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## TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 4, 1897.

Under the ballot law as recently amended the name of a candidate must not appear more than once on one ballot by certificate of nomination or by nomination papers. The effect of this provision seems likely to be harmful to the judiciary since it will render futile general indersement of judicial candidates.

# The Dingley Bill and the Farmer.

One of the arguments which has been freely employed in the past by the Democrats to alienate the agricultural vote from the Republican party-an argument, in fact, which entered largely into last fall's campaign-was that no matter how much protection was given by the Republican party to the manufacturers, it could be depended upon to leave the farmer out in the cold. So well had that point been played by the enemy that last fall it was one of the greatest obstacles with which Republican campaign speakers had to contend. In the meantime the Republican party has framed a tariff bill. Let us see whether or not it has neglected the farmer. Comparisons between the Wilson and Dingley law are made somewhat difficult by the fact that the duties of the latter are in the main specific while those of the former are principally ad valorem. But the appended table will be clear after a moment's study:

Cattle less than a year old..... 20 per cent. 82 per hd O i h er Cattle worth not more more than \$14. 20 per cent. 2715 per ct ogs ...... 20 per cent. \$1.50 per lid 20 per cent. \$20 per hd

at more than \$150 per cent. \$30 per hd
Horses, worth more than \$150, 20 per cent. \$5 per cent
Sheep, not less
than a year old. 20 per cent. \$5 per hd
Sheep, less than a year old. 20 per cent. \$50 per hd
Sheep, less than a year old. 20 per cent. \$50 per hd
Barley mail 40 per cent. \$50 per bu
Harley mail 40 per cent. \$50 per bu
Buckwheat 20 per cent. \$50 per bu
Corn 20 per cent. \$50 per bu
Corn 20 per cent. \$50 per bu
Oats 20 per cent. \$50 per bu
Oatmeal 20 per cent. \$50 per bu
Wheat 20 per cent. \$50 per bu
Flour 20 per cent. \$55 per bu
Flour 20 per cent. \$55 per cent
Butter 4c, per lb. \$60 per lb
Milk freih) free 20 per gab Milk freih) ... per cent. 45c per bu per doz. 5c per doz per ton. 34 per ton 52 per 10h... \$4 per 10h... 10c. per gal... 20c per gal. 8c. per lb.... 12c per lb... 13c. per bu... 15c. per bu... 25c per bu... 15c. per bu... 25c per to... 10 per cent... 25 per ct... 15c. per the lb... 25c. per the lb.

20 per cent.25 per cent free ...... 1c per qt free ...... 25 per cent 20 per cent.20c prouft pears .... Berries .... Cranberries Grapes ...... 20 per cent 20c preu i Bacon and hams, 20 per cent 5c per lb Fresh beef, veal, . 20 per cent. 2c per lb . 1c. per lb... 2c per lb . 2c. per lb... 3c per lb . 3c. per lb... 5c per lb mutton, tard 2c. per lb... 5c per lb. 5alt (in pack-free 12c percwt salt (in pack-free 11to 12c, lb. 11to 12c, lb. 5c per cwt utton, pork . Hides Flax free ...... 20 per cent free ..... \$5 per ton

As the Troy Record says, "it needs only a glance at these schedules to convince one that the farmers are well cared for by the new law. The increased protection will not guarantee them prosperity but it will do much to lessen the ruinous foreign competition which has added so much to their burdens under the 'tariff reform' regime. The Dingley law does not protect the manufacturer at the expense of the agriculturist. Its endeavor is to treat all fairly. It is not perfect but it is consistent." Under its operations the hay and dairy interests of Northeastern Pennsylvania will not suffer as they suffered while the Wilson bill invited rulnous Canadian com-

What has become of that promised new light of Nikola Tesla, which at a fraction of the present cost of incandescent electrical illumination was to yield ten times as powerful results?

# The Principle at Issue.

The fact that 24 out of the 37 professors in the faculty of Brown university-one less than a two-thirds majority-have signed a letter protesting against the action of the trustees in seeking to discipline President Andrews for independent thinking should give pause to those who imagine that this episode is of little consequence. After asserting that the statement that the position assumed by Dr. Andrews relative to the free coinage of silver resulted in pecuniary loss to the col-

lege was untrue, the letter concludes; On the one hand we have the problem-atical or imaginary addition of a certain number of dollars. On the other hand we have, throughout the whole intellectual life of the university, the deadening influence of known or suspected repression Our students will know or suspect that on certain subjects the silence of their president has been purchased or imposed. If the resignation of Dr. Andrews is accepted, the burden and the stigma fall on his successor. If our young men suspect what we have intimated concerning his public utterances they will suspect it of his classroom instruction. If they sus-pect it of the president, they will suspect it of the professors. Confidence in the in of the protessors. Confidence in the instruction of the university ig fatally impaired. The history of American college administration furnishes only too many examples of the demoralization which results from political interference and from the suspicion of bondage. Batter by far to follow the example of Harvard, the mental freedom of whose processors. vard, the mental freedom of whose presi-dent is not only tolerated, but prized; bet-ter by far to imitate the authorities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who valued Francis Walker too highly, even if they had not known him too well, to think of checking his utterances in the cause of himetallism, or ances in the cause of bimetallism, or rather, let us say, better by far to follow the nobler traditions of Brown university, within and without whose walts Francis Wayland in a protectionist community for so many varies to the community for so many varies to the community. for so many years taught without re-straint the doctrines of free trade.

The action of the Brown trustees be-

a college president may not express his unless they suit the men who make donations to the college treasury it follows naturally that he should teach no truth not first approved by those men. If they believe, for example, that it is right to wreck railroad properties so as to buy them in cheap at sheriff's sale, or to purchase votes in councils for franchise grabs or to gamble or rob in any of the devious forms by which many great fortunes are nowadays accumulated, then the president of the college which these men give money to must teach accordingly, and not only must teach so in the school room, but must act as if he believes so when outside his official jurisdiction. This is the logical consequence of the principle sought to be established in connection with the presidency of Brown. It is a principle absolutely fatal to intellectual honesty, belittling to New England manhood and directly at variance with the fundamental principles of American liberty.

On the same principle could the pulpit be fettered so that preaching of the Ten Commandments would be waived out of deference to the shortcomings of the leading pew-holders. The moment it becomes noised abroad that gag law rules the university and the church we might as well give up the attempt to maintain a free government, for its chief pillars will have been shaken at their foundation. It is proper that a college president as well as a preacher should confine his teachings to elemental and eternal principles and not put his paramount authority as an expositor of truth to the hazard of this, that or the other election. The level of the college president should be higher than the level of the speculator in ballots. But once on his level he should be let alone by men who are his inferiors. They destroy his usefulness the moment they try to appropriate him as a personal chattel.

ease ball club should close up the club's affairs and retire, leaving Scranton without representation in a base ball circuit, it would perhaps be just as well. Their experiment has resulted in a manner to warrant discouragement. Money has been spent freely upon players, the manager has been accorded his own way and everything which could be done from the propritary standpoint has been done to insure clean and successful sport. In return for this players have shirked work and dissipated, the manager has apparently falled to maintain effective discipline and the home attendance has fallen to a point which promises steady loss. Until some means can be found to compel the men representing Scranton on the diamond to earn their pay and keep in a business-like condition, the attempt to maintain professional base ball in this city had better be abandoned.

If the present owners of the Scranton

# Is There Sufficient Business to Sup-

port the Nicaragua Canal? Joseph Nimmo, jr., the tariff expert, once chief of the United States bureau of statistics, contributes to the Washington Post certain facts bearing upon the question of the construction of the Nicaragua canal which open interestpossibilities of argument. He quotes the remark of the Japanese foreign minister that the importance of the Hawaiian islands "will be immensely increased by the construction of the Nicaragua or Panama canal," and then proceeds to show wherein in his opinion Count Okuma is in error in

He asserts that the commerce between Asia and Europe will never desert the Suez for either the Panama or the Nicaragua canal, and offers as his reasons for so believing that the passage via the Suez canal is the shorter route, with coaling stations at convenient intervals and with sea level all the way, while on the contrary the Nicaragua canal route would involve 220 feet of lockage, an abandonment of the beaten path of travel and only one coaling station (Hawaii) between China, Japan and the American mainland. The lack of coaling stations along the way would. Mr. Nimmo thinks, effectually close the Nicaragua or Panama route to merchant vessels desirous of going to Europe from Japan and Northern Asia, since it would necessitate a great disproportion between coal and cargo during the 7,500mile run from Yokohama to Greytown or Panama, and of course Southern Asia's traffic with Europe is assured through the Suez canal.

Turning next to the question as to the possible commerce between Asia and the United States, Mr. Nimme notes that the distance from New York to Calcutta is 4,850 miles less by the Sucz route than by the way of Nicaragua or Panama; while from New York to HongKong the difference of 550 miles in favor of the American canal is offset by the Sucz route's sea level and better coaling facilities From New York to Yokohama is 3700 miles shorter via the Nicaragua than via the Suez canal; "but just here," says Mr. Nimmo, "arises an insupera ble commercial condition which the proponents of the Nicaragua canal persisently ignore. It is altogether improbable that any considerable proportion of the commerce of Japan with the United States would take the Nicaragua or Panama route for the following reasons: The principal imports into the United States from Japan are tea, raw silk, and manufacturers of silk. In the future these products, in all probability, will be imported at San Francisco and other Pacific coast ports, and thence be shipped east by rail. The same is true as to our trade with China. Let it be remembered that the centre of population in the United States is in the state of Indiana, a little east of the meridian of Indianapolls, and that two-thirds of the population of this country is located west of the Atlantic seaboard states. Our commerce with Asia in the future will undoubtedly center at San Francisco. and other Pacific coast ports, and thence be distributed by rall throughout that vast section of the country between the Pacific coast and the Atlantic seaboard states. It is absurd to suppose that the products of Japan will to any extent pass through the

Nicaragua or Panama canal to At-

lantic seaports of the United States,

and thence be shipped west of the

Allegheny mountains by rail. Anyhow

with Asia is relatively quite small. convictions on an economic problem It is only about one-tenth that of our commerce with Europe." Mr. Nimmo

concludes: The Suez canal is on the direct line of ne of the world's greatest commercial arrents, and has not a single railroad empetitor, thus securing to it the malis and the entire passenger express and freight traffic as well as the heavier freights in the trade of Europe with Asia and Australia. The Nicaragua canal route, on the other hand, is not on any important line of commerce, and it meets the competition of six transcontinental railroads, each one of them less than half the length of the canal route to eastern trade centers. If it were practicable to construct even a single railroad, compet ing as sharply with the Suez canal as would any one of our transcontinental railroads with the Nicaragua or Panama canal, such railroad competing with the Suez canal would utterly wreck it finan-cially, for it would at once divert from it the mails, all the passenger, express, and fast freight traffic, and in time share with it in the carriage of the heavier freights. I have within the last two years presented carefully prepared computa-tions proving that if the Nicaragua canal

were completed it could only secure about 300,000 tons of shipping annually. No proponent of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua has attempted to controvert my computation, which was explained in detail. That company has, however, put forth an unsupported claim that their route would secure 8,000,000 tons of shipping annually, and persist-ently refuses to explain how such computation was made

These figures and deductions are timely in view of the likelihood that the canal question will soon assume form before congress. It is in order for advocates of the Nicaragua waterway to refute Mr. Nimmo's conclusions.

The question of the height of the Dingley tariff, now much discussed, is a good bit like the question of the proper length of a man's legs, which President Lincoln said should measure the distance from the body to the ground. The proper height of a tariff is one that measures the difference between home and foreign wages, and that is the height of the Dingley tariff.

Sir Charles Dilke has joined the British publicists who fear a war between Great Britain and the United States Sir Charles ought to know Americans well enough to realize that they will never fight so long as treated fairly.

# Americans Abroad Must be Protected

From the Washington Post. The action of Ambassador White at endeavoring to secure the release of Alfred Wessling, son of a naturalized American citizen who was drafted into the German army, is likely to lead to correspondence regarding several other such cases in which the German petty officials have acted in violation of German treaties with the United States. Cases arise at almost every consulate in lermany, and almost every month, where American citizens of German birth visit-ing friends or relatives in the old country are seized by the local police and the effort made to draft them into the army. The Imperial German government has fully acknowledged the rights of American citizens to protection against such treatment, but the comparative indifferonce and timidity of United States of-ficials has permitted the local officers to ully and worry such citizens until they Germany with their lives. bassy has rarely, if ever, pushed one of these cases to the point of obtaining a money indemnity or any other kind of

an indemnity for the American whose

rights have been infringed. The resolute example of Great Britain, in exacting

smart money from Nicaragua for expel-ling an Englishman, and similar examples on the part of other European powers do

to drive the German government to the

ot seem to have stiffened the backbone

United State ambassadors sufficiently

coint of making apology and reparation. Secretary Blaine pushed a case against the Bavarian government with such zeal that the Bavarians finally permitted the oung man to desert under their eyes and declared that this ended the corre condence. Even in this case no indemity was obtained for the enforced ser of the young American and no apol ogy for the insult to the American name or for the violation of treatles. It is a prevalent theory at European courts that f any particular secretary of state of the United States pushes a strong case vigorously, the matter can be staved off until he leaves office, when his successor is usually found to take little in-terest in the case. The United States in this respect lack the continuity of forernments. The release of Americans thus impressed into foreign service is usually obtained after long delays and after the presentation of full proof of citizenship. but the victim escapes with so keen a sense of the petty terrors of German rule that he does not seek the recovery of fines illegally paid or reparation for his wrongs, because of the fear that perseution will be visited upon his relatives

in the old country. A striking case of the insolent defiance of American treaty rights by petty German officers has recently been laid before our ambassador in Berlin by Mr. Henry F. Merritt, who was, until July 30, United States consul at Barmen. He was called from his office on October 25, 18%, by the brother of a young American, John Schaefer, who came to visit relatives in Germany early in the month. Schaefer had taken the pains to transmit to the city officials his certificate of nat-uralization as an American, his brother taking the document to the registry ofce and announcing to the proper of-cials that he had returned to Barmen upon a visit and was a citizen of the United States. Netwithstanding this formal evidence, he was again summoned efore the local authorities on October 23, nd was told to obtain from the United states consul some proof of his citizen-hip. The official finally said that he yould himself write to the consul, but is letter was not delivered at the consulate until several hours after John Schaefer had been put under arrest. He was taken out of his house at 7 o'clock in the norning by a local police officer, was con-lucted to the police station, and refused he use of the telephone to communicate with the censul and was told that "Your with the censul and was told that "Your consul can do nothing. You will have to herve three years. American citizenship is no good here." After being kept in the police station about four hours he was taken before a magistrate, and, without opportunity for defense or explanation, was conveyed to the prison at Elberfeld, where he was stripped of his clothes and given an outfit of prisoner's underwear ind the apron worn by criminals at hard

Consul Merritt was informed of the arrest by the brother of John Schaefer, and went before the law officer of the governnent in Elberfeld and insisted that Schaefer should be released and brought into his presence. The German States' attorney stated that if Schaefer was an American citizen the Barmen police would not dare arrest him, and promptly ordered his release. This was not the end of Mr. Schaefer's difficulties. He again received notice, a few days later, to ap-pear again before the States' attorney at Etherfeld with his certificate of naturdization. The consul accompanied him and the officials again admitted that there comes absurd when carried further. If the magnitude of our entire commerce tion of the young American. Consul Mer-

ritt left Germany soon after surrendering his office on June 30, and the sequel to the prosecution of Schaefer has only re-cently come to him. It seems that the petty German officials again got after him and demanded that he sign a paper arking to be admitted as a German cititen. Mr. Schaefer, being compelled to remain some time longer in Germany finally yielded to this persecution in or-der to prevent the ill-treatment of his German relatives. His case was laid before the ambassador at Berlin, but was pushed with so little energy that Mr. Schaefer became convinced that the embassy did not enjoy the degree of annoy-ance which they were caused by the pres-entation of his case. If Ambassador White proposes to adopt a more energetic policy it will be a source of great gratifi-cation to American citizens of German cation to American citizens of German birth visiting their native land.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The Nicaragua Canal commission has entered uopn its duties, and the question of the feasibility of constructing the canal under the auspices of the govern-ment of the United States will probably form one of the important topics for discussion at the next session of congress. Incidentally to this discussion the present status of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, signed by the representatives of Great Britain and the United States in 1859, for the purpose of preserving the neutrality of the canal, will provoke earnest, if no acrimonious debate.

The Nicaragua canal would furnish a short-cut passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean for the commerce of the world. It would shorten the sail from Liverpool to San Francisco nearly 7,000 miles, and the distance by water saved from New York city to San Francisco would be nearly 10,000 miles. These figures, without further detail, suggest vast possibilities in the way of shortening transit for the sea trade of the world and promise financial success for the project unless the cost of construction is greatly in excess of expectations. An en-terprise of this character is always hazterprise of this character is always haz-ardous for its first promoters, and the enormous sums looted from the confiding Frenchmen who invested so freely in the Panama canal have made it more diffi-cult to finance such assistance of the confidence. cult to finance such projects. If care-fully carried forward the canal would be a magnificent work to mark the beginning of the new century. It would enor mously augment our coasting trade, and it it fell into the exclusive possession of a foreign power the canal would seri-ously impede our naval operations in time of war. It is inconceivable that the United States would be content to pay toll to foreign ownership of a waterway which may become the most valuable possession of the kind on the globe. The citizens of Great Britain are reaping great profit from the Suez canal, which is now operated largely by English capi-tal.

When the proposition to finish the Nic-aragua canal under the auspices of the United States was under discussion during the last administration, a letter ap-peared in the London Times on the subect, which, doubtless, presents the English view of the Nicaragua canal ques-tion. The writer, who had lived in Nicaragua for some time and professed knowl edge of the local conditions, said that in view of the far-reaching difficulties of a political or international nature sur-rounding the enterprise, the guarantee of the bonds of the Maritime company is the nearest approximation which the United States government could make to complete ownership of the canal, to avoid a violation of the sovereignty of Nica-ragua and Costa Rica and a departure from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but in any case, in his view, under the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty a ship canal between the two oceans must be neutralized, as was the Suez canal.

The Foreign Relations committee of the senate will investigate the status of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the intimation is made that the committee will report in favor of its abrogation. It is urged that England has practically an-nulled it by acts done in Central America n contravention of its terms. On several that the treaty was no longer binding apon it, but Great Britain, whatever in terpretation may be placed upon her acts in Central America, has given no sign that she regards the treaty as a nullity. The diplomatic difficulties involved in the controversy as to the present binding force of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are important, but not more serious than many others which have yielded to states-munlike treatment. The probable cost of the enormously expensive Nicaragua canal undertaking, and the extent to which the United States should commit itself financially to the support of the enterprise, are matters to which the country should give very careful considera-tion. The advantage of the completed canal to the country is obvious enough if we are not obliged to pay too high a price for it in the way of international complications or the exhaustion of our

### WHO OWN THE RAILROADS? From the Post-Express.

Who own the railroads of this counry? The statement is often made that the transportation lines are the property of the millionaires. There are many peo-ple who believe this and think that the tendency of the times has been toward a concentration of ownership. Statistics, however, do not show that this is the case. The general tendency has been to-ward an increase in the number of stock-holders in the great railroads of the country. We have before us statistics overing the railroads of New England. n 1896 there were 8,647 stockholders of the Boston and Albany road, as against 8,220 in 1893; an increase of 427. The holders of the common stock of the Boston and Maine road were 5,721 in number in 1896, as against 6,465 in 1893. Similar increases are shown in the statistics of the other roads. The average number of other reads. The average number of shares held by each stockholder is nineteen in the case of one railroad, twenty-five in the case of another, twenty-four in another; thirty-three in another, and in only two cases do the average number of shares exceed fifty. The statistics show that the ownership of the roads is widely distributed and that during the past four years at least, the tendency has been toward still further scattering of stock among a large number of hold

# TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 3.33 a. m., for Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1897.

A child born on this day will be glad that his pa owns no stock in the Scranton base ball syndicate. A glimpse at official life is like cham-

pagne thirst. It often ruins the man with a beer pocketbook. It is removed that Jack Neat is to be among the delegates from the West Side coming convention. Well! Well!

dike miners will probably be as plentiful as olden time Kansas grasshopper suf-

# WHAT'S IN A NAME?

If my name were Evan Evans, What a burden and a bane! If my name were David Davis Could I sign it without pain?

If my name were Philip Phillips, Could I live beneath the load? If my name were Lewis Lewis,

Would I ever dare be jaunty had They christened me Rees Rees? If my name were Owen Owens Could I have a moment's peace?

If my name were Thomas Thomas I could never smile or sing, But my name is William Williams, Which is quite another thing! Orianne M. Williams, in Wilkes-Barre



# We Told You So

That we were going out of the carpet business, and the fact is verified by the absence of a single yard of carpet in the roll in our store. But we have a few made up carpets and rugs which are to be closed out regardless of cost or value.

Read the description and sizes and we are sure you will be interested:

t	Light Goblin Axminster Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 10 ft 6 in	528.50
E	Dark Goblin Axminster Rug, 9 ft x 12 ft	27.50
C	Dark Goblin Axminster Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 10 ft 6 in	22.00
t	Light Moquette Carpet Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 12 ft 6 in	19.25
ľ	Green and Pink Axminster Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 10 ft 6 in	18.70
ľ	Light Tapestry Brussels Carpet Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 11 ft 6 in	15.08
t	Ecru and Brown Moquette Carpet Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 12 ft 6 in	20.00
c	Blue Body Brussels Rug, 12 ft 7 in. x 12 ft	25.00
E	Green and Red Jap Rug, 12 ft x 15 ft	11 08
ι	Red and Blue Jap Rug, 12 ft x 15 ft	11.98
		1991.15.15.15.15.19

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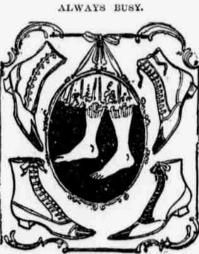
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