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SCRANTON, APRIL 10, 1899.

It is announced that Admiral Dewey will be too busy on May I to celebrate Dewey day and similar news comes from the majority of his admiring countrymen. But, then, the best possible celebration is to go right on doing one's duty modestly, for that is what made Dewey great.

Republicans Should Attend.

The attack made upon Attorney A. A. Vosburg, the Republican nominee for city solicitor, in the Saturday edition of the Times was entirely uncalled for, and Mr. Vosburg's reputation is such that a refutation is unnecessary. The Republican caucus having made his nomination unanimous, there should not, and no doubt will not, be any disposition on the part of the Republican councilmen to either stay away from the joint session this evening or to break away from the regular party nominee. Mr. Vosburg has had many years' experience at the bar and his fitness for the position is beyond question. The question of whether there is a vacancy or not is one for the courts to decide, and not for the councils; and it is the plain duty of every Republican councilman to attend the joint session and elect a Republican city solicitor.

Those English manufacturers who profess to doubt the ability of their successful Yankee competitors to live up to certain contract agreements in the matter of railway bridges for Egypt have a few things yet to learn.

From the Chinese Viewpoint.

We trust that our readers will be sure to read the address by the Chinese minister which is printed elsewhere on this page. Its intelligent simplicity and candor make it as notable from a literary point of view as its subject matter makes it notable from the standpoint of politics and morals.

It is possible that Mr. Ting-Fang's opinions concerning the proselyting industry in China will fail to command unqualified approval in this country, yet even on this delicate topic he is frank without being offensive and what he says may well receive attention as illustrating how the better educated inhabitants of the Orient look upon the work of Christian missionaries when characterized more by zeal than by common sense. The divine injunction to carry the Gospel to every people is not to be disobeyed, but it is fortunately coupled with no instructions making it mandatory upon the carriers of this Gospel to emphasize its benign purport by scolding, harsh criticism of people in ignorance or the quarrelsomeness which seeks for pretexts to hoist Christian flags in an un-Christian manner and pilfer new any further comment." political dominion under cover of hu- The returning of a true bill does not. mane professions. It may be that in the anti-missionary riots which are frequent in China honest, devoted and worthy Americans are sometimes sacrificed to the passion of the mob without having themselves given the slightest provocation or offence. Instances of this kind are most deplorable, although not by any means confined to every life thus taken in apparent wantoness a reason exists, could we but know it, dating back to some prior missionary indiscretion, when the work of proselyting was conducted offensively to the native sentiment and so as to scatter the seeds of prejudice, distrust and violence. Human nature is much the same the world over; and they who stroke it against the grain have themselves to blame for unpleasant consequences,

The Chinese minister, however, puts himself upon unassailable ground when the arraigns the audacious political and territorial aggressions of the leading so-called Christian powers upon the sovereignty and the dominion of the Chinese empire and people. The sting in his words is completely deserved when he says with polished scorn: "Some people call themselves highly civilized, and stigmatize others as uncivilized. What is civilization? Does it mean solely the possession of superior force and ample supply of offensive and defensive weapons? I take it to mean something more.

understand that a civilized nation should respect the rights of another nation, just the same as in society a man is bound to respect the rights of his neighbor. Civilization, as I understand it, does not teach people to ignore the rights of others, nor does it approve the seizure of another's property against his will. It would be a sorry spectacle if such a glaring breach of the fundamental rights of man could be committed with impunity at the end of the nineteenth century." Yet on the same day that this morally unanswerable protest was uttered the submarine cable was telling n graphic details of the landing of Italian marines at San-Mun bay, intent upon wresting from China by force a concession refused in due

course of diplomacy In the light of this somewhat startfenceless Middle Kingdom will array themselves about the table at the face they will begin the consideration of overtures for the millennial dawn.

Spain, our exports of manufactures in- two of the representatives being gold-

made such a gain in trade all in one

hridges until we get to them applies very patty to the case of Gomez, in whom some pervous Havana correspendents seem to view a possible source of trouble to the American authorities.

The Law Taking Its Course.

court for the Southern circuit, sitting at Charlestown, S. C., has returned a true bill against thirteen white citizens of Lake City, S. C., charged with lynching Frazier B. Baker, the negro postmaster of that town. Baker had always borne a good reputation and when appointed postmaster by the Mc-Kinley administration had first class credentials. But the whites objected to receiving mail from a negro. They first warned Baker to move away. He refused and several attempts were made to kill him. They did not prove successful and then a mob was made up to do the work. Baker and his family lived in a small frame house, which was also used as the post office. At midnight the mob gathered, poured oil on the place and set it on fire. Baker and one child were killed by bullets fired from the woods nearby and his wife and five children were badly wounded. The office and everything in it were destroyed. In charging the grand jury the judge

remarked: "A more beinous crime

has rarely darkened the history of the state. It would be an everlasting reproach to our government and to our civilization if those charged with the administration of the laws failed to bring to trial the perpetrators of this crime. It was stated in the newspapers at the time, and it was probably true, that Baker was obnoxious to the community that he was appointed to serve. It is not for this court to express any opinion on that point or to attempt to measure the moral responsibility of those who are responsible for bringing about conditions which aroused the popular fury to such an extent that that should be considered by any community as in any measure an extenuation of this dreadful crime. No consideration of that kind can furnish palliation or excuse for the horrible offences charged in this indictment. Whatever reason may have existed for the feeling of the community on this subject, there were other and legal ways in which that feeling might manifest itself, and other and legal remedies for such complaints, whether well or ill founded. The very foundation of society will be broken up if the wild and lawless elements which in every community require the wholesale restraints of the law are allowed upon any pretext or for any reason to take upon themselves the right to say who shall discharge public functions and kill and burn the objects of their displeasure. The most temperate statement of the offence charged in this indictment, the sintplest detail of the circumstances at tending the execution of the conspiracy therein charged, is so calculated to excite the horror of all just-minded men that the court forbears to make

will be premature to say that the south has manhood enough in it to insure adequate punishment for such an atrocious crime. But the diligence shown by the federal officials in prosecuting this case is in any outcome worthy of respect. The trial will be-China. But it is safe to say that for | gin this morning, and inasmuch as two of the suspects have turned state's evidence and divulged all the details of the affair, enabling the government to summon 160 witnesses, some of whom can hardly fail to respect the solemnity of their oath, the hope for a conviction is strong. The mob planned in insane prejudice and murdered in passion, but the law has worked coolly and with imperturbable patience, and in its triumph society cannot fail to read a salutary lesson.

> Chicagoans are boasting that they have got at last an honest council. It is high time.

Democracy's Decline.

With a view to reminding the Democratic elders how much their party has degenerated in recent years, the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat has drawn a few interesting comparisons between the Democracy of ante-bellum days (meaning thereby the days before the civil war) and the disintegrated and demoralized combination of fragments which today

calls itself by the same name. From 1854 to 1856, he points out, there were sixteen states north of Mason and Dixon's line, with thirty-two senators, and of those thirty-two nineteen were Democrats. The total anti-Democratic vote in that senate from all sections was tweny-five. In the house there were ninety-three Northern Democrats and only seventy-five anti-Democratic votes from all sections. And there were more Southern than Northern Democrats in each house. The total Democratic strength was in the senate, thir-Ly-seven votes, and in the house 159. "That," he adds, "was the Democracy which had an unclouded title to Jeffersonism. Mr. Bryan finds some way every day to say that he and his associates are the same party, and to denounce all other claimants to the party heritage. How much pleasure would the Bryan Democrats have in their aning coincidence the American people ticipation of the events of next winter may take additional satisfaction from if in the Fifty-sixth congress their the fact that their government has measure were to depend on Northern not only declined in pointed terms to votes alone? This is a suggestion which be a party to any partition of China, does not look to any sectional issue, but has by strong inference put on makes no appeal to any sectional feetrecord its disapproval of the whole ing. Its only purpose is to illustrate nefarious business. It will be inter- the weakness of Bryanism by drawing esting to know how gracefully the a little more attention to the fact that powers that have recently consum- the twenty-nine great states of the mated international robbery in the de- North-that is to say, north of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri-holding fifty-eight seats in the czar's peace congress and with what senate and 227 seats in the house of representatives, have sent to the Fiftysixth congress tincluding one hold-over senator) two Democratic senators and freent years been greatly modified by fifty-three Democratic representatives, steam and electricity. With the Himalayas on the west, vast deserts on the Last year, in spite of the war with fifty-three Democratic representatives,

ever fought such a victorious war and the Chicago platform as Democracy. And the two Democratic senators (there should have been three if the Democratic majority in the Utah legis-The good old rule about not crossing lature just adjourned had made an election) are from states in the Rocky mountains or beyond-Montana and Utah-states which did not exist when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed. when the war between the states was fought, or even when the post-bellum Democracy won its first presidential victory in 1884. Just one of the new It is encouraging to observe that the grand jury in the United States senators-elect in the whole North is a

Democrat.' Carrying the comparison down to a later date, the same writer notes that in the Thirty-ninth congress, elected in 1864, there were from the states north of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky eight Democratic senators-one each from New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota. California and Oregon-and even in the Forty-first congress, elected in 1868, there were four-one each from New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota and California. As already pointed out, the sixteen Northern states that voted in congress on the Kansas-Nebraska bill will not have a Democratic representative in the senate of the Fifty-sixth congress. How many will those twenty Northern states have which voted on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments? Not one. How many will the border states, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri-consistently Democratic for almost two decades after reconstructionbave? Four of the ten.

But this is not all of the story. The Globe-Democrat man directs attention to the fact that there was never a time during the war of the rebellion when there was not a Democratic governor in the North. In the early part of 1865, when the fortunes of the party in this respect were at their worst, Joel Parker was governor of New Jersey. Horatio Seymour had just retired from the governership of New York. In 1869, not only New York and New Jersey, but Connecticut and California of the strictly Northern states, and Delaware. Maryland and Kentucky of the Southern states, which did not secede from the union, had Democratic governors. How do the state governments stand now? There are Populist governors elected partly by Democratic votes as far east as Nebraska and South Dako-ta; but of Democratic governors in all equally to missionaries. Unfortunately ta; but of Democratic governors in all the twenty-nine Northern states there are just two, and these are in the Rocky Mountain country-Colorado and Idaho; and they doubtless owe their election as much to the Populists as to Democrats. From Maine to the Mississippi river, and on from the Mississippi river to Colorado, and from Canada to the southern boundaries of ada to the southern boundaries of foreign lands with the avowed purpose Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky, of gaining proselytes, and that these mishe Democratic pilgrim comes nowhere under jurisdiction of a Democratic governor, In all the twenty Northern

While Bryan, Belmont, Gorman and coker are quarreling dramatically for leadership, no wonder that our bluff and frank friend, Colonel Watterson, devotes his time and talents to figur-Do to Be Saved."

nese, judging Christianity by the politi-The returning of a true bill does not, ness, judging Christianity by the politi- osophically, they should lose their temper, of course, assure final conviction, and cal spaliation practiced by ostensibly call in the aid of the police, and report until the final verdict is rendered it Christian nations, turn on Christian missionaries and rend them.

Having found conclusive evidence that much of the army beef was rotten. the best thing for the court of inquiry to do is to locate the culprits. Let no guilty man escape.

The detailed reports concerning that Samoan affair show that it was simply another case of German big I.

As Seen from the Chinese Viewpoint.

From an Address by The Chinese Minister to This Country, Mr. Wu Ting-Fang, Delivered Saturday Evening at Philadelphia Before the American Acad-emy of Political and Social Science.

E HAVE all read about the dispute between two ancient knights over a shield, one claiming it to be gold and ing it to be gold and the other claiming it to be silver. The story is an old one, but the lesson it eaches is worth remembering. It is the fallure to look at the other side of the shield that has given rise to all the misinderstanding in the intercourse between the East and the West. The different nations in the West have, within the present century, advanced so much in science, knowledge and wealth that it has become the fashion to speak of them as the most civilized nations on the face of the earth and to consider the nations in the East as much below them in civilization-in fact, as barbarous or semirivilized. It has been too much the habit ignore the good points the Eastern nations possess, and to leave out of account what they have done. This is hardly just. The East also has a civilization of its own. Of that civilization China is the chief exponent. Among its achievements may be mentioned the inof the mariners' compass, gunsowder and printing. There is not a nahistory as far back as China. She has witnessed the rise and fall of the ancient Egyptian Dynasties; the expansion of the Persian Empire; the conquests of Alexander: the irresistible advance of the Roman legion; the deluge of Tentoule hordes from the North; the dissolution of the Empire of Charlemagne; and the eirth of all the modern nations of Europe, During the forty centuries of her existonce there have gradually grown up in-stitutions and laws adapted to the needs and character of the people; a literature is extensive and varied as that of ancient and modern Europe: a system of meral ity that can challenge comparison with any other the world has ever produced; and those useful arts that have never censed to excite the wonder and admira-tion of the world. You may ask why Egypt, Persia, Greece, and even mighty Rome have successively succumbed to the ravages of time, while China alone has survived. The answer is not far to seek. It is the survival of the fittest. The working of this inexorable law of nature constantly weeds out those nations that cannot adapt themselves to the ever-changing conditions of life, and the fact that China is standing today shows con-clusively that she has not outlived her usefulness to the cause of civilization.

Chinese civilization has weighed in the balance of time and not found wanting. But the conditions that have fostered that civilization have in Spain, our exports of manufactures in- two of the representatives being gold- morth, and large bodies of water on the areased \$25,000,000. What other nation standard men who do not acknowledge east and south. China was a country

extremely difficulty to approach from all like life, and I also like rightcousness; sides in days not very long ago. There but if I cannot keep the two together, I sides in days not very long ago. There she was left for centuries to work out nor destiny practically free from outside influence and foreign molestation. But the steamboat and telegraph have changed the whole situation of things, and rendered it impossible for her to end such a tational life as she could refore. It has taken her some time to wake to this fact. But it is a mistake o think that China has been stationary. Compare China at the present day with China of fifty years ego, and the pro-gress she has made will be at once apparent. We have already crtablished a sys-tem of telegraphs which is now in opera-tion in every province of China, and a message can be sent from one thousand miles in the interior to the furthest reaport in a few hours. With regard to the railread, it was introduced in the north of China fourteen years ago, and I had the honor of being one of the promoters and directors that organized the first company. Since then it has been ex-tended in different directions. A journey from Tientsin to Peking, which by boat Since then it has been exwould have taken three or four days a few years ago, can be accomplished now in a few hours. The grand trunk line from north to south is now being rapidly pushed forward, and in the near future pushed forward, and in the near ruture a traveler from the extreme south of China will be able to go up by the "iron horse" to Peking in forty-eight hours. The same is true of water communication. We have steamers plying along the coast of Chira, and steamboats of light graught are seen on most of the navir. draught are seen on most of the navig-able rivers. I do not say that all necessary reforms have been made, and I frankly admit that something more will have to be done. Our government and people are aware of this, and they are taking steps in that direction. But it should be remembered that it is not necessary to import by wholesale the Western civilization into China. What is mited to one country may not be suited

The most important questions with which the Chinese government has to deal arise from the spirit of commercialism and the spirit of preselytism. In all the treaties which China has concluded with Western Powers, there is an article generally known in effect that Christianinculcates the practice of virtue, and that those professing or teaching it should not be harassed or persecuted. This apparently imposent provision has not, however, helped to further the cause of Christianity in China. It must be borne in mind that this official recognition of Christianity was first obtained from her after a disastrous war. The clause was no doubt inserted with the est of intentions. But it had the apparent effect of exciting in the native mind the unfounded suspicion that a deep-laid political object was intended under the cover of religion. The provision itself was hardly necessary as the subjects of every treaty power are all protected unmost of the troubles occurring in China have arisen from riots against mission-aries. Hence it has been said by some foreigners in China that, without mis-sionaries, China would have no foreign compileations. I am not in a position to affirm or deny this

But let us put the shoe on the other oot, and suppose that Confucian missionaries were sent by the Chinese to sionaries established themselves in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and other cities, and that they built temples held public meetings, and opened schools states of the war time, with those of the border states added, there is not one Democratic governor.

Here build not be strange if they should gather around them a crowd of men, women and children of all classes and conditions. If they were to begin their work by making vehement attacks on the doctrines of Christianity, denouncing the the front place in the disputed party | cherished institutions of the country, or going out of their way to ridicule the fashions of the day, and perhaps giving a learned discourse on the evil effects of corsets upon the general health of Amer ing out "What the Democracy Must ican women, it is most likely that they Do to Be Saved." Small wonder that the ignorant Chithe case to the government at Washington for official interference? I verily be-Heve that such action would render the missionaries so obnexious to the Ameri-can people as to put an end to their usefulness, and that the American govern-ment would cause a law to be enacted against them as public nulsances. Can it be wondered at then 'hat now and then we hear of riots occurring against mis donaries in China, notwithstanding the precautionary measures taken by ocal authorities to protect them? It must not be understood that I wish to justify or extenuate the lawless acts committed by ignorant mobs, nor do I underestimate the noble and unselfish efforts of Christian missionaries in general who spend the best part of their lives in China. What I desire to point out is that the preaching of the Gospel of Christ in the interior of China except with great tact and decretion) will, in the nature of things, now and then run counter to sopular prejudice and lead to some dis-

The spirit of commercialism has lately risen to a dangerous pitch. As a market for the world's goods. China indisputably holds the first place, for the wants of 250,600,000 to 400,000,000 people have to be supplied in some way. It has been said that, as a market, one province of China worth more than the whole continent of Africa. It has always been the policy of China to treat all foreign nations alike. They are all most favored nations in a literal sense. The maintenance of an 'Open Door' is exactly in the line of her policy. But unhappily human nature is never contented. When a man gets an inch he wants an ell. It is now the turn of missionaries to tell us that if there were no foreign adventurers in China there would be no foreign complications. Twenty-five centuries ago, our Sage Confucius, the greatest philosopher that ever flourished in China, said "Wealth gotten by improper ways will take its departure by the same." This is equivalent to your proverb, "Goods ill-gotten go ill-spent." Nations as well as individuals should not forget this, as the maxim of Confucius as well as your proverb will always come true if any nation or individual should unjustly obtain possession of any property. Some people call themselves highly civilized, and stignatize others as uncivilized. What a civilization? Does it mean solely the possession of superior force and ample supply of offersive and defensive weapons? I take it to mean something more. I understand that a civilized nation should respect the rights of another nation, just the same as in society a man is bound to respect the rights of his neighbor. Civilization, as I understand it, does not teach people to ignore the rights of others, for does it approve the seizure of another's property against his will. It would be a serry spectacle if such a glaring breach of the fundamental rights of man could be committed with impunity at the end of this nineteenth century. What would the future historian say when he should come to write about the events of this century? Is it not time that we should at least recognize of rightsousness, justice and fair play?

Mencius, a great philosopher of China. twenty-three centuries ago said thus: "I

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will let life go and choose righteousness." Now, if people prefessing Christianny and priding themselves on being highly civilized, should still so far misconduct themselves as to disregard the rights of the weak and inexcurably take what does not belong to them, then it would be better not to become so civilized. I would be better to live amongst the peo-ple who practice the tenets of Confucius and Mencius than amongst a people who profess to believe in the highest stand-ard of morality but do not practice what they believe. The aphorism of Tenny son should then be changed so as to read: "Betts, fifty years in Cathay than a cycle in Europe," But I do not be-lieve such practice of ignoring other people's rights is generally resorted to, and I am persuaded there are many people who denounce it. China we comes to her shores the people of all nations. Her ports are open to all, and she treats all alike without distinction of race, color, nationality or creed. Her people trade with all foreigners. In return, she wishes only to be treated in the same way. She wants peace—to be let alone, and not to be molested with ur reasonable demands. is this unfair? She asks you to treat her in the same way as you would like to be treated. Surely this reasonable request cannot be refused.

Middle Ages and witness again the scenes enacted in that period? I cannot bring myself to thick that the world is deteriorating. I believe that in every country there are men and women of noble character-and I know in this country here are many such-whose principle is to be fair and just to all, especially to the weak, and that they would not them-selves; not allow their respective governments to commit acts of oppression and tyranny. It is such men and women that shed lustre on their respective countries, It is due to the noble and unselfish efforts of such good people that the scheme of a tribunal for the settlement of international disputes has been brought praminently before the world. May their grand scheme be soon carried into effect! The good such an institution will produce to the world will be manifold. All international disputes will then be set-tled in an amicable way without resort to arms and without bloodshed. There will be practically no more war. The blessings of peace will be permanent. Commerce and trade will be more steady and prosperous, and merchants will have more confidence in each other. All men will follow their respective avocations uninterruptedly. Nations will be brought into closer touch with each other, and their friendly relations will be more cordial.

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