his arrival. The criticism is that it is not the best prepara tion for an impartial investigation of a grave matter to allow one's self to be lined and wined by the party supposed to be flagrantly wrong from the American standpoint. Mr. Calhoun, however, may have had a purpose which his critics are not informed of at this distance, and may yet prove to be in sympathy with the lower that sent him on his delicate mis-

Broker Chapman is in the district jail. and does not seem to bemoan his fate it the least. Indeed, he remarked to a visi-tor that he seemed to have been born for that sort of thing, meaning not that he was born to consort with criminals and to be shut in a dungeon, but that it is to his liking to be coddled and lionized and fed fat on the best the market affords, prepared by a French chef, without being compelled to work for the luxury. He has the "run" of the best rooms of the jall. can wander in the open air in the floor-scented grounds if he will, can have a game of poker with his friends if he so desires (though he has a glut of gambling when at his legitimate trade), and is apparently happy for the chance of this bit of unique recreation. Big with generosity, he says he does not wish to involve the president with any complex question of his pardon. The jail warden is a genia fellow, and seems to be cultivating Chapman assiduously, possibly with an eye to future tips in regard to probable ups and downs of the market. The whole thing is a lark, and the only regret of the merry broker seems to be that he cannot have the company of Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles. Mr. Chapman's much interested in the other criminals, and is makng a study of them. It is quite possible may pick up one among them with a genius for his own calling, and bring him to New York when he regains his liberty to play the stock market for senators o he United States.

TO TIP OR NOT TO TIP.

From the Syracuse Post.

Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, lives at the Raleigh in Washington, and, like the good American that he is, refuses to tip the walters. The result has been sev ral strikes in the establishment and sev eral changes of waiters. But the senato

still holds the fort and manages to live comfortably, even though he be not popular with the waiters' fraternity. If Sen ator Penrose will persist in the position he has taken, he will perform a service which his countrymen will all appreciate and will do much toward breaking up this un-American, uncalled for and obnoxious system of tipping. As Senator Penrose i a man of large wealth and liberality, he can make the fight against tipping with out being charged with penuriousness, and his example will make it much easier for others with less means who want to be ndependent.

The practice of tipping has grown in this ountry enormously in the last few years In some localities it has almost reached European proportions, but with the added disadvantage that much larger tips are expected and they are given without the discrimination exercised in Europe. It has come to pass that in many first class hotels in the large cities guests are una-ble to receive decent treatment unless they fee some one. They must fee the hey must fee the porter to have their baggage handled promptly, they must fee the servants to have their calls at the commattended to. From the moment they until the moment they leave the hotel somebody is standing with an open hand expecting a tip, and unless the tip is given the guest is made to feel unconfortable and in many cases is put to great neonvenience. On sleeping care the tray eler is expected to pay part of the wages of the Wagner or Pullman porters. It matters not that he pays a high price for his berth or his seat in the drawing room car and is entitled to efficient service from the company's employes, he must fee th porter just the same if he expects good treatment. It is an outrage that these wealthy corporations, paying large divi-dends on their stock, charging large sums for the service they afford, do not pay their employes enough wages to enable hem to live without the assistance of tips. Porters are not so much to be blamed, for they receive but small pay from their em-ployers and they are plainly told that they must make up the rest of their compensa-

tion from the traveling public. An anti-tipping crusade would enlist th hearty support of thousands of Americans The class distinctions that have prevailed for centuries in the Old World have cultivated the obsequious spirit that takes a tip as a necessary gratuity, even where no real service has been rendered. But such conditions have not yet been estab-ished in this country. There is no rea-son why Americans should be obliged to pay twice for the service they receive in hotels or on the cars. If there were more Americans with the independent spirit of Senator Penrose, the tipping practice would receive a setback. All that is needed is for travelers to assert their inde pendence and, after having paid a good price for hotel or railroad accommoda-tions, insist upon receiving what they have paid for and refuse to be held up for part of the employes' wages, which stingy corporations would make them pay.

WHAT AN ODD IDEA!

From the Honesdale Citizen. Hon. E. B. Hardenbergh has good ause for an action for libel against the cranton Tribune, on account of the alleged likeness of the senator, printed in last Saturday's issue of that journal. It is a good thing that his name appeared in bold faced letters beneath it, or no one would have suspected who it was,

ONE SURE REMEDY. From the Times-Herald.

A correspondent wants to know the best remedy for nightmare. Insomnia is said to be good for that sort of thing.

PROOF TO THE CONTRARY.

They tell us education brings ideas wondrous strange; That as weman's mind advances, her at tire will greatly change. -But a glorious refutation comes for all the cynics say; No lass has yet worn bloomer clothes on graduation day. -Washington Star.

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12 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, \$5.50 a pair; from \$6.05. 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.

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