### The Scranton Tribune Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., B. B. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising. Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics but its rule is that these must be aligned, for publication, by the writer's real name.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 30, 1899.

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Justice of the Supreme Court-J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster.

Judge of the Superior Court-JOSIAH R.
ADAMS, of Philadelphia.

State Treasurer-LIEUTENANT COLCNEL JAMES E. BARNETT, of Washington. Election day, Nov. 7.

It is time for the octopus editor of the Times to reload his pneumatic artillery. The asphalt snake is coiling for another spring.

#### Up to Mr. Silliman.

TITHIN a week thousands of guests guthered from all parts of the United States will be in Scranton and will want for their accommo dution the best street car service in the power of the Traction company to afford. Especially will there be need of prompt and expeditious service to and from Nay Aug park.

Under the action of councils order ing the mayor to continue the embargo which he placed on Monday upon the Traction company's Arthur avenue loop there cannot be an adjustment of this matter within two weeks. By that time the Letter Carriers' association will have come and gone, taking home with it not a pleasant impression of our street car facilities. Incidentally the convenience of our own people will be held up.

It is common report that the interposition of councils in this matter has been dictated in part at least by spite Whether this report be true or false it is the Traction company's turn to act. As we understand the situation, General Manager Silliman claims to have an incontestable legal right to lay and operate the loop which the mayor and councils say he shall not operate. Let him assert this right and bring the issue at once to a focus. The people consider that the benefits from this improvement are as great to them as they can ever be to the Traction company. They want the loop

"A flery hell on earth" is what Colonel Barnett says Manila would soon be if American military protection were withdrawn. The testimony of such a witness is worth a ton of Atkinson lit-

#### The Boers Will Fight.

THE most dangerous element in any community is made up of pious men who have more sentimentality than sense. We have an illustration of this element in our own country in the gentlemen who are wasting tears of sympathy on the treacherous mistaken motives when common sense utterly condemns their maudlin tac

Somewhat akin to them in mental ca, who seem at last determined to monkey with the English buzz saw and learn wisdom at the cost of unundoubtedly patriotic in a narrow way, but there is a patriotism which refuses to take into account the fact perpetuating the Kaffir type of exclu- Now let the opposition fire away. siveness. When civilization poured men of another race into their region to develop its natural resources, instead of welcoming them and joining with them in the work, they drew away, looked at each new comer askance and have sullenly and stubbornly persisted in treating these "Outlanders" as enemies of the commonwealth. to be ill-used and ground down by who sows suspicion and injustice genthis article about to be harvested in the Transvaal looks sufficient to force a readjustment of the map.

If it comes to war the Boers will fight, with the stolid fanaticism of religious monomaniaes, and England will have a task on hand the hardest since Waterloo. But in the nature of things the Boer type of plous pigheadedness is foredoomed to destruction and it is to the general interest of numan progress that in this imminent conflict of antiethetical tendencies the Anglo-Saxon spirit shall win.

Expert testimony is the same the world over-contradictory, egotistical and always ready to subordinate facts o'theories. If Dreyfus is depending on expert testimony, heaven help him.

### Nature Cures.

quiet will work the same results.

An illustration may be cited in the cage of a resident of this city, a lady promittent in charitable work and one whose sincerity can not be questioned. If there is never any worse thing to be Some years ago a painful illness left justly said of the American War deher helpless and unable to walk. Famous specialists were consulted and all potsible remedies and treatments were the public can put up with its cere-

worse in health. Finally on the advice of a Philadelphia physician she went to the seashore for a prolonged stay where under the care of a trained nurse it was hoped that the air and the baths might be efficacious. Ther. was no improvement, and she returned home to die, as everyone, including herself, believed. Suddenly after some weeks she began to recover and was soon walking about her room, a feat she had not accomplished in many months. Her recovery was rapid and she has for several years been in the most robust health.

No one is able to tell just what produced the cure, but had it occurred in this day under faith or Christian Science treatment, to which it would be but natural to resort when everything else had failed, she would probably have been sounding the tocsin of her miraculous restoration, and giving the faith healers the glory. This is but one instance among many when the patient would undoubtedly have recovered under almost any method, thanks to the recuperative qualities of mother nature.

Senator Stewart's plan to rebuke France for her treatment of Dreyfus by withdrawing the American exhibit from the Paris exposition is foolish Officially France today is doing all that she can to re-establish justice. The government of the United States cannot afford to go into the boycotting

### The Present Bankruptcy Law.

HE committee of the American Bar association on commercial law has undertaken to note, year by year, the operation of the bankruptcy law and to suggest changes if any seem advisable. Its report for the present year esented at Buffalo yesterday, is preliminary and tentative. The commit tee finds that the provisions of the law for involuntary bankruptcy have not yet been tested in the courts to any appreciable extent, and it is evidently of the opinion that the voluntary bankruptcy feature has been overworked in the interest of fraudulent debtors, but it is not yet prepared to offer specific ritleism, preferring to await further study and consultation with representative commercial bodies. Its conclusions are enumerated as follows:

"i. That a bankruptcy law is wise and meficent legislation. "2 That the general features of the present bankruptcy law should have the approval and support of the bar and the

ommercial community. "5, That whatever amendments ar nade to the provisions of the law relating to voluntary bankruptcy should be in the line of a better protection to the cred itor against fraud in the bankruptey pro

ceedings. "4. That the amendments to the provisas of the law relating to involuntary ankruptey should be along the lines of better remedy for the creditor for raud, actual or contemplated, on the part of the debter previous to the instiution of bankruptcy proceedings.

"5. That the ideal bankruptcy law is ne that (a) allows every honest debtor procure a speedy discharge from hiligations upon the surrender of all his roperty; (b) gives every creditor a comete remedy against actual or contemplated fraud on the part of the debtor nd (c) punishes all fraud on the part of debter or creditor with relentless se

These are pre-eminently safe generdorsement of a committee of the American Bar association, Undoubtdly a bankruptcy law is needed, but on general principles of righteousness processes are the Boers of South Afris I there must be radical faults in a law like that now in operation, which every day is grinding out exonerations to men whose liabilities are measured necessary bloodshed. The Boers are in the thousands of dollars, but whose reported assets are nil.

President McKinley's Pittsburg speech that civilization is on the march. They shows that the administration proposes stole their own lands from the Kaffir to take the Philippine bull by the horns, tribes and then made the mistake of come what may. It makes the issue,

Red Tape. GENTLEMAN residing in Harrisburg has communicated to the Outlook an outpouring of his discontent at the still voluminous red tape required in the transaction of business with the War department. In the course of business every artifice in their power. The man he is brought into contact with two departments of the government. One erally reaps trouble and the crop of of these, the postoffice department. presents no difficulties whatever. Its mail system is simple and expeditious and in its money order branch it last year handled \$410,000,000 of the people's money in sums averaging not over \$7 with the loss of only about \$40 in all,

The gentleman in Harrisburg does printing for the War department for the use of officers stationed at Camp. Meade. The contract amounts, he Alleade. The contract amounts, he says, to about \$20 a year, yet in its forms it is "appalling in its detail and ridiculous in its minuteness. Five copies were made, taking twenty signatures and hours of time. After four weeks it is discovered by some one at Washington, employed apparently to count the drops in a quart of ink, that the quartermaster's clerk had written one word erroneously, in a totally unimportant and unessential part of the more documents have been written and laboriously executed. When I went to says, to about \$20 a year, yet in its ANY cures are being more documents have been written and wrought daily among laboriously executed. When I went to the sick which, if a faith | sign them, it appeared that my rubber curiet or a Christian Sci- stamp for the name of the corporation ence heafer had been called in, would spelled out the word 'Company,' wherebe attributed to the mystical method as the War department sand-counter employed. There is reason to believe had used the abbreviation 'Co,' I was that most of the alleged cures pro- gravely informed that this would vifured in this way would have been thate the contract, and so managed to wrought with equal success without hold off the five superfluous letters. the so-called supernatural aid. Fro- Two bills have been rendered under quently, to be sure, the patient's mind | this contract, for about six dollars in s in a morbid condition, which some all. Each has taken an hour's careful new interest or freatment may dispel study, and the quartermaster's clerk and the nervous forces be aroused to | tells me that they will probably come assist in the recovery, but often the back for correction. Is it any wonder case is such that time and rest and the War department needs about six hundred funerals in high official life?" Complaint at such exhaustive minuteness of detail is natural, especially from those not accustomed to it. But

partment than that it is extremely

careful to prevent clerical mistakes.

### LIBERTY IS SURE ' IN PHILIPPINES

AMERICAN RULE BOUND TO ESTABLISH IT.

In an Address Before the American Bar Association Senator Lindsay of Kentucky Tears to Shreds the Opposition to Our Government's Course in the Far East.

Buffalo, Aug. 29.—Before the American Bar association today United States Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky read a paper concerning the onstitutional features of expansion in the course of which he said:

It is said to be inconsistent with the undependental idea of free institutions for this government to retain territory under its imperial rule and deny the people the customary local institutons. But is it contrary to that idea to retain such territory, securing to the people all the customary local institutions they may prove themselves comrights that free institutions are in ended to protect? While the United States have su

oreme power over the national terri-ories and their inhabitants, and while all the discretion to legislative power s vested in congress for making rules and regulations respecting them, yet reised subject to the restraints ex-ressed in the constitution, and in har-mony with the principles of free institutions. We speak frequently of cer-tain individual or personal rights as "constitutional rights," because they happen to fall within the protecting influence of some express provision of the constitution. It does not follow hat other natural rights not so ex-pressly protected are enjoyed at the orbitrary will of the government. To take them from the people is to con-vert a free government into a despot-ism. To leave them without the sancism. To leave them without the sanction of the law, as administered by the courts, is to destroy the stability of free institutions. Those rights may not be enumerated, but their preservation is none the less assured. As said by Mr. Justice Matthews, in 118th United States: "When we consider the nature and theories of our institutions of government, the principles upon which they are supposed to rest, and review the history of their development, we are constrained to conclude ment, we are constrained to conclude that they do not mean to leave room for the play and action of purely per-

onal and arbitrary power." Arbitrary power over life, liberty an I operty exists nowhere in a republic. even in the largest majority. It not exist in the government of United States, in the exercise of the Chief States, in the exercise of its jurisdiction over the lives, liberty and property of the people of the Philippines, and in providing for their government, it will not be necessary to contravene the principles of the onstitution or to override the Declartion of Independence.

THE RULE OF REASON. Abstract truths and general princtdes are to be reasonably applied to the affairs of life, especially to the affairs of government. Conditions of hardship are to be ameliorated as cir-cumstances will permit. Men and wo-men were held in slavery and deprived of their civil and personal rights, in each of the thirteen colonies at the time their representatives declared that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creater with certain inalienable rights. That among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Constitution, which was ordained twelve years afterwards, recognized the legal exisence of slavery and provided for the crest and return of fugitive slaves. Mr. Lincoln treated the freeing of the slave as subordinate to the preservation of the Union. A great contest was being settled by the arbitrament ould await the progress of events for the application in his behalf, of the principle that liberty and the oursait of happiness are among the inalienable with which men are endowed y their Creator. The declaration as to be inallenable rights of men is none the less true because slavery lived un-der the American Union from 1776 to 1886, and only ceased to exist at the end of a war in which freedom came, if not as a military necessity, as a measure deemed almost Indispensable to military success.

FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINE. Commenting on the incompatibility of slavery with the inalienable rights of man, Henry Clay used the language f a practical statesman, when he said "It is a general declaration in the act announcing to the world the inderendence of the thirteen American colonies, that all men are created qual. Now, as an abstract principle, there is no doubt of the truth of that declaration, and it is desirable in the original construction of society and in organized societies to keep it in w as a great fundamental princi-But then I apprehend that in no society that ever did exist, or ever shall be formed, was or can the equality asserted among the human race be practically enforced and carried out."
This principle can not be literally enforced in the adjustment of our relations with the Philippines, but the declaration is to be kept in view as a great fundamental dectrine, control-ling, as far as circumstances will per-mit, the organization and preservation of orderly administration, though its iteral application may for the thac be denied, as our fathers denied it, when it leads to anarchy and lawlessness or renders stable and orderly government impossible, or increases the difficulties in the way of establishing liberal in-

To substitute the control of the Unitforeign master or a homebred despot

PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT. To secure the inalienable rights of members of the club, their ages rangin man, governments are instituted, de- from 80 to 87 years. The members en man, governments are instituted, de-riving their just powers from the con-sent of the government. Whenever the form of government becomes destruc-tive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. I have not observed the use, in its completeness, of this clause of the Declaration of Independence in the new land. tion of Independence in the arguments against the right and power of the United States to accept so oreignty over the Philippines through the ces-sion made by the Spanish treaty. To the want of consent by the Filipinos the want of consent by the Filipinos great importance is given. Their want of the opportunity to express consent receives no consideration. We cannot presume that the offer of law and order through stable government to a people who have never enjoyed the blessings of either, would be rejected could they be afforded the opportunity to consider the offer and freely to express their will. Insurgent chieftains may challenge our admiration and and thus makes his presence known. The new street cars to be used on the interurban line between St. Paul and Stillwater will be unique in their equipment. They will have compressed air brakes and whistles, to be supplied by a small motor operating an air pump. The air whistle will be used in the country, where the cars will be run at a high rate of speed. Each car also will be equipped with a telephone, with fifty feet of wire and a switch plug.

arouse our sympathy, but they and their followers cannot be permitted to decide for eight millions of people, whether they are willing to accept orderly government administered under the restraint of American institutions. American dominion in the Philippines will destroy none of the ends of government; will disregard no one of the inalienable rights of man; will ranctify no abuse or usurpation, but will terminate the despoilan under which their people have lived for more than three hundred years.

CONSENT OF GOVERNED. The United States did not ask the consent of the inhabitants of Louisiana, or Florida, or New Mexico, or Upper California, to the cessions made by France and Scain and the republic by France and Spain and the republic of Mexico, nor was it understood, when we assumed sovereign jurisdiction over those peoples, that we were violating the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Orderly government faithfully administered in the interests of the governed assembly someth. of the governed superinduces consent, New Mexico and Arizona have been governed as territories more than fifty years. Congress has governed the Dis-trict of Columbia more than a hundred years, yet the Declaration of Indepen-dence is neither dead nor sleeping. It remains the thought and spirit of the onstitution and continues to command the reverence of all our people.

The right to withdraw consent, and o form independent national relations was put to the test by the seceding states in 1851. The effort was support-ed by armies such as the world had never seen, by statesmanship, general-ship, heroism, courage and devotion which challenged universal admiration but the experiment failed because the majority of the people of the United States did not concede the proposition that consent can be withdrawn except for sufficient cause, and denied the ex-istence of any such cause to the states

of the South. Secession was the free act of the people of the seceding states, the off-spring of their free and unforced will. It was the formal withdrawal of corsent to the authority of the general government, manifested in the most unmistakable way; yet the deliberate judgment of the dominant majority of the people of the United States was, that their brethren of the South could be lawfully constrained by force to submit to Federal authority, and that they could be so restrained within the reasonable application of the maxim that the just powers of the government spring from the consent of the gov-

erned.
The Filipinos have never been free For nearly three hundred and fifty years they have lived under the arbit-rary control of the Spanish grown. In rary control of the Spanish Frown. In submitting to the authority of the United States they surrender no priv-ilege or immunity. It cannot be that their right to a government to which they give their consent is more sacred than was the like right to the people of the seceding states. The war against the armies of the South was fought to a successful conclusion because the majority believed it more important to reserve that Union than to accede to the literal application of an abstract principle, which, however correct, log-ically led to its dissolution.

NOT AN ABSTRACTION. Covernment is not an abstraction It is the reasonable application of correct principles to conditions which, though they cannot be wholly overcome, may be so molded as to better subserve the interest of justice, peace and order.

By the exercise of political reason our Constitution was ordained and a more perfect Union established. In the light of political reason our affairs have been administered in the past, and political reason, if we patiently follow its dietates, will enable us to solve the prob-lems now before us, in harmony with the limitations of the Constitution and n practical accord with the great prininles set forth in the Declaration of Independence.
It may be admitted that we ought

not permanently to annex a country whose inhabitants are incapable of at taining capacity for self-government. migration of Americans or Europeans in numbers sufficient to eventually con-trol political and social conditions. do not claim that the government of the United States is specially adapted to a colonial policy, or that its methods of administration qualify it, in any marked degree, to hold and govern dependencies in any portion of the world, proximate or remote. On the contrary, it is of doubtful expediency to hold colonies or dependencies at all and such holding can only be justified by necessity. When, however, duty admits of no escape without the sacrifice of national honor or dignity, the necessity then exists.

A DUTY TO BE MET. We would gladly escape it if escape were possible, but recognizing that there is no honorable avenue of retreat, we take it up (appreciating all its difficulties and responsibilities) with the fixed purpose of discharging it to the uttermost. We do this with no de-sire for indefinite expansion; with no design of establishing a general colonial policy; but with the earnest hope that after our national authority shall have been established, and established it will be, the people of the Philippines may show themselves capable of up-building and maintaing a local government of their own. If failure attends our efforts, it will be but another instance of defeated hopes and disappointed expectations. But if by hold-ing up the hands of those who aspire to orderly and stable institutions we shall open the way to a horse gov-ernment, under which individual rights will be respected, domestic tranquility insured, and life, liberty and property protected, by the fixed and regular ad-administration of just and equal laws. we shall give another and striking evi-dence of man's capacity for self-government, and over and above all con-

An octogenarian club has been organ-ized in Kenwood, III. There are fifteen

A newly married couple in Portland, Mo., who are both deaf, and are trying housekeeping without a servant, have devised an ingenious arrangement for their door bell, by which a caller, when and thus makes his presence known.

#### AMONG THE POETS. Dreyfus.

Not in the cloudy mountain top, Majestic and alone, Truth lifts her ponderous sceptre up And rears her awful throne; But in the crowded market-place And in the prison-pen-Her judgment-seat is on the street And in the haunts of men.

She hales the mighty to her bar, She bids the low arise. For craft and power are all in vain To blind her plereing eyes. Before ber still and serious gaze The haughty take affright; Their lust and lore and golden store Are ashes in her sight.

she watched them mass their frowni And fling their banners high; She saw them brand the innocent And east him out to die; They stripped the buttons from his con They marched him round to view And almed a sudden ringing stroke At sword and spirit, too.

And only she of all the throng That watched his sore disgrace Let full a pitying tear to match. The anguish of his face. From loneliness to loneliness His barren pathway led, And none may know the stiffed wor That shook the prisoner's bed.

The love of God, divinely great, Is yet divinely small, t notes the capic in his flight, The sparrow in his fall. Away from those who wrong the weak It turns its patient face. But bears relief to bitter grief In the far desert-place.

It swept across the tropic sea,

It sought the captive out, t cheered him on his lonely strand And compassed him about. And Truth, who works her miracles Within the sight of men, Rebuked the foes that round him rese And bore him home again. Shall earthly pomp and earthly plot

Or yet the assassin's wrath, Avail to check imperial Truth Or turn her from her path? Through all the army's tented fields Her silent couriers run, And soon or late, as sure as fate, God's justice will be done! -Henry Robinson Palmer, in the Sun

#### Admiral Dewey.

Admiral George Dewey, Coming home, they say, Bring out the pyrotechnics, Let's have a holiday. Shoot up colored rockets, Turn the searchlights high See the name of Dewey A-blazin' in the sky

Didn't need a bathtub On his Manila trip. Didn't boast of fighting, Never had the grip. Sank the Spanish navy In a manner new, Honored grand "Old Glory;" Did it shipshape, too. Didn't mention canned beef.

Got no geprimand,

Went about his business, Simple like and bland; Never wrote for magazines, Had no tale to tell, Led the fleet while fighting, The whole world said, "'Tis well." Ate salt pork in Hong Kong. Never asked for ple Didn't wire "Hot weather here,"

Didn't groan or sigh, Didn't ask to come home Stuck right to his ship, Didn't get a bit scared, Took no foreign lip. Admiral George Dewey, Coming home, they say, Bring out the pyrotechnics,

Let's have a holiday. Shoot up colored rockets. Turn the searchlights high See the name of Dewey A-blazin' in the sky

-Lue Vernon, in Washington Star

A Vision of Contentment. Here where the ripple of the lazy stream Scarce breaks the slience of the summer

Rich with perfume of rose and blossom foon this grassy bank I lie and dream: Watching the checkered sunshine giint and gleam Upon the shady pool that trembles there Of sun-downed meadows that so dis-

tant seem. Be mine today the shepherd's joy and ease-The joy that comes with calling life your own, The ease you feel when, stretched be-neath the trees, You count the drifting clouds, and hear the drone

Save life and pipe, with trouble all forgot.

-Charles Coleman Stoddard, in Criterion. Everything in Its Time.

Of honey-sotted bees, and ask no lot

The giass of fashion, so they state Reflects diseases new; Better be dead than out of date In health and illness, too; The Coupen Thumb and Ticker Eye And Hobson's Bug caress Are being superseded by Automobiliousness.

-Kari H. Lansing, in the Criterion.

### Star Automatic Paper Fastener

Fastens papers in a jiffy, feeds itself and improved in every respect. Prices lower than ever. We are still sell-ing the Planitary Penc Sharpeners. The only sharp ening device which never breaks the lead. On trial in your office for 10 days free of charge. We have numerous other novelties in office supplies, together with a large line of Blank Books and Typewriter's Supplies.

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Plenty of things right here to make the hot weather not only endurable but enjoyable. And the price at which we offer them is not going to make anyone hot, except the man who charges a higher price for equal quality, and he is nu-

morous. Just think of these and get cool. Refrigerators at reduced prices.

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## Luther Keller

CEMENT, SEWER PIPE, Etc.

Yard and Office

West Lackawanna Ave., SCRANTON, PA.



A New Yorker, who lately went on an excursion to New Mexico with a lot of railroad men, in a special car, reflected that alkali dust and champagne always upset his digestion, and determined to buy a box of Ripans Tabules at

a St. Louis drug store.

How do these sell;" he asked of the druggist We sell a lot of 'em," was the reply. "That gentleman who just went but bought a box. He is Commodore J E. M. Maury of New York, who is on

As days went by, our friend took a Tabule after each meal and one before going to bed and was as regular as a top. So too was the Commodore. In a few days, however, most of the party suffered more or less from over-enting, over-smoking, aikali dust, want of exercise and indigestion. Nearly every one complained of constipation, and the Commodore, like a good angel produced his box from time to time, and in every case relief followed his kindly minis-

How does it happen," asked the Commodore of our friend, 'that you alone escape the inconvenience all the others suffer from? Only you and I escape." But our friend was foxy and would not admit that he to was to Ripans Tabules; but all that party carry them now when they go where meals are irregular and the water is bitter or poor

A new style packet containing the sureans tabutes in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—ron rivergents. This low prices sort is intended for the paper and the communical One described the five-centerations (10 tabutes) can be had by mail by sonding forty-sight cents to the litrans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York or a single carton (the Tabutes) will be sent for five cents.

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hinting Blasting Sporting Smokmas and the Repanno Chemical Company 4

## HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

W. E. MULLIGAN,

AGENCIES THOS. FORD. . . . Pittaton, JOHN B. SMITH & SON, - Plymouth,

Wilkes-Barre.