the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JULY 29, 1897.

The resemblance between a meeting of the Scranton councils and a beargarden seems upon occasions to be much closer than even the metaphormakers realize. Tuesday night was one of those occasions.

What Makes Socialists.

usually they are difficult and involve considerable trouble. It remained for the late Jay Gould to discover the neatest and slickest method on record. One of the provisions of his will was that \$5,000,000 from the estate should go to George Gould for services rendered during the period since he became of nge-or about 10 years. In other words, for the assistance he had rendered his father and for the work he had done in looking after the Gould interests after his father's death, George was to receive a salary of \$500,000 a year. The controller of New York attacked this provision of the will in the courts, claiming it was equivalent to a legacy, and therefore amenable to the inheritance tax, but a majority of the appellate division of the Supreme court of the Empire state has recently held that it lay within Jay Gould's right to estimate his son's services at his own valuation, and that

the will's recognition of those services

is not affected by the inheritance tax. It will be perceived that this decision virtually nullifies the inheritance tax, since any father can by a similar arrangement pass his fortune down to his son as salary rather than as a legacy, and the law cannot interfere, The salary rating, too, is not open to review. It is a private contract which in the light of the foregoing decision, however presumtively fraudulent in intent, the courts must respect. It is pointed out by a writer in the Springfield Republican in an article on this peculiar decision that although the Gould estate was appraised at \$81,000,-000, George Gould is allowed more than six times as much salary for managing it as is paid to the president of the largest life insurance company in the world, who administers a prop-

erty worth more than \$200,000,000. It may be said that if Jay Gould facts. Assuming that the New York a poor defendant precisely as it found that only a wealthy estate could afford | award of franchises. to defend such a will as Jay Gould's in a jurisdiction so expensive. From any standpoint such episodes as this free list. What is zaffer? that trickery has triumphed over right, and they constitute a considerable spring of popular discontent.

And so Major Moses P. Handy of Chicago is to boss our exhibit at Paris chosen a better man.

The True Peace Policy.

Very sensible and timely advice is offered by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat when, in an article reviewing our foreign relations, it says: "So far as can be foreseen, trouble is not imminent with Japan or any other country, but the possibilities of it are obvious enough to demand preparation to meet it if it should come. The way to avert danger is to be ready to repel it. Work strengthening the coast defenses and the navy should be started at once.
It would be folly for the United States held that no one should be naturalized to imagine that its isolated situation, its peaceful disposition, and its great wealth and general resources afford it a perpetual immunity from attack. Its resources incite jealousy in more than one nution of the world, its peaceable-ress excites a distrust of its fighting zation court is held is fitted up with strength, and its long and exposed coast line invites assault. In these days of Hawallan, Cuban and seal fishery complications, with the chances of aggression from some nation or other which the convergence of these controversies creates, wisdom demands that the United States should be prepared for all possible trouble, come from whatever quarter it may."

It is well in this connection to recall the advice offered by James G. Blaine in his celebrated letter written from Florence, Italy, in 1887. It does little stable door after the horse is stolen. While the United States does not exour exposed coasts, their cost is a species of national insurance which would prove decidedly beneficial if the remote contingency of war should arise. The fact that unfriendly foreign writers in speculating upon the probable plan of attack upon this country in case of a war between it and a foreign power invariably designate our coast cities as the most exposed points within reach of an enemy's guns ought not to be ignored by those who have the country's welfare in keeping.

The right idea was expressed the othor day by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt when he urged upon Americans living near the great lakes the necessity of equipping themselves for volunteer service as men-o'-warsmen in an emergency. Mr. Roosevelt realizes and acts upon the belief that the surest way to preserve peace is to let those who would break it know that the consequences would be unpleasant | real needs of men and women in the

mercial interests upon the highways of the world's commerce; the assumption by us through the modernized Monros doctrine of primacy and paramount hemisphere and the inevitable friction which these developments of national stature and rank must occasion with lealous foreign powers whom by natural evolution we are bound to crowd reasons to foreseeing men why no halt should be permitted in navy-building and coast-defending until the territory of the United States is deemed to be secure and the strength of the United States upon the high seas such as to invite international respect of American claims and rights.

Such is the policy which truly makes The inclusion of John G. McAskie,

esq., in the executive committee of the state Business Men's league is interesting in a double sense as showing a complimentary recognition of him and That there are ways to circumvent as attesting the importance of Scranalmost any law is well-established; but ton as a political center. Evidently the politics of the near future in these parts will not suffer from duliness.

Interpreting Franchise Legislation.

An interesting conflict between state and federal authority is on in Indianapolls. The last legislature passed a law that in first-class cities street railway companies must not charge more than a three-cent fare. The Indianapolls street car company refused to obey it and when threatened by the municipal authorities sought from Judge Showalter, of the federal court, a retaining injunction. This was granted, the judge holding that the state act was special legislation and therefore in conflict with the Indiana constitution.

The question of constitutionality was later raised before the state supreme court, and the three-cent act was upheld. It being the uniform practice of federal courts to accept the opinions of state courts as to the constitutionality amounts to proof of a contract which of state statutes, the city authorities hereupon asked Judge Showalter to dismiss the injunction proceedings in his court inasmuch as the act which he had pronounced unconstitutional from a state standpoint had by the highest state court been held to be constitu-He refused, not, indeed, betional. cause he assumed to be the proper authority to interpret the Indiana constitution, but because he held that the original charter and ordinance under which the street car company had collected five-cent fares constituted a contract, which under the United States constitution is inviolable except with the consent of both of its parties.

This point will be carried on appeal to the United States supreme court, and its decision will be awaited with genuine interest. If an ordinance affeeting so vital a matter as the rapid transit of an urban population may can dodge the tax gatherer the poor not be modified in any of its terms by man has an equal chance to; but such subsequent state legislation changing an assertion would hardly fit the the state charter on which the ordinance originally rested, then it will im-Supreme court would have decided for part added responsibility to the office of councilman and make doubly requisfor the Gould estate, the fact remains | ite forethought and honesty i n the

The Dingley bill puts zaffer on the

Sensible and Practical.

In the compliment paid by the Philadelphia Times to Judge Savidge of Northumberland county upon the rules which he last year adopted for the naturalization of allens, every citizen in 1500. The president couldn't have who cares for purity in citizenship can most cordially join. On Sept. 22, 1896, Judge Savidge stated that he wouldnaturalize no one who had not a famillarity with the federal constitution and with our method of government, state and national. He further required that cach successful applicant must be able to write his own name and read suf-ficient English to make up his ballot Intelligently. He likewise insisted that ap-plicants should show a general knowldge of the government, customs, his

tory and geography of the nation of which they had been former subjects, and of the customs, history and geography of the United States, holding that an appli-cant who could not do this was not capwho is without the general intelligence of the average schoolboy, on the ground that as schools are maintained to educate citizens it would be an unwise discrim-ination in favor of foreign ignorance to make citizens of those who were not a apartments in imitation of a voting booth Every applicant is first required to write his name and address. This weeds out a large percentage of the applicants. Those who pass the test successfully are handed a book or newspaper and required to read a selected article. Those who fai are rejected and the rest are then put through a course of questions as to our system of government as well as that inder which they have formerly lived, and as a final test are required to make up a ballot and show that they understand the

process of voting. "No intelligent citizen," comments our Philadelphia contemporary on this programme, "will be able to find in the good, he said substantially, to lock the | rules of the Northumberland court and its method of application a single re-Every time we turn the latch on our quirement that is not sensible, practiouter doors at night and prepare to cal and entirely justifiable. The only retire we do not exactly expect to be criticism that can be offered upon them visited by burglars, but we feel that is that they should have been adoptit will conduce to the peacefulness of ed by the first naturalization court held our sleep if we know that should the under the constitution of the United burglars come, they could not get in. States and rigidly enforced by every court down to the present time." It peet war and hopes never to have oc- being now too late to cry over the casion to use the big guns and fortifi- mistakes of the past, let there be decations erected at some points along termined effort not to permit their continued repetition.

> Not the least advantageous feature of the prosperity which is now setting in is that it is not speculative but sub-

To Popularize Higher Education. The August Cosmopolitan makes an-

nouncement that it has arranged to provide university training absolutely free to persons who can devote only a part of their time to educational purposes. It does not go fully into the details of the plan, reserving them for a later issue; but enough is said to indicate that it means to employ something resembling the Chautauqua system, under the guldance of an eminent educator, possibly exPresident Andrews.

The course of studies will, it says, be "worked out with reference to the to them. The expansion of our com- various walks of life; and will be de-

signed not only to produce broader minds, more cultivated intellects and give greater fitness for special lines of work, but to make better citizens, betinfluence among the nations of this ter neighbors and give a happier, higher type of manhood and womanhood." The aim is high, but the character of the man who is possessed by it, Mr, John Brisben Walker, is a guaranty that it will be realized if money, energy out of our way-all these things are and executive skill can accomplish so much. Mr. Walker is one of the growtig number of so-called "millionaires" who, in fortunate relief from mere speculators and acquisitive sharks, recognize in the possession of large means correspondingly large obligations to society. He inclines in theory oward an intelligent socialism, but realizing the impossibility of reaching such an ideal state all at once, does the next best thing by trying with his gifts and means to lift the common level up.

It is premature to express any opinon as to the feasibility of this latest attempt by Mr. Walker to contribute to the general welfare; but it is a good deal to have had the will and the courage to make so praiseworthy a venture.

As evidencing the disinterested opinon of those who are personally unconcerned, this expression by the Washington Post is interesting: "It is fortunate for Pennsylvania and especially so for the Republican party that Governor Hastings is not afraid or disinclined to use the veto power. He has made free and judicious use of it on various occasions, and whatever may e his political fortune in years to come, he will be entitled to grateful remembrance for honesty and fearlessness in the discharge of his duty."

Says the Toronto Globe: "The chief esson (of the Dingley bill) for our business men is to place little dependence in American trade till the people of that country come to their political senses." No, the new tariff law wasn't framed to benefit Canadians.

The free traders keep up their jabbering against the Dingley tariff, of course; but the only kind of argument which will make any impression hereafter on the public mind will be the cold, irrefutable argument of visible

An indiscretion by a woman is something which society apparently cannot forgive; but if it include a man, he beomes immediately eligible to office,

The secretary of the treasury aware of a "popular demand" for currency reform. Mr. Gage evidently has a nose for news.

It will take a great deal bigger bark than the Popocracy possesses to scare prosperity away.

Romance of the New Gold Fields

From the Chicago Times-Herald. Clarence J. Berry is the Barney Barna-to of the Klondike. He took \$130,000 from the top dirt of one of his claims in five months. He kept it all but \$22,000, which he paid to his miners. He did not have to give his wife even so much as pin money. She had a pan of her own. She would occasionally get time from her ewing and mending to drop around to he dump. She sifted out \$19,000 or so in her spare moments. This was her amusement in the strangest year's honeymoon that is recorded. The two started fifteen months ago as bride and groom. She was the devoted sweetheart of a poor Fresno farmer. They have returned to San Fran-cisco with all kinds of gold dust, nuggets and coin. They have millions in ight, and behind the millions is a pretty

Berry was a fruit raiser in the southern part of California. He did not have any oney. There was no particular prospect that he would ever have any. He saw a life of hard plodding for a bare living. There was no opportunity at home for getting ahead, and, like other men of the far west, he only dreamed of the day when he would make a strike and get his million. This was three years ago, There had then come down from the frozen lands of Alaska wonderful stories of rewards for men brave enough to run a fierce ride with death from starvation and cold. He had nothing to lose and all to gain. He concluded to face the dan-gers. His capital was \$40. He proposed to risk it all-not very much to him now. but a mighty sight three years ago. It took all but \$5 to get him to Juneau. He had two big arms, the physique of a giant and the courage of an explorer. Present-ing all these as his only collaterals, he managed to squeeze a loan of \$60 from a man who was afraid to go with him, but was willing to risk a little in return for a promise to pay back the advance at a fabulous rate of interest,

Juneau was alive with men three years ago who had heard from the Indians the yarns of gold without limit. The Indians brought samples of the rock and sand and did well in trading them. A party of forty men banded to go back with the Indians. Berry was one of the forty. Each had an outlit—a year's mess of frozen meat and furs. It was early spring when this first batch of prospectors started out over the mountains and the sweet ed out over the mountains and the snow was as deep as the cuts in the sides of the hills. The natives packed the stuff o the top of the Chilcoot Pass. It was life and death every day. The men were left one by one along the cliffs.

The timid turned back. The whole out-it of supplies went down in Lake Bennett. The forty men had dwindled to three-Berry and two others. The others chose to make the return trip for more food. Berry wanted gold. He borrowed a chunk of bacon and pushed on. He reached Forty Mile Creek within a month. There was not a cent in his month. There was not a cent in his pocket. The single chance for him was work with those more prosperous. His pay was \$100 a month. It was not enough, and, looking for better pay, he drifted from one end of the guich to the other, always keeping his shrewd eye open for a chance to fix a claim of his own. There was a siump in the prospects of the district and he concluded to go back to the world. There was a young woman only reason. There was a young woman only reason. There was a young woman back in Fresne who had promised to be his wife. Berry came from the hidden world without injury and Miss Ethel D. Bush kept her pledge. They were mar-

Berry told his bride about the possibil-ties of Alaska. She was a girl of the nountains. She said she had not married him to be a drawback, but a companion. If he intended or wanted to go back to the Eldorado, she proposed to go with him. She reasoned that he would do better to have her at his side. His pictures of the dangers and the hardships had no effect youn her. It was her days to fee of the dangers and the hardships had no effect upon her. It was her duty to face as much as he was willing to face. They both decided it was worth the try—success at a bound rather than years of common toil. Berry declared he knew exactly where he could find a fortune. Mrs. Berry convinced him that she would be worth more to him this yearupe the be worth more to him in his venture than any man that ever lived. Furthermore, the trip would be a bridal tour which would certainly be new and far from the beaten tracks of sighing lovers.

the organizations that can be funny to order while you wait.

It is said that people die of old age only beaten tracks of sighing lovers.

Mr. and Mrs. Berry reached Juneau fif- as funny as acute lumbago.

in Alaska are long—was made behind a team of dogs. They slept under a tent on beds of boughs. Mrs. Berry wore garments which resembled very much those of her husband. They came over her feet like old-fashloned sandals, and did not stop at her knees. They were made of seal fur, with the fur inside. She pulled gum boots over these. Her skirts were very short. Her feet were in moccasins, and over her shoulders was a fur robe. and over her shoulders was a fur robe. The hood was of bearskin. This all made a most heavy garment, but she heroically trudged along with her husband, averaging about fifteen miles each day. They reached Forty Mile Creek a year ago in June, three months after they were married. They called it their wedding trip.

Klondike was still a good way off, and t was thought at first that the claims closer at hand would pay. One day a miner came tearing into the settlement with most wonderful tales of the region further on. His descriptions were like fairy tales from "Arabian Nights"—accounts diffuse accounts diffuse accounts diffuse accounts diffuse accounts diffuse accounts. ounts fitting actually the scenes in spec counts fitting actually the scenes in spec-tacular plays, where the nymph or queen of fancy land bids her slaves to pick up chunks of gold as big as the crown of a hat. Berry told the tale to his wife. She said she would stay at the post while he went to the front. There was no rest that night in the camp. Men were rush-ing out pellmell, bent on nothing but get-ting first into the valley of the Klondike and establishing claims. Mrs. Berry ting first into the valley of the Klondike and establishing claims. Mrs. Berry worked with her husband with might and main, and before daylight he was on the road over the pass. There were fifty long miles between him and fortune, and he worked without sleep or rest to heat the great field which started with him. He made the track in two days. He was among the first in. He staked claim 40, above the Discovery, which means that his property was the fortleth one above the first Aladdin. It was agreed that the first Aladdin. It was agreed that each claim should have 500 feet on the river—the Bonanza. This was the beginning of Berry's fortune. He then began to trade for interests in other sites. He secured a share in three of the best on Eldorado Creek. There is no one living who can tell how much this property is worth. It has only been worked in the crudest way, yet five months netted him enough to make him a rich man the rest of his life. There are untold and inestimable millions where the small sum from the top was taken,

Berry wanted to bring his bride to him from the settlement and he proceeded to build himself a house. It was made of ogs. He built it solid and then sawed holes for the door and windows. This was late last summer. The thermometer was getting accustomed to standing at 40 degrees below zero day in and out. Mrs. Berry trudged through the nineteen miles of hard snow and took her place in the but with her husband. There was no floor but the snow bank. It cost the couple \$500 a thousand feet to get firewood hauled, and there was but little chance to use fuel save to thaw out the moose and caribou which the Indians peddied. The bride and groom kept warm by cud-dling—a thing somewhat unknown in civilized communities, but absolutely necessary with the mercury disappearing in the bulb and wood worth its weight in gold. They endured all the hardships without complaining, since by this time they knew they had reached the golder pot at the tip of the rainbow.

This new gold king and queen made the first strike of a year ago in November. They were working along Eldorado Creek, a branch of the Bonanzo, which empties into the Klondike about two miles above Dawson City. Their site was the fifth one above where the first dis-covery had been made in this particular covery had been made in this particular region. It took nearly a month to get into paying dirt, but when the vein was opened it was simply awful. The first prospect panned \$2 and \$3 to the pan. It srew suddenly to \$25 and \$50 a pan. and kept increasing. It seemed they had tapped a mint, and one day Mr. and Mrs. Berry gathered no less than \$505 from a single pan of earth. This they have saved in a sack by itself, and the people who have listened to the strange stories of the young man and his young wife have no fear that they have been mistaken. They have left no room to think taken. They have left no room to think they are not telling the truth-truth which seems probable in the face of sacks and lumps of gold which they have not yet had time to send to mar-ket. They have it piled up in their rooms in the hotel in San Francisco

Berry and his men worked five months at this claim. They thawed and washed thirty box lengths of soil. This brought him \$130,000, out of which he paid \$22,000 for help. He then put fifteen miners at work in his best diggings and started home to get some coin. He has acquired frome to get some coin. He has acquired five claims, all of which are being worked. He has not the slightest idea how much he is worth. He has been away from the fields for two months. He guesses that he has at least \$1,000,000 more ready for him by this time. It may be twice or threa times that amount. He be twice or three times that amount. H has a good wagon load of the yellow stuff in the safety deposit vault. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have one of the best rooms at the best hotel on the coast. They have leaped from poverty to wealth in a single twelve-

THE SCORCHER MUST GO.

From the Times-Herald. The homicidal imbecile should be sur

ressed. Whether he accomplishes pressed. Whether he accomplishes his murderous record by shooting a friend with a gun which "isn't loaded" or drowns young women by rocking the rowboat, or leaves death in the wake of his bicycle, he is an unmitigated nuisance, inimical to the public welfare, and no measure which may be brought forward for his discipling any hear the rivers. ward for his discipline can be too rigor-ously severe. In these days when all the world is awheel the scorcher is easily the chief of homicidal cranks. Totally regardless of the rights of others, he courts danger at every turn of his wheel, and unfortunately he is far more danand, unfortunately, he is far more dan-gerous to others than to himself. Horace Greeley once said: "The way to resume is to resume." The way to prevent scorching accidents is to prevent scorching. No one desires to interfere with what the scorcher regards as his inalienable right to discount Father Time's best performance; but the public has a right to demand that this be done under conditions which insure popular safety. Banish the scorcher to the racing tracks and the recognized speedways and compel him to curb his ambition on the streets and boulevards. If he objects to this needed regulation and insists up-

on endangering life and limb upon crowd-ed thoroughfares make him feel the heavy hand of the law. The criminal scorcher deserves the severest penalty prescribed by statute. Let him have it.

APPROPRIATE. From the Rochester Post-Express. The Toronto Mail and Express reports that the miners spell it "Klondak" and that the Indians spell it "Trondak" or "Trondink." Now let us recapitulate: "Klondike," "Klondyke," "Clondike," "Clondyke," "Clondyke," "Clondyke," "Clondyke," "Clondyke," "Trondak" and "Trondak," Klondak, "Frondak and "Trondak" is said to mean "plenty of fish"—perhaps before the year is out plenty of suckers will seem more appropriate.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 3.30 a. m., for Thursday July 29, 1897.

(3) In the opinion of a child born on this lay the home product should be pre-ected by a tariff on the Montreal ball

The city councils appear to be among the organizations that can be funny to

Some men's ideas of humor are about



SEASON RIPENS. THE

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