the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MAY 22, 1897.

We hasten to assure our Wilkes-Barre contemporaries that when they accuse Scranton of being a wicked city they invite dangerous comparisons.

The Senate's Opportunity.

Having performed its duty, as it saw it, in the high obligation imposed by the crists in Cuba, the senate is now free to devote the whole of its time from today onward to a consideration of the purpose for which this extraordinary session of congress was convened. The need of a speedy determination of the pending tariff measure is emphasized on every hand by the hesitant attitude of business, the destitution of labor and the continued unwillingness of capital to make new investment.

An incident was lately related to us which graphically illustrates the prevalent suspense. A gentleman entered a shoe store in a neighboring city and inquired of the proprietor how business was. The proprietor, in reply, pointed to three cases of shoes which were standing close beside him. "Those," said he, "represent my total stock orders for last month. Ordinarily I would carry about 50 cases; but until the tariff on hides is fixed, I will have to carry just as little stock as possible or else take the risk of losing a lot of money.'

Multiply this curtailment in stock orders by the number of the shoe dealers in this country and an idea will be gained of the slackness which must necessarily ensue among all the industries that contribute to the making of a pair of shoes. What is true of this one commodity is naturally true in greater or less degree, of all the other commodities subject to fluctuation in price by alterations in the tariff rates. From the moment when a tariff bill is reported until the moment of its enactment business of all kinds is unavoidably halted, because of the uncertainty with reference to possible changes in the schedules. This is true at all times and under all circumstances, but it is felt now with particular keenness because of the long period of depression

All intelligent persons agree that a revision of the tariff at this time, with a view to raising sufficient federal revenue, is imperatively demanded by the condition of the government's finances. Most persons of intelligence go further, and say that in such revision protection to American interests and opportunities should be the guidan opening of the tariff question may involve momentary constriction in business, it is as necessary to the commercial health of the nation as is the medicine that the physician administers to the sick. But the very fact that the opening of the question does mischief for the moment is a paramount reason why haste should be made to have the whole thing over.

The senate cannot more effectually strengthen its grasp upon public respect than by a prompt and statesmanlike approach to the duty now awaiting it.

It was reported that the sugar trust intended to fight Cuban belligerency. Evidently it took a better second thought.

A Timely Admonition.

In all fairness it must be admitted that the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the two children killed on Washington avenue the other night tallied exactly with the evidence. It is a sad thing to contemplate the sudden extinguishment of two lives by a trolley car under any and all circumstances, and it is doubly sad when the victims are mere tots, caught and crushed while innocently playing in the streets.

But it clearly is not the fault of the Traction company if parents permit their little ones to run at large in proximity to danger; nor, so long as that company obeys the ordinances can it fairly be held to blame for the mishaps which follow such carelessness on the part of parents. The playing of children in the streets has grown in this city to be a risk of such serious proportions that steps are needed to call a halt upon it. The disposition to censure the Traction company for every accident occuring by reason of the operation of its cars may be fostered to some extent by frequent instances of recklessness in the running of cars, but it is unjust to pass censure indiscriminately.

The trolley car has come to stay. Talking against it will not eliminate it. The prudent course, then, is to pass and enforce laws carefully regulating its rate of speed, and then invoke the common sense of the community to furnish its share of caution.

The Springfield Republican admits the truth of the charges against Spaine's present administration of affairs in Cuba, but advises that the whole matter be deferred until a more convenient season. In the meantime, we suppose, Americans and Cubans alike may starve and rot.

In the party which accompanied Special Commissioner Calhoun to Cuba was Charles Pepper, one of the most trustworthy Washington correspondents. Mr. Pepper is communicating to the Evening Star of Washington rome exceedingly interesting letters descriptive of the party's experience. His testimony is absolutely uncolored by bias, but he confesses that the general belief in Havana, among the more intelligent residents who are courageous enough to offer their true opinions, 44 that however it may go with the in-

surgents, Spain has already as good as lost Cuba. In his judgement the best solution of the whole problem is for the United States to assume a protectorate over Cubs until the native government establishes its ability to stand alone.

The Reason Why.

The president cannot wonder that

public opinion should exhibit restlessness when by his own admission affairs are in such a pass in Cuba that it is unsafe to publish the reports of our such publication would draw upon the authors the summary vengeance of the Spanish mob. It is doubtful if there ver was another nation of the magnitude of the United States which permitted such a condition to continue undisturbed for months, without taking visible steps to accord adequate support to its menaced representatives. senate, that the president has been forced to conciliate Spain in order to render secure the lives of our consular agents in Cuba, then a situation is presented which it may as well be understood, once for all, the American people will not tolerate. It may be said in extenuation of the

policy of caution that the temper of the Spaniard is so inflammable that an act by us distasteful to him would involve the possibility of war. At the same time, there must be a limit to our forbearance; and we agree with those senators who assert that this limit is reached when, for daring to perform he is. their honest duty, our consuls in Cuba incur the hazard of mob violence and assassination. Here an issue is presented, not simply of sentimental regard for another race struggling to free itself, but one that touches our national honor on its tenderest spot. Surely our flag is a contemptible falsehood unless it shall guarantee to its official servants in foreign lands, under every circumstance and at all times, the strong arm of its unflinching support. It is no excuse in the present emergency to say that it has been inexpedient to make a show of force near Cuba. It can never be inexpedient to give ample notification to foreign powers that the emblem of the United States covering a representative of this government must and shall be respected.

Great as has been the popular undercurrent for Cuba, it is improbable that that alone would have swept the senate into a course of action reputedly counter to the executive's plans. It is unreasonable to believe that the members of that body would on an ordinary occasion and for ordinary reasons have assumed a position indicative of dissatisfaction with the executive's course. No other president in our times has commanded greater respect from senators than has Mr. McKinley and toward none other has there been a more genuine show of cordiality on the part of preceding the attempt to construct the co-ordinate branch. Therefore we must conclude that it was an altogether unusual and extraordinary reason, which dictated the adoption, by almost three votes to one, of the Morgan belligerency resolution over the heads of the administration's spokesmen. Such a reason is supplied in the hypothesis that the senate has finally wearled of the fruitless endeaver to win results from Spain by studious ministrations to Spain's insufferable conceit and is determined to the extent of its influence to try instead the manlier plan,

> Mr. Calhoun did well to conclude his festivities in Havana before the storm cloud in the senate burst.

Time to Call a Halt.

We heartily concur in the opinion xpressed by the Washington Post conerning an attempt which is being nade in Illinois to secure special instruction in the public schools as to the evil effects of alcoholic drinks upon the human system. "The public school curriculum should," our contemporary remarks, "include a text book on anatmy, physiology, and hygiene, because the proper study of mankind is man' because a knowledge of the human body and how to care for it is indispensable in any well-considered plan f even the limited educational course ontemplated by the people's schools, Such a text book should be written in language easily comprehensible by the average child of eleven or twelve years, and should, as a matter of course, include a chapter on the effects of different foods and drinks on the stomach and on the general health. Every teacher of a public school should be required to pass an examination in anatomy, physiology and hygiene. We suppose that in nearly all the public schools of the United States these requirements as to text books and teachers are observed. If the books are deficient in their treatment of the effects of alcoholic drinks, they should be improved. But the demand for a separation of one branch of an important subject from all the rest is illogical. That is not the proper way to educate a child or a man. The construction of the body and the rules for preserving and promoting health constitute a department in education that should be treated as a whole,

"The tendency of the times is to overload the pupils in the public schools by the sub-division of old subjects and the introduction of new ones. There are so many things to be learned-so many that even the wisest of our ancestors had never heard of-that it is becoming extremely difficult to draw the line between the admissible and Kentucky senators of late periods, as the inadmissible. Complaint is madeand not without some reason-that the time of the children in the schools is occupied with so many other things that they fail to learn how to read well, how to spell correctly, how to write legibly, or how to solve any but the simplest problems in arithmetic. The demand for text books, charts, and lectures in the public schools on the effects of alcoholic drinks will, if generally complied with, decrease the amount of time devoted to the rudimentary branches and add to the number of those who will leave the schools

with a very inadequate equipment." We concur in this opinion not with any antagonism to the fullest possible physiological instruction teaching the perils of intemperance, but simply because it has become time to call a halt upon the process of overburdening the public schools with fads and devices foreign to their fundamental purpose and inimical to the accomplish- temperature of anger he can be as biting

ment by them of the results for which they were instituted. It must be remembered that state-supported schools were established for the fundamental purpose of qualifying the young for safe citizenship. They were designed to bring the greatest good to the greatest number. This aim cannot be realized by so splitting their curriculum as to provide an extended variety of speclalties for the few. It is necessary to incite a reaction in educational circles against the specializing tendencies now so much in evidence and to get consuls stationed therein, for fear that back upon the broad foundations where public instruction can impart the widest benefits to the whole community.

Of the twelve Republican senators who voted against the Morgan resolution, it is believed that not more than two were really opposed to it. Senators Hale and Wellington are, to all intents and purposes, confirmed Span-If it is true, as stated on the floor of the | jards on the Cuban issue; but the other ten voted nay more out of deference to the president's wishes than from personal conviction. On the flat merits of an issue between Spain and Cuba, the senate would divide about in the ration of 88 to 2. It is believed that in the house the ratio is even smaller; but with Speaker Reed adverse to the belligerency resolution, it remains an open question as to what the house will do.

Carl Schurz has so long posed as the conscience of this nation that there appear to be persons who really think

Gossip at the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, May 21. There is some grumbling among Repubicans against Speaker Reed for his treatment of the Balley resolution pro-viding for the recognition of the Cubans as a belligerent force. They are not appeased by the argument that the resolution would not have been turned down had it emanated from the Republicans, They are asking why such a resolution did not come from the Republicans. They do not admit that such a proposition, re flecting the views of nearly every Re-publican member, should have been treated with less consideration because it was proposed by a Democrat. They want to know why the committee on rules did not report a resolution of recognition in company with the resolution appropriat-ing \$50,000 for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba. I spoke certainly with fifty Republicans in regard to the matter yesterday, before and after the vote was taken on the resolution re-ported, and they were unanimous in their grumbling at the attitude of the speaker, which placed them in the position of refusing to consider a resolution of recognition. It is the unanimous opinion, also that Bailey, the brilliant young leader of the Democrats, put the majority at an use disadvantage in this whole af-

Though we may be at odds with Bailey on the tariff and the silver question, it is but fair to him to say that he met every point of the Republicans in their attempt to apologize for refusing to consider his resolution, with masterly abil-ity. His main contention was that if there were a majority against his reso-lution the house ought to be willing to meet the matter frankly. This was certainly unanswerable, except with the admission that the sentiment of the house was almost unanimous in favor of his resolution, but that for some reason which no one explained the speaker and the committee on rules were determined choke off this expression of opinion.
r. Bailey's declaration that while it was commendable to send bread to the starving, a message of the kind propose in his resolution, accompanying the message of physical relief, would be more welcome, and do a thousand times more good than bread, met with tremendous applause on the flour and in the galler-ies, Never have I seen a majority listen nore intently and with greater respect to a criticism from the minority than was plainly exhibited by the Republicans yesterday when Balley was making his bril-liant plea for recognition. If their hands and lips did not applaud him their countnunces showed unmistakable approval. ere is some disposition to congratulate the house leaders for the wonderful discipline shown by the rank and file of the Republicans. Some of the Republicans are disposed to say it is magnificent, even though it may not be war, but most of those to whom I have spoken of the matter appear to think that it is humiliating

We have just been having a performance for sweet charity, but no such risk was run as at Paris of fire and panic. The meet was in the hall of a fashionable cafe. Only the creme de la creme were there. Those who were possesssed of no curiosity but lots of cash were invited to take part. A tombola was the chief attraction. Ever so many dollars a chance were demanded, and the prizes to be won were all real works of art in jewelry and precious things of every description, such as a fashionable person would like to possess. Bouton-nieres were sold at five dollars and larger bouquets accordingly. Money poure into the coffers of the treasurer, ther was no crush, everybody enjoyed them-selves and everybody else, and nobody dared say that they "do things better in

Nothing worse has yet happened to rove the degeneracy of Kentucky in the enate than the discovery that Deboe, the new senator, is a tectotaller. He or-dered a lot of stationery the other day from the senate stationer. Running over he list of articles he remarked that he could not think of anything else. The stationer hesitatingly remarked that the senator had apparently forgotten some-thing that no former Kentuckian had to order, and that was a cork-Mr. Deboe modestly declared that failed he had no use for a corkscrew, as he never drank anything that had to be drawn from a bottle. The stationer fell in a dead faint. From the days of Henry Clay, and back of that, no such thing had ever been heard of a Kentucky senator, "and it never would have been heard of any but a Kentucky Republican sena exclaimed a Kentucky member of the house when he heard of the catastrophe. It was the practice of all of the well as of former ones, to step into the public bars with their friends and sip their grog in that democratic fashion. Beck, "Cerro Gordo" Williams, Black-burn, Lindsay, all of them, scorned the hypocritical door screen and the seclusion of private apartments, and drank their Bourbon, neat or in punches, sours or cocktails, in a way which showed they

were not ashamed of it. Mallory, the new senator from Florida s well known here, he having served two terms in the house. He is a good man weighing a goodly number of pounds, but he will not fill the place which could only be filled by Wilkinson Call, who had a history and a vocabulary. The latter was second only to that of Morgan, of Alabama. No pent-up die tionary contracted the verbal powers of either when it came to the effort of making a set speech. It is probable that since the time of the old word mongers who aped the style of the Spectator no chair of the senate has been occupied by one who could equal Cail or Morgan in

in his irony as any man who ever sat in the senate. Call, in all the reams of the Record which are burdened with his speeches, never gave utterance to a flash of wit, never coined a telling sentence, never uttered an idea that will be remembered. Ask any one for a reminis that he is the senator who stuck his un-shed foot upon his desk, and even that unsavory story was coined by a wicked newspaper writer. And yet Call was an unusual figure. In private conversation one discovered that he had many advanced ideas in accord with the less economical scientists of the day. These he never uttered in the senate. His whole study study, was to remain in the senate, and therefore his record is that of a schemer and a demagogue.

A joy forever is an outing of the dis-A joy forever is an outing of the dis-trict bench and bar, which occurs once a year. It is not confined to the district legal and judicial fraternity. The su-preme bench and a seasoning of lay cit-izens are always in evidence. The prop-er caper is to take a sail 16 miles down the broad Potomac to Marshall hall, a fascinating river resort the chief build ing of which is one of the old mansiot of the famous Marshall family. Planked shad is the main diet, with anything to wash it down that is sought by the fancy It is simply a glimpse of paradise to wit ness the happiness of the grave justices of the Supreme bench at a free-and-easy go-as-you-please, entertainment of this kind, where all restraint and judicia solemnity and sable gown business are thrown aside for the satisfaction of an appetite which is historically and proverbially good, but which is whetted to greater capacity by the sail on the river and the bracing air of the "green lawns of Marshail hall." Harlan, Gray, Shiras, Peckham and Brown, of the Supreme bench, were of the great shad-devouring assembly of last Saturday, and to say that they were unfrocked and unbench is merely to say that they are human, and entered into the affair with as much gusto as any young lawyer just rid of horrid Blackstone.

A few of the congressmen, like Sena-tor White, of California, profess to be extremely profound touching this matter of sending aid to the suffering Ameri-cans and Cubans in Cuba. Caffery, of Louisiana, is another who fears that a grave precedent will be established. Per-sons who are interested directly or indirectly or politically in the production of sugar in this country take this view to a man. It is curious, but it is true, that there are congressmen who would for-sake the greatest principle, moral or religious, and possibly forswear their par-entage, in response to the real or fancied demands of their dear constituents who elect them to office.

While removals are going on apac in the various departments I am remind-ed by a watchful friend that there are four or five of the near relatives, and heaven knows how many more "retainers" of the Carlisle family filling snug positions in the treasury department. They were doubtless appointed on account of their superior abilities, as Lo gan Carlisle was too conscientious to se-lect them for any other reason, and yet it is suggested that they might, just as a matter of form, be tested as to their accomplishments in reading, writing and arithmetic. There are persons even in Kentucky who are not experts in the

THE PRESIDENT AND CUBA. 'rom the Washington Star.

The president's course so far with re-pect to Cuba invites confidence. Not only is his interest aroused, but steps he has taken show that peace for Cuba is his alm and desire. No other explanation will an-swer. What else would explain his keep-ing General Lee at Havana, his sending a special commissioner to the island to examine and report upon the latest phases of the situation and his recommendation of a liberal appropriation to relieve the distress of the American residents there. Let it be observed also how radically his course in the premises toward congress differs from that of his predecessor. As soon as Mr. Cleveland discovered that congress sympathized with the insurgents he arched his back and prepared for fight. Congress was first ignored, and then de-One resolution favorable to the insurgents was pigeon-holed. A second. like tenor, which the senate was on the eve of passing, brought from Mr. Olney, who spoke for his chief, the contemptuous announcement that the president would pay no attention to it even if it did pass. Mr. McKinley, on the other hand, confers with the leading members of both houses, takes them fully into his confidence, lays before them for their official use all of the information the state de-partment has collected on the subject of Cuba, and, altogether, shows sincere and scrupulous respect for congress. It is said that the president has a plan

of his own for settling the Cuban matter. Particulars are not given, and maybe, at this time, one man's guess about the plan is as good as another's. But that the plan, whatever it may be, contemplates honorable peace for Cuba seems to b certain. Everything points to that. To assume that after taking the steps he has taken, the president may decide to stop and let things drift again, as they have been drifting, is out of the question. The president by such an act would cover himself with worse than confusion. The president shows no disposition to

withhold anything from congress, or to congress can afford to show full apprecia tion of his friendly consideration. The great desideratum is peace for Cuba. which, as we all know, can only comfrom the throwing off of the Spanish yoke The plan that will accomplish that speed fly is what is wanted. Whether that plan originates in congress or in the white house does not so much matter.



Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week.

Sunday, May 23.—Rogation Sunday, Weather warm. A child born on this day Weather warm. A child born on this day will be generous to excess and generally unfortunate. An unlucky day.

Monday, May 24.—Sun sextile to Mars. Weather warm. A child born on this day will be ambitious and aspiring, but will not be very fortunate. Doubtful day.

Tuesday, May 25.—Weather unsettled. A child born on this day will be very fortunate and rise in life. Travel, sign writings and negotiate business. ngs and negotiate business, Wednesday, May 21.—Moon sextile to the Sun. Weather fair and warm. A child

Sun. Weather fair and warm. A child born on this day should keep in the em-ploy of others. Sell about noon.

Thursday, May 27.—Weather warm. A child born on this day will have a quiet career. Uncertain day.

Friday, May 28.—Venus trine to Jupiter. Weather fair. A child born on this day will be kind, ambitious and generous, and determined. Sell: do not quarrel. determined. Seil; do not quarrel, Saturday, May 29,-Mercury in opposi-tion to Saturn. A child born on this day will be sarcastic and bitter in temper. A uncertain day.



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12 pairs Brussels Net, \$6.75 a pair from \$7.85 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$7.75 a pair; from \$9.25.

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