The Scranton Tribune

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All things considered, the best thing that the projectors of this women-forstreet-car-conductors movement can do is to drop the foolish notion right where

Regarding Currency Reform.

Senator Platt of Connecticut has expressed the common sense of a muchexaggerated matter by pronouncing impracticable any attempt by the present administration to move toward currency reform until it has reasonable assurance that congress, and especially the senate, will aid instead of hin-

der and nullify its efforts. A portion of the public is clamorous for currency reform and yet no two of those who thus make the welkin ring are agreed either in principle or in detail upon what kind of reform they want. Meanwhile, the currency that we have is doing admirably and if the agitators in kid gloves no less than to the supreme demands of constructhe agitators in blouses would only give business a chance to recuperate

in peace, we should soon all be happy. The Republican party cannot be driven by the shouting of its enemies into the revenues to a fair protective basis and in the handling of the delicate foreign complications inherited from the curious administration of Grover are not elected by the yellow kid press. Cicveland. Currency reform is in no hurry. It will be time to set forth on that campaign when the experts come together in substantial agreement upon what they want reformed

Talk of Foraker knifing Hanna proceeds not from facts but from desire, Joseph Benson Foraker is no saphead.

The Outlook in the Senate.

With the near approach of the constitutional date for the reassemblage of congress the long-mooted proposition of cloture for the senate newly receives popular discussion. This time it appears that the silver men are uneasy. They have long enjoyed the obstructionary possibilities conferred by the present rule of unlimited senatorial debate, and have recognized in that rule a resource for their cause even after reverses at the polls shall have diminished their number to a minority; but since the elections of last week, which practically assure a working Republican majority not later than 1899, they have grown suddenly apprehensive.

And it is with reason. If there is one policy for which the Republican party now stands, it is the policy of majority rule. This policy has been incorporated by it into the permanent traditions of the house, and it is as certain as anything in the future can be that one of the first steps which will follow the installation of a working Republican majority in the senate will be the adoption for all subsequent time of a rule enabling a majority after reasonable debate to enforce the previous question. The exigencies of the public service will probably not require of the senate so summary a rule of cloture as obtains today in the house. Nor is it desirable that the freedom of debate which has aforetime been the senate's one commanding distinction should be curtailed in its essence.

But it is imperative for the senate's own perpetuity that this freedom shall not much longer remain degenerate in the wildest license of filibuster and sheer fractiousness. Ample debate for the purpose of instruction is one thing; endless babble for the purpose of obstruction is quite another. The consuming of time by unimpressive minorities not by high argument compelling thoughtful attention but by contemptible trick and artifice for the express end of "holding up" majority measures as the armed highwayman might at pistol point hold up a train full of passengers each intellectually and morally more than his peer, is as far removed from the traditional purport of the present senate rules as is the northern pole removed from the southern. It is the abuse of free dehate, not its wise use, at which the

General Blanco cannot conquer the Cuban insurrection with a pie counter.

corrective blow is aimed

Is Its Mission Completed?

We invite the attention of our readers to an editorial reprinted elsewhere from the New York Sun. It is worthy of thoughtful study and we believe its conclusions are sound.

There are persons in each American community who herald it as a virtue that they are independents in politics. They profess to regard with a certain feeling of pity mixed with contempt those citizens who are partisans. They especially view with a show of exalted disdain those citizens who acknowledge allegiance in politics to the Republican party. They assume to be better than any party; so much better that they affect to regard steady cooperation with any party, and more particularly with the Republican party, as requiring of them forfeiture of their self respect. They will not lend their efforts to the bringing out from party management and methods the best results in government possible to be brought out with conditions as they exist; they will not take hold of the party system and at some personal sacrifice of time and energy and money strive to lift it to as high a degree of practical efficiency and beneficence as it can be lifted when the fact is recognized that the electorate in this country is not uniformly wise, upright and progressive; but they will stand back and criticize; they will be petu-

lant, denunciatory and obstructive. The name for this attitude of independence in Mugwumpery; and the

public affairs of our time. It has been, in pretence, a superior influence; but in effect it has been invariably a detericrating and a mischievous influence. It is responsible for Clevelandism, and that cost every American citizen dear. By being responsible for Clevelandism it made possible the opposite extreme of Bryanism, and that, also, has brought harm upon the entire circle of American enterprise. It is now threatening to introduce into the politics of the coming decade a third era-the era of non-partisanism, of whimslest personal rule by self-proclaimedly superior men, responsible to no organized body of their fellow-citizens; erratic, eccentric and given over wholly to their personal impulses. The system of government by party, under which this nation has enjoyed more than a century of wonderful growth in all directions of possible human achievement, is to be branded as obsolete, and in its stead we are to have, if these counsels prevall, a chaos of government by selfappointed leaders, pursuing new-fangled ideals of their own; no two in harmeny, no two willing to make minor concessions for the sake of major results; no two, in other words, under that sense of discipline and wise restraint which makes of wisely direct-

ed party organization an irresistible power for good. And yet, all this time, the fact is undeniable that the Republican party, taken as Mr. Lincoln would say "coming and going," is the one party that we have which is efficient for the large trusts of administration and adequate tive and conservative statesmanship. As a party it is not perfect. Criticism for improvement is an inalienable prerogative of its membership. But has a period been reached in human a fool fight against shadows. It has evolution when it may safely be kicked cut out enough to do during the next, over, to make way for the indeterminyear or two in the readjustment of atc, invertebrate thing which Mugwumpery offers as a substitute?

Happily for Mark Hanna, senators

As Spain Views Us.

In a most interesting letter to the New York Herald that eminent Spanish republican, and reputedly the greatest statesman of his race, Sencr Castelar, indulges in some readable comments on American diplomacy. In his eyes our attempts at coping with the expert diplomats of Europe are amusing-very. Our ministers are garrulous, tactiess and pertinactously bombastle; to borrow a comparison from the literature of his own land, they are a cross between Don Quixote and Sancho Panza-they make the astute and machiavellian foreign ministers of Europe exceedingly tired.

"Many persons," says Senor Caste-

lar, "believe that the Americans bear upon the points of their lances the doctrine of Monroe, That is good. It does not matter to them one fig. They do not call the tried and proved programme law, right, jurisprudence or anything equivalent for the religious respect felt by all Anglo-Saxons for the literal meaning of their statutes, They call it doctrine-the doctrine of Monroe. Why do they call it doctrine? To interpret it according to the occasion, the circumstances, the interests. It does not suit them that the French should open the Panama route. They straightway invoke the Monroe doctrine. Do they themselves open the route by Nicaragua? Then, not having sufficient money, they concede one whole half of the canal to the English, in spite of the Monroe doctrine. A good case they make of Monroe. The name is not omitted from one 'platform,' as they say; from a conveniency, as we say. Neither do they lose themselves for the republican form. It pleases them and they prefer it to all others, but they will not break a single lance for it. They have never at any time lent any aid to republicanism. Kossuth used to tell me that he found in America a personal triumph similar to the triumph of a Roman general. For his crusade and his democratic war he did not find one dollar. They preferred, for their gold, to hear the singer, Jenny Lind, rather than to harvest by it Europe republicanism. And although they always protested against tyrants the United States was the first power to recognize the two empires of America -the empire of Iturbide in Mexico and

that of Braganza in Rio Janeiro." This candid critic has no fears that the United States will do more than talk in favor of freedom for Cuba He cites the course of our government during Grant's administration, when despite the sputter of our congress, the bluff and bluster of our minister at Madrid, General Sickles, and the jingoism of our secretary of state. Hamllton Fish, Spain went on along its own way to the pacification of Cuba and swerved not a hair's width because of Yankee pressure. Senor Castelar is in fact cynically, almost brutally frank in his contempt for the American government; and when one considers how vacillating and indecisive our Cuban policy has been, one can-

not much blame him. It is noteworthy in this connection that the leading Cubans in this country agree with him, at least so far as believing that the independence of Cuba will have to be wen in spite of the government at Washington. Public opinion is all right. The sympathies of the American people are not astray But a gag seems in some unaccountable manner to have been put upon the officials that one would expect to obey rather than parry the pronounced popular will. The jugglers at Madrid rig up a fake scheme for blinding our eyes which they call Cuban administrative reform. They hush temporarily the martial brutalism of Weyler and play a role of seeming contrition and our government apparently falls headlong into the trap, while the fakers at Madrid doubtless snicker in their sleeves. This appears to be the present status of the whole Cuban prob lem. Appearances are proverbially deceptive. We hope they are in this

Following the action of the commissioner of patents in disharring the patent attorney firm of John Wedderburn & Co. from practice before the United States patent office, the postmaster general has now denied the use of the malls to this firm. Its downfall is

Sanguilly finds himself is certainly not enviable. When released from Spanish detention in Havana through the intercession of the American state department upon the strength of his nat-Gomez the rank of major general, and Gomez has ordered him to report at headquarters for duty by Dec. 10 or else be dishonorably dismissed from the service. Gomez knew the circumstances and therefore his order is a scant courtesy to Sanguilly and to the American government. But it is military law, and whichever way he turns Sanguilly is in for trouble. What do our readers think he ought to do?

The earnestness of President McKinley's desire to refrain from embarrassing Spain may be inferred from the fact that he has permitted, so far as we know, without protest, another ican citizens captured on board the Competitor, who, after what was clearly an illegal and unwarranted arrest, were first sentenced to death and later kept for eighteen months in a vile jail, being now doomed to indefinite additional imprisonment, all because the administration at Washington does not wish to crowd Spain. If those Competitor prisoners had been subjects of Great Britain, would Spain have been permitted to dally with them thus? Probably not.

By a vote of 91 to 3 the Georgia house of representatives has enacted a law prohibiting public games of football. If the law condemns prize fighting we cannot see why it should be expected to legalize far more dangerous forms of sport.

Dr. Swallow's eagerness to serve his country in the role of a candidate for office shows that even reformers have their share of human nature,

If Maryland chooses a Bonaparte as senator it is a safe guess he will reverse for Wellington the significance of the earlier Waterloo,

Of a truth is America setting the pace for the world. Even the Austrian parliament is trying to imitate our congress.

Mugwumpery as a National Danger

from the New York Sun.

The political fickleness which has distinguished the American people during the last thirteen years, or since the de-feat of Blaine and the first election of Cleveland, has had its logical conse-quence in the most serious disturbance of business conditions from which this ountry has ever suffered. It has also seen accompanied by untoward popular manifestations of querulous discontent which are a not less logical result of such mercurial political sentiment and convic-

The prime cause of this mischievous wholesome conservative influence of strict party organization and division which became known as Mugwumper, when it was started in 1884 as a protes against the nomination of Mr. Blaine. I began in the Republican party, and was not impelled by any political principle, but was due purely to animosity against Mr. Blaine personally, and it also exerted its force in behalf of Mr. Cleveland, or ersonal grounds merely. Newspapers nd individuals previously supporting the Republican policy turned around squarely a day and advocated strenuously election of a candidate nominated by the Democratic party, to which they had been steadfastly opposed from the very organization of the Republican party, or at least from the time of the election of Lincoln. This radical change in them was not induced by any change made in the Republican policy at the time of the nomination of Mr. Blaine. They all toutly supported General Garfield in 1880 on substantially the same platform and the same theory of government repre-sented by Mr. Blaine in 1884, and they had opposed General Hancock in 1889 on a platform identical in spirit and intent with that on which was placed Mr. Cleve-land, whom they supported so hotly in

That is, this revolt was not on political rinciple, but simply against the party rganization of the Republicans because did not consult their personal prejudes in the nomination of a candidate, and ney went over to Mr. Cleveland because purely personal reasons only. Thus was begun the assault on party organization simply as such, from which this country has since suffered so grievously Thus was started the querulous disposi n to kick against party government, of which the result has been a continuous seriod of lickle and mercurial politics, in-purious to every American interest, conusing and perplexing to trade and manu facture, and productive throughout the world of a reputation for instability very damaging to the American republic.

In 1888, the country turned about square y and elected General Harrison over Mr. Reveland, going back precipitately to the protection it had rejected in 1884. In 1892 again reversed its position squarely, re-ecting General Harrison after a most decessful administration, so far as con erned the presperity of the country, and lecting Mr. Cleveland on the most ex-reme anti-protection declaration ever freme anti-protection declaration ever made by any American party. Mr. Cifve-land's platform even denounced protection as unconstitutional. We do not need o recall the dismal and disgraceful record his administration, except to say that spite of its professions, the Dem arty passed a strictly and avowedly protective tariff, but so bunglingly constructed that it brought disaster to every business interest. Mr. Cleveland went out of power amid the ruin of the industry and enterprise of the country.

In 1896 the Democratic party itself turned a complete somersault. It flung off from its shoulders all responsibility for the Cleveland administration, and took a new and radical departure on the questions of currency and judicial authorty, which forthwith plunged the country into even worse distress. After a campaign of unexampled earnestness, during which all property was terrified as neve which all property was terrined as never before in American history, Mr. McKin-ley was elected by a vote of about 7,100,-000 to 6,500,000 for Bryan. Thus we es-caped ruin, but it was a close shave. Durng that campaign the Mugwumps' terror kept them in line with the Republican party. In order to save their property they could do nothing else; but as soon as the Republicans were proved successes ful in the election they began to plot new against party organization, and hey have been plotting ever since. hey have been plotting ever since. Icantime it was demonstrated that the

administration is to be commended for its vigilance and its nerve. No snide game, however well backed by cash and pull, should "go" with Uncle Sam.

The situation in which General Julio The situation in which General Julio The situation in which General Julio The situation in the platform sought to produce was still aggressive and threatening, and it took advantage of the elections of last week to strengthen and extend its lines with an eye to gaining control of the congress in 1898 and the presidency in 1890.

Naturally and chylously the place where resistance to that assault should have been most determined was New York, for the menace is more especially against the conservative interests of this great partment upon the strength of his naturalization as an American citizen, he signed a piedge not to return to Cuban territory during the remainder of the present insurrection. But he is a regularly commissioned officer in the territory commissioned officer in the territory during the remainder of the present insurrection. But he is a regularly commissioned officer in the territory during the commissioned officer in the territory during the commissioned of the statement of the commissioned of the commis regularly commissioned officer in the Cuban army holding from General campaign, and that the only issue was what it called "bossism." In other words its objective was the party organization of the Republicans, the only party through which any contest against firyanism can be waged now or at any time hereafter until it has been crushed absolutely; for nothing is more obvious than solutely; for nothing is more obvious than that the Chicago platform is to be the continuing standard of the Democratic party. As a consequence of this Mugwump deviltry, Bryanism has won a great victory in this city and state, where it was defeated so roundly only a year ago. The Mugwumps, too, have gained a large force of recruits from Republicans who had before remained with their party. The New York Tribune is no longparty. The New York Tribune is no longer of political importance, and hence its complete surrender to Mugwumpery is not a matter of much significance; but the large reduction in the percentage of the Republican vote under the distraction postponement of the trial of the Amer-ican citizens captured on board the that party and the disintegration of that organization, is a serious matter. Expe-rience indicates that the Mugwump mania is progressive and that those afflicted by it in its more acute form become perma-nent political perverts and apostates whose madness leads them to strike most viciously at the party they have deserted.

What does all this suggest? Does it not ortend a sweeping triumph for Bryanism next year and in 1900, another complete collical topsy-turvy, more mercurial polities, renewed and increased danger to our pusiness and financial interests, and the trengthening of the foreign impression that the American people are without po-litical stability? The sinister result of the New York election, however, was the work of the conservative element of the community. It only was fickle. Tam-many held its Bryanite vote of last year substantially intact, but the great majority of the McKinley vote turned square about and gave the city and state to Bryanism, though as the election returns proved, and as was manifest from the first, it could have put the Republican party in power and manifested to all the world the strength of its political princi-

These people are now perplexed and anxious; but they invited the trouble which has come upon them, and they deserve it. They have reaped the inevitable fruits of their folly and madness.

They had the opportunity to put this great community and this great state so emphatically on the side of conservative stability that its reputation for sobriety of judgment would have been enhanced throughout the world but they set to throughout the world, but they set to work to strike down the only party on which they could depend as the champion of their welfare. How can they avoid the harvest of evil consequences for which their folly sowed the seed? How can they prevent the doleful returns of their wild investment in the Low enterprise? They must resume and continue their alle-giance to the party which saved them from last year. They must repullate the devices of political guerillas to divert them from it.

THAT STREET CAR PROJECT.

Wouter Van Twiller" in the Wilkes-

You all remember the Christian En savor convention which was held re cently in the city of Scranton, and how hospitably the visiting delegates were en-tertained by the local Endeavorers. An echo of that convention was heard in some of the Scranton churches Sunday. It appears that when the Scranton unio ast up accounts at the close of the con-ention it found itself in debt about \$200 Various plans were proposed to pay off this debt, but the one that found most favor among the young people was that a trolley day be set apart, the young la-dies acting as conductors on all the cars and taking the fares, which the traction company agreed to donate. The young la-dies in their anxiety to help the union readily agreed to the proposition and i was expected that a nice sum would be realized. But the pastors entered a mosmphatic protest. One of the pastors Rev. Dr. Dixon, went so far as to advise his congregation to withhold their patronage if the proposed plan were carried out. He said it would be wrong to ex-pose the young women to possible insult by putting them in charge of the cars, that it would in a measure unsex them and that the sum needed could be easily raised by an assessment of from 5 to 1 cents ahong the 5,000 members of the union in the city. This is the position taken by nearly every partor in the city.

Of course, there may be those who will feel that the pastors are a little severe, but it is certain that they have taken the proper course. There is little doubt that the scheme, which has been tried in other cities, would be a financial success. But there are old-fashioned Christians who believe that it is better to be in debt than to send their daughters out on such a mission. A street car is a promiscuous sort of place even under ordinary circum stances. But if it became known that young ladies would collect the fares on any one day, the cars would be filled with a curious, perhaps a ribald throng, and the young ladies would doubtless discover before the day was done that they had paid too high a price for their success.

I confess that I like old-fashioned Christianity better than the fin de siecle brand, and am pleased to see that the Scranton pastors stand up for it. Old-fashioned Christianity does not barter any of its principles for worldly gain. It does not recognize many of the modern methods by which well-meaning but mistaken people seek to advance the material interests of their churches. It sets its face against any and all schemes by which the moral influence of its teaching may be weakened. It holds fast to the great truth that the conscientious teach ers of God's gospel should be decently supported, and temples for divine wor ship erected and maintained by the volum tary contributions of the people. Old-fashioned Christians would prefer continuous poverty to affluence acquired by methods not in touch with its teachings. Therefore I venture to say that the Scranton pastors are entitled to credit for their disapproval of the well-meant but fill-considered plans of the young people of their churches. The society of Christian Endeavor is one of the strongest as well as one of the best of the many church organizations. It has done splendid work among the young people and has carried the highest respect of all who earned the highest respect of all who sympathize with earnest Christian work. It is a powerful auxiliary to the various hurches to which the organization : allied. Its influence for good can hardly be overestimated. It should do nothing weaken that influence, no matter how orthy the motives which actuate it

WILL BENNETT'S DECISION STAND

From the Wilkes-Barre Record. A movement is on foot in Scranton to overturn the Board of School Control. The preceedings will be about the same as in the Pittston case, recently decided by Judge Bennett, in which the board as provided for under the third class city charter was ousted and the old school district board of six declared to be the rightful body. If Judge Bennett's deantime it was demonstrated that the lestructive principles of the Chicago platform had become the established political faith of the Democratic party throughmust the Union, and that accordingly they have the Union, and that accordingly they have the Union, and that accordingly they have the Union and that accordingly they have the rightful body. If Judge Bennett a be the rightful body is a beautiful body in the school decision is good law then the school boards in all the cities of the third class are illegal, and all must return to the beautiful body. Sun accurately describes what evils the refers complete, and doubtless officer. Mugwumpery has inflicted upon the fraud orders will follow. The present even the stability of our social system.



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