### the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JULY 19, 1898.



### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-TER. Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.
Twentieth Dist.-JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House.

First District-JOHN R. FARR. Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

#### COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM

It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. I shall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the legis-lature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unrecessary investi-gations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to tees, resulting in unnecessary exponent to the state. It will be my care and purpose to correct these and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they beiong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by modest, daily discharge of

General Miles has now the chance to show the quality that is in him. and we predict that he will prove equal to it.

#### Come to Scranton.

At the next convention of the National association of Letter carriers, which will be held in Toledo, O., the first week in September, the delegation representing this city will work to secure for Scranton the bonor of entertaining the convention of 1899. The convention comprises about 800 delegates from every section of the country and is one of the best gatherings of representatives of organized skilled labor in the country. Scranton would be proud to have this convention as its guest, and if the convention will come hither Scrantonians will guarantee that the visit will never be regerred.

Attention is called to the fact that in addition to its unique interest as the leading city of the anthracite coal regions, where the visitor from a distance can gain novel insight into the workings of a picturesque industry unlike any other industry on the continent, Scranton is near three large postal centers-Greater New York and its New Jersey environs. Philadelphia and Buffalo: is in direct train communication with Chicago, Washington and Pittsburg, and has hotel and pleasure accommodations probably not surpassed by any city of corresponding size in the United States. Mountain lakes, charming rides by trolley, gravity and steam railroads and excursions in a dozen enjoyable directions are among the attractions which the letter carriers are invited to sample. If they have never made the acquaintance of Scranton hospitality they should hasten

It will bear investigation.

Intelligent Cubans will recognize that learning the art of self-government is a slow process, and they will therefore not crowd the mourners at Santiago.

### The Terms of Capitulation.

The terms of capitulation on which Santiago was surrendered present no detailed feature of novelty or interest beyond the fact that we have undertaken to transport the enemy to their own shores, an act as magnanimous as it is unprecedented in the annals of war. The surrender of all the war materials in the city, the retention by the Spanish offices of their side arms and by the enlisted men of such remnants of private property as they possess, are ordinary incidents of the cap itulation of a besieged city.

We have agreed that guerrillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving "a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States unless released from parole." We suppose nothing else could be done with these brigands. They have been the direct cause of much of the misery that has affected Cuba during the course of the insurrection. They cared as little for Spanish sovereignty as they did for Cuban independence. They fought for what plunder there was to be had. They deserved neither mercy nor quarter. They have received both, and we shall await with some anxiety the use they may make of their conditional lib-

In fulfilling the terms of the capitulation treaty, the transportation of the twenty-five thousand Spanish soldiers will cause some difficulty. Spaniards are not particularly clean in their habits at ordinary times, and we have a fair notion of what they are like after three years' campaigning in a tropical country, where they were left practically to shift for themselves. We cannot use our own transports for this purpose, as we are still at war, and

there were not sanitary and hygenic reasons beside. The best thing we can do is to hire English, French, or Italian transports at once. Allowing ten or twelve days for their arrival here and a few days more for embarkation, we should have our Spanish prisoners on their way across the Atlantic in two weeks, and obviously the sooner the better for all concerned.

Army officers back from Cuba explain the beheading by Cubans of Spanish prisoners. The men thus treated in a few instances were Spanish guerillas, caught red-handed in the act of murdering our wounded. Officers who have returned from Santiago say the Cuban allies treat ordinary Spanish prisoners who have deserted or have been captured with great consideration, have fraternized with them, and furnished them food, and in some cases deserters and prisoners have aken up arms in the Cuban ranks, out for guerillas and Spanish voluneers they have no mercy. They evidently realize, as our forces will before they get through, that mercy on such outlaws is wasted.

#### Wife Beating: A Contrast.

Wife beating is a popular pastime among the lower classes of Englishmen. It has not struck root in American soil, and let us hope that it never will. It is only fair to say that when a wife beater is brought within the meshes of the law in England his punishment is as drastic as needs be, in many cases, even for a wife beater. The mayor of Scranton seems to take a lenient view of wife beating, too lenient to fit in with the sanctity and obligations of the marital relations of bugband and wife, as understood by law and society. A ruffian named Barrett was brought before him on Sunday morning last on a charge of beating his wife. The mayor in the plentitude of his judicial discretion sent the fellow to jail for thirty days. The prisoner shows his gratitude by declaring that he will repeat his action with interest when he comes out. Well he may. The man will have ample leisure during the thirty days of well-fed idleness to nurse his wrath.

Joseph Francois, a foreigner, was arrested on Saturday afternoon charged with littering the street with rubbish. We have no desire to palliate violations of the ordinances of the city. We could wish, however, to see them more impartially if not more strictly enforced. Francois' crime was the result of an accident. An alderman of the city fined him four dollars and fifty cents. As the unfortunate man earned only thirty cents in wages during two months we see how nicely adjusted the fine was to meet the circumstances of his financial resources. This was a case in which a discharge and a caution would have satisfied justice eminently. But Francois goes to iall as well as Barrett, and will probably remain the longer, if his fine is not paid. Queer are the contrasts presented in our petty courts.

After Cervera's fleet was destroyed the men on the Brooklyn gave three times three cheers for Commodore Schley, to which he responded: "Thank cheer the crew." quaintance.

### The Passing of Populism.

The issue of bonds in blocks of small denominations, giving people of limited means an opportunity of taking them up, was popular even among the Populists for a time. These political stoles are not above accepting an uncarned increment on their investments when it comes to that. Now that the war revenue bonds have been subscribed for many times over, and a great economic lesson has been taught, the Populists are beginning to see that they have let matters go too far. If the war has done nothing more, it has at all events increased the distance between the deluded alchemists of reckless and ruinous silver into gold, and the hundreds of thousands of small trades and farmers who have become investors themselves, capitalists on a small scale, whose interests are bound up with the security and stability of the national credit.

The credit of the country has never been better nor its general and industrial prospects brighter. The war has demonstrated the actual capabilities of our immediately available resources in a sudden national emergency, while our latent resources continue to be the admiration and envy of the world at large. The balance of trade in our favor is unprecedented, relatively and actually. Gold has poured into the country in enormous sums. Attribute it to what we may, the accidental circumstance of a bountiful harvest here at a time when Europe was suffering from greatly diminished supply of indigenous breadstuffs, or to the natural expansion of our commerce, the fact remains that gold has flowed into the inlets as well as into the main channel of our industrial activities. We can keep it here only by a sound and stable readjustment of our fiscal policy. Congress has adjourned without doing much in that direction, but it has done something. A bankruptcy bill has been passed which, being a federal measure, will make the bankruptcy laws uniform throughout the whole country, which is an object of immense importance in interstate commerce The details of the new banking bill have become more familiar to business men. It requires a more radical exposition than it has yet received from those directly interested in it or who advocate its provisions and from the press to bring its importance home to the people. The war has, of course, interrupted such a campaign of edueatlen. That educational process will

come in good time, however. Between February 1, 1894, and March 1, 1896, the export of gold from the United States reached the alarming figure of \$82,000,000. Indeed, it nearly proved disastrous. This enormous drain took place during the period when our mines yielded bullion represented by a current value of \$10),000, 000. We could not keep it here, he cause the balance of trade was against

immediate debarkation is necessary, if | us, or in other words, American ex-

purts were paid for by depreciated American securities. If any one cooks back to that period of industrial and commercial anxiety, when panic was written in each face, cach one may juage of the consequences of a drain of gold in its broad, palpable features.

From July 1895 to the present day over From July 1896, to the present day our stack of circulating gold has increased by 1816 amount is of victory there will enter in for us a period of extraordinary activity, which will extend to every department of labor by \$215,000,000. This amount is, of course, independent of the treasury reserve, which is as high as it need be, and was never higher before. The consequence is that banks are paying our political system is capable of indefinite extension. by \$215,000,000. This amount is, of gold into the treasury instead of notes, their own gold reserves being secure. Gold is being forced into circulation despite the fact that there is no popular demand for it, since all our money is as good as gold, and it is immaterial which we use ordinarily. This is the happy state in which we live under the golden age of the McKinley administration. Triumphant in war and no less in the arts of peace, the American people have seen the last of Populism as a serious menace to their welfare. It is an exploded fad.

W. E. Curtis, who is close to the administration, says its peace terms are: First. The independence of Cuba under a protectorate of the United States for the purpose of preserving order and protecting property until a stable and responsible government can be established. Second. The cession of Puerto Rico to the United States in lieu of indemnity and the claims of American citizens against Spain growing out of the war. Third. The permanent withdrawal of the Spanish flag from the Philippine islands, with a protectorate of the United States. Fourth. A coaling station for the United States in the Ladrone islands. These terms will fully satisfy public opinion; but they must not be moder-

It is now recalled that Captain Eulate, late of the Vizcaya, once boasted that he would tow the Iowa back to Spain. The wise mariner does not

If Porto Rico trade under Spanish rule has been worth \$40,000,000 to \$50,-000,000 a year, under American control it ought soon to be worth \$100,000,000.

General Gomez at last has arms, am munition and food. It is therefore his turn to do something.

Editor Hearst, of the New York Journal, is in quanantine, and his paper ought to be.

### Growth of a New National Spirit

From a Letter in the Sun.

OU have referred to the complete which has occurred in the short time since the beginning of the war: the growth of a genuinely war; the growth of a genuinely national sentiment in all parts of the Union; the stiffling of narrow partisan-ship, and the stimulation of the imagina-tion and the kindling of the price of the people brought about by the demonstration of our national power and the ability of you, boys, but I didn't do it. You are the boys who did it. Let the officers the grow." Schley bears acor political system to stand the severest which I much in private conversation for ten or fifteen years past. The skeptical tone regarding our national future, in which it was so long the fashoin of so many of the people with whom I talked to indulge, has passed away.

During the fruitless negotiations with Spain preliminary to the breaking out of hostilities, the more especial newspaper organ of this spirit of detraction in New York published daily horrible extracts from the medical and surgical of our civil war, in the hope of induc-ing a cowardly acquiescence in the Span-ish demands. It sought to frighten its readers, and probably did frighten many of them by exaggerating the military and naval power of Spain and her re-sources of wealth and civilization, Contrasting her navy with our own, it us in the inferiority in speed and far be hind in the torpedo beats and torpedo destrovers which, it assumed, would be the most considerable factor in the naval conflict. It assumed American ignorance finance who would turn by legislation of the strength and resources of Spain and ridiculed it as a symptom of our provinciality; declared the unfitness of our congress to deal with the question of war and pictured the baneful conse-quences to our trade and our whole secial and political system which would come from actual hostilities. It expressed the wearisome spirit of detraction and defamation which had prevailed so long in the quarters represented by it; the reaction-ary spirit which began first to exhibit itself conspicuously in 1884.

In place of this enfeebing self-depreciation I find that during the last two months pride in Anerica and confidence in its ability to sustain the fullest re-sponsibilities of a controlling power in the world's affairs have become univer-sal, and most notably among those who before were most despondent. The very men, who, six months ago, affected the most distrust of our political system are now most hereful of it. Financiers, men of large importance in the commercial world, in fine, people generally who have been regarded as timidly conservative. are today the most radical in their de-mand that the fruits of the war shall be gathered in their fulness, and the least fearful of the breadest possible territor-ial expansion. Six months ago they were all deriding "jirgolsm." of the more notable of them said to me the other day, "we are all 'jingoes." A term of repreach has become a boast. Instead of defaming this country and its with the old American confidence which carried us to the eminence where we now They are beginning to think that, all. America is a country to be proud of; or, rather, they are giving up he affectation of depreciating their po-itical system as if it was an evidence of their superiority to vulgar patriotism,

If the question of the annexation of Hawaii had been submitted to the vote of the people the decision would have been the same in all parts of the country. From correspondents, from men who are ravelling continuously throughout the Inion, and from those generally who are best informed as to the drift of public entiment. I hear that report universally, Beyond all question, it is the prevailing sentiment of the business and professional ien of New York, whatever their past political associations, being as strong among traditional Democrats as among Republicans. The same is the feeling a to the acquisition of the further terri-tery which will come to us rightfully and necessarily as the fruit of the war. Public sentiment demands it all—Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Lad-rones, the Canaries, if within our grasp, and whatever else may be obtainable; and there is no misgiving as to our ability to take care of it, no matter how exten-sive and how remote it may be. The cry of "imperialism" frightens nobody, and the newspaper and politicians trying to work the scare are westing their ingen-

Commercial enterprise throughout the

Inite extension. Every American inter-est has gained incalculably by the dem-onstration. For years, men of conse-quence in our business and financial circles had been giving heed to newspaper and political assaults on the foundations of our national presperity, even assisting in sprending the defamation, but at last they have waked up to the consciousness that such self-depreciation and self-abusement are hardly in keeping with the exhibition of potency and exuberant vitality which this country is now making

Another gratifying indication is the disappearance of the stubborn partisan prejudice which expresses itself in political opposition simply for the sake of opposition. Go back over the history of our political contests for at least fitten years past, and you will flud that mere stelld prejudice was ever the impulse of the opposition. The bringing together of the conservatism of the country at the election in 1896 was of far more than any immediate or temporary advantage. It released intelligent men permanently from bondage to a political fetish, to : mere party name; and there now seems to be ahead of us a period when ques-tions of politics will be discussed on their merits and not with a purely sentimental are learning the folly of dividing politi cally when they are in substantial agree-ment as to the practical ends they want to attain in the government.

#### MILES AND LEWIS.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record. We are told an interesting story of a

recent encounter between the gurors borcalis of the house of representatives Mr. James Hamilton Lewis, of the state of Washington, and Nelson A. Miles. Mr. Lewis stepped into the hendquarters of the army one morning with his usual deonair, and addressing the great soldier

'General, my people are wondering why our boys are not sent to the front. They are tired of being woodcutters and watter-carriers and bootblacks. They enlisted to fight, and they don't propose to stay in camp all summer. They de-mand some kind of an explanation for detaining them. "And who are you?"

The aurora borealis turned flame color and haughtily replied: "I am Mr. Lewis ir: congressman from the state of Wash-

"Oh, yes," retorted General Miles, "we all have heard of you." And among other things he probably recalled the fact that Mr. Lewis had twice objected to the consideration of a bill to revive the rank of lleutenant general in the army. Then, looking straight into the congressman's eyes, the commander of the army said: "We are running this war, and are not being dictated to by any one. All the fag end of border civilization can't expect to conduct this war because they belong to military companies. We are fighting to win, and not to give glory to all sorts of

The auburn whiskers of the gentleman rom Washington looked like redhot collof wire as he approached nearer to his artigonist and demanded: "Do you menn to speak of the coldlers from my state as the fag end of civilization?" "I have expressed myself," said Gen-eral Miles.

#### SHALL WOMEN BE EXECUTED? From the Wilkes-Barre Times.

The question of electrocuting women is agitating the public of New York. This death possed in the case of Mrs. Marth Place who was recently convicted of most atrocious murder, that of her own step daughter. The jury was satisfied i

was wicked and deliberate murder, that the prisoner was rane; and, unlike our Griner jury, they brought in a verdice of murder in the first degree. The woman was sentenced to be electrocuted in the week beginning August 29. It will be remembered that one of the great objects us to hanging was that fi he case of women murderers it was in decent, and now it is argued that be-cause she is a woman, it would be cruel o submit her to a disgraceful and torturing punishment. It is a singular feat-ure of the discussion that the majority of the men denounce the execution of women, but on the other hand the major-ty of the women say if she is guilty of

foul and deliberate murder, then she should be made to pay the full penalty. It seems to us that the law knows no distinction between male or female in the death penalty. The woman's chance comes when her defender pleads her sex and other sentiment to the jury, and i they judge her crime to be worthy of the death penalty, she should die. If th woman degrades herself by committing wilful and premeditated crime, how is the punishment to make her still more degraded? The plea for relieving woman of the consequences of her crime, is illogi-cal, and unwise, and opposed to the well being and safety of society.

### HAIR.

From the Medical Record. A writer in an English weekly journal says it is a curious fact that red-haired people are far less apt to go bald than those with other colored hair. The aver nge crop on the head of a red-haired per-son is only 29,200 hairs. Ordinary dark hair is far finer, and over three dark hairs take up the space of one red one 165,000 are about the average. But fall haired people are still better off; 140,000 to 160,000 are quite a common number of hairs on the scalp of a fair-haired man or woman. A curious esteulation has been made, to the effect that the hairs on the head of a fair-haired person, if they could be plaited together, would sustain a weight of something like eighty tons, equalling that of five hundred people.

### THE THIRD STEP.

From the Troy Times. The third chapter in the Spanish-American war is closed. The first ended with Dewey's conquest of Spain's sea power in the Pacific and his scizure of the key to the Philippine islands. The second chapter closed with the submersion of Spain's Atlantic squadron. The third ends with the surrender of the most im-The third ortant Spanish possessions in eastern Cuba. All this has hoppened within three months of the declaration of hostilitiesin amazing record. And no less amazing is the disparity between the Spanish and the American loss of life and property.

### AN IMMUNE.

The stamp tax does not bother me Nor mar my life's tranquility; Still-still in gentle peace I live: I have no checks, dear friends, to give

With no expressman I contend, Having no packages to send; Never a stamp law shall I break, Having no mortgages to make

No great transactions know my hand; No mill wheels nove at my command; No ships of mine that sail the sea; banks may break, they break

Serene—content, I uo my way— Sound sleep at night, and toll by day; From warring wolves of tax secure— Still thankful that I am so poor! —Atlanta Constitution.

## GOLDSMITH'S



## Merchants Who Are Afraid

To forget the cost of their goods, thereby causing them to carry over many from season to season, frequently in an outburst of passion over their imprudence, lay great stress on their clearing sales. With us it is differ. ent, you never find any shop-keepers or shelf worn goods in our store, because towards the end of each season we lose sight of cost or value and place a price upon all surplus stock that at once attracts the attention of every sharp well posted buyer ... and the goods move.

### A Great Special Sale of Wrappers and House Gowns.

Lot 1.-Perfect Fitting Wrappers, were 75c, now 49 cents? Lot 2.—Perfect Fitting Wrappers, were 98c, now 75 cents.

Lot 3 .- Perfect Fitting House Gowns, were \$1.49, now 98 cents? Lot 4.-Perfect Fitting House Gowns, were \$1.98, now \$1.49.

### Lewis, Reilly & Davies.

ALWAYS BUSY.



Our Korrect Shape Shoes

FOR GENTLEMEN, HAVE MORE FRIENDS THAN ANY OTHER SHOES MADE.

### Lewis, Reilly & Davies, Hill

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

#### HONORABLE AND MANLY. From the Syracuse Standard.

General Miles is an honorable man. On landing in Cuba, although the ranking officer of the United States army, he made no attempt to snatch the laurels of victory from the brow of General Snafter. He even went out of his way to allow the man who had brought the Spaniards under subjection at Santiago to arrange the details of capitulation. stepping in only to assure General Toral that in this General Shafter was the su-preme authority and would be upheld by

### FIGHTING JOE WHEELER.

From the Buffalo Express. While the chief credit belongs to General Shafter as commander of the army, there are many who will regard General Wheeler as the real hero of the expedi tion. His work has certainly been mag-nificent. In spite of age, discomforts and ckness he has kept on the firing line wherever American patriots assemble

### BUT SHE'LL GET THERE.

From the Washington Post. It may require some time for Mrs. Do-minis to acquire the knack of wearing her American citizenship gracefully.

### NOT SO FIENDISH AS THAT.

From the Washington Post. We are confident that the government will not be so inhuman as to send those Spanish prisoners on a French liner.

### WAR CHAT.

The Franco-German was cost \$3,090,000, England's ordnance survey map cost Santiago bombardment powder cost

The army of Germany boasts eight wo sen colonels. Yellow fever killed 11,500 Spanish sol diers in Cuba. A Red Cross nurse won a husband imong her patients. Spain has sent Cuba 1,000 tons of medi-

ines, etc., in three years. Our oldest vessel still in service, the chooner Polly, was built in 1905.

To escape from Ceuta jail a prisoner must swim the Strait of Gibraltar.

The demand for cavalry horses has revived the equine industry in Wyoming. Our coast signal service system extends all the way from Ear Harbor to Galvesall the way from Bar Harbor to Galves

on.

Profamity is forbidden by both the army
accordance of the United and the navy regulations of the U By the sword of my father" is one of the most convincing oaths a Frenchman The constitution forbids the president leaving the United States while he is

president.
The sword of Napoleon was laid un-sheated on the pillow where rested his lifeless head. During the siege of Paris no fewer than 2,000,000 letters sailed out of the city the fifty-four balloons.

The breaking of the sword in haives and throwing the weapon at the feet of

an enemy is the expression of insubor-dination, the spirit that admits, but re-mains unconquered. mains unconquered.

Searchlights are such good targets for the enemy's guns that the Germans are arranging to throw the light first on a mirror and thence on the enemy, thereby concealing its real source.-Chicago Jour-

### HILL & CONNELL

121 N. Washington Ave.



BRASS BEDSTEADS.

In buying a brass Bedstead, be sure that you get the best. Our brass Bedsteads are all made with seamless brass tubing and frame work is all of steel. They cost no more than many bedsteads

made of the open seamless tubing. Every belistead is highly finished and lacquered under a peculiar method, nothing ever hav ing been produced to equal it. Our new Spring Patterns are now on exhibition.

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Scranton, Pa.

### Revenue Cancellation Stamps Made

Order.

### ReynoldsBros

Stationers and

Engravers,

HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING. 139 Wyoming Avenue.

### Great Midsummer Lamp Sale.

Until Sept 1st we will offer our entire line of Banquet Princess and Table Lamps at from 25 to 50 per cent, discount. We wish to reduce stock. If you are in need of a lamp this is a chance to get a bargain.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Aveune

Our Great July Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Fine Muslin Under-

The style, quality of material and workmanship of our line is too well known to need any comment further than that we are everstocked for this time of the year and have to make

wear opens today and

will continue for ten

room for our Fall lines that will soon he ready for delivery. Every garment in stock has been remarked at reductions varying from 10 to 25 per cent, below regular prices for

### this sale, which will positively last for

Ten Days Only. In the annexed list are several numbers which we will discontinue and the prices quoted barely cover the cost of

One Lot Gowns, our regular 98c quality during the season.

TO CLOSE OUT AT 69c. One Lot Gowns, nicely trimmed and good number for \$1.25. SALE PRICE 90c.

One Lot Gowns, extra sizes and hand-

somely trimmed, worth \$1.50. SALE PRICE \$1.19. One Lot Underskirts, plain and good quality muslin, regular price 50c and SPECIAL PRICE 39c and 49c. One Lot Drawers, neat embroidery

SPECIAL PRICE 25c. rimmed. One Lot Drawers, plain tucked, extra SPECIAL PRICE TO CLOSE 29c.

Our elegant line of fine Trimmed Corset Covers, Chemise, Umbrella Drawers, Night Dresses and Skirts is too numerous to mention, but all are alike subject to reductions for this sale only

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HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming

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