the Scranton Tribune

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Aguinaído tells his troops that he will march into Maulla inside of twenty days. This is possible, but the conditions of the entry may be different from his expectations.

Now Complete the Welcome.

Auspicious and cordial was the Thircenth's welcome home and every persan concerned in the preparation and in the execution of the arrangements deserves from the community a vote of thanks. The parade marked au epoch in local history and the baring with their occasion. Years beneation will be recalled by aged men local annuls as marking the formal close of the war which, though the briefest of act the country's resorts to hostilities, was yet in its wide-reaching effect perhaps the most significant war in American history; the war which at a stroke terminated the republic's hoyhood dream of a splendid to dream no more

But roday this multi-colored specflags will come down, the bunting be laid away and for the "pomp and circurestance of war" will be substituted the hard-scrabble, pittless busiling of peace. We are not a sentimental peaple. Our heroes do not long linger in the public imagination. He who was the recipient of plaudits yesterday may be the victim of kicks today if, presuming too much on short-lived grace, he nots in the way of the popular "push" or seeks to do business with the future on the capital of a past tense. There is an unconscious brutality in the haste with which our countrymen make their way through life that points for this occasion a very necessary moral; and it is that before our duty to the soldier boys of yesterday can be considered as fully and fairly discharged, generous provision must be made for the comfortable return of every one of them to the ways and walks of peace.

many others do. We owe to all the practical as well as the sentimental welcome which, not content with flagwaving and applause, takes each hero by the hand and escorts him to a fitting civil opportunity.

The story of John Shemman's death has been traced to the French Cable company which had headquarters during the war in a locality that was seriously disturbed by heavy cannonading off Mole St. Nicholas, That expinins it.

State Inquiry Into Trusts.

Upon motion of Representative Woodcuff, of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania sinte house of representatives has adopted a resoultion providing for the appointment of a commission to inquire into and report on the question preamble to the resolution covers so in full. It follows:

Where is, There has been during recent this growth of corporate power is largely the fact that in many branche of industry great combinations of cupital appear to be essential for obtaining the best results at the least cost and for supplying the wants of the people at the lowest possible prices; and, whereas, the therease of corporations and trusts has been accompanied by such serious cylis and abuses that there has been an urgent demand for legislative remedies; and, whereas, there is a great diversity of opinion as to what should be done, and while some declars that everything must be left to the operation of the laws of cupply and demand and free competition. others are insigning that acts should be passed which might paralyze our indusbetter than prescription, if we can dis-cover satisfactory methods for protect-ing the interests of all and for avoiding the cylis while preserving the economic advantages of corporate activity; and, whereas, the importance of this problem, the legal and practical difficulties liberation of men of eminent ability and representative of various interests; there-fore be it resolved, etc.

The resolution part of Mr. Woodruff's production calls for a commission of fifteen-three senators, five representatives and seven citizens, four of whom are to be named, one apiece, by the state board of trade, the Pennsylvania legislative tabor teague, the Pennsylvania Bar association and the Patrons of Husbandry-which after due organization is to confer with commissions appointed in other states, or acting on behalf of the National government for similar purposes. It shall also have the power to expend a sum not exceeding a total of \$5,000 for actual traveling and other expenses, including clerical assistance, stationery and postage. All public employes are instructed to furnish the commission with all needful information and to assist it in every possible way. The report of the commiscion is to contain a full statement of its conclusions, with the data or reasons upon which they are based, and is to be published promptly. The governor the inquiry.

In support of his proposition Mr.

ch of ex-President Harrison before he students of the University of Michian, in which the ex-president said: "A vay must be devised to place corporations under proper restraint and to bring to the tax roll the vast aggregate of untaxed personal property Five-sixths of the voters of the country favor a revision of corporation laws, limiting the purposes for which corporations may be organized, supervising the issuing of stocks and bonds and putting other restraints upon them. An even larger proportion of our people would give their emphatic support to the proposition that tax burdens

should fall equally upon all property." All of this is interesting, not so much ecause of the promise which it holds out of immediate betterment in legislation as because of the sign which it supplies that the public mind is concerning itself with the problem. Inuiry and meditation are the proper preludes to action.

Before taking leave of the subject f yesterday's demonstration mention chould be made of the community's indelitedness to the late commander of qual and reception was in keep the Thirteenth, Colonel Henry A. Couren. During the difficult cares of the the incidents of this commemor- | year new closing he proved himself a careful, intelligent, painstaking officer, who now are boys and described by alort in the interest of the men under them to enlideen and grandchildren his command and invariably mindful of yet unborns for it with he recognized in | the responsibilities resting upon him. There were few colonels in the service whose records exhibit a cleaner testimonial of fidelity and efficiency.

Playing to the Galleries. The interrogations asked by the

Fow bribery probers of the various members of the legislature border and permanent isolation and carried directly on the farcical. There probto all the nations visual announce- ably is not a member of either house ment that the siumbering giant among who at some time or other in some way the world-nowers was to slumber and or other has not been approached on every one of the questions prominently entering into the senatorial canvass. tecle of jubilation honored by the pres- with arguments, persuasion and the ence and participation of distinguished suggestion of political trades. We have guests from near and far is no more; no direct knowledge that this is true, but it is reasonable to suppose that politics at the state capital is not especially different from politics elsewhere; and there never were two politicians yet who when a fight was on did not go through the conventional formulae of the game in their endeavors to promote the particular objects they had in view. To do so is human nature

When fool questions like these at Harrisburg are put before members it is plain that the intent is not to unearth corrupt practices but simply to play to the galleries and to kill time No man who has taken a bribe will hesitate to commit perjury to cover up his crookedness. Going after bribers with brass band accompaniments doesn't give the quarry any uneasiness if bribery there has been. On the other hand very few men who have made political deals involving future office or patronage for themselves or their Many do not need this help but friends are likely to go on the witness stand and give their arrangements away. There is no power to compel a member to incriminate or besmirch himself; and it is often convenient for politicians under oath to be afflicted The Regulars Both with short memories.

Up to date the drum-beating investigation demanded by the formers" has developed nothing more than two or three contradictory accusations and denials, as to which public oninion divides on factional lines. Nobody has brought forth any evidence; all is assertion and hearsay on the one hand and sworn denial on the other. The subjection of the entire membership of the house to a theatrical categorical examination will leave matters precisely where it found it, with each side calling the other hard names and no substantial proof of crookedness on either side. In the meantime there of trusts and how to remedy them. The seems no prospect of the election of a senator prior to the designated date of much ground that it is worth quoting adjournment, less than four weeks hence; and if the legislature is sensible it will henceforth desist as far as posprogram a rapid multiplication and extension of corporations and thesis; and, where is, it is alleged by many observers that

> Secretary Alger has issued an order intended to censure Generals Miles and Breckinridge for using the inspector general's working force in the hunt for evidences of rotten army beef. It it high time for McKinley to show Alger the door.

Dreaming in Vain.

good friend, Colonel Watterson, has again dedicated himself to the thankless task of saving the Democratic trial enterprises and be exceedingly in-jurious to the public welfare; and, where-as, it is obvious that regulation will be Democratic party periodically but the perverse creature invariably refuses to stay saved. This time the prescription written for its redemption by our amiable Blue Grass confrere departs from the time-honored precedents and plungwhich the presents, are such as to require es neck over heels into modern social-the careful investigation and majure deism. Omitting foreign relations, concerning which he considers expansion as inevitable. Colonel Watterson would have his Democratic brothren dismiss

> tion of a line of domestic politics having these four ends in view: First-The destruction of combination size prices, and to promote monopola-Second-The raising of the public mo y taxes fairly divided between producon and consumption; beginning with a tariff for revenue only and ending

their fruitless wrangling over dead is-

sues and get together for the formula-

franchises belonging to the people, but diverted from public to private uses, by he purchase of corporations and individuals, corruptly working through state and municipal legislation.

ence of the rich and make them more field and in garrison, on shipboard and accessible to the poor; a result not to be reached by excited appeals and revolutionary menaces, but by calm, conservative methods, originating in the beniga and orderly operations of an enlightened public opinion

is to invite other states to co-operate in this programme; as a vote-catcher nothing would be more effective if the airy, and artillery, had received their public could be induced to credit fts Woodruff made an extended and judic- sponsors with sincerity. There is no jous review of the field of recent indus- possible doubt that the overwhelming tempt to reach the "stamp-window." trial consolidation, showing what new | majority of the people today opposa problems the tendency to consolidate trusts, favor public ownership of pub-

he quoted with effectiveness from the lice which know absolutely no distincjority also favor equitable taxation, al. was placed on any one, soldier or civany man feel in the ability of the Democratic party, if elected to power on these issues, to execute the Watterson programme honestly, intelligently and lated instances. judiciously, showing neither fear nor favor to any man? That party has never yet exhibited any sense of fidelity to platform promises after election. Its coherent constituency is simply a jumble of opposing and discordant elements useful only as a crude kind of check upon the party in power. The fatulty which causes it to array itself against the patriotic national sentiment of the country in every time of war and inspires its myopic leaders to use the microscope instead of the telescope in formulating a foreign policy to dispose of the problems bequeathed by war effectually removes it from consideration as a fit instrument for the working out of any considerable or substantial domestic reform.

Our Kentucky friend is dreaming in

The Duetsche Zeitung of Vienna is perturbed at the ominous activity of the American republic in acquiring commercial footholds in Turkey and t concludes a note of warning to the European powers by predicting that when the Americans once secure a hold of the markets of the Levant their vast resources and business capacity and the energy and vigilance of their consuls will give them the lead in many classes of goods." Our estcemed Austrian contemporary is substantially correct. Uncle Sam means business.

The six leading generals in the Cuban army having unconditionally indorsed | the service. the position of General Gomez with reference to disbanding the army and notified the assembly to that effect, the time would appear to be nigh for the assembly to take a tumble to itself and

John Sherman has written an appendix to his autobiography bringing the record down to the first of the present year. It ought to make interesting

People who are demanding better fire escapes should waste more energy in the interest of buildings that are not constructed to burn like tinder boxes.

Buyers of canned goods will hereaf-

ter probably inquire whether they have been prepared for army rations or home consumption. Mr. Bryan has no desire to sit in a

It will probably take a couple of years to decide who are the Demo-

crats, the Bryanites or the Belmontites.

banquet hall that is liable to have

"mene, mene, tekel upharsin" mural

Statesman Brown, of Westmoreland, came very near striking the combination of the senatorial deadlock.

Ashore and Afloat.

In these days when everybody is properly paying tributes of honor to the volrs the latter, we are sure, will feel that it is only fair to give due credit, also, to the regulars, ashore and adoat, Hence we quote the following from an arin the April number of Harper's Magazine, written by its staff artist dur-ing the war. Rufus F. Zogbaum:

HAVE often heard with pain and indignation the flippant, uncencrous sneer at the man who fights for pay. It is undoubtedly true that the ranks of the army and marine corps—and to a lesser degree the crews of the navy, for in this service the admirable apprentice system, which it is a pity is not more widely extended. furnishes constantly an excellent element in the make-up of the ships' companies-are mainly recruited from the vast numbers of the unemployed, who join the colors under stress of poverty; but environment, example, the traditions of the services, soon exert their influence, and a very large proportion of the enlisted men remain, for at least a portion of their lives, soldlers or sailors from choice, just as others in civil life are mechanics farmers, tradespeople, doctors, lawyers, or even writers and artists. Forming, as they do, in the community a class by themselves apart, yet are they sprung from the people, from all parts of a great With characteristic unselfishness our nation, with all its virtues, all its faults, but with the attributes of courage, patriotism and robust physical vigor, qualities which the American people possess to a high degree, fostered and developed by careful and intelligent training of officers and men in both land and sea services. sorts and conditions fill the ranksfrom the college graduate to the farmer's boy, from the deep-chested, longlegged Yankee fisher to the wharftrat of a sea-side city; most of them hard-fisted, hard-headed, roughhewn men. Some fall by the way-side, a few are unworthy of this or any othor honorable calling, but by far the great mass are bright-eyed, vigorous, clean, manly fellows, respecting themselves and others-"first-class fighting-

One of those admirable women, a lady capital designed to limit production, to prominent in the good deeds of the Red Cross, who gave her services day after day at one of the supply bureaus of the society, said to me, recently: "We can always pick out a 'regular' among the soldiers we see here. Not many come to us, but those that do are Third-The recovery to the people of all invariably clean and neat in appearance, respectful and deferential in their demeaner towards the ladies here, with a modest courtesy of brave men that goes straight to our hearts." I and municipal legislation.

Fourth—Such a reorganization and reform of our judicial system as will remove the courts farther from the influstances—in war and in peace, in the in port, on and off duty-and I have yet meet the regular soldier or sailor who has treated me otherwise than with decency and civility. I happened to be in Tampa last spring when the We must applaud the ingenuity of troops were paid. Some twelve to fifteen thousand regulars, infantry, caymoney, and the streets were crowded with the men I had occasion to go to the postoffice, but I gave up the atso packed was the room with soldiers buying money orders to send to their

were wide open all through the printions between rich and poor. This ma- cipal streets, and no visible restraint though not on free trade or graded in- llian, who desired to visit them, I saw come lines. But what confidence could no instance of disorderly conduct, and, during the whole time that these troops were encamped at Tampa and the vicinity peace and good order prevailed among them generally, except in iso-

> I wonder how many of our people know that hundreds of the fine fellows on Admirai Sampson's ships had not et foot ashore on liberty for more than six months-many of them for even a onger period-until they met with the enthusiastic welcome that all, high and ow, vied with one another in extending to them on the return of the fleet New York? All through the weary waiting at Tortugas and Key West, before the breaking out of the war; all through the long monotonous days and anxious nights of the blockade; all through the tropical summer, through find and storm, bombardment and chase, and the last glorious fight with Cervera; through the hard and ceaseess work in the torrid waters of Guantanamo Bay-no leisure had been theirs. Would not any one with a drop of warm blood in his veins make indulgent excuses if, free for the time from the rigid discipline of the ship, in the exuberance of brawny health and high animal spirits, many among them fielded to the temptations of the lavish nospitality pressed upon them by an admiring and patriotic people? Yet out of about two thousand men ashore on that occasion, but six per cent, of the number overstald liberty, and practically all of them reported for duty eventually. Taking the instance on that occasion of one of these ships, the New York, as an illustration, of two hundred and twenty-five liberty men all but three returned on board on time. I think that under the circumstances the incident speaks volumes for the character of the men and the discipline of

NEWS AND COMMENT.

According to Professor Knapp, of the agricultural department at Washington, who has recently returned from a mis-sion of inquiry into the agricultural pos-sibilities of the Philippines the chances of money making out there by tilling the soil are good. Says he: "The sugar lands are excellent. I examined many lands are excellent. I examined many sugar estates, and find that their large profits are not due so much to the quality of the soil as to the exceedingly admirable climate. There is an evenness of temperature which is very desirable for sugar, and a large rainfail. That is a great thing for the rice, which wants lots of water. Their cane can grow all winter, so they give it from twelve to sixer, so they give it from twelve to six-cen months to mature. They commence utting when it is about twelve months old. A man can take a small farm, put it in sugar cane, get labor at \$3 a month or work it on shares to a profit. It is not customary to hire labor by the month, but the wares for farm laborers will average probably \$3 in gold or \$6 in silver. The farming is mostly days on shares. The farming is mostly done on shares. The proprietor gives his tenant generally one-half of the crop and then buys it from im. Tobacco and coffee are mostly "Once in a while some farmer orked by hired labor. The hemp is paid Would come a-drivin' past, for by weight. There is a wide field for our capitalists to go into the plantation business. There is lots of money to be Till I jest laid back at last, made in well managed estates, but our And hollered rain till I thought my throat cople must learn the business first. An nglishman in Hollo has authority from ondon to buy all the plantations he can "But I fetched her! O, I fetched her! get, provided the United States holds the 'Cause a little well slands. The climate is all right, It is As I kind o' set to the conditions there an American can get along very comfortably."

Opposition to the big department stores limited to the United States. Germany the government has proposed a scheme of taxation aimed directly at them. The bill provides that three factors are to determine the taxation, the num-ber of branches, the number of employes and the amount of rent. It divides the branches into five groups, food and drugs clothing, furniture, glass and jewelry Establishments trading in two or mor of these groups and employing more than wenty-five persons come under the new law. Those engaged in two groups pay 16 per cent. of their profits in taxation, three, 15 per cent.; four, 20 per cent.; five, 25 percent. Shops engaged in thre groups and employing twenty-five per-sens pay an annual tax of 20 marks for each one of the twenty-five, and 10 marks for each additional employe. Stores with branch establishments will be treated as if all were under the same roof. erative stores will not be taxed under the new law. The bill is intended to create a good impression among the small shop-keepers who supported the conservatives who are anxious to strengthen the party in the large towns and among the Social-issts, and who regard department stores as a dangerous extension of capitalism.

The methods employed by the Porto Rican fishermen in catching fish are very primitive. Most all of the fishes are caught in crude traps, which are anchored on the banks of the waters frequented by the fish to be trapped. Ordinarily they are not balted. Some little line fishing is done, but it is unimportant. Very few of the fish heats have live wells, and as a result of this lack of modern fishing boat equipment, the fishe that are caught have to be marketed the same day, and as ice is a luxury there, the fish have to be caten the same day, Very little, if anything, is done in Porte Rico in the way of curing fish, or preparing them to be saved for future sale or consumption. A few tishermen come over from the British islands of Tortola and Culibra to fish in Porto Rican waters. and they sometimes corn their catch in a very crude way, and the fish which is thus temporarily preserved is marketed at Santa Cruz. There are more than a thousand varieties of edible sea and fresh water fish in Porto Rico and its vicinity and Yankee enterprise will probably turn this piscatorial abundance to good ac-

Before adjourning, the legislature of North Carolina took every appointment to office away from the governor except the directors of the asylum for the insene, and to these offices they virtually forced the governor to appoint the men whom they selected. Instead of the governor ppointing to the various offices, the legislature proceeded to elect the officers of the penitentiary, of the Agricultural de-partment, of the Bureau of Labor Sta-tistics, of the two asylums for the deaf, dumb and blind; the Board of Internal Improvements, the State Librarian, the keeper of the capitol, the Shellitsh Com-missioner, the Surveyor of State Lands, and created the office of Insurance Commissioner and elected the commissioner They repealed the railroad commission act and enacted a law establishing a corporate commission, which has all the powers which the railroad commission had. The right of the legislature to do all this is in dispute and a decision from the state Supreme court is expected at an early day

The Illinois Humane society wants a aw passed providing for whipping as a punishment for wife-beating, robbery, purglary and certain classes of assault. The cat-o'-nine-tails applied to the bare is to be the instrument of punish. Sixty lashes is to be the maximum. The sponsor of the measure recently told the Chicago Record that when first asked to introduce the bill be re-fused, but after redecting he came to the onclusion that the measure was a good one. He was particularly influenced in arriving at this conclusion by statistics showing the effect of a whipping law in lessening crime in England. Some fitten years also such offenses as wife-beating has introduced into public affairs, and lie franchises and want courts of just homes. Although the drinking places and hold-ups were increasing at an

alarming extent in England. The whipping law was passed, and, according the fleures, there was a perceptible as sudden decrease in crimes of the ki that were made punishable by whipping. At the present time the punishment is rarely inflicted, though the law is still on the statute books.

James Taylor, of New York, bought a James Taylor, of New York, bought a tract of land in Pine Hill, in the Catskills, two years ago, erected a summer home and laid out a park. Recently the courts decided that the sale of the land was void and that Mr. Taylor must lose his residence and the park with its improvements. The citizens of the village were greatly stirred up over the decision and took sides with Mr. Taylor. They called a moving bee and helped to move the house and barn off the tract onto another piece of land. An injunction was obtained to prevent the removal of the plece of land. An injunction was obtained to prevent the removal of the house, but it came too late. Mr. Taylor had saved his house. Gumption had triumphed over umphed over law.

The Supreme court has affirmed the constitutionality of the act of 1895 which provides that suits for damages arising from personal injury sustained at the hands of railways must be brought within two years from the date of the injury. If not brought within this time limit there can be no legal recovery.

"I would never have believed it," said the serious-faced man, "had I not seen it with my own eyes," "What?"

"A farmer friend of mine fed his chickens on a mixture of meal and sawdust, and of twelve eggs hatched out elever produced hens with wooden legs, and the

twelfth was a woodpecker."--Philadelphia. North American.

THE ERIE PLAN.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. Up to the present time the county of Lackawanna is said to have paid over three hundred thousand dollars for the luxury of election contests. It now has another such contest on hand which will presumably cost some thousands more. Methods differ apparently in different countles. Out in Erie the other day the Republican candidate for congress, who was defeated by a few votes, but who believed firmly that he could reverse the verdict before any fair tribunal, declined in the public interest to make a fight. It was his notion that it would be an outrage to subject the people to the cost of an investigation merely to vindicate himself or his pride. We commend the Erie plan to Lackawanna. Where there is proof of fraud a contest should be made as a matter of principle, but there is entirely too much of the business of con-testing in order that candidates may get back some of their campaign expense and a lot of lawyers and witnesses get

THE WEATHER.

Scurious like!" said the tree toad, "I've twittered for rain an day, And I got up soon. And I hollered till noon But the sun just blazed away Till I just climbed in a crawtish hole, Weary at heart and sick at soul!

And I tackled the thing again, And I sung, and sung. Till I knowed my lung Was jest about give in; And then, thinks I, if it don't rain now, There's nothin' in singin', anyhow.

omfortable at night and in the morning, but hot in the middle of the day and And a singin' soft and low, arry evening. But by adapting himself A voice dropped down on my fevered

Sayin'-'If you'll just hush, I'll rain!'''
-James Whitcomb Riley.

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