# the Scranton tribune

Published Daily Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Centa a Month.

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

ANTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCHANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, JULY 6, 1899.

Men who work as hard and incur as much risk as the volunteer firemen of Scranton did on the Fourth of July deserve to be paid for their labors.

Bryan Captures Tammany. The conversion by ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, of Tammany's carefully prepared Independence Day dinner, at which it had been planned to spring a Van Wyck presidential boom, into a pandemonium of applause for William Jennings Bryan is a natural consequence of the prevalent hysterical condition of the Democratic party. Controlled by emotionalists and with collapse of its former standards issues. that party stands today in the same relationship toward public affairs that a man in the throes of delirium tremens does toward the weird and fitful hallucinations which flit before his disordered brain.

The Democratic party of today is not the Democracy of history standing for clearly defined principles of government and presenting its case with ability, sincerity and a fair show of logie; but a conglomerate thing swayed mainly by the ranters of Populism; a party staking its all upon the discontent which it can stir up among the people and turn to political account on the day of election. Naturally such a party is easily dominated by a man like William Jennings Bryan, who to youth and beauty and personal magnetism adds the charm of a natural orntor whose phrases exactly fit the Populistic temper.

This epicode of the Tammany dinner confirms the previously widespread belief that Bryan's renomination, barring death or disability, is inevitable one year b nee. The thinking leaders of Democracy, such as are left, do not want Bryan. They know that while he is in the foreground party defeat is certain. They know that in a serious matter like the election of a national administration the presidential candidate who wins the votes of a majority is the non who, in addition to purely personal popularity or magnetic attraction, has also a firm hold upon the respect and confidence of the substantial elements of society-upon business men and investers, upon the executive genius of the country. They know that whirlwind oratory and red fire do not alone suffice to win the day on such important occasions; that underneath all the surface play of popular curiosity or enthusiasm there must be a firm and durable substratum of public confidence in the candidate's judicial ability, prudence and common sense-qualities which Mr. Bryan lacks and which there is scant probability of his ever acquir-

normal conditions the servative leaders of the Democracy could secure from a Democratic national convention respectful consideration of these views; but there is no hope for them under the conditions which now exist. The Democratic party, with honorable individual exceptions, is at present infected with the virus of Populism; it is suffering from the mania of class prejudice and social discontent; and it will like the delirious patient in the sick room take no medicine meet for recovery until the virulence of the socialistic spasm has been worn down by time.

The local demise of base ball makes doubly necessary the improvement of Nay Aug park, the largest remaining source of popular recreation.

## The Future of Protection

The address of the French minister of commerce, delivered at the Fourth of July banquet of the American colony in Paris, contained a thought from the European point of view which is of interest in the United States. Commenting upon the near prespect of a new treaty of reciprocity between the French and the American governments, he said: "In addition to the fact that the extraordinary development attained by all branches of American industry demonstrates that an excessive harshness would henceforth be without object, it would seem equitable as much as politic, I think, not to refuse certain advantages to a nation which, like France, purchases in the United States merchandise than she sells to the

United States. The "excessive harshness" here reour high protective tariff. The schedharsh to the producers and exporters of European goods who have found in them barriers to control of the American market. Charged as he is with the solicitous care of French industry and commerce, Minister Millerand acts in the line of his duty and reflects the natural view of a foreigner when he protests against the excessive harshness of the American tariff and displays an eagerness to secure for his countrymen better terms from the United States than they now enjoy

under the ruling customs rates. But there is more in his reference to the "extraordinary development" of American industry than to the socalled harshness of the American tariff. We have, indeed, under the impetus of the protective policy helped by great natural advantages, developed the majority of our industries to a point where they have less need than formerly of tariff protection, considered solely as protection, and where the logic of events seems plainly destined to direct future tariff revisions more with an eye to the quick and equitable production of revenue and reciprocal advantages in foreign trade than with the purpose of warding off foreign competition in the home markets. The "infant" industries, in other words, have

grown to vigorous and self-protective maturity; and while in new lines of industry there will long remain a field for protective legislation more especially, the general aim of our lawmakers in future seems likely to be to develop our export trade and push to the utmost the advantages which our merchants are now so rapidly winning in the recently entered markets of the world.

A change of this character involves no abandonment of the principles of protection as these have figured in the politics of the past, but is rather an indisputable vindication of them. It is possible that if a protective tariff had never been enacted in the United States the superior natural resources of this country might some day have permitted our manufacturers to win their way forward to supremacy both at home and abroad. This is entirely matter of conjecture. It, however, is certain that the application of the protective principle has in an incredibly brief time brought about this supremacy and by the very thoroughness of its success rendered less necessary in future its continuance on the its nerves wracked by the complete present scale. It parallels the use of the tonic on the invalid. The better the tonic, the more certain that some day its administration can be safely dispensed with.

We need not accept the French minister's accusation of excessive harshness nor concede that there has been anything inequitable in the American policy of protecting American industry and labor, yet we cannot so easily escape the truth of his allusion to the politic aspect of our tariff outlook. A little war has transposed the whole relationship of the United States to the outside world, heretofore so scantily regarded in the formulation of our projects of government. We are a world-nower now and we cannot shake off the inevitable. We are trading in foreign markets and laying wide foundations for a greater cosmopolotism in the century to come, Our points of contact with other nations have as by a miracle been multiplied a hundred fold, and so far as prophecy can discern the future this multiplication will go on until it shall make of the American republic the most active and progressive factor in the world's impending civilization. This means, among other things, that our commerce will extend further and than heretofore the existence, between this nation and the other nations, of cordial relations, in matters of tariff as well as in more distinctly political relations. While we shall not need to sacrifice home for foreign interests it will more and more come to be to the interests of our home producers to build up in the foreign centers wherever this can be done a reciprocal commercial spirit making for increased exchanges and a widened horizon of trade.

It can be truly said of July 4, 1899, that the din of its celebration echoed round the world.

### Voluntary Arbitration.

The frank refusal of the German government to go into any international agreement for compulsory arbitration is creditable on the score of candor, for it puts into words the real intentions of all the powers at the peace congress. Compulsory arbitration among independent nations is simply a humbug phrase and not by any means a possible fact. Independence ceases when compulsion begins. There is no machinery for bringing compulsion to bear on an independent state save in war, which it is the object of arbitration to avert. To go to war in order to enforce arbitration would be to put the cart before the horse; and no matter what the delegates at The Hague might say or do, the common sense of Christendom would reject such an anomalous and contradictory arrangement.

Arbitration ought to be voluntary. It ought to rest on the free will and the intelligent judgment of a self-respecting public opinion and not on brute fear. To base it on the coercion of the weak by the strong, upon the mere preponderance of numbers or of guns, would be to perpetuate the very bullyism which the peace congress aims to ameliorate. It might, it is true, represent an economy in human blood but it would still be vicious in principle, a form of tyranny and therefore unsound. For in such an arrangement only the weak powers could be compelled to accept arbitration of differences; the strong powers would continue, in spite of pledge or threat, to do as they should please; in other words, their use of arbitration would be voluntary.

Voluntary arbitration is the civilized way. Recourse to the courts among individuals in civil issues is not comthree times more primary material and | pulsory. It is and it should be voluntary. Generally speaking, it signifies a superior standard of intelligence and humanity when such cases are "setferred to has reference, of course, to | tled out of court." We use the term civil issues because they are parallel ules of this tariff may have seemed to the international issues which it is proposed at The Hague to include within the scope of future arbitration. The time has not yet come when international crimes can be adjudicated without war or the possibility of war.

> Of course, the entire Filipino race should not be judged by the rascality of Aguinaldo and his bloodthirsty followers. No one would wish to have an opinion of the United States formed from the ravings of Edward Atkinson and others of his stripe.

> Cincinnati, after a glorious saengerfest, finds a deficit of \$55,000 and the notes of the art divine have to be indorsed by purse-proud plutocrats. It

was ever thus. Better street car facilities for frequenters of Nay Aug should be arranged for without delay. The people

demand them. Every story has two sides. Let us hear the defendant's version of the Howell-Phillips controversy.

Ex-Mayor Matthews, of Boston, is doing his best to undo the impression that the Hub is the hot-bed of antiimperialism. Mr. Matthews, in a few more addresses of the character of his

Fourth of July oration, can persuade | Chandler groped around for some form hope for Boston,

The Filipinos who want peace are, unfortunately not the ones who carry the mauser rifles. When Uncle Sam's representatives get possession of the shooting-irons it is probable that the entire population will be Amigos. .

Havana policemen were scared on the Fourth by American firecrackers but once let the emotional Latin race get fully introduced to this article and the records for racket will play a furi-

Those Ohio neighbors of the president who gave the glad hand to Major General Miles should understand that they confer a severe pain upon the esteemed New York Sun.

In the proposed war on the banana trust the public hopes the assailants will reap the fruits of an early victory.

Mr. Pingree was not a success as Mr. Alger's sparring partner.

## Notable Speech by Cardinal Vaughan

London Cable in the Sun.

DECLARATION of immense importance concerning the fate of the Philippines and all Asia was made by Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, at the Independence Day banquet given by the American Society in London, There is good authority for saying that his utterance is an authorized announcement of the policy of the Roman Catholic church on the Far Eastern question. When it is said that he astonished and electrified his audience by his eloquent appeal to America and England, in cooperation, to carry civilization into Asia in opposition to Russia, it may easily be imagined what a sensation his words created. Nor was his the only imperialistic speech of the evening. It was the keynote of every word spoken, and the spirit of imperialism aroused an enthusiasm surpassing anything witnessed at former gatherings of Americans in London, The banquet was attended by the largest and most representative assembly of Americans ever held in Europe. It was nearly midnight when Cardinal Vaughan spoke, but the tremendous significance more urgently need in its development of his words entitles them to be the first quoted. He said:

> "I have in my heart the deep-seated and mature conviction that the welfare of the Christian world, especially those portions which have not yet been brought into the pale of civilization, depends in a great measure on the good feeling and co-operation that shall exist between the American and English peoples. We are living at the end of one century and are about to enter another. Some men may glory in looking backward, and they will have much to learn in retrospect. Others look forward. Their minds are cast toward the future, leaving behind the things they have accomplished, and they press forward. While we are on the eve of a new century the English-speaking peoples look forward to see in what direction their mission will be accomplished. It seems to me from the evidence of past years, and from the manifestation of friendly feeling expressed at this table by your ambassador and senators who have spoken, that we are preparing the American and English peoples for the great work before us in the century to come. You, if I may speak to my American cousins, no longer are a self-contained power. You have come forth from your continent, forced by the circumstance of the acquisition of lands abroad. You stand with your foot on the threshold of the vast continent of Asia. You have entered into the comity of nations that has declared itself in many ways interested in the welfare and future of the Asiatic continent. You will never be able to withdraw the influence you have, and it will be greater in the future than ever it was in the past. It must make itself felt on the tremendous population of Asia, which is waiting for the advent of true Christian civilization.

> "The question that presents itself constantly to my mind-I do not know how it will strike your minds-is this: Which power in the future of the world shall be predominant over the great continents yet unreclaimed by Christian civilization? Shall it be the great despotic power that looms north of Asia, or shall it be the power of the liberty-loving nations represented by the English-speaking peoples? It is a question of which of the two extremes in There can be no doubt in this hall to which the preference should be given. If then the liberty-loving peoples bring happiness, civilization, and all the benefits of Christianity to the largest majority of the human race yet uncivilized, it can only be, it seems to through a good understanding being established between the two great branches of the English-speaking I am not speaking of commercial interests. I am not speaking of the wealth of England or America. I am speaking on the point alone of your influence and our influence abroad. I pray that the sentiments expressed so eloquently by many speakers tonight, sentiments which animate the English heart as deeply as the one with the other, so that the missions of the English-speaking races may be carried on successfully in the new century, and that the century may see the completion in a great measure of our common mission."

SENATOR CHANDLER'S JOKE.

W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record. Senator Chandler is a great practical joker, as everybody within the limit of his acquaintance is aware, and he once came very near making an enemy of Mr. Blaine by a curious little trick he played upon him. They had been intimate, confidential friends, and Mr. Chandler had acted as a sort of political manager for Mr. Blaine on several ccasions, but even that relation in Mr. Blaine's opinion did not justify the liberty which Mr. Chandler took on the occasion referred to. For a long time thereafter Mr. Blaine showed his resentment, and, nithough he was usually quick to forgive, Mr. Chandler was ever quite the same to him again. Their intimacy and confidential rela-

tions were never renewed. It happened while Mr. Blaine was in the Garfield cabinet that Mr. Chandler was called to the northern part of New Hampshire on some law business. The night was stormy, the village tavern

the country at large that there is still of amusement. Finding nothing better to do he prepared a practical joke for Mr. Blaine. In a letter to his wife he discussed with great freedom Mr. Blaine's political position and policy, his treatment of certain, Republicans and his interference with federal ap-pointments in New York, and expressed his regret that a man of Mr. Blaine's strong character and great intellect should allow himself to be dominated by a woman like Gall Hamilton, in whose judgment Mr. Chandler said he had no confidence. Adding a few words about family affairs, Mr. Chandler signed the letter, "Your affectionate husband," and put it in an envelope,

> Blaine," secretary of state, Washington, D. C., Personal."
> Of course his idea was to make Mr. Blaine think he had sent him the wrong letter and expected Mr. Blaine to read it and forward it to his wife. He thought such an indirect way of pointing out the errors of his public career would be received by Mr. Blaine with better grace than if he addressed him directly. But the contrary was the case. Mr. Blaine evidently perceived Mr. Chandler's purpose, for he did not forward the letter to Mrs. Chandler, nor did he communicate with Mr. Chandler in any way for months. next time they met he was polite, but not cordial, but made no allusion to letter. His conduct gave Mr. Chandler much concern, and as Mr. Blaine's behavior continued to be cool and distant he decided to have it out with him. Mr. Blaine expressed very freely his opinion of that kind of jokes, but made no comment upon Mr. Chandler's criticism, and, as I have said, never liked Mr. Chandler so well again.

which he addressed to "James G.

#### GREAT LAKES FISHERIES.

From the New York Sun. The census report for 1900 of the great lakes fisheries is expected to con-tain surprises in respect to the extension of the fisheries during the last ten years in the great lakes of Superior, Michigan, Huron, Eric and Ontario, From 1880 to 1890 the number of fishermen actually engaged in these waters increased 53 per cent. The capital invested during the same period increase 110 per cent., and the fish taken Increased from 68,000,000 to 118,000,000 pounds, or 70 per cent. Lake Ontario was the only one to show a loss. In fact, the great lakes fisheries are now the fisheries of the great lakes to the west of Buffalo, and Lake Ontario is no longer a factor in the matter.

Since 1890 the increase in the number of fishermen, in capital invested in these fisheries and in the amount of fish taken has shown a ratio even larger than prior to 1890, and it is for this reason that some important surprises are expected in the next national census. Very few persons have any very clear idea of the wonderful productiveness in fish of the waters of the great lakes. An estimate based on the known production showed that in the decade terminating with the census of 1890 1,000,000,000 pounds of fish were taken, which yielded the fishermen \$25,-000,000. In 1890 6,995 persons were engaged in the capture of fish in the great lakes. These employed 107 steamers, valued at \$350,000, and 3.876 vessels and boats, worth \$325,000. The apparatus used consisted of 3,800 pounds net and trap nets, the value of which was \$825,-000; gill nets to the value of \$400,000; 176 seines and other apparatus. The capital invested in shore property directly onnected with the fisheries was nearly \$1,000,000. These items give, as the total investment in fishing property. about \$3,000,000. The quantity of fish taken was 118,000,000 pounds, the value of which at wholesale was \$2,615,784, and at retail probably \$5,000,000.

One curious reason to account for the increase of the lake fisheries is the advent, especially in the more western lakes, of many immigrants from the fishing and maritime countries of Europe , particularly Norway, Sweden, Germany, Denmark and Finland. The Scandinalans and natics of the Baltic provinces of Germany, as is well known, are excellent fishermen, and many of these Scandinavians and Germans, after coming to the United States, have taken up here the same avocations as they pursued in their own countries, with the result that there is near each of the great lakes what may be called a fisherman popuof Canadia are largely in the control of the descendants of two classes of emigrants-the Bretons from France fishermen. In similar fashion much of the extensive fishery business of the Pacific slope is in the hands of Scandinavians or Portuguese fishermen, and New Bedford, Mass., still the headquarters of what remains of the once-celebrated and lucrative whale fisheries. has still a considerable local Portu-guese population devoted to the business of whaling. Two-thirds of the catch of the fisheries of the great lakes is made up of four kinds of fish-hermodes of government shall prevail. ring, trout, whitefish and sturgeon. The catch of lake trout, which is one of the most important and highly esteemed fishes of the great lakes, increased from 4,397,031 pounds, or 65 per cent., from 1880 to 1890. It is most abundant in Lake Michigan. Next to herring whitefish is the most abundant and most profitable catch in the great lakes.

## A MOSLEM EPISODE.

"A party of Bedouin Arabs recently at tacked a convoy of Egyptians, with the Holy Carpet of Mahomet, between Mec-ca and Medina."-Lendon Mail.

The hold had Bedouin set out with sinister intent. And pounced upon the pligrims who in grave procession went; American, may continue to be woven | Mahomet's sacred carpet (precious relic) to convey 'Twixt Mecca and Medina in the custom-

ary way. The leader of the robbers to his tent the

carpet took. His spouse, when she beheld it, gave a long ecstatic look.
"We'll have to get a home," she said,
"and spread it on the floor." And so he bought a house and lot all mortgaged o'er and o'er.

She made him beat the carpet till his good right arm was tired; He pelted and he pummeled it; he puffed and he perspired.

The pitgrims who were furking near were frenzied in their fright. They nearly had a spasm at the sacrilegious sight.

She made him tack it down. Of course the sequel had to come, hammer lost its bearings and i The The pilgrims saw him kneeling as he railed and pawed the air.

They felt mightly encouraged for they thought he was at prayer.

In confidence they sought him, since such plety he showed. He folded up that curpet saying: "Take it and be blowed." And now in all the mosques the eager penitents are taught

Of the marvelous conversion which Manight was stormy, the village tavern homet's carpet wrought, was lonely and the active mind of Mr. -Philander Johnson in Washinton Star.

#### KIPLING ON AMERICANS.

From Sea to Sea.

Let there be no misunderstanding about the matter; I love this people, and if any contemptuous criticism has to be done I will do it myself. My heart has gone out to them beyond all other peoples, and for the life of me I cannot tell why. They are bleeding-raw at the edges, almost more conceiled than the English, vulgar with a massive vulgarity which is as though the Pyramids were coated with Christmas cake sugar-works. Cocksure they are, lawless, and as casual as they are cocksure; but I love

I admit everything. Their government's provisional, their law's the notion of the moment; their rallways are made of hairpins and match sticks, and most of their good luck lives in their woods and mines and rivers, and not in their and mines and rivers, and not in their brains; but for all that, they be the big-gest, finest and best people on the sur-face of the globe! Just you wait a hun-dred years and see how they'll behave when they've had the screw put on them and have forgotten a few of the patri-archal teachings of the late Mr. George Washington. Wait till the Anglo-American-German-Jew-the man of the future-is properly equipped. He'll have justhe least little kink in his hair now and again; he'll carry the English lungs above the Teuton feet that can walk forever, and he will wave long, thin, bony, Yankee hands with the big blue veins on the wrist from one end of the

earth to the other.

He'll be the finest writer, poet and dramatist, specially dramatist, that the world as it recollects itself has ever seen. By virtue of his Jew blood, just a little, little drop, he'll be a musician and a painter, too. At present there is too much balcony and too little Romeo in the life plays of his fellow citizens Later on, when the proportion is adjusted and he sees the possibilities of his land, he will produce things that will make the effete east stare. He will also be a complex and highly composite ad-ministrator. There is nothing known to man that he will not be, and his country will away the world with one foot as a man tilts a seesaw plank! You wait and see. Sixty million people, chiefly of English instincts, who are trained from youth to believe that nothing is impossible, don't slink through the centuries like Russian peasantry. They are bound to leave their mark somewhere, and don't

#### THE GENERAL VIEW.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. An administration is always embar-rassed when any member of it becomes a competitor with other members in good standing of the party for an important office. General Alger's candidacy for the senatorship in Michigan should not be permitted in any way to interfere with the interests of the government or the relations of the president with other influential party leaders.

#### TWO SINGERS.

Two singers there were, and one was like To a queen in her royal gown-In the deep of her eyes of brown; And one was a face with a gentle grace. And eyes that a heart shone through-Eves that torrowed the schoolday tint Of a little sunbennet of blue.

One was a singer of great renown Now stirring the blood with a note, Now charming the ear with cultured tones That came from her shapely throat; And one was a singer of songs of love, And she knew not the ways of art; But she sang right on past the ears and poured

Rich melodies 'round the heart, I'wo tributes of song-and one was lost In the deafening volley of cheers;

And one throbbed on when the singer was gene, And the answer was silence and tears. Ah, many the day that has passed since

And the singers who sang are not; But memory holds to a little song, -John Howard Todd, in Boston Tran-

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SCRANTON, July 6, 1899.

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A healthy wife is a husband's inspiration. A sickly half-dead-andalive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home. I sometimes marvel at the patience of some husbands. If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tires her, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams, and that she often wakes suddenly in the night with a feeling of suffocation and alarm, she must at once regain her strength. It matters not where she lives or what her name is; what she needs is a Ripans

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