## the Scranton Tribune

New York Office: 150 Nassan St., S. S. VREELAND, Fole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

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#### TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON ARIL 28, 1899.

Governor Stone will be sustained by ternative but to carve.

#### Patience Exhausted.

We are confident that we voice the judgment of an overwhelming majority of the responsible business men dustrial future of Scranton. and taxpayers of Scranton-the men course of the opponents of the as, na!t phalt Paving company.

Here was an open business proposiand got them, letting the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. The figure \$17,500 a year for ten years was cost of similar repair work in other cities, and that the accusations to the contrary have been ignorantly or wilfully table can be proved by the records of any disinterested city or consulting engineer in the country. At this price the city was assured an immediate beginning of the repairs and the entire period of the contract. Under the terms of that contract, not only was the company bound in law to keep the streets in good repair, but it was also bound by self-interest to repair every break or crack as quickly as discovered, since the sooner this was done the less resurfacing would be required of it. It and the city both stood to gain from promptness.

Had this fair business proposition been duty ratified after its terms were officially accepted by the city; had not intrigue and jealousy set to work to put obstacles in the way, not by meeting argument with argument, fairly and in the open, but by distortion of facts, appeals to public prejudice. shouts to the galleries and buncombe suggestions of impracticable substitures, the streets would by this time have been well along toward adequate recovery, travel would be growing safer and more comfortable instead of more dangerous every day; one wear and tear on horse flesh and vehicles the casual visitor would be incalculably enhanced.

business streets. If they do not say of the horrible crimes which it is dethat \$17,500 is a cheap price to pay per signed to suppress. We shall see," annum for the guaranteed repair of these streets during a ten year period in which councies will be unable by jobbery, dilly dallying or ridiculous inefficiency to prevent a prompt and business-like correction of every defect in the payement, then we stand ready to give up our contention and turn in for the sand and ashes plan of fooling with this vital matter.

No wonder the business interests of the city are threatening to call town meetings to right this monstrous instance of misgovernment.

Announcement is made that if sentence seemingly too harsh shall be pronounced upon Captain Coghlan for his oratorical slip enort will be made to have congress give him a special vote of thanks. The proposition is foolish. If coghian has violated naval discipline he should be punished and take his punishment like any other sailor. The law should be no respecter of

### Ulysses S. Grant.

.. may without impropriety be said of General Grant that he was not the greatest military strategist of the age, but he had in an unusual degree the counterbalance of qualities that makes for success. He was cool, he was brave, he had a safe military imagination-by which term we mean that he could conceive of large operations in black. their entirety without being fooled as to details concerning either his own or the enemy's forces-and, above all, ing attended with enormous loss of to be holding his own. life and treasure to teach the politicians at Washington that they could not put down the receilion with internot until this realization was reached clusively. gid Grant or any other Northern com-

mander stand a fair show. The lesson of the cavil war had to be learned over again in the early part of the war with spain, but it is to the credit of the McKinley administration that it has at last learned it well. Otis at Manila is unhampered. He is fighting his campaign in his own way and although the struggle is a severe one on account of the physical aspects of the country and the climate, he seems to be achieving rapidly the results aimed at. There has been somewhat more interference from Washingtion with the military operations in and subsequent occupation of Cuba and Porto Rico, but not enough to prevent the ability of individual commanders from asserting itself in good

the head of the army is not because we have no soldiers capable of developing as he developed, but because the emergency is insufficient to reveal the

Newspaper argument as to whether Quay will or will not be admitted to the s nate on gubernatorial appointment is likely to be futile. Only the senate by open vote can decide this point.

#### A Rumor and Its Lesson.

The rumors which are yet current with respect to the alleged connection of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company with the proposed erection of a responsible public opinion in his reso- large new steel rail plant at Stony lution to permit the state to go no Point, near Buffalo, have not yet been further than it can pay its way. The traced to a tangible and responsible legislature had fair warning. Its re- source. They may, therefore, mean fusal to enact necessary revenue legis- much, little or nothing. All that is lation leaves to the governor no al- definitely known is that Buffalo is anconfessedly backed in part by capitalists who are also interested in the Lackawanna concern, which may or may not have any bearing upon the in-

But independent of any of these who drive or who have driving or car- rumors the time seems opportune to retage done for them-when we denounce | pear the familiar but necessary suggesas perty and contemptible the whole | tion that Scranton still needs more and | than the valuation of the goods imrepair contract entered into last fall has reached a dimension where it between the city and the Barber As- should no longer be dependent or seemingly dependent on either coal or fron as it has been in the past. Its future tion upon which the city invited bids prosperity must come through more a low figure to comparison with the spirit of enterprise and hearty good our imports of agricultural products fellowship among its inhabitants it is in position, not simply to beg for new industries but as a matter of fact to exercise a discerning choice among proa steady continuation of the work for chase after them. But there is need of a new era of substantial local encouragement for deserving applica-

No city can advance indefinitely without putting forth continuous constructive effort. Locally there have been spurts and then lulis in industrial growth. It is time now for a steady and unremitting development. The mere rumor of a possible removal of our largest single industry should be sufficient to shake up the dry bones and bring on a new campaign for the city's upbuilding.

The report is current that Aguinaldo is looking for some outsider to put a cushion under his downfall. The chances are that the Malay Napoleon will look in vain.

#### The Pot and the Kettle.

The Supreme court of South Carolina would be decreasing, wheelmen would be receiving benefit instead of running took place. This law will, however, as increasing risks of injury and the place of the county in which the lynching and in value from \$3.667.505 to \$3.825.769. So much for our export of breadstuffs increasing risks of injury and the the Philadelphia Ledger asserts, be during 1858. city's general aspect as presented to powerless unless the juries enforce it

'The damages," that paper explains, 'are collectible by the county from The only result of all this fooling the persons engaged in the lynching, abroad 650,198,933 pounds, valued at inform and mould public sentiment as around has been to inflict upon the but in many instances the counties drivers of Scranton and those depen- cannot collect owing to the difficulty dent upon them six months of un- of identifying the culprits. It is to be necessary inconvenience, risk and ex- feared that juries will display no great pense. We are ready to leave it to zeal in visiting damages on their couna vote among those who use the streets | ties and increasing their own taxes for of the city whether they have not lost the lynching of an obnoxious victim. more than \$17,500 in the aggregate for It may be easier to mulet the counties of which in 1508 we exported 700,344,045 every authoritative source and by every every six months of the abominable for these murders than it is to convict conditions of haulage and vehicular lynchers, and it is possible that the more than we sent in the preceding travel new prevalent in our principal law as affirmed may act as a deterrent

It is, indeed, "very doubtful"-to quote further from the same sourceregard such crimes as venial they will of education, religion and morality alone can work reform."

There is some credit to the south in searching for some short-cut to re- 800,971 to \$220,442,215, form. This anxiety to get good quick is better than utter moral indifference. general lifting up of the moral averterly misunderstood. The pot must not be too vociferous in calling the kettle

According to ex-Assistant Postmashe was unhampered. It required about Cleveland, our diplomatic service is a notwithstanding a rise in the import two years of more or less aimless fight- disgrace. And yet Uncle Sam appears price from \$2.27 a pound to \$2.65, in-

Naval officers wishing in future to comment on foreign powers would do ference with the tighting generals and | well to employ the sign language ex-

czar's peace congress proceed.

Many candidates for speaker no doubt will be willing to compromise on "something equally as good."

Who says that Colonel Bryan's labors have been in vain? General Lawton's fighting is much

better than his talking for publication. but a little short of five thousand mil If Nay Aug Park is to be improved this year, now is the time to begin.

genera, Fred Grant comes forward with the statement that 100,000 people

The Porto Ricans have own the least troublesome of Uncle Sam's many new wards and it is probable that the government will not hesitate about affording relief.

"George Washington" Aguinald's is not panning out as well as the antiimperialists desired.

Admiral Kautz should hereafter add the postscript: "Burn this letter."

#### Phenomenal Gain in Foreign Trade.

From the New York Sun.

AT IS a wonderful trade record which is set forth in the report just issued by Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the foreign markets secdefinitely known is that Buffalo is apparently to have a new steel industry | He shows that in the fiscal year 1898 our exports were the largest ever recorded for a twelve month, while, on the other hand, our imports were exceptionally small. The value of the amodities exported by us in 1898 was \$1,210,291,913, a sum which exceeded the figures of the preceding year by \$178,234,310. Our imports were valued or \$616.049.654 or less by \$148.680,758 better diversified industries. This city ported in 1897. That is to say, our exports last year were worth almost twice as much as our imports.

It will interest farmers to examine Mr. Hitchcock's data in detail. Our exports of agricultural products convarious channels. With cheap fuel and stituted 70.93 per cent. of the total, power, abundant labor, attractive nat- representing a gain of nearly 25 per ural surroundings and a conspicuous cent, over 1897. On the other hand, showed a decrease of \$86,579,672, or about 22 per cent, as compared with the ignored. When the south began lynching returns of the preceding year. The excess of our agricultural exports over our agricultural Imports was \$544 216 posals of an industrial nature. It has 146, whereas in 1897 it was only \$288,been demonstrated that many outsiders | 883,725. In wheat and flour alone there desire to remove plants of various was a gain of nearly \$100,000,000, which, kinds to Scranton. There is no need to moreover, was due but partially to the higher prices that obtained, for the quantity of wheat exported was nearly double that sent out of the country in 1897. As regards wheat flour, indeed, there was no marked increase in quantity, but, even here, the gain in value amounted to upward of \$13,000,000.

Look next at the data relating to In-

dian corn, of which there were exported in 1898 208,744,939 bushels, valued at \$74,196,850, as against 176,916,365 bushels, valued at \$54,087,152, in 1897. In the market value of this grain there had been no striking appreciation, the average price of corn in 1898 having been wheat had risen to 98.3 cents from 75.3 cents per bushel. Most satisfactory, also, are the figures relating to oats, bushel, or almost 5 cents more than has affirmed the constitutionality of in the previous twelve-month. The the law recently enacted in that state price of rye in the same period rose which puts it in the power of the rela- from 42.8 cents to 56.8 cents; our shipments of that cereal increased in quan-

Let us glance next at the output of amounting in quantity to 149,709,485 condemnation passed on the Georgia pounds and in value to \$12,193,771. The export price of this commodity in 1898 was, on an average, 7.1 cents per pound, while it had been but 6.8 cents in the north. The voice of the newspain the previous twelve-month. Scarcely pers should be no less emphatic and unan-less notable was the record for lard, imous in detunciation of mobilaw. From pounds, worth \$39,719,672; this was year by 141,028,405 pounds, and the value was greater by \$10,584,187. The average export price of this commodity rose from 5.1 cents to 5.6 cents. Of American hams, on the other hand, the average export price was slightly whether the mere enactment of a less, being 9.5 cents per pound, as statute like this will transform into against 9.7 cents in 1897. Nevertheless, law abiding neighborhoods the com- we sent abroad hams weighing in the munities in which atrocious and name- aggregate 200,185,861 pounds and worth less crimes of violence committed by \$15,987,525, as against 165,247,302 pounds, both races have been frequent and have valued at \$15,370,021, in the year before remained unpunished. If communities Of importance, also, as regards both quantity and value, was the increase in our exports of pickled pork, cottonnot punish them, nor will they pay seed cil, ollcake and oilcake meal, catpenalties in the way of increased taxes the and horses. In one remarkable inas contemplated by the law in ques- stance a great increase in quantity was tion. It looks as though these are accompanied by a slight falling off in communities where the slow operation value. We refer to our shipments of cotton, which in 1898 were 3,850,264,295 pounds, as against 3,103,754,949 in the preceding twelve-month, while the the fact that its better citizens are of the raw simple, dropped from \$230,value, owing to the decline in the price

Turning to our agricultural imports, But in the South as well as in the we observe that, while we bought more North the lesson must be learned that coffee, we paid less for it than we did little good can be expected from rem. the year before, the average import edial legislation in the absence of a price having fallen from 11.1 cents to 7.5 cents. The exact figures for 1898 age of the community. High license 631, as against 737,645,670 pounds, worth 165,087. The soft unfolding of the wings, laws are just as powerless to effect \$81,544,284, in the preceding twelvetemperance reform in communities month. The prosperity of our tannerwhich uphold speakeasies and encourtes is demonstrated by the fact that the tursery somes of childish things age continuous violation of the liquor our imports of hides and skins inlaws as anti-lynching laws are to creased in both quantity and value in safeguard the administration of justice 1858. Here there was an advance in in communities where justice is ut. price from 15.5 cents to 15.1 cents a pound. The figures for 1898 are 245,-774.616 pounds, valued at \$37,068,932, while those for the previous year were 206,100,844 pounds, worth \$27,863,026. The flourishing condition of our silkmanufacturing industry is attested by ter General Jones, who served under the fact that the amount of raw silk, creased in quantity from 7,993,444 to 12. 087,951 pounds, and in value by \$13,-191,783. The shrinkage in our imports of wool does not indicate any depression of our woolen industry, because in 1897 our manufacturers took care to supply themselves with raw material for some time ahead, the receipts in German "honor" having been ap- that year having amounted to 250.852,peased in the Coghlan case, let the 626 pounds, valued at \$53.245.191, whereas in 1898 they were but 192,795,-202 pounds, worth \$16,783,692. This notwithstanding there had been a decline in the average import price from 15.2 cents to 12.6 cents a pound. We shall, unquestionably, witness in 1899 great increase in the imports of wool. Silver bar has gone up % of a cent. Much the same thing may be said of sugar, our imports of which in 1898 did not exceed 2.689,929,851 pounds, our refiners having brought in an immense stock in 1897, when our imports fell

Viewed altogether, the record of our foreign commerce in 1898 is the most amazing ever exhibited, not only in the United States, but by any country upon earth at any time. The fact that results. That we lack a Grant at are on the verge of starvation in Porto our imports, vast as they are, are ex- - Grace R. Cisch in Boston Transcript.

lion pounds.

ceeded by our exports by nearly six hundred millions of dollars, may well cause some of our European competi-tors to look forward to the twentieth century with consternation and de-

#### MOB RULE A MENACE.

From the Philadelphia Press. There is no need of lingering on the stekening details of the Georgia lynching. The affair in all its revolting details has been spread before the public and no profounder impression can be made by their repetition. It is useless also to argue with mea like Governor Canaler, of Goorgia, who are either too supine or have too little respect for the law them-selves to understand the nature of the results of such lawless affairs. Educated men like Charles J. Bonsparte, of Baltimore, and Hoke Smith and those members of the bar of Georgia who not only acquience in lynching but defend it in certain enses, can also be brushed aside as unworthy of notice. If they have not carned the uselessness of mob law as a rime deterrent after trying it for twentytwo years their case is hopeless

The aspect of this question which need to be brought before the northern public is the effect these exhibitions of ism are having and are likely to have on public sentiment in this section. Tha respect for law has lessened and the resort to the mob has increased in north states during the past ten years i evident to any one who keeps in touch with passing events. Within the past few years nearly a dozen men have been lynched in Indiana and one man has been lynched and two others saved from the mob's fury by the aid of the militia in Ohio. Scattered cases of mob law have occurred in other states and attempts at lynching are heard of in communities which twenty years ago would have been insulted by an intimation that anything but the usual course of justice would be tolerated within their limits.

All these signs of the gradual growth of the mob spirit are too evident to be ored men for criminal assaults upon women the law-abiding class made no protest. In fact many applauded it and continue to do so. They excuse this sum-mary method of justice by the claim that it is necessary to impress in the strongest and sternest way upon the negro mind the fact that punishment would follow the commission of that crime in the quickest possible manner Under this popular acquiescence in mob-law lynchings went on indiscriminately, and soon the mob naturally came to think that as lynching was excused in one class of crimes it would be excused in other classes of crimes. Then lynching for murder began and soon lynching for robbery and incondiarism followed. And to-day, there is no kind of crime in the south which is not liable to be punished by lynching provided the person who committed it is colored.

The brutalizing effect of this submission to mob law is evident in every commun-ity in the south. There is not a county 35.5 cents per bushel, as against 30.6 which has not felt its demoralizing cents in the preceding year, whereas results. To a traveler from the north this wheat had risen to 98.3 cents from 75.3 ful shock, and the question is inevitably asked whether northern society can sink to the same level. It certainly will unof which in the fiscal year 1898 we exported 69,130,288 bushels, valued at \$20,the same level. It certainly will unless strenuous efforts are made to check the growth of the mob spirit and public 532,914, against 34,033,552 valued at opinion is educated to respect law and \$8,756,207, in 1897. • The price of this order. There must be no acquiescence in grain last year was 29.8 cents per mob law for any reason whatever, and the authorities must be promptly and vigorously upheld in their efforts to main tain the majesty of the law. It is bet-ter that a score of the guilty should escape justice than that the brutal passions of a mob should glut its vengeance on one criminal. In no other way can the community be saved from the demoral-ization sure to follow public acquiescence in the rule of the mob.

The pulpit and the newspapers have Let us glance next at the output of the chief responsibility in this matter, meat products. Of bacon we sent They have the car of the public and can \$46,380,918, representing a gain over 1897 no other authorities can. The prompt lynching by the Baptist ministers' meet-ing of Monday was encouraging. It should to the enormity of tynching if civilization is to be preserved and the north saved from the demoralization which prevails so extensively in the south.

### Lateness

"Too late!" she cried, and pressed the fatal potion to her lips. It was in this hour that the woman's lofty spirit revealed itself. "I'd rather be too late than not late enough, I tell you those!" she remarked, for in her happier days she had known what it was to wear the swellest hat in the congregation .- Detroit Journal.

#### THE SPAN OF LIFE.

(From Dawn to Night.) The dawn is gray, And night's dark shadows fade away; Sing low, sing sweet, the lullaby, he little one lies still and sleeps,

While softly through the casement creeps The light of day.

And night winds whisper ere they die The tullaby.

Would we could tell What happy thoughts and fancies dwell, As baby's cradle rocks away; Wide open are the dear one's eyes. An unknown world before them lies; Yet come what may, mother weaves her tender spell, And all is well.

And morning brings The steps of tiny feet. The prattle none may understand Save those who dwell in Babyland;

That mother sings.

The noon's bright rays Shine down on books and childhood's

plays: And vanished, one by one, re ragged dolls and broken toys, While now is heard the fun and noise When school is done.

And get we miss the baby ways Of other days.

The tide is high. nd on Life's stream the sunbeams 'le; Then comes a tender strain Of hanny music, soft and low ve guides the frail bark to and fro With sweet refrain. Youth's Afternoon glides swiftly by While Love is nigh.

The Dusk comes on nd hides the glories of the sun; Yet all the heavens ring With wedding bells, for life is blest, And happy is the cozy nest Where Love is king. His joyous reign bath just begun

Though day is done. Now near, now far, here comes the mouning of the bar, While Life's bark glides along. ong years have turned the tresses grav or ones cheer the onward way With happy song: And Love still reigns, while shines sfar

Now bent and white Are tired heads; the falling sight Scarce sees the shadows creep The bark of Life hath touched the strand,
And Old Age walts with folded hand

The long last sleep breath-a touch of fingers light-And it is Night.

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Consolation. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle,

We are now told that Senator Quay escaped conviction on "technical" grounds. As a matter of fact, every technical question raised during the trial was decided in favor of the prosecution. We are also told that he had a "narrow escape." Possibly. Democratic Philadelphia Times says: "The district attorney exercised his right, under the old common law relic of the dark ages, to stand aside fourteen jurors of the panel, which gave him eighteen challenges against four for the defense. The jury was, therefore, practically chosen by the prose-cution." Yet the defense rested its case on the prosecution's testimony, and won on it. In this view, the "escape" does not seem to have been so very "narrow." But of course Senator Quay's defeated enemies have the right to administer consolation to themselves.

#### A Great Victory.

From the Albany Journal. The result of this case is a great victory for Matthew Stanley Quay, and a crushing defeat for his political opponents, for, as we said above, the desire to ruin him politically was paramount in the minds of those who instigated the charge against him.

#### Will Be Accepted.

From Magee's Pittsburg Times, The verdict will be accepted by the public as being in accord with the law and the evidence. The people of the state as well as Mr. Quay are to be congratulated on the outcome of the

#### Advantages of Education.

Perry Patettic-"I wish I'd of paid more Wayworn Watson—"What good would to do you?"

"Just this: "I'r be goin' around right

now as a wounded soldier from Cuby only I dunno which regiment to belong to It would be jist my luck to name one of them outfits that never got away from home."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### REXFORD'S.

April 28.

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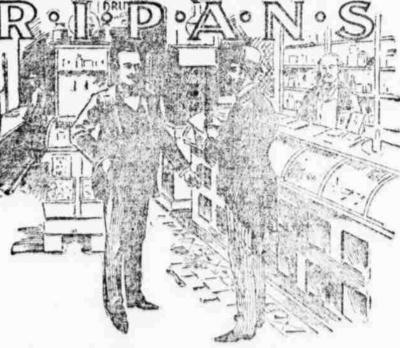
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"Sell many?" answered the druggist. I hardly sell anything else. Those people have only taken an old prescription and put a name to it. I wish I could hit on a snap like that."

'They don't claim anything more, do they?' "Why, no I and that's the funny part of it. Even the name is made of the initials of the drugs of which the stuff is compounded, and I have been making about the same mixture for all the doctors about here ever since I was a boy."
"Yes, but you used to cell it as a powder or a liquid. This tablet form is more convenient and better, isn't it?" Doubtless, and it's the people who buy it now instead of the doctors, though the

'And everybody else?' "Yes, I think half the business men in town carry one of these 5-cent cartons in their vest pockets, and the women use them as much as the men do. I guess about everybody uses them now-more or less."

A new style packet containing TEN RIFAGE VARCLES in a paper carton fwithout plans) is now for sale at some drug stores. For Five Chris. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the secondarial. One down of the five-cost cartons (100 tabulés) can be had by mail by sending forty eight central the Kirans CHRMICAL COMPANY. As 10 Spring Street, New York-ore a single cartons error. Fallerian will be sent for two costs. Rifars Tabulas may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

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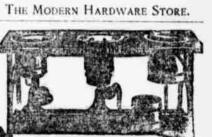
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