TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Treasurer-J. S. BEACOM, of Westmare, and General-LEVI G. M'CAULEY, Auditor Geno-of Chester.

County.

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

Clerk of the Courts-THOMAS P. DAN-TELS, of Scranton, Recorder - CHARLES HUESTER, of Scranten.
Register-WHLLIAM K. BECK, of Mos-

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

It is estimated that the bituminous mice strike cost upwards of \$12,000,000 but the statement establishes nothing. Times come in this world when as he tween justice and sectionly honest men are forced to stand out for the former.

Republicanism and Wheat.

If a Republican Journal wave to as-Republican president last fall had not price of wheat, the remark would call forth from the en any a volley of derisive comment. Yet it is a curious co incidence, if nothing more, that the market price of wheat has invertably averaged higher under Republican than under Democratic national administration. An officer of the United States army, Major J. W. Wham, has prepared stationies on this point which are cortainly interesting. Major Wham

"in 18st, the year prior to Cleveland's first election, the average price of wheat was it conts per bushel. In-Isst the year after his election, the nyerane price was 64 certs per bushel, a drop of 27 cents, from which price it only railled slightly during his entire administration, solling the last year at an average of 68 cents per bushel. Harrison was elected in 1888, and wheat termediately bounded back to a point two cents higher than when Cleveland was first elected, the average price for 1888 being 93 cents per bushel, from which point it only slightly reacted, the average price during the two last years being 24 cents per bushel. Cleveland was re-elected in 1892 and there was an immediate drep of 21 cents per bushel, continuing down until 49 cents per bushel was reached, the lowest during the century. Millions of men were out of employment. Consumption necessardy fell off. Economy even in the use of brend and its kindred luxuries was forwest.

in the United States during the first ments. tion, when all the wheels of commerce and enterprise were hot with action. were absolutely reversed, and you have a falling off one and one-quarter bushels per captin during this Cleveland administration. The per capita consmootlen of wheat during the last year of Arthur's administration and the last year of Harrison's administration respectively was nearly six and one-half bushels. Last your, under Cleveland, It as low under Democratic administrations as four bushels,"

but they do claim to be able by uniform protection and conserved bustness confidence to central the home for the farmer's produce. This alone only brain-fag for his trouble, is sufficient to explain the figures quot-

A prize of \$1500 has been offered by an Indiana seciety for the production of the best g nulne ghost. This certainly ought to make the ghost walk.

Greater Gotham's Liquor Problem.

In his letter accepting the nemination for mayor of New York Seth Low contained the germ of an excise system | persecuted Cuba. for better than that which it supplant-

where the Raines law failed as applied to New York, it falls because it does not take into account the public sentiment of take into account the public sentiment of the city. New York, while characteristically an American city, is also, as the Germans say, a world city, it is cosmopolitan in fact and cosmopolitan in sentiment. Men of every sort of upbringing must be able to live in such a city happily and naturally, of course, with due regard to the rights and convictions of others. Lenishtors on this subject should never forget that the excise law stands midway between the laws that everyhedy believes in and the read laws that nobody believes in, and that the effective public sentment behind it, ideally, is the only permanent force on which to depend in its administration. For this reason, in my opinion, an excise law so far as it affects the daily life and the habits of the people should reflect the public opinion of the city. On such points, in case of the city. On such points, in case of radical differences of opinion. I should take the appeal to the people themselvez. In a community like this I know of no better way to secure for an excise law the support of a sentiment that will sustain its even enforcement. tain its even enforcement.

This is doctrine open to severe throretical criticism but it is doctrine resting on demonstrated expediency. The moralist will say that a question of morals such as the desecration of the Subbath by the sale of liquor should never be put to a popular vote but that the moral law should be enforced rigidly and with grim determination. On the other hand it may with perfect propriety be replied that the question of what a citizen may or may not do on Sunday is a matter for determination by his conscience exclusively, so long as his doings inflict no demonstrable harm

upon the community. Being within these limits a question of conscience it follows that it cannot at the same time be a question of statutory law, for statutory law must rest upon the free consent of a majority. Laws relating to the excise, according to this view, must deal only with those phases of the Hquor traffic which a majority opinion pronounces proper subjects for legal

regulation Here is an antagonism of theories not likely soon to be reconciled, but we believe that the trend of American opinion is in the direction of the position assumed by Mr. Low, Local option-for that is what it amounts to-assumes that the majority in any community should rule in matters exclusively pertaining to that community; and it leaves open to the minority the hope of making a sufficient number of individual converts to enable it to become ultimately a majority, whereupon it could replace the old law with a new one more to its liking. It is probable that a popular vote in New York would call for open bars on Sunday; but it toxication and other restrictions and r-gulations calculated to minimize the harmfulness of open bars. This would not produce a spectacle enjoyable for moral citizens, but they would have at least the consolation of knowing that they could effectively modify the situation by converting to their view enough voters to order things otherwise. Besides, a law backed only by a minority entiment could not be satisfactorily

The devotion with which Commodore Singerly clings to the battered hulk of sort seriously it at the election of a mutineers is extremely touching, but the black flag at the top of the mast e little to do with the present high will prevent his example from finding many imitators.

Home-Made Cable News.

That much of the so-called European ws estensibly cabled to leading Amercan journals would, indeed, be news in Europe is, we think, generally understood. It is seldom, however, that the ear-marks of deliberate manufacture are so carelessly exposed as in the following production, which nominally omes from London to a prominent New York journal and purports to reflect the view taken in Europe of General Woodford's mission as minister to

Recently the European journals have tiven considerable space to discussion of me Cuban question. In most instances the editorial comment, more especially in Germany and Austria, has been unfavor-able to the United States. The trend of situation is an inclination, more or concealed, to aid Spain in this emer-cy. Taking its one from these facts, Spanish government affects to believe it in case of trouble with the United ites it will find allies in the European ations, and it will therefore resent any reposals from Washington looking to ultight autonomy for Cuba, Another Wair that complicates the situation is killing of the miners in Pennsylvania a sheriff and his posse comitatus. The ctims, it is reported are mostly sub-ets of Austria. Emperor Francis Jo-ph and his government may yet take ite an interest in the tragedy, diplo-atic or otherwise. They certainly will it will tend to keep further humiliafrom the Austrian archduchess who be queen regent of Spain. No doubt is that the government at Madrid will most of the Pennsylvanic fair with the other European govern-ments. It need not be said that Italy has three years of Harrison's administra- not forgotten the New Orleans lynchings.

This, as any one can perceive at half a glance, is not news but guess-work; and the first three years of Cleveland's and with cable rates running from 12% Last administration, when the conditions to 25 cents a word it need not be belleved by rational men that any newsaper editor in the United States would in these days of enforced economy pay were tolls on matter which might quite as easily be written to order in the home office. But the worst feature of this begus dispatch is that it is not even partly plausible. That the emperor of Austria would or could assume to was less than five inishels. It has been | find in the enforcement of law in Pennsylvania a pretext for meddling with the United States' relations with Spain Republicans do not pretend by their is too proposterous for serious considerpolicies of national administration to atton. Such an idea, we feel assured. control the wh at market of the world; has never entered his head, but if it should enter it, the result would be the same. The United States would procesa along the even tenor of its way micket and make it a buying market and the emperor of Austria would have

To a representative of the Chicago Tribune who interviewed President McKinley on Monday of this week the latter replied that the policy of his administration with reference to Cuba would, when fully unfolded, prove satisfactory to every intelligent American citizen. We have great faith in the word of the present chief executive and we shall await with eager interest the succession of events necessary to touches in an interesting manner upon the complete disclosure of his plan to the Halnes law. That law, he remarked, aid in the establishment of justice in

THE RAINBOW GOLD.

At the foot of the rainbow lying, Is a pot of Frining gold; So they teld the wond'ring children In the sunshower days of old.

And far over misty highland, And deep in the forest dell, Did we haste in our breatness firting Toward the goal where the rainbow fell.

But ever the small feet wearied, And ever the fair glow smiled Beyond the wistful fingers Of even the prettiest child,

Now the rainbows on earth are faded Are gathered to Heaven far; And burn in the Arctic twilight Under the red North Star.

And rare in the distant vision Of splendid banners of fire Flames forth the wendrous Aurora Like the Last Days's funeral pyre,

And down at its earthward bending True is our childhood's dream There the pot of gold is shining By the Yukon's ley stream. -Harriet Clay Penman.

Reflex Action. "We have been very fortunately situ-

ated this winter. "In what way?"
"The people in the next flat whip their little boy so often that our Tommy behaves like an angel."-Chicago Record.

Doesn't Deserve Any.

"Uncle James, what is a pessimist?"
"Oh, he's any sort of an old thing that won't enjoy his ice cream today, because he is afraid he won't have any tomor-

For Uniform Laws Among the States

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The complex form of the American gov-erament affords favorable conditions for the progress and development of law. Our rty-five state legislatures are so many parate experiment stations, where va-cus forms of legislation may be subted to the test of actual experience, te independence of the states within eir proper sphere, and the large number important matters which are left to seir control, secure sincerity and earn-tness in the business of logislation. The state legislatures are not merely playing at law-making. They are invested with a true authority over a wide sphere, includ-ing varied and most important interests. They are not subject to any imperial or autocratic veto which may arbitrarily nullify their best endeavors. Their work stands, unless in conflict with the consti-tution of the United States, and approves itself or is disapproved in the light of its tual results. The large number of the ates gives room for great variety in esc legislative experiments. And the unity of the nation, the strength of the forces which in every nation strive to-ward uniformity, the diffusion of intelliwould also, we dare say, sanction the suppressal of disturbance, the denial of liquor to men in the visible stages of ind on to work out in due time a rea-nably uniform system of laws for the whole nation. Divergence and even con-flet, within certain limits, between the laws of the several states are not therefore unmixed evils. They are indispensable conditions of that progress toward better things which, amid all our political discouragements, we are glad to be-lieve characterizes the American peo-

It is only within the last few years that the states have seriously attempted to avail themselves of the results of these various experiments in legislation. The point commissioners who might meet with similar commissioners from other states, and after study of the laws on all our the Pennsylvania Democracy after all statute books, recommend such changes his friends and associates have been as would tend to secure uniformity. Thirty states and one territory have now intel commissioners, and they have annually for the past seven years, in nection with the annual meetings of ne American Bar resociation. Some of heir recommendations, such as the abolon of days of grace on commercial paer, have already been adopted in Penn-yivania and other states. Many will be urprised to know that the legal standard of weights and measures has been differnt in different states, and that it is brough the labors of these commissioners that the number of pounds in a bushed of cals, potatoes and other products is about to become uniform throughout the

> By far the most important subject to hich these commissioners have turned cir attention is that of our marriage ad divorce laws. On no other subject has American legislation diverged so wide-ly from any common standard. No other affects so vitally the character and the welfare of the people. The whole body of our laws relating to the family, in-cluding the degrees of relationship within which marriage may be contracted, the forms or ceremony necessary to make it valid, the regulations concerning license and registration, and the causes for which divorce may be obtained, is now before these commissioners for study and invesitgation, with a view to the preparation of a uniform code which may be recom-mended for adoption to all the states. The vast mass of legislation which must be examined, the statistics recently gathered to illustrate the effects and tendencies of hese various laws, the consideration which must be given to other social orces, such as the Christian church, and to the claims of the Christian law of morals, combine to make this one of the most complicated subjects ever submitted efray their own expenses, it will not be hought that they are needlessly prolongyear renders the situation more auspic-ious for the successful completion of their work. Public opinion is steadily rising oward better standards on this subject, the facts accertained by the congression-il investigation of 1889 have caused a treat revulsion of feeling against our common and conflicting divorce laws. Nineeen states have, within two years, mended their laws in more or less im-portant particulars. Every such change, s it brings our laws nearer to the standeport by all the states.

From these considerations it is plain that mere uniformity of laws is not the scal toward which the aspirations of thoughtful and cultured minds are strivg. Where moral questions are involved, here is an unchanging standard of right nd wrong, and the effort must be to ring our laws into harmony with that tandard. It is better to have diverse and onflicting laws than to have the laws niformly vicious and corrupt. The bet-er marriage laws of a few conservative states have been a standing rebuke and rotest against the loose and demoraliz-ng statutes enacted elsewhere. Uniformty would not necessarily be reform. It night easily be a backward step, increasing greatly the difficulty of any ultimate reformation. In this as in other departments of our mation's life we are striving, often with balting and uncertain steps, out yet with constant and noticeable proress, toward a better social state, in which the laws and the administration of the laws shall be purged of all injustice and all impurity, and shall be as nearly perfect as the imperfections of human ature in this world will permit. It is to be hoped that the commissioners engaged in this work will take ample time to frame a code of laws which will be a long tep toward this desirable consumma-

POLITICS AND PROFITS.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

A well-known business man of this state has for many years past kept a daily record of his gross profits, expenditures and net profits, footing them up at the end of every month. A few days ago it occurred to him to make a yearly foot-ing, and following is the result:-

	The state of the state of	CONTRACTOR OF SHIP OF SALE	
		Taxes,	
		losses and	
	Gross	all other	
Year.	profits.	expenses,	Gain
1889	\$15,207.96	814,948,44	\$30,259.50
1890	09,575,78	12,044,48	27,233,30
1891	46,634,32	15,763,01	30,871.33
1592	45,327,56	15,452,19	29,885.27
	57,576,14	18,041.02	19,535,13
1894	28,776.02	16,131.21	10,644,75
1895	36,322.00	19,131.24	17,086.60
	29,220.95	15,535.44	13,685.5
		-	Management and

Total \$305,651.69 \$127,201.23 \$179,449.86 The result is interesting in showing he contrast between he Harrison and Cleveland years. It shows not profits under Harrison of \$118,547.50, against \$09,-902.35 under Cleveland, a difference of \$7.465.14. The gentleman who furnishes these figures knows of no reason for the disparity except the general prosperity during the Harrison administration and the general depression and stagnation during the Cleveland administration. As these causes were of second tion. As these causes were of general operation he concluded that business in general was affected in about the same proportion that als business was. In his own case he was \$57.95.11 short under the eveland administration as against that of Harrison. He hopes to recover a larg art of this loss during the McKinley ad-

ninistration. OUR CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

from the Minneapolis Times. There was an urgent need of strong barriers against aggression upon personal seems better the rights in the days when the judges were waste of what is the slaves of kings instead of servants lions of capital

of the law, It was necessary for the champions of personal liberty to build up a strong fortress to hold every inch of ground wrested from royal despotism. Now such phrases as "buiwarks of liberty" are too often merely the cant of the criminal lawyer and the slop rhetoric of the criminal court. There is no dange now that a Jeffreys will deluge the land with innocent blood is being shed every day and social crimes are disgustingly common, because of the weakness of the law mon, because of the weakness of the law and the hefficiency, or worse, of the courts. Why should we frighten our-selves with ghosts of medieval tyranny when actual murder walks red-handed through the land and the higher class of criminals laugh at the law? Our law of criminal procedure is simply an invitation to what has been called the "higher grades" of crime. The advantage given to the defense in the selection of a jury, together with the requirement of unanimous verdict, makes it next to impossible to convict where the criminal has friends, money, and skilled counsel to defend him.

WHEN CUBA IS FREE.

The question how the Cubans will govern their island after they have thrown off the yoke of Spain must have sug-gested itself often. They certainly could not govern it worse than the Spaniarus, and certain facts indicate that the improvement will be prompt and surprising

The patriots of Cuba, to begin with, are admirers of the institutions of our country, and familiar with them. Spain may expect to see anarchy in the island as the result of losing her beneficent rule, but, as T. G. Alvord, fr., shows in the Forum, Cuba is a monument to the Spanish policy of plunder and of shameful neglect. Taking, for example, education; the budget for 184, just before the civil war, set apart \$13,790 for this purpose; but none of it went to the grade of common schools, the municipallties being left to pay school expenses. Since the Cubans mostly teach their children at home or in private institutions, the common school attendance is only 1 in 45 of the population, against 1 to 9 in Spain and 1 to 5 with us. Again, Mr. Alvord says that out with us. Again, Mr. Alvord says that out of an annual tax burden of \$25,000,090 to \$30,000,000, only \$700,000 goes to internal improvements, and half the appropriation is for salaries, with perhaps a quarter stolen. In the last twenty-live years, he says, not a foot of highroad has been built in Cuba, nor has one yard been added to the telegraph lines, while the neglected harbor of Hayara breads yetlow fever harbor of Havana breeds yellow fever and threatens the health of our land. Spanish misrule, with its crushing taxation and plunder, can be stopped.

—o—

The Cubans also have qualities that

promise successful government. They have no love of royalty; they are more homogeneous than some of the Spanish colonies that have obtained freedom, have "one language and one history," and are "more national in spirit than Spain it-"more national in spirit than Spain it-self." They are not swayed by fanaticism in religious matters. The shape of their island favors a strong central govern-ment, because a railroad from east to west will give easy communication for troops, so that local rebellions can be quelled. In some Spanish-American re-publies the heterogeneous populations have been led to uprisings by petty chiefs; nave been led to uprisings by petty chiefs but Cuba, with 61 per cent, of whites and the colored remainder law-abiding, more resembles Chill, Costa Rica and the Argentine Republic, No supremacy of the negro element, as in Hayti and San Do-mingo, is possible.

Many Cubans have been educated here or have lived here. Their civil govern-ment now, as in the war of 1968, is con-trolled by law, and it has authority over the military. Mr. Alvord dwells at length on the praiseworthy municipal character of Key West, Tampa, West Tampa, and Ybor, under Cuban control; and we do not have to go to Florida for proof of the law-abiding, industrious and progressive traits of our Cuban-American citizens. Even the pamphlet which the Colonial of-fice at Madrid issued for the purpose of most complicated subjects ever submitted to any body of jurists or lawmakers. The commitseioners are wisely resolved to make no crude or premature report to the legislatures which have intrusted this grave task to their hands. As they all serve without salary and most of them defeat their layers their own expenses, it will not be sent doubt. not doubt.

LAWYERS AS JURORS. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

We have an idea that practicing law-ers are legally exempt from jury duty Whether this is so or not, lawyers very seldom get into the jury box. Possibly this is because the lawyers engaged in the trial don't want them there at any price. There is a tradition that a case was once tried in the old Marine court ofore a jury of twelve lawyers, forced into the box against their will, and that the judge and the counsel had a very bad time of it as a result. The case was a simple one of the "open and shut" or-der that, ordinarily, would have been tried in fifteen minutes or so. But the lawyer-jurors, either with malice pre-pense or because they were built that way and couldn't help it, took the case in their own hands from the start and ran it to suit themselves. Claiming the jurors' right to ask questions, every man of the twelve examined and cross-exam-ined at enormous length every witness produced. Every one felt fit his duty to act as "amicus curiae," and exhaustively discuss the law of evidence, at every objection raised by either counsel to any question asked by the opposite counsel or by any juror. Every juror wanted a personal explanation of every contention of counsel in his summing up and man-aged to turn the explanation into an argument. So the jurymen kept the case drag ging along all day and only allowed them-selves to be dismissed to consider their verdict when they grew weary. The story goes that here the joke turned on the lawyer-jurors themselves; that they had managed to so befog themselves with lega subtleties that they couldn't conscient-subtleties that they couldn't conscient-lously agree on a verdict and were locked up over night, as they deserved. Since that experience judges and counsel in New York have had the most serious objections to lawyer-jurors.

FAIRNESS TO EMPLOYES.

From the West Chester Republican. Every right-thinking person desires that honest labor should be adequately com-pensated. Every right-thinking man who works for wages desires only what is right and proper. It is exactly a case like the dicker of an honorable tradesman and a fair-minded customer. One de res a fair return, and the other wants o buy a needed commodity at a reason able price. We have had long experience in just such controversies, both as a workman for wages and as an employer, and perhaps we can look at this question from an unprejudiced standpoint. We as-sert that in the main it is not very difficult to arrange the question of wages with the average employer. And from intimate association with those who labor with their hands, we are enabled to say that the working people, as a class, are modest in their demands. Why, then, should these parties periodically be ar-rayed against each other like armies unter hostile banners?

To boil down this subject: Public policy demands that there be no wholesa'c blockades in the usual course of busi-ness by labor strikes or lock-outs. It is due to the fair employer that he be not compelled to enter into uneven competi-ion with the man whose conscience will not restrain him in grinding the face of the poor, and in paying the smallest wage that necessity will compel his workmen to accept. The man or woman whose sole capital is the ability to labor, should re-ceive a recompense that will be fair. And if the matter cannot be settled by the And if the matter cannot be settled by the two parties to such bargains, the right and the wrong of it should be settled by legally constituted courts of arbitration. The establishment of such courts by law, precisely like courts of equity, may in some degree infringe upon the liberty of the individual; but every one must in many things surrender personal liberty for the welfare of the general community. And surely, such mode of settlement And surely, such mode of settlement seems better than the present periodical waste of what is the equal of many mil-



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