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TENEPAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 3, 1898

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W

LATTA.

Judges of Superior Court-W. W. POR-TER, W. D. PORTER. Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL, Coroner-JOHN J. ROBERTS, M. D. Surveyor-GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

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-tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to tees, 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 jeulous 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 an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

It was a cowardly deed to forge the letter that condemned an innocent man to the untold horrors of imprisonment for life or perhaps to early death. It was a coward's deed to commit suicide to avoid the results of the forgery. Colonel Henry made a fitting end to a coward's life.

The Real Animus.

Mr. Wanamaker at Williams Grove on Thursday hurled at Senator Quay the big bolt in his arsenal of weapons His speech in full was printed in Friday's Philadelphia Press, occupying six columns in fine type. We advise all who can to read it; for it is evidently the best that Wanamaker can do.

The substance of this attack, closely examined, is that a great "machine" has been built up in Pennsylvania and control of it captured by M. S. Quay. Mr. Wanamaker gives many figures to show how large the machine is and what its power is when exerted in politics. Mr. Wanamaker is jealous that Mr. Quay should run so big a machine. Wanamaker wants to try his hand at running it. By shrewd attention to business Mr. Wanamaker has built up a mercantile machine which crushes out small competitors and concentrates capital and trade running annually into the millions; but having been thwarted in a political ambition Mr. Wanamaker proposes now that Senator Quay shall be chased out of politics and Mr. Wanamaker made boss in Quay's stead. This is the essence of the whole matter. Wanamaker is simply jealous of Quay because Quay in the game of politics has thus far outplayed him; and he proposes to disocganize and punish the whole Republican party in Pennsylvania, jeopardizing the election of Republican congressmen and imperilling a vote in the United States senate, in order that he may square his personal accounts with Quay and gain the monopoly in political power which he already enjoys in the mercantile world.

Now Quay may have his faults; he may be the bold, bad man that his enemies say; but at all events he has shown throughout a brilliant career that he is a man of his word, that he does not forget those who do him a service, and that he is no Jekyll and Hyde, working the reform element with one face while boodling the legislative districts with another. If Republican Pennsylvania is to be upset in order to spill Quay out it should be for some better purpose than to take a boss like Wanamaker on board.

Surgeon General Sternberg appears to be the only person disposed to blame all the ills of the war upon the Red Cross scelety,

An Assured Fact.

The paper read at Saratoga by Charles A. Gardiner before the American Social Science association and printed in Thursday's Tribune on the proposed Anglo-American alliance, may be regarded as an exact scientific view of a political proposal which has for its basis one of the most momentous problems that ever engaged the wit and wisdom of mankind. We take it that Mr. Gardiner speaks of an alliance in the sense in which it has been conventionally understood on both sides of the Atlantic since it became a topic of public discussion. An alliance with Great Britain must be one of fraternity rather than of reciprocal allegiance. We cannot undertake to conserve the destinies of Great Britain no more than Great Britain can undertake to safeguard ours. But on broad lines our aims and our commercial interests are identical; our history and our progress have been bound up with one another, and no antagonisms of party politics or racial antipathies among certain sections of our population can estop the two nations from joining sympathies

and moral influence in a common emer-We agree with Mr. Gardiner in all

he has said of the value of the Pacific trade, present and prospective, to the United States. The Pacific is the great maritime highway of the United States. It will become to us in time what the Atlantic has already become to Great Britain. Austria's threat of a Pan-European commercial coalition against the United States we can afford to ignore. Such a threat coming from the worn-out and decreptd old empire of Austria would not be serious even if it expressed a general concensus of European opinion, which we believe it does not. The only combination we need fear is the ordinary commercial rivalry of the industrial states of Euof our most dangerous because our most ingenious rivals. She peddles the pack of European industries; where England wants to sell anchors and cables and ships and steam engines. Germany is content to vend pens and needles, lead pencils and pen-knives. The one trade brings in more money in bulk; the other more profit. The American combines the solidity of the Englishman with the dexterity of the German. This is the reason why he is

feared by his commercial rivals. Nevertheless, Anglo-Saxon alliance in the sense in which we have accepted it is being enduringly forged. It is no longer a moot question among journalists and magazine writers; it has taken definite shape and assumed fixed colors. It demands nothing more on either side than confidence and good

Company I, of the Seventy-first regment, New York, has had hard luck. Not only have they suffered all the privations of war but were in the trenches on July 3 and were unable to answer roll call and get their pay. Other men in the rear answered to their names and got their pay. Company I therefore had some of the heaviest fighting of that famous battle before Santiago, and yet the men have been deprived of their pay. Some of the poor fellows had not enough to get to their home after reaching New York and their case had been pitiable indeed. There is a queer distribution of awards in this

Porto Rico and Its Future.

A most interesting review of the commercial possibilities of our new island of Porto Rico has been contributed to the Chicago Record by its Ponce correspondent, Mr. Henry Barrett Chamberlin. First of all, he notes that the island's splendid harbors require docks and wharves, piers and slips, anchoring grounds and roadsteads made hurricane-proof and steam tugs to supercede poles and oars. Moreover, of the 46 rivers that drain this well-watered isle a majority can by simple engineering processes be made navigable at least for vessels of small draft; and by interlocking canals converted into a perfect system of communication between interior and scaboard. These improvements alone open up possibilities of profit to millions of American capital.

The abundance of waterways is likely to prevent large construction of steam railways, but by means of the trolley the island can quickly and cheaply be revolutionized. Distances between populous towns are short, the natural highways in the main are good, with few insuperable grades, and the number of springs and small lakes capable of exploitation as summer or winter resorts assures, in Mr. Chamberlin's opinion, an immense business for street railway enterprises in Porto Rico. He adds: "While in the immediate construction of transportation

facilities the greatest fortunes are to be found, there is also large profit in the proper management of telegraph and telephone lines. Porto Rico being quite well supplied with these means of communication, which have not been operated profitably owing to the enormous government tax. Telephones are common in San Juan. Ponce and Mayaguez, and an American company already has representatives on the ground figuring on the extension of the system until it shall reach all parts of the island. Money is also to be made in supplying gas and electric lighting, while the ice machine may be made to run at a profit day and night. With an increasing industrial and commercial life trade in coal for steaming purposes will be immense. Manufacturing, heretofore of small importance, is bound to assume great proportions. The Standard Oil company, which for some years has maintained a small refinery across the bay of San Juan, in which crude petroleum, brought from the United States, is refined, has men here investigating the

situation preparatory to extending its

plant and piping its product through-

out the island."

Hotel men, bicycle dealers (for Porto Rico is to be a paradise for wheelmen) and pedagogues are in demand already in consequence of American occupation of the island, and Mr. Chamberlin concludes a most interesting letter with the following inspiring picture of the vivifying influence of that occupation upon the island's material and spiritual side: 'Today the harbor of Ponce is crowded with shipping, half of the vessels being merchantmen with goods to sell. The atmosphere is intensely American, a German adventurer helping the effect when he came yesterday with a dozen bales of American flags. He disposed of his cargo within a day, and now every carriage, ox-cart or small boat flies the stars and stripes. 'Long live the Americans!' is still the cry, and it is more enthusiastic than when our soldiers first marched into town, 'We are all children of Washington,' say the common people, and every man walks more erect, conscious that he is no longer a glave of monarchy, but as free as his brother across the sea who has driven out the oppressor and extended the hand of fel-

Every American will certainly be glad if these hopeful forecasts shall not prove illusive,

The NewsHaven Register is afraid that Spain, taking courage from American complaints of the Alger war department, will re-open the struggle, Very likely that would be a welcome relief for Alger.

General Cassius Clay has bought a farm for his child wife, who refuses to live with him, and has induced her

to settle down, but he has thus far been unable to "round up" the enterprising press correspondents who periodically write up his domestic afflic-

Copies of the new rules for the government of the Republican party in this county, in neat pamphlet form, are now for sale at The Tribune counting room for 3 cents apiece .

Miles and His Charges.

General Miles, the commander-inchief of the American army, is now en route homeward from Porto Rico, Soon it will appear whether he authorized rope. In this respect Germany is one the making in his name of the following charges:

1. That although he (Miles) was officially recognized as the general com-manding all the American forces, the ad-jutant general sent a secret dispatch to General Shafter for the purpose of giving him (Shafter) a contrary opinion. 2. That the war department mutilated

and suppressed dispatches calculated to put him (Miles) and the army in a false light before the people.

3. That his recommendations with reference to the remova' of troops from Santiago were disregarded, resulting in grave

onsequences.
4. That General Shafter disobeyed orders in allowing American troops to oc-cupy fever-infected houses, and in permitting Cuban insurgents to mingle with the American soldiers. The inference is that many cases of yellow fever among our troops resulted from disobedience of

these orders,
5. That the plans of his (Miles') Porto Rico campaign were allowed to become public, thus endangering the success of ils expedition and compelling him to change his whole plan of operation,

Until General Miles is here to deny or confirm the authenticity of the foregoing charges discussion of them is necessarily based on conjecture wholly. Secretary Alger has exhibited discretion in declining to talk about these alleged charges until he knows whether they are genuine or not. But we must dissent from the secretary's opinion that what Miles shall say as to their authenticity will be none of the public's business. If Miles never authorized the bringing of the charges the war department should have the benefit of a sweeping denial, as public as were the original accusations. On the other hand if he made them and meant them, a public investigation going to the very bottom will be impera-

For it will be observed that the charges affect not simply General Miles' official status alone, but the whole character of the military service. It orders given in public are to be countermanded in secret; if generals facing the enemy are to be governed by intrigue, politics or pull; if the authority vested in the commander-in-chief is insincere and if politicians at Washington are at liberty to cause the murder of soldiers at the front by disregard of expert recommendations touching their care, certainly the matter is one whose importance rises above a merely personal controversy and touches the honor of the entire nation.

For the sake of William McKinley we hope that the charges ascribed to Miles will not be owned by him when they reach his notice. Otherwise either Miles, a gallant soldier with a military record not surpassed by that of any other living commander, will be disclosed as a man of unjust suspicions and unguarded vanity, or the administration of the war department by Secretary Alger, the president's chalwill be besmirched beyond apology and in its downfall the reputation of the president himself will inevitably be involved.

Wanamaker charges Quay with selling legislation. From Wanamaker's own political merchandising it would appear that he wants to monopolize that line of trade himself.

An outbreak of typhoid is said to be inevitable at Montauk in the near future, but of course the soldiers will not be removed until the outbreak oc-

On the field of battle a soldier stands some chance of avoiding the Mauser bullet, but from red tape there is positively no escape.

About all that remains for the war department now is to try some of the various "concentrated foods" on the suffering volunteers.

The suicide of Lieutenant Colonel Henry of the French army appears to be another mix-up of Latin honor. Queen Wilhelmina's message to her

subjects is as hopeful as the essay of a high school graduate.

Captain Dreyfus, in jail unjustly, is in danger of being made a general on horseback.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus

The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast. 3.45 a. m., for Saturday, September 3, 1898.

A child born on this day will be of the inion that September is the "Warmest

Baby of the Bunch." Wherever the American flag has been aised it must never be hauled down-excot for repairs. The elements have been somewhat the oyster season, but Colonel

lam Pattie claims considerable attenion across the water. It is believed that Aguinaldo is prépar-ng to excharge his gold collar for the regulation celluloid of an American citi-

Daniel E. Gregery appears to have conderable difficulty in attracting the attention of the grand stand. Manufacturers of fall cicthing think t about time that summer was mustered

We fellows who were not at Santiago or Camp Alger can at least shine on the seace jubilee committees.

Ajacchus' Advice. Avoid heavy flannels and do not at-HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

From the New York Sun. We began the nineteenth century with the acquisition of the great Louisians territory, without which our great development of wealth and power up to its close would not have been possible. We shall begin the twentieth century with a further national expansion, the conse-quences of which are likely to be an even more important increase of power and

Czar's Dream of

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

The trime is never ripe for the utterances of a great man. He must create the time. Such is the maxim of progress and reform, and it applies in all its scope to the extraordinary note addressed to the whole world by the czar. Nothing like so grand an appeal for peace on grounds that all men must recognize as true has ever bemen must recognize as true has ever be fore been known in statesmanship. It is an appeal to the common sense and the common reason of mankind, and is a practical application of the doctrines of the sermon on the mount to the relationship of nations as well as of individuals. It is a most memorable state paper, and will establish the fame of Nicholas on a pedestal greater than any that can ever be constructed for him through successful war,

But are the nations prepared for it? When the two great Angle-Saxon na-tions made the Olney-Pauncefole treaty of arbitration not two years ago it was praised in almost every language as a grand advance in civilization, but there were not wanting influential statesmen and critics who said that even that treaty aimed at an ideal too high for humanity. If that was too high, what then must e thought of the czar's proposal? Nevertheless the proposition is not to be lightly received nor coldly rejected. A congress of the nations such as the czar invites might prove of invaluable benefit to man-kind. It would do much certainly to ameliorate the conditions of war, and who knows but it might really achieve the czar's hopes?

From the Philadelphia Press. Five nations, Great Britains, Russia, France, Germany and Japan, are pledged by present plans to spend \$1,006,000,000 on their navies in the next eight years, or before 1996. Add the recent plans pro-posed for this country and the expenditure of the seven nations will be about \$1,100,000,000. In 1906 these six countries will be just where they are now. England will still have the strongest navy. France and Russia will nearly equal her strength, Japan will, as now, be the strongest naval power in the West Pacific, but not stron-ger than the combined civilized fleets. This country will be weaker than Great Britain, Russia or France and on a parity with Germany or Japan, the balance being turned by the superior character of our men.

But why spend \$1,100,000,000 to leave the relative naval strength of five nations where it is today? Neither battleships nor belted cruisers can be improvised (r built in secret, so that a nation could not be caught unawares, and if the czar is honestly anxious to have marine disarma-ment he can probaly secure it. He will, however, be very seriously hampered by the summary breach by Russia of past treaty stipulations as to her naval force on the Black Sea, the fortification of points on those waters and the creation at Batoum of an armed fort, where the czar's grandfather agreed to have only "a free port, essentially commercial."

The retrenchment of military forces on land is a far more difficult matter. Experience has shown that it is extremely hazardous to trust to treaty compacts on this subject. By shortening the term of service and passing large bodies rapidly under drill for short times Stein succeeded in evading the restrictions placed on the lard arrespect. on the land armament of Prussia by Na-poleon after her defeat at Jena. Rou-mania in the same way evaded like treaty provisions and turned out in 1817 a far stronger force than any one antici-Possible expedients of this kind render it difficult to insure that reduc-tions in armies will be carried out in good faith, but the mere discussion the proposal will accomplish something.

LACKAWANNA POLITICS.

For a Non-Partisan Judiciary. From the Philadelphia Times.

The principle of non-partisanship in the selection of judges was given an additional exemplification by the Lackawanna county Republican convention, which commated for additional law judge Frederic W. Gunster, Democrat and present incumbent. Judge Gunster has served one full term on the bench, has proven himself a capable, upright judge, and is accorded the high honor of a unanimous renomination, the Democrats having aiready placed him in nomination. The Republican indersement of Judge Gunster has the merit of unselfishness, as the county is usually Republican, and the oming November election promises to be no exception to this rule. While the prac-tice of leaving partisanship out of the calculation in the election of judges is not so universal as it deserves to be, it is gratifying to record that it is making encouraging progress in Pennsylvania. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the course adopted by the Republicans of Lackawanna will become the rule rather than the exception. The duties of a judge on the bench require the ignoring of every principle of parti-sanship, and the sensible plan is to ig-nore partisanship in the election of jud-

The Animating Spirit.

From the Carbondale Leader. The nomination of Mr. Connell for a second term in congress by a unanimous vote is a deserved tribute to a compe-tent and faithful official. His record in congress is not what is often termed a "brilliant" one but it has been characterized by good business and legislative ibility. He has served the district faith ully, looking after the special interests of his constituents while he has been in constant attendance at the sessions of the house. The record will show that few members equal him in diligent attention to his official duties. That he will be elected goes without saying. Indeed, from present appearances, it will be nearly if not quite unanimous.

An Honor Well Earned.

From the Carbondale Leader. As was expected and hoped by a large majority of the voters of this county, the Republican county convention en-dorsed the candidacy of Judge Gunster. It was a tribute of no small magnitude to the abilty and impartiality of an up. right judge, and it was also a recognition of the non-political character of the judi-cial office. Politics, in the ordinary, acceptance of the term, has no place in the administration of justice, and we rejoice that the Republicans of this county have given their official sanction to that worthy sentiment.

The Will of the Majority. From the Pittston Gazette.

The spirit which prompted the unanimous renomination of congressmen who have held up the hands of the president in the late crisis will not be mistaken, either in party councils or by the men who register public opinion at the ballot oox. It means that all factional differhox. It means that an included unter-ences have been thrust aside in a com-mon purpose to support an administra-tion whose wisdom and loyalty has been so abundantly evidenced during the past few months and whose experience and devotion to duty are destined to be pro-ductive of even richer triumphs in the new era of peace than those glorious vic-

tories of war which have come to us on land and sea. And with the party thus solidly united, success in Luzerne and Lackawanna is assured. LITERARY NOTES. The Werner company (Akron, O.), an-nounce for immediate publication "The nounce for immediate publication "The Story of America," by Hezekiah Butter-

Universal Peace GOLDSMITH'S



BAZAAR.

SATURDAY SHOPPERS

Must not forget to prepare for Labor Day. The parade on Monday promises to be the greatest demonstration of the bone and sinew of the land that this city has ever witnessed.

Men's Madras Golf Shirts, with 4-ply cuffs, 48c.

Men's Cambric Negligee Shirts, with 2 collars, 48c.

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Men's White Lawn String Ties, 10c dozen.

Men's Madras Wash String Ties, 25c dozen. Men's Heavy Drill Working Shirts, black and white stripe,

Ladies' Silk Puff Scarfs, 35c kind, 15c, or 2 for 25c. Scotch Plaid Neck Ribbons, oc.

Wide Taffeta Ribbons, all colors, 4c and 18c. 5-inch Satin Sash Ribbons, all colors, 27c.

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the signing of the peace protocol conclud-

ing our war with Spain. The Roycroft shop at East Aurora, N Y., announces as ready an edition of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, being the FitzGerald translation of 1879; with the address of Hon. John Hay at the Omar Khayyam club, London, as a preface The book is done on antique paper, in-itials in red and blue, alternating, after the Oriental manner. The binding is rough chamols, olive green, satin lined. The price of the book is two dollars.

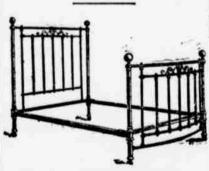
The September number of the Forum ontains at least four strong articles of imely interest: "The Balloon in War-are," by Professor H. Hergesell, president of the International Aeronautical commission; "Isolation or Imperialism;" by Hon. John R. Precter, president of the Civil Service Commission; "Lessons of our War Loan," by Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the treas ury, and "Our Interest in the Next Con-gress of the Powers," by Hon. Truxtun Beale, formerly United States Minister to

Interest, variety and timeliness of subject render the cortents of the Septem-ber North American Review particularly valuable. A noteworthy symposium appears in its opening pages wherein "The Problem of the Philippines" is discussed by the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M. P.; the Hon. John Barrett, late United States minister to Siam; and Hugh H. Lusk. Burnside Foster, M. D., deals with the subject of "Leprosy and the Hawaiian Annexation"; while a most important article is furnished from the pen of the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G. C. S. I., entitled "An Anglo-American versus a European Combination." The national query "What Is to Be Done with Cuba?" affords scope for He Done with Cuba?" affords scope for an able paper by Mayo W. Hazeitine, and C. A. Conant in "The Economic Basis of 'Imperialism,'" dwells eloquently but practically on today's new outlets for American capital and opportunities for American enterprise. There are many other articles of interest covering a wide range of subjects.

The war articles in the September The war articles in the September Scribner's are led by Richard Harding Davis' account of "The Rough-Ridera' Fight at Guasimas." There is no infor-mation at second-hand in this article; Mr. Davis was in the thick of the fight and writes of what he saw. The article is the fullest as well as the most thrilling ac count of the Guasimus fight yet published, and will stand as the historical picture of that famous event. Episodes of the Santisgo campaign are given in brief and exciting narratives. Edward Marshall, the heroic correspondent who insisted on dictating his account of the fight while supposed to be dying on the field, is now in a New York hospital and has written his recollections of the Guasinas fight. What it means to be shot and to be in a field hospital expecting death has never been presented so feelingly be-fore. What most affected Mr. Marshall was the unselfishness and kindness of other wounded men around him. Ano-ther correspondent, J. E. Chamberlin, of the New York Evening Post, was in the thick of the fight, and describes "How the Spaniards Fought at Caney." It is a generous recognition of what so many officers in the regular army have commented upon—the brave fighting of the Spanish in the trenches. H. C. Christy, an artist representing Scribner's. was on the hill with Grimes' battery during the Story of America." by Hezekiah Butter-worth. It is a compact history of the United States from the earliest time to own drawings and photographs.

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