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SCRANTON, AUGUST 26, 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 Second District-JOHN J. SCHEUER, JR. Third District-N. C. MACKEY. 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 legislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by commit-ties, resulting in unnecessary expense 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 belong. I am only jealeus of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of

We congratulate the Patriotic Order Sons of America in Pennsylvania upon the re-election of President A. J. Colborn. It was a deserved honor opportunely bestowed

The Quebec Conference.

Sentimental rather than practical interest attaches to the Quebec conference of the Anglo-American joint high commission of arbitration. There is little likelihood that what from the Canadian standpoint is the main purpose of the conference-the drafting of a workable scheme of reciprocitywill be realized, and unless the Canadian nature has recently undergone radical change the non-consummation of this consuming hope will be followed by petulance respecting other issues and eventual adjournment with little or nothing accomplished. We should be glad to find that this forecast is too gloomy, but we base it upon the uniform experience of the past. which has shown among Canadians no genuine wish for substantial amity save on impossible terms, chief of which is that we shall give them com-

plete access to our big market in re-

turn for the privilege of selling freely

in their little one.

The fact is that the attempt of Canada to secure the trade advantages of an American state while remaining a British dependency is in the nature of things pregnant with disappointments. Canadians are fond of boasting of the superiority of their form of government over our own, yet they are never satisfied but are either emigrating to the states or laying wires to secure trading privileges which from the character of our political system cannot be had without annexation. Themselves jealous of American growth and envious of the advantages from which they are debarred by their own volition, they foolishly impute to Americans corresponding jealously, and resort in legislation and in diplomacy to the venting of minor spites. If we were dealing with England alone over the fisheries question the matter would be settled one way or another in short order and, once settled, would stay settled, because both England and the states have their minds occupied with too many large subjects to be continually at friction over small ones. But with Canada as a factor in the negotiation there is no settlement that involves equity and good faith, for Canada chooses to enact at every stage the role of the spoiled child.

Nevertheless the Quebec conference will be productive of good in the sense that it will enable us to exhibit to the English people our appreciation of their good will and our readiness at any time to resort to the civilized method of adjusting differences. Englishmen at least can recognize fair play when they see it, and if the conclusion of a satisfactory omnibus treaty of arbitration is defeated by Canadian petulance the biame for such a faux pas will not rest upon us.

The more one learns about the way General Shatter managed things at Santiago the better one's opinion becomes of General Miles.

It Fits the Situation.

The Republicans of Missouri have placed themselves on record as follows: 'We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent as a principle of our States should stand aloof from interference with the affairs and disputes of five numbers for extraordinary hero-European powers when American interests are not involved; but we assert that the Monroe doctrine does not compel our government to abandon or to return to the tyranny of Spanish rule any of the helpless peoples who of honor carrying graded increases in have by force of circumstances in the conduct of the Spanish-American war been placed under our protecting care; and we further assert that the Monroe doctrine does not forbid the enlargement and extension of American territory or the protection of American in terests in the eastern as well as in the western hemisphere, and especially in the Pacific Ocean, where our great coast line and the requirements of the commercial development of our western states establish paramount rights

annexation of the Hawalian Islands, and we favor the acquisition and ownership of additional naval stations and ports sufficient to afford ample protection to our rightful and naturally grow ing commerce with Asia and with other countries of the far east." It would be difficult to improve on this.

The governorship of New York is by no means the best place for Colonel oesevelt, but it speaks well for the public intelligence that it should spontaneously choose for political honors at this time a man about whose garments there has never been a taint of jobbery of a suggestion of sycophancy. The political atmosphere must be clearing when men like Roosevelt are summoned to the front.

America to the Front

The report that Great Britain and Russia, rather than go to war at once, have made sufficient mutual concessions in China to take the sharp edge off the oriental situation means, it true, nothing more than a postponement of the inevitable. It is not Russla's desire to engage in war with England until her navy is strengthened and her Trans-Siberian railroad completed; and it is not the desire of the present sovereign of England to have the closing years of her upprecedented reign clouded by hostilities greater than those arising from the British army's police duties among barbarian tribes. Hence both powers are willing to temporize-Russia all the more so because each year of delay adds to Russia's strength and to England's weakners.

It may therefore devolve upon a ower until recently least thought of in onnection with the future of Chinaamely, the United States-to take the initiative in the solution of the vast ommercial problem represented in the opening to modern civilization of the great Middle Kingdom. Strange as such a conjecture may seem in view of the almost total absence of mention of this country in previous calculations upon the subject, it is by no means improbable. Events are demonstrating that the American people have the ability to rise to new situations and responsibilities rapidly. And it is not in the American character, as it may be in the character of some of the European nations, to draw back from a duty because it looks large. We are nothing if not self confident.

No single phenomenon of our recent history is more significant than the rapidity with which American public opinion has lately grasped the truth that America's interest in the commerce of China is potentially second to that of no other outside nation. We have no ambition to secure by devious diplomacy or disreputable coercion an unfair advantage: but we are determined upon the point that an unfair advantage shall not be taken by any other nation at our expense. While the jealous powers of Europe are sitting around the corpse of Chinese exclusiveness each fearful that the other will get the biggest share of the spoils from robbery of the dead, it would be just like Uncle Sam to approach the group and blandly inform it that the contemplated larceny must be postponed indefinitely.

If he ever says this and it would be a good thing to say.

For the benefit of those who are worrying about the Monroe doctrine it might be well to suggest that it be kept in reserve until some one attempts to encroach on the territory of Uncie Sam.

Promotions That Don't Promote.

Commodore Phillips, we are told, has protested against his own promotion because it forces backward in the line of promotion equally deserving comrades. In a letter to the secretary of the navy he points out that brave and worthy men who did not happen to be in the battles at Santiago and Manila have actually been punished by the effort to reward those who had the good fortune to be on the fleets engaged. Commodore Watson, for example; Commodore Remey and one or two other officers, are set back from three to five numbers, and every promotion down to the ensign affects several worthy and efficient men just as if they had been tried by court-martial and sentenced to be degraded in the ser-

Discussing in the Chicago Record this unfortunate feature of the naval organization William E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent, says with truth: "There is a good deal of humbug about these promotions, anyhow, particularly in the higher grades of the the president advanced all the captains of Dewey's fleet five numbers. This set them above most of the officers of Sampson and Schley's fleets. Then after the battle of Santiago the latter were advanced in a similar manner, which put them back in their old places and actually degraded Dewey's officers, while men of corresponding rank who were not so fortunate as to have an apportunity to distinguish themselves, out were quite as worthy and willing, suffered in both cases. The net result is that Commodore Phillips was advanced five numbers and pushed back three, Captain Clark of the Oregon was advanced five and set back four, while the net result to Cook, Chadwick, Taylor, Evans, Wilde, Dyer, Lamberton and other captains was about the same. Their new commissions are, of course, very complimentary and party, and we believe that the United | highly prized, because it is written on the sheepskin that they are advanced

> pay or emoluments." One new suggestion offered by way of remedy is that in addition to medals pay specially brilliant service be rewarded by continuing at full pay after retirement officers who perform it. The main point to be considered now, however, is that the present system of promotions that don't promote must go.

By all accounts the medical branch of the war department, instead of taking advantage of the armistice to haprove its work at concentration camps and in army hospitals, is steadily becoming worse. Meanwhile the secreand impose on our government certain tary of war spends his time in comduties, and we therefore approve of the poring defenses and our neglected sol-

diers sicken and die. There will be a hereafter for all this.

Ex-President Andrews begins his uperintendency of Chicago's public schools by declaring against the further multiplication of educational ginger bread until every child of school age has had ample chance to gain the foundations of culture. He believes in high schools but he believes yet more firmly in good and plentiful primary schools, and his head on this point is unmistakably level.

Now that the war is over numerous experts are trying to demonstrate that our powder was out of date, our guns of poor quality and that our troops are not what they should be in time of war; and that in fact the United States is in a generally demoralized condition as a fighting nation. These theories are all right in their way but they will probably not gain many converts in

Secretary Long has addressed to the naval strategy board a formal letter of thanks, which recalls the fact that a good many of us were guilty not long ago of some very unfair criticism of that board. It is a pleasure now to be able to recant with the knowledge that, after all, this well meant but misguided comment did no permanent harm.

The report from Honolulu relative to the raising of the American flag indicate that the natives were not overcome with enthusiasm. They will like that flag better when they come to know it better.

ippine insurgents for refusing to lay down their arms until assured that their Spanish enemies would not be allowed to pick them up. Hayti refuses to allow weather warn-

ings of any kind to be posted on the

After all one connot blame the Phil-

Hayti probably wishes to be island. spared the infliction of the remark: 'Dunn hit it this time.' After frankly confessing that the job was too big for him Secretary Alger

If W. J. Bryan could have foreseen things he would never have argued against expansion. He is not built to e at ease by his lonesome.

giving some other man a chance

Our Machinery Grows in Favor.

O GREATER compliment to American manufactures and American workmen can be found than that expressed by the demand being made upon them by the world for high grade instruments and machinery. Coarse heavy goods which show their quality upon their face and which are not subjected to special strain or breakage of their parts, are purchased in any market, but those who purchase complicated and delicately constructed machinery which must be handled and operated by persons thousands of miles from the place of construction and unfamiliar with its details show a confidence in the quality of material and faithfulness in construcn which is a compliment to those who ake and the these who sell these arti-

That the people of the world have confidence in American goods of this charac-ter and therefore in the people who make and sell them is shown by the large orders which our manufacturers of fine and complicated machinery have received in the fiscal year just ended. Telephones, telegraph instruments, typewriters, bleyles, steam engines, fire engines, railway nes, steam engines, are engines, railway ongines, metal working machinery, shoe nanufacturing machinery, electrical machinery, sewing machines, printing presses, instruments for scientific puroses, clocks, watches, planos, organs, and other articles of this delicate and emplicated character, the production of American workmen and American manufacturers, amounting in value to fifty million dollars have been purchased from us by other parts of the world in the year just ended. A million dollars worth a week has been taken from the people of the United States by the people of distant nations as a practical evidence of their admiration for and confidence in the American workman and the American manufacturer. From the great manufac-turing countries of England. Germany and France, from Japan, China and India, where generations of skillful men ived, flourished and passed away before a wheel was turned or a factory estab-lished in America, from the forests of Africa and the Islands of Oceanica, from Turkey, from Persia, from Siam, from Korea, from Aden, the Azores, Auckland, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Madagascar, Tripoli, German Africa, Spanish Oceanica, British Australasia, Dutch East Indies, French Guiana, Portuguese Africa, Asiatic Russia, and countries of Central and South America come orders for the product of American workmen and American fac-tories. Japanese fingers manipulate our service. After the battle of Manila typewriters, Chinese feet and hands give motion and life to our sewing machines, skilled operators in the great European centers communicate with others in distant parts of the world with our tele-graph instruments, and the natives of Africa, India, and Oceanica disport them-selves on our bicycles. Complicated instruments from our workshops are carried to the opposite side of the globe and to inaccessible and sparsely populated parts of the earth in a calm confidence that in inexperienced hands they will per-form and continue to perform the duties

for which they are constructed. That this confidence is fully justified by experience is shown by the steadily in-creasing demand for our machinery. For years we have exported from two to three illion dollars worth per annum of sewing machines, sending them to all parts of the earth, and the figures for the past year range far above the average of the ade. From the time that typewriters and bicycles came into use there has been a demand upon us for them, and now their exportation ranges into the millions, and their purchasers are found in every part of the globe.

The following table shows the exportaism, but the statement is actually un-true and carries with it no increase of past year by countries as reported in the official figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics:

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Bob Burdette in Philadelphia Press. My text is, "The Filipinos assert that they are able to render the islands unten-able for anybody." It is always an expensive and difficult task to suppress a rebellion by force of arms. Isn't there some simpler and easier way of dealing with our self-confi-dent, "subject," so to speak, in the Phil-ippines? Why wouldn't it be a good thing

for the government to bring Aguinaido over to this country, with an escort of honor; show him every courteous attention; take him all over the country and give him as good a time as a congress-man at a funeral? Talk "Indian" to him Take him around and show him the old hunting grounds of the powerful Algor-quin Indian family, warlike and ambi-tious; take him through Virginia and New York and tell him all about the Wyandot-Iroquois, whose "ferocious vital-ity." Parkman says, "but for the pres-ence of Europeans, would probably have subjected, absorbed or exterminated ev-ery other Indian community east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohlo." Toll him about the Fennimore Cooper Indians give him the history of the Sioux; tell him the story of the fighting Seminoles the Creeks and the Cherokees; tell him all about Tecumseh, Black Hawk and Logan, and Red Jacket. Talk to him abou the Comanches; tell him about Sitting Bull, and Spotted Tail, and King Philip Fill him up with Indian lore, tradition, legend and cold history; tell him how wise the Red Men were in council; how mighty in battle. Tell him how com-pletely they owned this continent with all the appurtenances thereunto appertainng; show him where they chased th suffalo over the plain and papered their odges with the white man's scalps; tel him about Braddock's defeat, the massacre of Wyoming and St. Clair's defeat impress upon him what fighters these 1 dians were; how cruel, rapacious an bloodthirsty; how virdictive and revenge And when we have gone over a the historic Indian ground with him, le us take him down into Arizona and se

him see a Digger Indian corkscrewing lizard out of its hole with a notched stick that he may have the bird for his din ner; or take him to some desolate, tree less, waterless reservation which the ten der mercles of the land-grapher have lef for the Indian, and show him a pigeon-toed buck, meekly going away from the agency corral with a day's rations of best for a family of nine (a windpipe with pair of "lights" hanging to it,) and the give the Filipino chieftain a Wincheste rifle and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, en

say to him; "Aguinaldo, my ron, take these and g home, your hotel bili is settled and you passage is paid. Go home and procee to make the islands untenable for you Uncle Samuel. You can have a grea deal of fun with the old gentleman, firs ought to relieve the embarrassment by and last, if you go at it the right way Rejoice, O Aguinaido, 'in thy youth, aur let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thin-heart, and in the sight of thine eyes-but know thou, that all these things enat the lizard hole and the agency abat toir, where the porter-house steak is cut from between the horns, and th windpipe is esteemed even as a top sir

> It seems to a blind man that if the Filipino insurgent is as shrewd a mar as he is said to be, some of all this will stick in the place where his craw ought to be, and cause him to sit under some lone and silent tree and reflecwhile the new government is establishin itself, that by some mysterious operation of an inscrutable Providence the Philip pines had been removed from the "Ma nana" belt.

ENLARGING THE HORIZON.

The educational side of the late wa is not the least in importance in compen satory benefits. The war has been school master, and the American people have been taking lessons since the Maine was blown up. They know more about was blown up.

history and geography and internationa

aw, not to mention the principles of warfare, than they ever knew before.

How many people last February had Probably a good many persons had vague idea that the Philippines were in sabited by the people referred to in th Apostle Paul's Epistle to the Philippians The majority of the people knew apout as much concerning the Philippines at they did about the nythical inhabitants of Mars. Now the average man and woman can tell you about the geography the climate, the history of the Philip pines, can name the chief cities on their important products, can describe the general features of the country, the peculiarities of its tribal system, the value of its imports and exports, and much other information of general interest. The Philippines, instead of being several thousand miles away from any definite landmark of positive information, have been brought so near that every schoolboy can tell a good deal about them. When the war broke out it would have puzzled a good many well informed people to have located in their order the principal islands of the West Indies. Now everybody can arrange them in their proper row. The Windward Passage sounds as familiar to the American people as Hampton Roads. Few people at the outbreak of the wat could have told much about Porto Rico But this island today is almost as wel known to Americans as California is to the people east of the Rocky Mountains. The long journey of the Oregon taught Americans the necessity of a Nicaragua Canal and impressed upon their minds the geography of every coaling station from San Francisco to Key West. Ha-waii six months ago was almost unknown to the average American. Today its cities, people and products are famil-

iar topics. The exigencies of the war compelled Americans to look beyond the West Indies, South America and the Philippines Camara's futile dash to the Suez Cama turned the attention of intelligent people Eastward. Thousands of Americans discovered for the first time the strategy ocation of Gibraltar, the value of th Canaries, the importance of coaling stations in the Mediterranean. The possi The possi bility of a clash with Germany was enough to rost the country on the re-sources and the fighting strength of that nation. In fact, all Europe came under review from day to day as the war progressed. Cities like Hong Kong, Singapore and Manila, that if remembered a all by the average American recalled to him only a dot on a map, became instinct with life and living interest. The horizon was lifted, the American has looked out upon a breader world than he ever knew before. He is a broader man in his grasp of affairs than ever before. He has been studying history, geography and international law during the tast three months to some purpose, and in intellectual vigor and breadth of view the Nation is far more powerful today than it was when the war broke out.

HOSPITALITY UNAPPRECIATED.

Madrid Letter, New York Times. These dinners to Spanish officers are apt to give the American people a to-

EXPORTS DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898

EXPORTS DO		K ENDING J	NE 30, 1898.	Scientific and electrical
	pewriting		Sewing	instruments,
h exported. n	achines.	Bicycles.	machines.	etc.
ed Kingdom	\$ 596,573	\$1,852,166	\$ 879,650	# 638,293
108	94,608	482,680	102.824	174,316
nany	425,614	3,724,404	861,687	234,941
r Europe	232,553	949,502	211,643	239,618
ish North America	51.752	614,003	141,000	305,616
ico	28,900	68.022	197,642	287, 170
ral America	2.360	8,267	30,312	58.111
t Indies	5.837	98.137	24,658	88,810
h America	42.012	253,361	356.802	321,725
and Oceanica		596,912	10,556	94,367
ca		197,365	10.556	24,000
er Countries		1,710	159	194
tal	\$1,902,153	\$6,846,529	\$3,136,364	\$2,770,800

GOLDSMITH'S



Curtain Department.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth 49 cents, at 39 cents Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth 59 cents, at 49 cents Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth 75 cents, at 53 cents Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth 98 cents, at 75 cents Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth \$1.25, at 98 cents Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth \$1.65, at \$1.29 Fine Mull Ruffled Curtains, the 98 cent kind, at 79 cents Fish Net Ruffled Curtains, the \$1.25 kind, at 98 cents Fish Net Ruffled Curtains, the \$1.60 kind, at \$1.25 Fish Net Ruffled Curtains, the \$1.79 kind, at \$1.39 Bobinet Ruffled Curtains, in a large variety, at \$1.79, \$2.29, \$2.98, \$3.19, \$3.39 and up

We do not charge you for pole and pretend to throw it in these prices, but give you bottom prices on each. An inspection will convince you of the fact.

Cottage Rods, White, Oak and Mahogany, 15 cents each, complete.

Always Busy



SUMMER, 1898.

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

Reilly & Davies,

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

ally wrong impression of the nation to which these officers, now naturally on their good behavior, belong. If the Americans imagine for one single second that any generosity shown will be appreciated by Spain, they make a very serious mistake. The feeling against us here is one of bitter hatred. The reports of our good treatment of Spanish prisoners are commented upon in the Madrid press in the most blackguardly and unchivalrous manner. Strange to say, General Weyler and his son were the only ones I heard give the American commanders credit for the knightly manner in which they treated Cervers and his men.

IN THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE.

The longest fence in the world is a wire netting fence in Australia, 1,326 miles long, its object being to keep the rabbits from the cultivated fields The largest library in the world is the National library of Paris, which contains forty miles of shelves, holding 1.400,000 books. There are also 175,000 manuals scripts, 300,000 maps and charts and 150,000

oins and medals.

The greatest bell in the world is in ar difice before the great temple of Buddha at Tokio. It weighs 1,790,000 pounds, and is four times greater than the great bell of Moscow, whose circumference at the rim is nearly sixty-eight feet, and whose height is twenty-one feet.

The largest sun-dial in the world is Hayou Horoo, a large promontory extend-ing 3,000 feet above the Aegean sea. As the sun swings round the shadow of this mountain it touches, one by one, a cirtle of islands, which act as hour marks The largest cask in the world is the Blatner cask of Nuremberg. It is 195 feet in diameter and fifty-one feet deep, and in diameter and introduce teet deep, and its completion a few years ago was celebrated by a ball, at which over 500 persons were on the floor of the cask, including musicians, waiters and assistants. The largest advertising sign in the world is said to be on the billiside of an islet off the Grand Canary, northwest of Africa. It is several hundred feet above the level of the sea and contains the words "Grand Canary Engineering com-pany" in letters each fifteen feet wide and thirty feet high, each bar of the letters being three feet three inches broad. The sign is 750 feet long.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RECORD.

From the New York World The official statement of our losses in the war with Spain is not yet made up, but the approximate figures, compiled from reports to the war and navy de-Killed in the navy Wounded in the navy

In the twelve great battles of the civil war the Union losses were 23.468 killed and 120.849 wounded. No war has ever pro-

duced such important and far reaching results with so small a less of life as has

our war against Spain.

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 edstead 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. Hill & Connell At 121

Scranton, Pa.

Blank Books, Tyyewriters' Supplies, Letter Presses, Copying Baths,

Law Blanks the largest line of office supplies and stationery in N. E. Penna.

ReynoldsBros

Stationers and

Engravers, HOTEL JERMYN BULLDING. 139 Wyoming Avenue.

Great Midsummer Lamp Sale . .

Until Sept 1st we will o. our entire line of Banque. 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 Lackswanns Avenue

New Fall

Our First Delivery of

Choice Fabrics"

in Black and Colors for early Fall wear is just brought forward and we invite you to an inspection of the same, feeling sure that after looking them over, you will consider it time well spent. We duplicate nothing that is shown in Exclusive Patterns, so you will make no mistake in making a selection now as our present line contains many choice things that could not be had later on.

Black and Colored

Crepons, Poplins, Velours, Benjalines, Tweeds, Cheviots, etc.,

in Bayedere and other effects promise to be among the leading materials for the season and all of them are here largely represented.

Also some very desirable numbers in New Fall Silksall in exclusive Waist Patterns just opened.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUB

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyomias

Mining, Blasting Sporting Smokeless Company's

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Room 401 Conneil Building. Scranton.

AGENCIES THOS. FORD. JOHN B. SMITH & SON,