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SCRANTON, AUGUST 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. DAVENPERT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

Senate. Twentieth Dist .- JAMES C. VAUGHAN.

LEGISLATIVE.

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. Unnecessary investi-gations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other evils in so pose to correct these and other evils in 80 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 belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

Says Senator Allison: "The feeling is universal that where the flag has been raised it must not come down." It is not likely to.

Cur Duty in Cuba.

Various publications are appearing, not only abroad but also in our own ccuntry, calculated to throw doubt upon the good faith of American intervertion in Cuba. It is asserted, for instance, before the attempt has been made, that it is not possible to establish a stable government among the present inhabitants of the island and that already, ere the armed forces of Spain have retired, the administration had concluded that its military occupation must be preparatory to annexation only, all thought of Cuban independence having been abandoned. In different guises this report may be expected to re-appear at frequent intervals for some time to come, inasmuch as it is the work of professional mischief makers probably hired to increase the difficulties confronting us in Cuba.

It needs only to be said of this kind of representation that it proceeds in utter ignorance of the underlying qualities of the American character. The American people are not knaves, saying one thing while meaning another: and they are not "quitters." They may meet with disappointments with respect to the neighboring people whom they went to war to free; they may have moments of self reproach, disgust and impatience, but behind it all is a buttressing wall of moral strength which will keep them faithful to their pledge and save them from the dishonor of its deliberate violation. Their duty in Cuba is not so easily changed that the first adverse glimpse will justify them in overthrow ing utterly the purpose for which they combatted Spain and warrant the substition of a programme of forcible annexation once charaterized by the present chief executive as "criminal ag-

The path mapped out by our duty in Cuba is straight and unmistakable. It is to superimpose civilization upon chaos and when that is done, retire natives to stay. Lawlessness must be repressed with vigor, filth must be removed and modern sanitation enforced, rights of property must be established and protected and the legitimate aspirations of enterprise and self improvement must be given ont only opportunity but also encouragement. It is contrary both to testimony and to common sense that among the population of Cuba when thus liberated from the paralyzing horrors of a most san guinary, vindictive and devastating war there cannot be found a sufficient representation of character and intelligence to form the nucleus of stable statehood.

gression.

Fortunately in the personality of William McKinley the advocates of good faith in our treatment of the Cubans have an ample guarantee against

General Pando also objects to peace, but as Pando is in Mexico on account of ill health his action may be prompted by the condition of his liver.

The Animating Spirit.

One of the first acts of General Merritt upon taking command of the army of occupation at Manila was to issue the following order:

In view of the extraordinary condition under which this army is operating its commanding general desires to acquaint the officers and men with the expecta-tions he entertains as to their conduct. You are assembled on foreign soil, sit-uated within the western confines of a vast ocean, separating you from your native land. You have come not as despoilers or oppressors, but simply as the in-strument of a strong free government, whose purposes are beneficent and which declared itself in this war champion of those oppressed by Spanish misrule. It is, therefore, the intention of this order to appeal directly to your pride in your position as representatives of a high civilization in the hope and with the firm conviction that you will so conduct yourself in your relations with the inhabitants or these islands as to convince them of the lofty nature of the mission you have come to execute. It is not believed any acts of pillage, rapine or violence will be committed by soldiers or others in the employ of the United States, but should there be persons with this command who prove themselves unworthy of this confidence, their acts will be considered not only as crimes against the sufferers, but

flag, and be punished on the spot with the maximum penaltics known to military

All the information thus far received goes to show that the spirit of this creditable order is being obeyed unanimously. The correspondence in foreign papers dwells in terms of unusual praise upon the exceptional humanity which has characterized both our naval and our military operations in the vicinity of Manila. In fact, the same is to be said of every portion of the area of hostilities during the entire period of the war's continuance. Not even among our sailors, who might have been pardoned a little vindictiveness in memory of the treachery shown to their comrades of the Maine, has there been the slightest disposition, outside of fighting hours, to exhibit ill will. Our war has been in the highest degree a merciful war, just in chastisement but generous afterward.

It may be that so rare an example will be lost upon the world, but we doubt it.

As suspense has been relieved regarding what Mr. Jenks had to say, there is no reason why business and politics should not continue in the even tenor of the'r way in the Keystone

Taxation.

It is no new truth that taxes in this country are increasing, not only actually but also relatively to the population; yet some figures cited in a recent address by the comptroller of the state of New York, Hon. James A. Roberts, illustrate this increase vividly. Not only has the per capita cost of the federal government grown from \$1.07 in 1820 to \$6.08 in 1894, but since 1850 the per capita cost of state government in New York has increased from \$1.30 to \$4.50 in 1897, while the per capita cost of municipal government, taking Buffalo es a basis, has in half a century risen from \$3.27 to \$10. In 17 years the expenses of government in our adjoining commonwealth have increased 173 per cent, while the increase in population was only 29 per cent. It is probable that if a similar examination were made in each state, county and city, the relative growth of taxa-

tion would show similar vitality. That much of this growth arises from enlarged demands upon government is readily conceivable without destroying the suspicion that much of it is also due to civic carelessness and the natural expansiveness of the demand for political spoils. Mr. Roberts notes the creation in his state within two decades of 36 new state departments and commissions and says of them: "The truth of history compels the statement that very many of these offices were created to meet a political emergency rather than to fulfill a public want." With reference to this general tendency he forcibly but truly adds: "The desire of nearly every man actively engaged in politics seems to be to find or create as many places for constituents as possible and to get as much money as he can from some public crib to be expended in his locality under his own direction. In politics he is considered most successful who gets two men into place where one could do the work or gets from the public two dollars to

I do not think we have yet passed the danger limit of taxation, but we have reached the point where there is a deep feeling of unrest and where a halt must e called or there will be danger. a halt likely to be called until the honest intelligence of our people is aroused and men are sent to legislate and administer who will act up to the honesty and economy of private business. There are a great many Dr. Jokyls in business and so stal relations who are Mr. Hydes in politics. There is a political conscience which is at variance with the conscience that restrains men's actions in other relations of life, and are we not all more or less to blame for this? If a man were known to take a bribe in a business matter of use a relation of trust for his own pecun itry advantage or profit, or make disonest promises, his position in decent se e'ety would be compromised or he would be excluded from it. Is it so in politics? On the contrary are not such practices in political and public life rather regarded as evidences of superior shrewdness? Until the sense and conscience of our people come to regard a man's political and unless petitioned by the great mass of public life and duty as controlled by the same rules as his private life and duty, and subject violations of these rules in political life to the same legal and sccia punishments which follow such violations in private business life, official extravagance and corruption will continue to flourish.

In considering how to halt the tendency to extravagance in the use of public funds the conclusion will be likely to force itself upon intelligent men that the proper beginning point is in connection with city government which is nearer and dearer than other government and therefore more easily subjected to searching scrutiny. The per capita cost of the government of Pennsylvania is but \$2.50, and this is borne almost entirely by the corporations the government of the city of Scranton for example, is not far from thrice that sum, and it is a tax from which no inhabitant wholly escapes. When approximate economy and honesty have been instituted in a few of the principal cities it will not be difficult to get better results in state and na-

This is what General Wheeler says about Colonel Roosevelt: "The great thing about the man is his absolute in tearity. Some men are honest in money matters and others careful about their personal conduct. Roosevelt is both. As an army official as well he was integrity itself. It is creditable that the people of New York want him for governor. He will be president, for the people of the United States want him. He is active, cleancut, above board, fair. He is abreast of the times in public matters." Inasmuch as Wheeler is a general of volunteers it looks as if Teddy had already been forgiven.

It is announced that the president has formulated a plan calculated to solve the problem of what to do with the Cuban insurgent army. The plan contemplates the granting of an honorable discharge to each soldier, accompanied by a certificate of service and a promissory obligation, signed by the Cuban general in command, to be made good out of the public resources when as direct insults to the United States the Cubans shall have established the

stable government which the United States has pledged itself to help bring into existence. In addition to thus providing for the soldiers of the Cuban army, the plan under consideration by the president contemplates the mustering into the United States Volunteer army of a large number of Cuban soldiers who are American citizens. Their services could be used to good advantage as members of the various immune regiments to be maintained on garrison duty in Cuba. This arrangement is manifestly preferable to undertaking another military campaign

all, it is only fair.

The naval construction hoard has resolved to recommend the construction as soon as feasible of three more battleships, larger, faster and more powerful than any now affoat: also three new first class cruisers of 12,000 tons displacement and 22 knots speed; also a number of smaller cruisers ranging in size from ships like the Olympia to ships like the Detroit. The estimated cost of these various ships is \$32,000,000, or about what is costs to maintain our present navy one year; but with them added to the ships we now have our naval power, allowing for superior efficiency, would be next in rank to that of France, if not next to that of England. We can't foretell what congress will do in these premises but we can imagine what the verdict would be if the foregoing proposal were submitted for approval to a vote of the people. The objectors would hardly cast a shadow.

Battleship boys, endless-chain dimes and other elements at work in the interest of rebuilding the Maine will doubtless vex the navy department for some time to come. The presence of persons of spasmodic temperament is dways felt in times of unusual exitement. It is probable, however, that in due time the various schemes now on foot will die out and that all will realize that the best way to strengthen the United States navy is by congreasional appropriation backed by revenue tax and tariff receipts.

That German warship, it seems, did ot run away with the Spanish captain general at Manila until after the city's surrender. Hence it kidnaped one of our prisoners. Evidently an apology is

It is not likely that anything further will be heard from Don Carlos. The pretender will probably have no use for the lemon from which the juice has been extracted.

Now that the war is over, Lieutenant Carranza, who has been hiding in Canada, again appears and wants to fight. Carranga should be turned over to Billy" Mason.

The treaties of peace can scarcely be onsidered as having been ratified until the real estate speculators have staked off Cuba and Porto Rico into town lots.

Mr. Wanamaker's celebrated remark

regarding an unpleasant odor in his nostrils continues to form the principal spend where one would accomplish the campaign thunder of the Wilkes-Earre purpose," Comptroller Roberts con-Leader.

> The more the American people see of Admiral Cervers the more they are convinced that Blanco's comparative value is not that of a good bootblack.

Poets will observe that Secretary of

State John Hay first became prominent as the author of "Little Breech-The death of the Sultan of Morocco

continues to occur with its accustomed regularity. Elanco should be given an opportunity to sail out of town on a German

None but the dyspeptic can fail to see signs of the coming business boom.

It does not look like a "peace at any price" peace commission.

FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES.

From the Washington Star.

The war has shown that the world mus endjust its judgment of the American nfluence beyond the national boundaries has strengthened the prestige of the United States as has no other event or series of events in its history. The great republic is henceforth to be reckoned as one of the material factors in universal trade and progression. Best of all, how-ever, has been the domestic uplift, the freshening of the people's national spirit, the revelation to the citizen of the na-tion's duty and its power to perform what is set for it to do. The people have been taken from their narrow ruts of calism and selfishness and placed upor broad, high plane of patriotism, and illed with a thoughtful, but ardent, conand saloons, but the per capita cost of fidence in their government and instituons, and in the future of the great republic.

RUDYARD'S REGRETS.

At a dinner of the Kipling club of Yale university the following verses were read as an answer by Rudyard Kipling to an invitation to attend the celebration: Attind ye lasses av swate Parnasses,

An' woipe me burnin' tears away; For I'm declinin' a chanst av dinin' Wid the boys at Yale on the fourteenth

The leadin' fayture will be liter-ature (Av a moral nature, as is just an' right), For their light an' leadin' are engaged in Me immorial worruks from dawn till

hey've made a club there an' staked out grub there. Wid plates an' dishes in a joyous row, An' they'd think ut splendld if I attinded, An' so would I-but I cannot go.

The honest fact is that daily practice Av rowlin' inkpots the same as me Conshumes me hours, in the muses' bow-And laves me divil a day to spree.

Whin you grow oulder and skin your At the world's great wheel in your chosen line. Ye'll find your chances as time advances

For takin' a lark are as slim as mine. But I'm digressin'-accept my blessin' An' remimber what ould King Solomor

That youth is ructious an' whisky's fluc-An' there's nothin' certain but the

Timely Facts for

HE FACT that coffee is readily grown in all the islands now coming under control of the United States lends interest to some figures of the treasury bureau of statistics which show that coffee, last year, was the greatest item in our im-ports and that the year's importations of that article were the greatest in our his-tory. Porto Rico and Hawaii have for years grown a fine grade of coffee. Cuba years grown a fine grade of coffee, Cuba formerly produced it in large quantities and the Philippine islands have for years had a reputation of producing a grade of coffic equalling that of Java and even against our recent allies; and above comparing favorably with Arabia's world famed Mocha. The United States has been for years the largest coffec using country in the world, our purchases since 1890 having averaged 90 millions of dol-lars per annum in value, but it was reserved for the fiscal years 1808 to show the largest imports of coffee in our history, bringing the average per capita consumption among our population up to the highest point ever known.

The coffee importations for the fiscal year 1898, just ended, were \$70,514,215 pounds, which is nearly 20 per cent greater than in 1893, practically double that of 1880 and more than three times that of 1874. Deducting the exportations, which amounted to 18,822,895 pounds, the consumption of the fiscal year 1898 would stand at eleven and five-tenths pounds per capita against nine and nine-tenths in 1897, eight and two-tenths in 1893, seven in 1897, eight and two-tenths in 1893, sever and eight-tenths in 1890, six and nine tenths in 1877, five and one one-hudredth in 1867, four and nine-tenths in 1866, three and seven-tenths in 1864 and two and two-tenths in 1863. The war period of 1861-90 showed the lowest per capita consump-tion of coffee in our history, despite the large use of this article in the army. while the brief war period of 1898 caused no diminution in the imports, the total for April, May and June being 245 million pounds against 193 million in the corresponding months of the preceding year,

The large importation of coffee during

the year just ended was probably due in some degree to its phenomenally low price, the average value of the year's imports being seven and four-tenths cents per pound against an average of eleven cents last year, fourteen and six-tenths in 1898, sixteen and four-tenths in 1898. The quotations to the bureau of statistics report the wholesale price of Rio No. 7, a standard grade for quotations, from five and one-half to seven and one-half cents in the New York markets in the fiscal year 1898, against nice and one-half centa per pound in 1897, eleven and one-half in 1896, fifteen and one-half in 1895, seventces and one-half in 1894, and eighteen and one-half in 1893. It may be added, however, that while prices have greatly fallen in recent years, the introduction of ma-chinery, the cheapening of freight rates and the general improved facilities for production and transportation still leave to producers, it is said, a comfortable margin of profit, especially on better grades of coffee.

The total value of the coffee imported into the United States in the fiscal year 1898 was, despite the low prices of the year, \$65,067,561, against \$60,507,630 in 1888; \$51,314,005 in 1878; \$25,288,451 in 1868; \$18,309.-840 in 1858, and \$8,249,597 in 1848. Thus the money sent abroad for coffee in the year just ended is eight times that of a half century 2go, and nearly three times that of 1868. The cost of the coffee imported into the United States during the past ten years has been \$875,494,241, these figures being the prices paid in the foreign markets at the port of exportation. Thus it appears in the decrde just ended there has gone out of the country an average of \$87,500,000 per annum for an article which may be successfully grown in al the islands now coming under the juris-diction of the United States.

Practically one-half of the coffee grown the world now comes to the United States The latest estimates put the coffuction of the world at 1,600,000.00 per arnum, v bile as shown the imports into the United States ins year were more than half that amount Of the total coffee production of the world two-thirds is grown in Brazil, where an export duty of 11 per cent is placed on every pound of coffee exported. The other third of the world's production which is grown outside of Brazil is scattered around the world in the beit exside of the equator, the most success u locations being well watered mountais, slopes from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea level. The requisites for coffee pro-duction are found in all of the islands now likely to come under control of the United States, while the fact that Brazil. the great coffee producer of the world, places an export duty on all coffee exported, operates to the advantage of tion of this article, either for home conumption or for competition in the markets of the world.

Porto Rico has for years produced considerable coffee, this being her most important export and amounting to from W to 50 million pounds per annum. Mr. F. B. Thurber, a well known authority on this subject in his book "Coffeee, from Plantation to Cup," says: "Porto Rico furnishes a coffee that is in great favor in Spain and in Italy and also on the island of Cuba. The cultivation is carried on largely in the provinces of Mayaguez. Ponce. Guayanilla, Aguadilla, Arecibo and St. Johns. • • • In flavor this ranks as a mild coffee." The coffee producing possibilities in Cuba are said to be appropriated. Mr. Thomas B. Dawley in very great. Mr. Thomas R. Dawley, jr., says in the 1897 volume of the "Ameri-can Annual Cyclopaedia": "Coffee was it one time the principal source of Cuba s wealth. In the early part of the present century 91 million pounds of coffee were produced in Cuba in a single year, repesenting a maney value of 20 million dol-ars. * * It was estimated that in 1798 here were six coffee estates to one of sugar, one plantation is mentioned as having a million trees, and the writer has ound an authentic account of a planta-ion containing 750,000 trees and 450 slaves in a part of the island where at present there is neither a vestige of a coffee plantation or a negro population.

Coffee is now being produced in con-iderable quantities in the Hawaiian isl-inds. Consul General Heywood expresses the opinion that the amount may greatly increased with profit to those undertaking it. The number of coffee plantations is now between 200 and 200. the sum required to successfully enter upon coffee production is from \$5,000 to \$29,000, and the Hawaiian foreign office estimates that the morey so invested will be repaid to the investors with more than 100 per cent. interest at the end of seven years from the establishment of the plan-tation. The Philippines have for years produced a grade of coffee of which Mr Phurber says in his volume quoted above The Philippine Iclands are said to be pe culiari, adapted to the raising of coffee, producing with preper cultivation and preparation a berry which is equal, if not perior, in flavor and aroma to the Java

The following table shows the quantity and value of coffee imported into the

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1890		
1891	.519.528.432	*96,123,777
1892	.640,210,788	*128,641,500
1893		80, 485, 458
1894		50,314,976
1895		96.130,717
1896		
1897	.737.645,670	81,544,384
1598		
*Overvalued by r		depreciation
of Brazilian paper n	niireis.	

MONROEISM AND DEWEYISM. From the Globe-Democrat.

There is no conflict between Monroeis

y Facts for Coffee Drinkers. GOLDSMITH'S



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10 cent Linen Torchon Laces, 4 inches wide, today 5 cents. Ladies' and Children's Linen Collars and Chemisettes, formerly 25c; today 5c. Bargains in Dress Goods, Upholstery, Curtains, Hoisery, Gloves, Etc., Etc.

This will be an all day sale, but early comers alway get the first choice and we cannot guarantee how long any of these lots will last.

Always Busy



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Our annual July and August sale of Summer Footwear is now on. All our Russets must go. You need the Shoes. We need room.

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and Deweylsm. Monroeism protects the independent nations of this continent in working out their own destintes in their own way, free from European interferonce. Deweyism is the principle of expansion which, under the name of the Monroe doctrine, first made the beundaries of the country conform to physical geography by extending its frontiers to the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, and which is now carrying the boundaries be-yond these barriers. Deweyism supple-ments Monroeism and carries it to its logical climax. They are different phases of the same principle. Monroeism gave the United States geographical and political primacy in the western hemisphere, while Deweyism is making it a great world power.

DEWEY.

From the Wilkes-Baire Recetd. Without dispute from any quarter, this splendid naval officer will be recognized as the man who deserves the highest honors the government shall confer upon any one for distinguished services in the war with Spain. Brave, generous and unassuming, he has accomplished every-thing that could possibly have been ex-pected of him, and infinitely more. His ability as a commander was less of a sur-prise to the country than his marvelous tact in avoiding complications that constantly threatened him in his isolated po-sition. Admiral Dewey has certainly demonstrated that he is a remarkable man, and the ration demands that as soon as congress meets the highest naval rank this country has known be revived and Admiral Dewey be made the recipient

From the Philadelphia Press, The whole coreer of Admiral Dewey can be profitably studied as an illustration of the need of preparation and careful training so that when the opportunity comes full advantage of it can be taken. The war has developed no better example than the hero who won the first and the last victory.

of its honors.

From the Troy Times. Dewey opened the ball, and now he has closed it. His was the first victory of the war, and his was the last, although from information obtainable it appears that he will have to share the later laurels with Merritt and his men. But, anyway, there is small chance of the American people ever forgetting the name of

From the Pittsburg Daily News. It is not invidious to sar that Admiral George Dewey is the nero of the Spanish-American war. His executive labor was as perfect as his fighting operations were faultless. His work on the quarterdeck and bridge was no better than that at the council table.

ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

From the Galesburg Mail. War has killed politics. Northern Democrats are cheering McKinley and southern Republicans are supporting General Wheeler for congress.

CAUSE OF THE INFLUX OF GOLD. From the Mail and Express. Europe owes this country a trade balance of about \$30,000,600, and it must be paid. That fact is the A B C of the re-sumption of gold imports.

BRICKBATS AND BULLETS.

From the Boston Herald. The war news will be missed, but the political campaign will soon be open Brickbats are sometimes as exciting as

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