The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, APRIL 6, 1899.

It is pleasing to observe that the weather is beginning to pay some attention to the predictions of the bu-

Turning the Right Way. The completion of the negotiations and arrangements which insure the establishment in this city of the proposed bolt and nut works adds to the community's obligations to the Scranton board of trade and to the board's indefatigable secretary, Mr. D. B. Atherton, to whom this fortunate consummation is very largely due. In acknowledging these obligations The Telbutne feels that thanks are also due to the enterprising gentlemen whose subscriptions to the stock of this proyosed venture have made the enterprise a go. The recent disposition of Scranton's moneyed men-not unnatural under the circumstances-to fight shy of Industrial investments having been in this one instance happily overcome. trust that the board will now feet encouraged to prosecute its efforts further. The future of the city demands n still presier discollication of total Unless this diversification is instro-d the operated of vacant houses and the experiencing of falling rents and debreclating real estate investments common to many cities which have censed to progress and of which we have lately had just a slight and temporary premonition, will become uncomfortably real. Scranton, as we have repeatedly said before, is at a furning point. The kind of public spirit shows in the belt and nut works enterorise indicates that the turn will be in the right direction, and to make sure of this there should be a rejoub-Hag of well-directed energy.

Since the autournment of the United States senate, the Hong Kong Fillipino junta is the onts organization that Againaldo can look to for comfort.

One Triumph of Reason.

The manner in which Germany, Eng land and the United States have proreeded to adjust their differences regarding the government of Samoa, in which they are equal partners, sats an example to the whole world. The tripartite scheme of protectorate is an absurd arrangement, as full of the possibilities of trouble as a goard is full of seeds, and the latest friction, with its display of payal and marine force, its armed conflict and its accust bloodshed, was about as ticklish a matter as could well be imagined. But instead of getting mad about it, going to war and making a bad situation inconceivably worse, the governments of these three leading nations promptly put the stopper into their choier, sent for each other's representatives and began a calm and good-tempered in-

details of their preliminary

agreement remain to be arranged, but the broad principle has already been adopted that a representative commission to be appointed by the three powers shall visit the Samoan islands, make a careful inquiry into existing conditions and then apply such remedial measures as may seem to be necessary to ensure tranquility. The commission is to take hold of things in Samoa at once and straighten them out, after which it is to recommend to the constituent governments such someral changes in the treaty of adconduce to the welfare of the islanders and the harmony of the powers. The only hitch now is that England favors permitting a majority vote of this commission to be binding while trees many wants unanimity; but the differonce is not fatal, for where there is an honest intent conciliation, comprotalse and final agreement are trevitable. A majority vote would carry with it such moral weight as to be virtually decisive no matter how stubborn the min rity might wish to be. The coming together in this pacific fashion of the three great powers just prior to the assemblage of the czar's disarmament congress is a hopeful augury. We consider it the first significant fruit of the moral alliance recently perfected between Great Britain and the United States, but for whose unanimity at Apia there might today be wild talk and perhaps real danger of war. It, then, these two nations shall throw the weight of their powerfel influence at The Hague for international arbitration Germany and Russin will hardry care to pull away and it may after all, be possible to establish experimentally a regular international peace court.

The backward spring is not all gloom. The flavor of maple syrup made this season surpasses the nectar of the gods.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Apropos of the recent successful attempt of the Italian inventor, Signor Marconi, to transmit without wires a telegraphic message from France to England across the British channel, a distance of 32 miles, Lieutenant Squire of the United States Signal service, who has already made considerable progress in similar experiments, in an interview with the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record gives an interesting explanation of how this wonderful feat is performed.

The apparatus used, he explains, consists of a transmitter and a receiver similar in many respects to the instruments used in the ordinary telegraph office. The transmitter consists of an induction coil of great power, capable of producing a spark. In cir- | Bryan. cuit with this is a regular Morse key.

tance it is desired to send the message. It will average about twenty feet for the first mile and after that by doubling the length of the wire communication can be had four times the distance. The newspapers say that for signating eighteen miles Signor Marconi used a vertical conductor of eighty feet, and for thirty-two miles, when he sent his message across the channel, he had a conductor 114 feet long.

In sending a message the simple Morse characters are used. Every time the circuit is closed there is a torrent of sparks, which produces a dot or dash according to the time the key is held down. This starts a series of electrle waves through the atmosphere, which travel with the velocity of lightthat is, 186,000 miles a second. These waves are guided to their destination by what the operators call a reflector, neting on the same principle as a reflector which concentrates the rays of light from a lamp, except it is made of zinc or copper instead of glass. Arriving at their destination, the waves which bear the messages are received by a special instrument known as a coherer. It is a minute tube of glass filled with filings of silver and nicket. The ends are closed with metallic plugs, one being connected with the earth and the other with a second vertical wire similar to that attached to the transmitting instrument, in circuit with he tube is a local battery and an ordinary telegraphic relay instrument, The electric waves from the transmitter, when projected upon the little tube cause the filings within it to cohere. That is, they momentarily are welded together by a large number of minute discharges of electricity between the individual particles. While the contenus of the tube are thus agitated the electric resistance is reduced, which fact permits the local battery to send current through it. This causes a regular sounder to repeat the signals, the message of dots and dashes that the operator has sent with the trans-The message can be taken mitter. either by the ear or by automatic apparatus.

Not the least inceresting feature of Ligutenant Souire's explanation is his statement that the variations in the weather do not make any difference in the efficiency of this mode of telegraphing. The waves travel just as truly in wind and rain as in calm. The importance of this fact will be appreciated by those who have experienced the inconveniences of the present wire system when the wires are blown down or when sleet or rain causes such a dissipation of electrical energy that comnunication is impossible.

When President Schurman, of Corneli University, left this country to take up the work of chairman of the Philippine commission, he sympathize i with those Americans who were opposed to permanent American retention of the Philippines and had so expressed himself. Today, after study of the problem on the spot, his opinion may be inferred from the statement by him in a message to the president that a very small proportion of the people in the Philippines sympathize with the Aguinaido rebellion, and that the better element is practically unanimous in hoping that American supervision of the islands will continue indefinitely.

The Old Fight Over Again.

Although no Republican president since Lincoln has been renominated without violent opposition within his own party it looks today as if McKinley would share with Lincoln the honor of a unanimous re-nomination. The opinion recently expressed by Senator Warren of Wyoming seems to cover the ground. Said he: "Up to the present hour nothing has occurred to weaker the president, and the prospects of his renomination are better now even than they were a year ago. ministration as will in its judgment If the president is successful in dealing with the questions to be handled during the next twelve months it will not be possible to build up an opposition to him. Two things will be necessary to the development of opposition. One is public dissatisfaction with the president's policy, the other is a man of commanding figure to unite upon as an opposing candidate. Thus far the public is not dissatisfied with President McKinley, and the man who can stand up before him as an opposing candidate has not appeared." There is apparent at this time only

one thing which menaces unanimity in the next Republican national convention and one year hence this may have been eliminated. A considerable sentiment undoubtedly exists among Republicans that the president needs a new secretary of war. The president's loyalty to General Alger has hithertocaused him to ignore this sentiment and he may choose to continue to ignore it but if he shall do so it ture. will be at some political risk to his party and to himself. Even those who contend that Alger has done his level best must recognize that that best is insufficient to satisfy the country and the feeling against him shows as yet no signs of abating. It may be unjust to Alger to hold him personally accountable for the faults of a victous staff system which existed long before his entrance into the war secretaryship and which, without legislation from congress, he is officially powerless to correct. But as the Philadelphia Press recently affirmed, this is a distinction that the country does not and will not draw. The secretary's war on Miles, his obvious wish to shield Eagan and his outbursts of temper as exhibited in his famous letter to Colonel Roosevelt are features of the situation that militate against nim and if any opposition to McKinley shall arise in the next convention it will be due to Algerism solely and not to any personal or political objections

to Mr. McKinley himself. On the Democratic side the wonderful personal victory of Carter Harrison in the Chicago mayoralty election indicates possibilities of trouble for Mr. dential nominee will quite certainly The spark is caused to pass between be a western man and if it is true that two or more brass balls from one to the Democrats opposed to Bryan are three inches in diameter. One end of willing to concentrate on Harrison the coll rung into the ground, the other | Bryan may expect an energetic fight, is attached to a vertical wire, which Yet he undoubtedly possesses such a waries in length according to the dis- great advantage in the item of per- tom-house costing a million dollars. They

assured, but in spite of that fact we regard Bryan as by far the strongest candidate that under existing conditions the Democrats could name.

According to brief advices just received in Brooklyn by cable from Montevideo, Uruguay, the Belgian steamhip Beiglea, which sailed from Antwerp Aug. 16, 1897, for the Antarctic Cook, of Brooklyn, who was surgeon of the first Peary expedition to Greenland, has been successful in discovering much new land not hitherto marked on any map. Dr. Cook is coming home with details, but from the meagre message sent by him in advance, it is inferred that the discoveries were made not less than 1,503 miles south of Cape Horn, and included both volcanic islands and an open polar sea. The occasions are so few when polar expeditions accomplish anything that full information as to the exact results of this trip will be awaited with keen interest.

Naval experts and others are spending considerable time at present writing about the mistakes of Admiral Cervera at Santiago and elsewhere, The admiral's greatest mistake was in not being born on this side of the Atlantic, where he could have entered the naval service of Uncle Sam.

The Pittsburg presbytery has declined to censure Professor McGiffert for claiming that the gospel of Matthew was not written by the apostle whose name it bears but by a Christian of the first, second or third generation. Where will the so-called 'higher criticism" end?

The New York Sun is the only newspaper in the United States which has the hardihood to assert that General aciles has not proved his charges.

It is noticed that when Minister Oscar Strauss calls upon Sultan Hamid now, he drops the air of a book agent for the mien of the tax collector.

The odor of the dissecting room begins also to pervade the camp of the enemies of General Miles.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 3.28 a. m., for Thursday,

April 5, 1899.

(2) A child born on this day will notice that t is only when the members of the city

ouncils appear on the streets in carriages on a parade day that the people of Scranton fully realize what they are paying taxes for. The promising signs of spring weather resterday also brought sunbeams to the

ountenance of Marty Swift. It is not necessary to hustle for the dust in Scranton. Just stand on one of the asphalt-paved streets on a windy day. The low price of milk is liable to make

one's mouth water before the season is Ajacchus' Advice. Do not attach a string to bread that is

Yankee Genius at Work in Hayana.

From a Letter by H. L. West in the

GR HE victories of the American navy at Manila and Santiago were spec-tacular. The army is accomplishing a work in Cuba of equal mag-nitude, which is none the less great because very few appreciate its extent and importance. It is the army which is building a new government for the Island. Here in Cuba the army oficers are the sole factors, almost, in determining the future of a people now helpless. Upon their judgment and dis-cretion everything depends. Thus far they have been equal to the responsible task. They are working here with an industry and enthusiasm which is almost Many of them are at their sks from early morning until late at night, studying problems ranging from civic administration to the paying of reets. There is little glory for them ersonally in the stupendous work, but streets. hey labor with no less zeni because of this fact. One cannot appreciate until Cuba is actually visited just what it means to found a new government. A thousand new questions have arisen and must be promptly decided as righteously and as wisely as possible. There are old laws to be revoked and new ones to be decreed. There are traditions and cus-toms to be respected and others to be swept uside because they are not in rd with American sentiment and civilization. The task of adjusting the peo-ple to new conditions is a delicate one, but the success which has thus far been achieved is an augury of good for the fu-

Much has already been done. Probably ie most important step which has been ken is the abolition of a large portion of he taxes. Cuba, as every one knows, was axed to the atmost under the old regime, The sign which the merchant placed over his store was taxed, which is one reason why there are so few signs in Havana. The government laid its grasping hand n every one and everything, until the island was squeezed as dry as the pro-The military decree reverbial orange. ently issued abolishing the taxes on the necessaries of life and limiting to a reasonable sum the annual tax upon prop erty has lightened the load to a great de gree, and there will be still further abolitions, as the governmental machinery is simplified and economized. The estatelishment of a Supreme court for Cuba is another been. Hitherto, there was no su-preme tribunal except in Madrid, and the settlement of cases were a tedious and expensive proceeding. The new Suprema court means the final adjudication of legal questions with all possible prompt-

These are but a few instances of the great benefits which American govern-ment means for the island. Others can be cited. It formerly cost 36 cents a word to cable from Havana to Santiago. The United States Signal Service has just completed an overfand line between the two cities, of which over 297 miles was absolutely built anew in less than ninety possibilities of trouble for Mr. days, and now messages can be sent at the rate of twenty words for 10 cents. The next Democratic presiencing a new sensation in the prompt transaction of their business in the custom house by systematic and energetic cierks. Their gratitude is expressed in a proposition which has been made to the United States by the merchants. They offer to pay an additional tax of 115 per ent, on all import duties to build a cus

sonal following and is so clearly the logic of the Democratic situation that we predict his re-nomination, on a been a curiosity docks, which will dispense with the present expensive system of unloading every-defeat of General Santa Ana at Cerro platform declaring opposition to mon-opoly and expansion. His defeat is no other reason for existing than the payment to Spain of a large bonus by the moropoly which owned the lighters.

It is not necessary, however, to anticipate benefits. General Ludlow has already expended \$750,000 in cleaning the etty of Havana. This is a fact of which few people, probably, have any knowledge. Its significance does not need to be emphasized. Havana, once remarkable for its flith, is being transformed. Its streets are as clean as those of any city in the United States which are paved with sea with a party of explorers on board. Belgian blocks. There is no accumula-one of whom was Dr. Frederick A. tien of dirt in the gutters, no litter of paper, no refuse of any character. Rid-ing over many miles of every section of the city, I was surprised at this cleanitness, so different from what I had ex-pected. As the stones are laid upon the oft dirt, without solid foundation, some lust is daily forced up between the ereves of the Belgian blocks, but even this s constantly swept away by the street leaners. The proverbial dirty thoroughfares no longer exist. When I asked General Ludjow, under whose efficient admin istration this work is being done, whether ne outware cleanliness was a token that ne refermation of the city had been seured. I really anticipated his reply. It s within the houses, as he told me, that the real work of regeneration must be done. These houses are fac-similes of Madrid houses, with an inner court upon which the apartments open, and they have no sewer connection whatever. In have no sewer connection whatever, in addition to this, it is the common custom to use this courtyard as a stable. The entrance to the house is also the driveway, and it is easy to toss a stone from a sleeping apartment to the horse's stall. In the lack of sewerage and the proximi ty of the stable there is much discour-agement, but the army officers have mot the difficulties with wonderful patience and energy. A house-to-house inspection is being made, and the citizens are being told that it is necessary to observe all sanitary regulations possible under the existing conditions. In the residences of he rich there is little or no remedy ed. The tiled floors are clean, and intel ligent care for the preservation of health is exercised. In the homes of the poor vigorous measures have to be and are being taken. The result is that tons and ons of accumulated dirt have been removed from the city and dumped into the sca, far beyond the harbor's mouth.

Speaking of the harbor, by the way it is worth while to remark that the stories of its filth have been greatly ex-aggerated. New York harbor today is no less dirty than Havana harbor. General Ludlow told me, as we traveled over the water of the bay, that the general belief of a great depth of filth upon the harbor's bottom is not founded on fact, the falsity being proved by actual examination. He cointed to the water which was churned up by the propeller of the launch. It was not as clear as midocean, of course, but it was free, so far as appearances went, from filth. It is even transparent to a dergee, for I saw on more than one occasion fish swimming a foot or more be-low the surface. The stories that fish will not five in Havana harbor is disproved by my own observation. Some of these days when a great and comprehensive system of sewers is devised and construct ed in Havana, the contents of the sew ers must largely flow into the harbor Even then no serious conditions will exist There is only a difference of about four teen inches in the rise and fall of the tide but even this is sufficient to create a cur rent through the narrow entrance of suf-ficient strength to swing the largest shipat their moorings. Besides this, as General Ludlow pointed cut, the salt of the sea is a great disinfectant. The sewer system, by the way, is the greatest prob-lem yet to be solved for Havana. The engineer officers are now working upon it another instance of the devotion of Amer can time and money to the benefit of

"How long before the sewer system can be put into operation?" I asked Colonel Black, who will be remembered as once ton, and now General Ludlow's able as "The work will require two years," was his reply. "Some estimates name a briefer time, but what is don-ought to be done well. Temporary expedients will be worse than useless. Wheal we build, we must build for all time with nothing to undo." "Are any grant difficulties presented?" "None as to grades, because the city is not on level ground. Our greatest trouble will be occause of the narrow streets. It will be necessary to dig up one square and the go to the next parallel street, because even the digging of a parrow trench mean the stoppage of all traffic. There will be difficulties, of course, but none that can-not be surmounted." Having thus ch-deavored to show in some degree what the United States is doing for Havana, i should be added that the same efforts at improvements are being made all ove the island of Cuba, General Wood's work at Santiago is well known, but all the other army commanders are laboring with equal zeal. The question will naturally be asked, to whose good will all this work inure? The answer is that both Cuba and the United States will be equally benefited. The climate of Ha-vana is naturally healthy and delightful and the whole of Cuba is habitable for Americans, even in the rainy season, proper sanitary precautions are observed The work of regeneration will take years, perhaps, to complete. During that time the flag of the United States will not come down. When it is finished no in my judgment, will want the United States to withdraw its beneficial hand,

NEWS AND COMMENT.

A Vienna ravant, Dr. Goldschneider, thinks the darkness prevailing in the average bed room a mistake. Light, he says, plays a greater part in the path blogy of aches than most people imagine These are, generally speaking, the health-lest members of the human family who live in sunlit, well-aired rooms, and who move about in the sun as much as prac-ticable. If in daytime we are stricken with pain our sufferings are certainly less, relatively speaking, than they would be if the maindy had selzed us at night for light and sunshine seethe our feel-ings and de not allow us to abandon ourselves to the feeling of pain. When night comes the painful servations increase. They are bearable as long as we are in the gas or lamp light, but become intense the moment we stretch out in bed, en-veloped by stillness and darkness. A lesening of the pain is observable only after sunrise. "What does it mean," asks the doctor. "that darkness and stillness are ot conducive to the comfort of sick peo ple? Therefore I say if you have pains in the evening do not rob yourself of the cothing effects of a lamp. In ninety-nin out of a hundred cares the presence of a light in the sick room alleviates pain. For the same reason do not let your children sleep in the dark if they prefer a light. The denial of a night light has made many a child ill with heart dis-case. If children refuse to sleep in the dark it may be assumed that there is some physical or mental reuson for it which we ought to respect."

In the Illinois legislature the other day Mr. Searcy offered a resolution that the wooden leg of General Santa Ana, found by the Americans on the battlefleld of Cerro Gordo, in the Mexican war, and now on exhibition in the state museum be returned to the family of the decease he returned to the family of the deceased general. The resolution was referred to the committee on federal relations. Mr. Searcy has received a letter from President Diag, of Mexico, thanking him for his courtesy. General Santa Ana, the Mexican commander, lost his leg in an engagement with the French after the fleet of the latter had captured the fawa of Vera Cruz, on Dec. 5, 1839. The battle of Cerro Gordo was fought April 18, 1847, and after the engagement the veral. 47, and after the engagement the on leg identified as belonging to General

Gordo by the Americans, under General Winfield Scott, was practically the end of the Mexican war, it being the most important engagement.

The small republic of Switzerland, with an area of about one-third that of Penn-cylvania, has made rapid progress in the development of every branch of industry. In spite of the fact that every pound of coal and every pound of iron has to be imported, the experts of Swiss-made machinery amounted in value of over 34,090,-090 francs in 1807. The Swiss also excel in the manufacture of watches, cottons, sliks, laces and ribbons, for all of which the raw material has to be imported from foreign countries.

According to the general return of the Swiss International Telegraph Bureau the total length of the world's telegraph sys-tem has now reached 4,92,451 miles, ex-clusive of 198,456 miles of sub-marine ca-bles. Of this Europe has 1,782,756 miles; Asia, 214,936 miles; Africa, 101,216 miles; Australia, 219,216 miles, and America, 2,695,546 miles.

The Century company have issued co-ples of the April Century poster, repro-ducing by half-tone Cecilia Heaux's por-trait sketch of Admiral Sampson. The reproduction is so perfect that the artist herself was deceived, supposing the copy of the poster which she saw to be the original picture.

FRIENDS.

Not he that counts my errors, Not he that holds me back With doubting words to show me Wherein and how I lack; Not be that sees my fallings; And, seeing them, is free To take my measure by them-He's not the friend for me.

But he that learns my virtues, Who takes me at my lest; Who notes my greatest failings And overlooks the rest; Who after I have striven And have not failed, is free With words of commendation-He is the friend for me

He that forever warns me Of dangers in my way, Who doubts my strength to meet them And ever bids me stay, May truly seek to shield me May wish me well, but he Whose faith is inspiration— He is the friend for me.

-Chicago Daily News.

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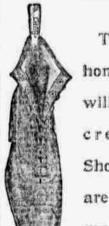
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binding

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A well-known Armenian gentleman, whose efforts in behalf of his countrymen have borne considerable fruit, writes as follows: "I had been suffering with indigestion for months. My food would distress me, and many sleepless nights would I pass with an overladen stomach. I did not have much faith in patent medicines, but I had heard so much about Ripans Tabules, that I thought I would give them a trial. I took one after each meal, and on the second day I aiready began to feel that they were helping me. Therefore I continued to take them faithfully till I used up a whole box. Not only did they entirely cure me of my indigestion, but my appetite has so improved, that it is causing much content and pleasure to the other members of my family, As to myself, I do not hesitate a moment to state here that Ripans Tabules are a wonderful remedy for such troubles of the stomach as I had, and now I am so attached to them, that I shall always have some in the house for the use of the family in case of need, and I also shall recommend them to my friends, whenever I have the opportunity."

A new style parket containing TRN RIF AN TABLES (HE ROSE CIPTON (without glass) is new for sale at some drug stores. For give chart. This loss prices sont is extended for the poor and the economical. One doses of the fire-sont sertons of the single can be that by seat by senting foreign counts to the fire-son Current Courtest. No. 19 Spruce Street. Now York our a single cartes (TRN TABLES) will be sand for the sector.

FINLEY'S

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