the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

BEACOM, State Treasurer-J. S. Westmorciand.

Auditor General—LEVI G. MCAULEY, of Chester. County.

Sheriff-CLARENCE E. PRYOR, of Scranton. District Attorney-JOHN R. JONES, of Prothonotary - JOHN COPELAND, of Carbondale, Treasurer-W. S. LANGSTAFF, of Scran-

ton. Clerk of the Courts-THOMAS P. DAN-IELS, of Scranton. Recorder - CHARLES HUESTER, of Scrapton. Register-WILLIAM K. BECK, of Mos-

cow.

Jury Commissioner - CHARLES WIG-GINS, of Scranton. Election day, November 2.

"Resolved, That the platform adopted at the National convention of Democ racy in 1896 be endorsed fully and without reserve."-Plank Second in the Platform of the Lackawanna Democracy, adopted Aug. 24, 1897.

Time to Compromise.

Of the various propositions before the miners' convention at Pittsburg the most sensible is that which proposes that the strikers return to work at the 65-cent rate, pending arbitration relative to the remaining four cents demanded by the miners. The sentiment in the convention in favor of continuing the fight for the 69-cent rate to the bitter end is unreasoning. It betekens in the first place a distrust of the principle of arbitration; and secondly it proceeds on the wrong assumption that a trade condition of forced the wages of miners down to afford to pay the 65-cent rate pending the arbitration of the other points at issue and the time required in such arbitration would give them leeway in which to complete projected combinations designed to secure an equitable selling price for bituminous coal. But no single operator could afford to pay the full rate demanded by the strikers without assurance that former cutthroating in the trade would be discontinued, and then some margin of time would be required in which to effect the necessary adjustments.

the most important factor in the problem, the public, would be injured by a to this moment the strikers have comnded the public's entire sympathy and to a large degree this sympathy has been expressed in a substantial fashion. It is no more than fair to say also that up to this time the men have deserved it. But it would be the part of wisdom were the strikers to recognize in turn their obligation to the public by showing a willingness to consider the public's interest in a speedy adjustment of the present contention on a peaceable and encouraging basis. The report from Pittsburg that the spirit of obstinacy and of indifference to public considerations is gaining headway among the men is we trust, without foundation in fact. Such a spirit would produce nothing but mischief for all concerned, and if it is growing a heavy responsibility will rest upon those who have been instrumental in fostering it.

The Times intimates that personal abuse of John R. Jones will be one of its chief resources during the county campaign. Evidently our Democratic contemporary desires to contribute to Mr. Jones' triumphal re-election.

Yankee Horse Sense.

We notice among some of our Republican contemporaries a disposition to defend every act of court which men like Debs, Altgeld and Bryan condemn, and this generally without much reference to the fundamental merits of the case. The attitude may be natural in view of the fact that these traders on popular discontent are nearly always wrong; but it is not a judicial attitude and occasionally it strengthens their hold on the public attention. This is the effect in the current discussion of what ex-Governor Altgeld is prone to call "government by injunction." Our own opinion upon the use of equity courts to restrain innocent persons from doing things that if done are already punishable by existing laws has been sufficiently expressed; but we find in that most conservative and careful Republican journal, the Hartford Courant, a view of the matter which seems to us to merit repro-

That paper wants to know "what earthly legitimate business or errand that West Virginia coal company had in a federal court; what federal question is involved in these disputes, except as one of the constructive and sleazy variety is manufactured to order by the device to put forward a stockholder residing in some other state to file the bill of complaint." And it adds:

Take the case of the Monongah com pany. If trespass upon their property had been committed or was threatened, the state laws were there to punish. The only peace in any possible danger of being broken was the peace of West Virginia. Interstate commerce was not assailed. Nobody was stopping the United States mails, or menacing United States property, or inciting rebellion against the government of the United States. The government of the United States. The government of the United States. The government of the United States the government of the United States. The government of the United States. The government of the United States. The government of the United States the government of the United States. The government of the United States. The government of the United States. The government of the United States property to suppress. How been committed or was threatened, the of insurrection or domestic violence be-yond the state's power to suppress. How does Jurige Jackson of the Circuit court of the United States come to be meldling in the domestic affairs of West Virginia? His apologists now say that he did noth-ing but forbid acts that are unlawful. The laws themselves had done that long criters are public ever heard of him.

That is what the laws are for. What judges are for is to expound and apply the laws and to do their part in normal and orderly ways toward making them terrible to actual lawbreakers.

The Courant holds with The Tribune that it is in the interests of the courts themselves, of the federal judiciary as well as of the country, that public protest be raised against even the appearance of an abuse of their power. It cites the bitterness injected because of this issue into the last presidential campaign and it continues: "We do not want to see any more such campaigns in this country. We want to see the courts of the United States securely bulwarked on every side (as they have been for so many years) by the confidence and veneration of the people. We do not believe that the sight of a federal judge fulminating novel and unnecessary injunctions from the bench, as an apparent preliminary to the substitution of summary 'contempt' pro ceedings for the ordinary, orderly processes of the law, tends to insure this result. We believe it is a sight disturbing and odious to the people. And we hope to see no more of it. Better a thousand occasional local trespasses and turbulences than a sapping of the people's belief in their government. When that goes, the foundations go."

This, we take it, is plain Yankee horse ense and we commend it to the consideration of all who are disposed to uphold those recent unnecessary and in their effects dangerous extensions of the judicial power and prerogative.

In its unanimous re-election of President Isador Sobel the Pennsylvania Republican league confers appropriate honor upon one of the most industrious and efficient executives that the league has had. The League under Mr. Sobel's skilful direction will be more than ever a powerful and admirable auxiliary in the service of aggressive Republican-

McKinley and Cuba.

In offering an explanation for President McKinley's deliberation and caution with reference to the Cuban issue the Chicago Times-Herald says:

The president took office under a pledge to give the improvement of business conditions in this country the first place in his consideration. At the end of six months of his administration the nation is once more on the high road to active trade and better wages. But the begin-ning of a quarrel with a foreign power widespread prevalence which has would mark the end of the period of im rovement of domestic conditions. The nere threst of war would undo in a day an un-American level can be changed immediately. The operators, most of whom are friendly to the men, could able circumstances for growth ever known in this country. There will be no reviva of the Cuban question in a form that will shake public confidence. Anything that done for that unfortunate may island will be done with due regard for the welfare of this country. Before we can help Cuba we must help ourselves.

It is difficult for the average Amer can to perceive wherein there is any necessity to threaten war or pick a quarrel. Nothing of the kind is desired or demanded. But there does appear to be some need of an explanation why the executive branch of our government is so manifestly unwilling to grant to the Cuban insurgents Furthermore, the interests of by far all that they ask for or desire, namely, the recognition of belligerent rights. Such a recognition would not give needless prolongation of the strike. Up | Spain any just ground for anger; it would involve no departure from the stablished principles of internationa law; it would overstep no precedent nor would it indicate on the part of this government any ! Blcose intent. If Spain should choose to spap at it as a pretext for bluster, that clearly would be Spain's fault, not our own: and upon Spain would rest the onus of such consequences as might ensue.

If the welfare of the United States is so frail a thing that its existence would be imperilled by the adoption of a resolute Cuban policy sanctioned by the highest dictates of conscience and humanity then it is pertinent to inquire if something be not wrong with But we cannot believe of William McKinley, anxious as he undoubtedly is to conserve domestic business improvement, that he would permit that anxiety to eventuate in neglect of moral duty or in party stultification.

A Canadian, writing to the Toronto Globe, complains bitterly about the iniquities of Americans and urges retallation with a big R. Among the grievences alleged are the welcome and tenderness with which aliens from the United States are treated in Canada when we show such slight favor to Canadians in this country. He states that an alien cannot own real estate ir the United States, and that he himself was unable to buy a heare in New York state on account of being a Canadian. This will probably be news to residents of this country and of New York in particular. English syndicates, English citizens, aliens from Canada and everywhere else on the globe are allowed to acquire homes in this country if they have the price.

They Did Not Admire Bloomers.

The British public, that portion of t which stands on curb-stones and watches processions, hasn't lost its wits and incidentally its decency, even if some of the noble ladies of the realm have. The Rational Dress Congress has found many supporters among women of the nobility and when they decided to make a bloomer demonstration last Saturday, with the assistance of a half-dozen feminine cycling clubs. the promised event created considerable interest. The movement was under the patronage of Lady Colin Campbell, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Henry Somerset, the Countess of Warwick, Sarah Grand, W. T. Stead, Lord Coleridge and other notables The run was to be from London to Oxford. where the congress dinner took place. Prizes were offered for the three best costumes, and but one condition was made and that was that no skirts were to be tolerated. It was asserted that the men riders accompanying the party would support (morally, of course) the emancipated fair ones and it was expected that a large number of new

women would form the party. The meet was to be at 10 a. m. and a great scrowd gathered in Hyde Park to add brilliance to the scene and witness the novel expedition. But when the riders appeared the brave army of entries had dwindled down to three, and what horrors they were! One wore light blouse of sage green, a bolero hat and an abbreviated petticoat like unto a bishop's apron. The second was at-

and very voluminous black ploomers. The third was simply and quietly clad in a Trilby hat, a long coat and gaiters. Then the crowd took a hand in the show. Jeers, whoops, yells, hisses, pointed remarks and other confusing sounds assalled the ears of the trio of prize riders. They were about to mount for the trip, but they could no longer endure the chaffing of the army of bystanders and with one accord turned and fled the shortest way out of sight. Evidently in England, as in America, the pathway of reform is beset with difficulties.

Rumor has it that Secretary of the Commonwealth Reeder contemplates resigning and that David Martin of Philadelphia will be named to succeed him. The appearance of Mr. Martin at Harrisburg in such a capacity would furnish material for a vast deal of interesting if not accurate speculation.

We glean from the columns of the Philadelphia Record that it is willing to swallow the Reading platform, Garman gag-law and all, rather than refrain from its customary attacks upon the Republican ticket. This speaks better for the Record's zeal as a Democratic organ than for its judgment.

The decision of the British Trades union congress in favor of the payment of salaries to members of parliament rests on a common sense footing. In any walk of life the laborer is worthy of his hire.

THE KLONDIKE GOLD BUG.

Editorial and News.

A lop-cared politician down the street has insinuated that the "Bug" is a mugwump organ, and says that it is our duty to support the ticket that is headed by Jake Woods. The aforesaid party man does not know us; he should have some one give him an introduction. We were turned down at the convention that nominated Wood. And more than this we were not allowed to participate in the campaign fund raised for "legitimate expenses." We are, therefore, satisfied that the convention was one of the most corrupt bodies that ever assembled in Klondike and we shall denounce it as such with all the vigor and vituperation at our command. Let us have reform!

The attention of the reader is called to our rapidly-increasing circulation. Since Ananias Jackson has had charge of the circulation of the "Bug" the large in-crease has enabled us to dispense with the services of the regular affidavit editor. Mr. Jackson does his own swearing. Our books will show that Ananias is faithful. Advertising rates made known on appli-

Marty Ryan's all star specialty comown yesterday, and as a result the glaziers in every direction of the compass are punctuated with pictures of girls in gauge tights. Some are in the midst of the "hotchey-couchey" while others ap-pear to be glued to the spot. They will how in the new opera house, next to Slatter's. We ourselves have never seen the show, but we judge from the fact that they have a ciemetiographigosclope which gives the Fitzsimmons-Corbett prize fight, "shooting the chutes" and a horseless fire engine as well as the "Empire State Express," that the show is all that it's cracked up to be. We have four tickets and expect to go, but if it is not up to date we will go out to the box office, pur-chase admittance and use our Smith & Wesson as we best know how.

Some Novel Uses

Of late the telephone has been utilized to a considerable extent in legal procedings. Affidavits have been sworn to acknowledgments have been taken, and in one case at least testimony has been received by telephone. This last innovaion must be credited to Fort Scott, Kan., where two witnesses, described as prominent business men, were permitted to dive evidence in this manner, the attor-neys stipulating that no objection should e taken to this unusual proceeding. Another case that has attracted unusual atan affidavit which had been telephoned rom Cincinnati and acknowledged over he wire was accepted in the Supreme ourt as sufficient ground for the issuance of an attachment involving a con-siderable sum of money. The proceedngs were unusual and interesting. The facts were telephoned from Cincinnati over a long-distance telephone line, an affidavit was prepared at the New York and of the line and read to the complainant, who was standing at the telephone in Cininnati, where in the presence of withe made the required acknowledgment. It was still necessary to have ome one in New York talk with the omplainant and positively identify his coice. This was done, the papers were filed and the attachment issued. The in-terested parties announced that several days' delay had been avoided by utilizing the telephone, and by this prompt ac-tion it was possible to have a judgment satisfied which it might have been difacult otherwise to accomplish.

Many important transactions have hinged upon telephone messages, and the courts have long since recognized their admissibility as evidence under proper retrictions. Probably the first instance of and, at any rate, the mosotable early example of the telephone in law, was the part played in securing the conviction of Ferdinand Ward, General Grant's partner, in 1885. On Oct. 26 of that year James D. Fish, who had been convicted of wrecking the Marine national bank of New York and was at that time serving a term of ten years at Sing Sing, testified that he had reseived instructions from Ward by tele phone, regarding the disposition of certain securities, amounting to \$150,000. Ward's attorneys, General Tracy and Bourke Cockran, objected strenuously to the ad-mission of this testimony, but Justice Barrett decided against them. It may be nteresting to recall the fact that Benja-nin Fish, a brother of the convicted president of the Marine bank, in support of the testimony already mentioned, de-clared under oath that he had stood with-in eighteen inches of the telephone while his brother was talking to Ward, and that he heard the latter's voice distinct-ly and recognized it. When the attoreys for Ward declared that this statement was ridiculous the prosecution pro-Fish, complaining that every one in the room where the telephone was placed could hear the conversation. The proseution relied upon the telephone message to convict Ward, and when an appeal was taken after Ward's sentence to ten years' imprisonment Justice Barrett's decision imitting the telephone message was sus

Another striking example of the novel uses to which the telephone may be put, but in an entirely different line from hose mentioned, was afforded by a re-markable session of a Sunday school at Wichita, Kas., where the superintendent, who was confined to his bed, conducted the services without the slightest hitch by means of an unusually sensitive tele phone. The church and residence were connected by telephone, and three mega-phones were employed—one at the head of the superinterdent's bed, one suspended from the center of the church and one in front of the pulpit. The superintend ent's voice was distinctly heard by the congregation as he said "Good morning" and announced the routine work of the and announced the robbit favorite songs, school. He called for his favorite songs, tired in a short black jacket, with red and they were borne to his car

their melody and volume. He joined to their melody and volume. He joined in them heartily, and at the close of the service he told the scholars that if they had enjoyed the hour as much as he had it was the grandest Sunday school session they had ever had. Many other incidents might be related in a similar vein, all going to show that this wonderful invention is not restricted in its usefulness to ordering groceries or breaking engagements, but that its influence extends into work and of the domestic, professional every part of the domestic, professions and social organization.

HAWAII.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The Chicago Tribune publishes a letter from Honolulu, written by Charles M. Pepper, giving an interesting description of how Hawaii is now governed. The general scheme of the provisional republic includes a president, a senate and a house of representative security beads of the of representatives, executive heads of the several departments, and a council of state. The last-named body is composed of fifteen members, five of whom are ap-pointed by the senate, five by the house of representatives, and five by the prerident. The members of the council are leading men who are not actively en-gaged in public affairs, and inclure native Hawalians. The prerogatives of this body are thus described: The council has power to appropriate public moneys durpower to appropriate public moneys during periods intervening between the sessions of the legislature. It acts as a pardon beard in conjunction with the president and cabinet, and is also liable to be convened by the president whenever its advice may be wanted. In quiet times like the present small need is shown for a council of state, yet its existence is a source of reserve power that tends to strengthen the whole fabric of the state.

The constitution was modeled after that of the United States, with annexation ex-pressly in view, and with the idea of habituating the people to the American form of government. The council of form of government. The council of state, as an additional feature, was de-signed to popularize and strengthen the signed to popularize and strengthen the provisional government, and it has succeeded in accomplishing this purpose. The prevailing feeling is one of content, of confidence in President Dole, and of expectation of union with the United States, Mr. Pepper writes: "Tested by the experience of nearly five years this Clawalian government that is commands respect. Studied carefully it evokes admiration. Analyzed it seems to lack no miration. Analyzed it seems to lack no real element of assimilation with Ameri-can political institutions. After a brief period of observation I have been struck with its flexibility."

Some features of life in Honolulu are thus noted: "The characteristics of clime, soil and skies are blended in the system of government. The gentleness and open-ness of the native people are respected. The rigor of Puritan principles is softened in non-essentials. Honolulu, for instance, has a Sunday-closing law, and it is en-forced. But on Sunday afternoons a public concert is given by the government band at Kapiolani park, and everybody is usually to be found there. The band is as much an institution as the marine band in Washington, with a difference that in Hawaii it contributes more to the popular enjoyment. In other respects ties in making provision for the enter ainment of the people. For a small with which to dignify the governmen The tropical fondness for display is cul-tivated in moderation. Guards in uniform and with arms pace the grounds of the palace. They are relieved at intervals with military precision and under mili-tary orders. Not at hour out of the twenty-four finds the palace without sentries on duty. Hardly a night have failed to hear the sentries cry: 'Twelve o'clock, and all's well.' All this is not empty form. When in 1895 the partisant of the overturned monarchy sought to overthrow the provisional republic their plan was to seize the palace. The base ment of the building is used as an arsenal and the barracks of the Hawaiian Na-tional Guard are only a few hundred feet

President Dole is described as a man of rare ability and tact, capable of meeting any situation, and enjoying the implicit confidence of all the people, including friends of the deposed queen. Under his administration agriculture and other industries have prospered as never before various public improvements have been made, and an admirable educational sys-tem has been established. Honolulu is detem has been established. Hololida de-scribed as an excellently governed mun-icipality, in which sanitary regulations are stringently enforced, to the great ad-vantage of all residents. The regular po-lice is made up of native Hawaiians, with the exception of the mounted force, and educated natives are also numerously em-ployed in the offices of the government. There is no attempt to suppress freedon of speech. Mr. Pepper says: "The privi-lege of finding fault is not worth possess ing if it cannot be used. I have been told 'confidentially' that the government is only a clique. Private citizens have explained to me how much better they could have maraged the controversy with Japan than Foreign Minister Cooper has ne, Attorney-General William O. Smith who is one of the active and forecful lead-ers in the republic, has been described as 'Bill Smith, the politician.' Members of the American league and the Annexation an 'old fogy,' too slow for a wideawak community, and that he was not pushing annexation fast enough. But these criticisms are only surface ebuilitions. No one complains that the president of the republic has ever proven too slow in a risis or that the administration is lacking in essential points."

The conclusion of the correspondent i hat the conditions in Hawaii, while they 'aproach the ideal," cannot endure. The eason is, first, that the little republic is hreatened by clashing national ambi-ions in the Pacific, and second, that its career was begun and has been continued with annexation to the United States ex ressly in view. It may be added that his is the manifest destiny of the islands that such has been the American view many years, and that wise statesman ship will consummate the union withou nnecessary delay.

THE BUSIEST MONTH.

rom the Times-Herald. There is little doubt that the month of august, 1897, was the busiest August ever nown. It was the first month in which he daily average of settlements through learing-houses exceeded materially that of the corresponding month of 1892, the excess at the principal cities being 123 per cent. The volume of business in textile goods has been phenomenally larger than in August, 1892, although the improvement extends to boots and shoes and to nearly

very branch of business. The recent general and unprecedented expansion of prices for staples is coninued. The exports of wheat for the concluding week of August are the largest on record with two exceptions—the sec-ond week of September and the fourth week of August, 1891. The to ments amounted to 6,268,247 against 3,369,862 last year and 2,250,261 pushels in 1895, and the total for the whole nonth of August was 21,000,000 bushels. The shipments of corn were also large, aggregating 3,185,054 bushels for the week, against 2,527,526 bushels for the same week

Western roads are now doing a larger grain business than ever before in tacit istory. The month was a record breaker for receipts of all classes of freight in Chicago. Chicago received 57,575 cars of grain, against 55,830 cars received during the same month last year. Arrivals of corn last month also surpassed all preeding records, the total being 32,880 cars, being 12,124 cars in excess of last year

eccipts. With an advance in prices of nearly o industrial stocks and an average increase in bark clearings of 36.3 per cent. no furher proofs of a positive and phenomena mprovement in business are wanting.

Knowing the Ropes. The tight-rope walker who essays
To teach beginners ought
To bear in mind this simple fact— The rope must first be taut.



WAVE OF PROSPERITY

So long looked for, so earnestly boped for, has reached us at last. Times are better. Reports from all over the country tell us of work being resumed. The farmer will get good prices for his produce, everybody is hopeful and confident of the future. All this means more dry goods money to spend. How to spend it and where to spend it to the best advantage, are questions that we shall answer in these columns and over our counters to your entire satisfaction.

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300 dozen of very choice Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, the regular 25 cent kind. Sale price 121/2 cents

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