

The Scranton Tribune

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

New York Office: 105 Nassau St. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter, Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 12, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State. Justice of the Supreme Court—J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster. Judge of the Superior Court—JOSIAH R. ADAMS, of Philadelphia. State Treasurer—LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES E. BARNETT, of Washington. Election day, Nov. 7.

In the Dreyfus affair the people in France, who really have a provocation to raise a rumpus, are preserving commendable silence. Let us hope their silence is intelligent thinking.

The President and Dewey.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made, presumably on authority, that the president has finally decided not to go to New York to greet Admiral Dewey on his arrival in this country. "It is contrary to precedent," says a Washington letter in the Sun, "for the head of a government to make the first call on any person arriving in the country which he represents, unless the person be the head of another government. Even in cases where the visiting notable is the personal representative of a foreign sovereign, the president does not extend his greeting at any other place than his official residence. The distinguished visitor must make the first call. This precedent was definitely established when the Infanta Eulalia, the personal and official representative of the Queen Regent of Spain, visited America in 1883. On her arrival in Washington she was met at the railway station by Secretary of State Gresham. She called first on President Cleveland, who returned the call immediately afterward."

This may be the precedent but we are sure it is not the reason which impels the president to forego the pleasure of being the first to extend the hand-clasp of greeting to the returning admiral. He hinted at this when he expressed to the committee on invitations recently the belief that it would be best to permit the admiral to have the first demonstration all to himself. If the president should participate, honors would inevitably be divided, and while we have no doubt that the admiral would be entirely willing to share the honors of the occasion with the commander-in-chief, it illustrates the delicacy of the president that the latter is reluctant to cause such a division. The president will preside over the Dewey celebration in Washington, which will include the presentation to the admiral of the \$10,000 sword specially voted by congress as a token of its gratitude.

The programme for the Dewey exercises in New York, as now arranged, is as follows: The admiral will arrive in the lower bay on Thursday, Sept. 28, and be welcomed officially by Governor Roosevelt and Mayor Van Wyck. On Friday the great naval parade will take place. Admiral Dewey, in command of the squadron, will leave the anchorage at Tompkinsville at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and steam up the North river, coming to anchor off Grant's tomb. Here he will fire a salute; singing societies will give voice to words of welcome and the entire fleet of following vessels, including warships, yachts and excursion steamers, will pass around the Olympia, giving all on board a chance to see the admiral. The fireworks display afloat and ashore occurs that night. The presentation of the city's loving cup to the admiral will take place Saturday morning, Sept. 29, at 9:30 o'clock at the city hall. Admiral Dewey will then be driven to Claremont, where he will meet all visiting and local dignitaries at breakfast. He will get into a carriage with General Daniel Butterfield at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and escorted by Troop C, of Brooklyn, will ride at the head of the land procession down Riverside drive, through Seventy-second street, down Eighth avenue, through Fifty-ninth street and down Fifth avenue. He will leave his carriage at Twenty-fourth street and will take his position on the reviewing stand near the Dewey arch, where he will review the parade. There will be 108 yachts in the naval parade, and these, with the steamships, excursion vessels and tugs, will make the parade seven miles long. There will be at least 30,000 men in the land parade, and it is expected that there will be 2,000,000 visitors in New York city.

Government receipts are mining steadily an government expenditures, the excess for September being almost a million dollars. Talk of a war loan is empty folly.

Reclaiming Waste Land.

HINT of value to land owners throughout the anthracite region is supplied in the decision of the Girard estate to attempt to grow timber upon the thousands of acres of waste land owned by it in Schuylkill county. For each acre of coal land, which produces revenue, the estate owns on an average three acres of mountain land which, in its present condition, is for practical purposes worthless. With a view to determining whether this mountain land cannot be made productive, the estate has planted and will plant thousands of seedling trees of a character to yield, when grown, valuable returns in marketable lumber.

The most striking picture presented to the eye of the casual traveler throughout Northeastern Pennsylvania, especially in close proximity to the railroads, is the abundance of hilly country without agricultural value and bearing on its uninviting surface no other crop than tangled weeds and

blackened stumps, with here and there a struggling fresh growth of scrub timber, nature's pitiful protest against the periodical forest fires. Why men should patiently pay taxes on such unproductive land without serious study of ways and means for its utilization has long been a mystery to the thoughtful.

Let it be conceded that the problem of re-tiling these desert areas is a difficult one, involving not only large initial expense and costly watchfulness but also a weary wait for the era of productivity; yet, still, the land in its present condition is of no value and surely its reclamation would some day pay a good margin of profit. Among our coal companies which have surplus funds to invest, and which must look forward to a time when the mines themselves will cease to be productive, it would seem that a field of usefulness exists in the gradual devotion of an annual allowance toward re-tiling non-productive land surfaces so that by the time the coal gives out, there will be a new wealth of nature to take its place.

At last partial explanation of the recent violent attacks upon Pension Commissioner Evans is supplied by the fact that he has dropped from the roll of claim agents and pension attorneys more than 30,000 men. When he came into office the names of more than 50,000 attorneys were on the record of the Pension Office and today the number is 18,491. Many of these names have been dropped because of fraudulent practices. The amount paid to the claim agents last year was \$175,000, compared with \$700,000 in the preceding year, a saving of \$525,000 to the veterans and a loss of that amount to the claim agents. Hence, the dissatisfaction of the agents and the vigor of the fight which they have waged against Mr. Evans. The latter is another official who is to be congratulated upon the enemies he has made.

William of Germany.

CONGRESSMAN FOSS, the naval expert, has returned from his European visit and has explained what the emperor of Germany really did say to him on the occasion of his visit by invitation upon board the emperor's yacht at Kiel. It will be recalled that this visit took place shortly after the New York Herald had misquoted Admiral Dewey as predicting that the United States' next war would be with Germany. To make matters worse, the yellow journals then misquoted Mr. Foss and caused him to be put in the attitude of having misquoted the emperor also. What William of Germany did say to Mr. Foss was this:

"I do not believe Admiral Dewey gave utterance to such a sentiment. I regard that as merely a newspaper story and not worthy of serious consideration. There is no good reason why there should be any ill will between Germans and Americans. On the contrary, there are the strongest reasons why there should be the most cordial and friendly feelings between the two nations. You have in the United States a great number of Germans whose sympathies should serve to bind the two nations with bonds of amity. The German-Americans were among the best citizens of my empire and I am sincerely sorry to have lost them. I am sure they make good citizens in their adopted country and their children should be a perpetual pledge of friendship between the great republic across the sea and the German empire."

Mr. Foss, in speaking his impressions of the German ruler, says: "I must admit that I came away from this conference with the highest admiration for the emperor. It was apparent that he was moved by strong ambitions, but these were directed by high aspirations for his people and his country. He impressed me as a broad, statesman-like ruler and a vigorous, energetic man. To one traveling through Germany with eyes open it is evident his activities have already had surprising effect in the development of the resources of that land. The industries of Germany have had a wonderful growth, and that country is enjoying great prosperity. There are abundant signs of the restless energy of the emperor and in the language of the west he is a 'hustler'."

The opinion here given is confirmed by the facts of recent history. William took upon him the imperial responsibilities at a time when his capabilities were not understood and when, in the eyes of the world, Prince Bismarck was the commanding figure in European affairs. The restless disposition of an exuberant youth and a certain national fondness for dramatic surprises caused him to be interpreted by unfriendly critics as a hare-brained mad cap, a nineteenth century Hotspur, in whose irresponsible hands, the German crown would speedily become a fire brand. As became his office if he was to be emperor in fact, he deposed Bismarck and did it after Bismarck's own style. That act made him numerous enemies and critics, but the German empire went right on in its career of development and prosperity; and in spite of all the humorous or malicious misrepresentation of him which has abounded in the newspapers since, the actual results which have been achieved in Germany under William's rule vindicate his statesmanship and prudence no less than they attest his enterprise, energy and thorough appreciation of the character and needs of his countrymen.

His assumptions of divine sanction for his high-strung imperialism naturally do not make a strong appeal to Americans bred in the atmosphere of democracy; and our native vein of irreverent humor finds in him a fertile provocation of quip and jest, but we must in all fairness open our eyes to the unmistakable fact that in both his physical and mental characteristics he typifies to a marked degree the genius of the German people; and the nature of his rule, interpreted in the light of German conditions, entitles it to the world's admiration.

Those successful commercial countries of Europe—Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Austria-Hungary—pay, according to Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain, \$4,500,000 annually to various steamship lines for

the exclusive purpose of sending mails to the coast of China in the shortest space of time; while the United States pays \$23,000 to American and \$14,000 to foreign steamships for the same purpose. No wonder that the United States gets less than 6 per cent. of the commerce of the Orient in spite of the fact that our western ports are much nearer than those of the great commercial countries of Europe.

Settled Out of Court.

BY WAY of apology to Elbert Hubbard, the sage of East Aurora, for misinformation recently circulated by us on the basis of an inaccurate dispatch to the New York Sun, we now quote a letter which he has addressed that penitent luminary:

"In a recent issue of your paper I find the startling headlines, 'Kipling Wins His Suit Against Hubbard!' This information is slightly misleading, for from it one would suppose that there had been a trial of the issue and a decision had been rendered against me. The fact is, I never made answer to the complaint, but simply arranged with Mr. Kipling's lawyer to allow him to secure an injunction against me in consideration of Mr. Kipling's withdrawing his suit and waiving all questions of damages. I then paid the learned counsel a modest stipend to cover expenses and that was all there was about it. In a trial of the issue I am sure I could have beaten Kipling. The entire local bar of East Aurora offered to stand by me for \$175 a day each and board for the five, but when it comes to paying out good money, really what difference is it whether the duets go to the other fellow's lawyer or yours?"

Mr. Hubbard's philosophy, as well as his sense of equity, herein shows to creditable proportions. The differences are few, indeed, which intelligent men cannot, with economy and spiritual profit, settle out of court.

Defenders of General Shafter

are again in print, pointing out the rapid success of the Santiago campaign as an example of his good generalship. No one will question that the capture of twenty-four thousand Spaniards by twenty thousand American troops in so short a time was a marvelous achievement, but the objectors cannot forget that General Shafter was the chief one of those who advocated retreat during that campaign.

As the hunting season opens stories of sportsmen who mistake their neighbors' heads for squirrels, woodchucks, etc., are becoming numerous. From the many published accounts of fatalities resulting from bad eyesight one would think that the hunters would exercise more care, but if the yarns are all true it is evident that the squirrel hunters are like the men who purchase good bricks and green goods and do not read the papers.

Professor Cunningham, of Columbia University, is credited with having discovered a process for restoring recently dead persons to life. He should quickly experiment on Grover Cleveland.

Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago, thinks that the great majority of the American people in a short time will have forgotten the Dreyfus case. The rabbi is a close student of human nature.

The attention of people who say that this is an age of automobiles is respectfully called to the fact that \$20,000 was paid for Joe Patchen the other day.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Electricity has supplanted steam in the oldest railroad in Italy—from Milan to Monza.

The Oregon box wagons may have to yield to the automobile, with steam as the motive power.

A railway in the Congo State, touching Lake Albert Nyanza, will be built at a cost of \$20,000,000.

An electric automobile in France recently travelled a considerable distance at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

Improvement in storage batteries is so marked that where a vehicle required 1,000 pounds of cells two years ago, but 500 pounds are required now.

It is proposed to use a system of refrigeration and endeavor to exhibit fresh food for this country during the entire term of the Pan-American Exposition.

A new 200-ton drawbridge was substituted for the old one over the Pacific river, Newark, the same involved in the netural substitution being eighteen and one-half minutes.

The athletes of Greece in ancient times, when training for physical contests, were fed on new cheese, figs and boiled grain. Their drink was warm water, and they were not allowed to eat meat.

The old Titanic probably has fallen into disuse since the new tower bridge, London, has been built, and it is now suggested that the former place would be an ideal spot to locate a lunatic asylum.

United States Commissioner W. A. Jones says that a "full-blooded Indian lunatic never lived" and avers that the new Indian insane asylum in the Indian Territory will be occupied by mixed breeds.

The throbs which strain at our heart chords, This might that is greater than love, Till the tenderest woman caresses The eagle instead of the dove, When the Flag is assailed?

For which men yield their blood in the trenches, Accept fever and famine and pain? Whose ineffable peace to the dying Is a smile on the lips of the slain, When the Flag has been served?

That we call it "patriot ardor" Is a jingle of idle sound; But the thing itself—what is it, Holding both and neither bound, Which the Flag inspires?

As holy as fire from the altar, As high as the propitiate thought, As deep as eternity's spaces, From God's mind into ours is it wrought, This power of the Flag, —Amelia W. Truendell, in Washington Star.

CURRENT VERSE.

Father, Take My Hand! A little bed stands close to mine— I reach it with extended arm— And there the clasp ring curls entwined A golden head, secure from harm.

And when my darling goes to rest, But ere she seeks the dreamer's land, Upon my hand her fingers press— Their tiny tips within my hand.

Then, sweetly as the melting strain Of music from a girl's hand, Or soft dripping of the rain, She whispers, "Please, papa, take my hand."

"It's dark, papa, I cannot do To 'sleep alone!" Though angels stand To hold my hand, and 'twixt my feet— Still baby lips, "Please take my hand."

And even I, in time to come, Who gaze the portal grand Of that far off Eternal Home— May ask, "Oh, Father, take my hand!"

When round about the billows roll, And beat upon the farther strand, While dark'ning tempests veil my soul, E'en my I ask, "Oh, Father, take my hand!"

—Speed Mosby, in St. Louis Mirror.

While the Angry "Auntie" Wept. He wept for Aguinado And the wrongs he had to bear; He cursed "the proud oppressor," And he swore and tore his hair; He hoped "the brutal soldiers Who were sent across the sea, Might be stricken down with fevers, That the Tagal could be free."

He clenched his fists and shouted: "Let us stop this awful crime! Here at home are weighty problems That demand our care and time! Whom should we be the keepers Of our brothers over the sea? Let a plague destroy our army, That the Tagal may be free!"

He talked and thus he shouted, While, at home, his children tore Things to pieces as no children Ever did things up before. And their half-distracted mother Had to slave for them while he Spent his time in sending comfort To the Tagal over the sea. —S. E. Kiser in Times-Herald.

His Occupation. He brushed his coat six times a day, His hat was always nice, And ever ere the day was done He changed his collar twice.

He never let his trousers bag, No wrinkles marred his vest; In all the town there was no one More scrupulously dressed.

He spent three hours every day Before his mirror, where He carefully attended To the parting of his hair.

He always kept himself as neat As wax is through and through— But this was all he ever did, Numerous as his buttons were. Or had the time to do. —Times-Herald.

It Was Paste. Six months had flown since they were And now they strolled along together, "Neath moon and stars and such effects Of night as hinted cooling weather.

They paused a-neighbor a stile, where she Did sit as if in mood to listen, The moonlight on her hand revealed "A ring that did but faintly glister.

"Do you recall," he asked, "the night I gave you that engagement jewel, And you demurred the clouds of doubt 'That held me in their bonds so cruel?"

"Ah, yes," she answered, with a sigh And tone of evident dejection, "How can I well forget it, dear? It's pasted in my recollection." —Richmond Dispatch.

A Difficulty. The ship of state goes sailing O'er time's tempestuous sea, With millions booked for travel, Including you and me.

And all, from steerage tenants To cabin folks so nice, Are hollering at the captain And giving him advice. —Washington Star.

Americans Abroad. We can go to sleep in London, in the rain, And awake in giddy Paris-sur-la-Seine, We can dine with Madame Sara On the famous Riviera, And spend the night at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

We can hurry on to Norway, if we like, Or across the great Sahara on a bike, Then, without a word of warning, We can spend tomorrow morning At Haarlem with a Dutch girl on a dike.

We can circumnavigate the waters blue, And the czar of all the Russias interview, And then, desire unaided, Beach a country uninvited, Or thread the many streets of Timbuctoo.

We can picnic underneath St. Peter's dome, Or play checkers in a chilly catacomb, Till at last the only places Where we haven't shown our faces Will be the great north pole—yes, and home! —Robert Gilbert Welsh, in Life.

Patriotism. What is it, this force that impels us, Which masters our sense and our will, That startles our uttermost being With the sting of a subtle thrill? When the Flag is unfurled?

The throbs which strain at our heart chords, This might that is greater than love, Till the tenderest woman caresses The eagle instead of the dove, When the Flag is assailed?

For which men yield their blood in the trenches, Accept fever and famine and pain? Whose ineffable peace to the dying Is a smile on the lips of the slain, When the Flag has been served?

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PERSONALITIES.

The Rt. Rev. Frederick Eis, recently consecrated bishop of the diocese of South Ste. Marie and Detroit, was born in a little German village near Coblenz 54 years ago.

Dreyfus, declares that the real Semitic nose is perfectly straight. The crooked nose, says Dr. Nordau, is pure Armenian, and is prevalent among the Jews, today betrays their mixture in the past with that tenacious people.

Governor Chandler, of Georgia, has accepted an invitation to attend the national reunion of the Blue and Gray at Evansville, Ind., on Oct. 10 to 13, inclusive. The chief executives of all the Southern states are to be invited.

Lord Rosebery is admittedly in the foremost rank of speakers. He did not attain this position without sedulously studying in Parliament and on many a platform of the Victorian era—John Bright and William Ewart Gladstone.

Dr. W. J. Leyds, secretary of state for the Transvaal, is described as a man of peculiarly strong personal power, gifted with a persuasive manner and fully alive to the fact that the Boer and Englishman can never agree.

James C. MacRae, of Raleigh, has been chosen professor of law at the University of North Carolina. Mr. MacRae has served on the Superior and Supreme courts in his state, and is an ex-member of congress.

When William F. Schilling, of the Northfield, Minn., News, got married, Charles Klein is writing a melodrama of English life to be called "The Lombard Street Mystery."

An actress has arisen who claims to be a cousin of the wife of Maitre Labori, of Dreyfus case fame.

Jeff de Angelis will continue trying to make fortune smile through the efforts of "The Jolly Musketeer."

Belle Archer has purchased a play, entitled "Z." It is not announced when it will have its initial performance.

Bernhardt does not know English. She has always declared that she would not learn it for fear it would spoil her French.

Clara Lavine, comedienne, and William Blaisdell, the comedian, will star in the musical comedy, "Strange Adventures of Miss Brown."

Clement Scott, the critic, calls "The Deaconess," Mrs. Langtry's new play, a "pot-boiler." Still, pot-boiling suggests something that is not to be sneezed at.

The Jessie Bartlett Davis Opera company will include William Phillip, William Broderick, William Pruetts and Harry Brown. Several operas will be sung weekly.

A new play on the Dreyfus case, making the unfortunate hero guilty, in London made the spectators so indignant that the performance was broken up by a riot. In Paris and Berlin it was prohibited.

One of the company and the stage manager had been having some trouble. "I'm too busy now," he said, "but when I get time I'll tell you what you really are."

John B. Rogers has his new star, Dorothy Morton, in London. The latest report is that she will play Smith and DeKoven's once popular comic opera, "The Fencing Master," in the English capital.

Elizabeth Campbell Winter, wife of the poet and critic, William Winter, has written a play for Charles Cushman. She has also made a new version of Dr. Mosenthal's "Deborah" ("Leah the Forsaken").

Altogether because of her diminutive size she is not much in the public eye, but Mrs. Tom Thumb is still living and engaged in theatrical work, last season touring through the "Western states at the head of her own company.

Fred Miller, composer of the score of "Sain Abner," and Irving H. Knickerbocker, "Daisy Jones," is at work on two new farcical operettas, which will be produced by the Boston Serenaders during the coming season.

Henry Irving and Ellen Terry will arrive in New York toward the end of October, and will make their re-entrance at the Knickerbocker theatre, presenting "Robespierre." Later Miss Terry will act in Calmour's play of "The Amber Heart."

William H. Crane, in "Peter Stuyvesant, Governor," will impersonate the Dutch ruler of New York, who, as readers of early Gotham history will remember, stumped around Manhattan Island on a wooden leg.

Richard Mansfield will alternate Cyrano de Bergerac with a new play by Emil Moreau, coauthored of Mrs. Sara-Gene, called "Jeffreys," relating incidents in the life of the cruel Chief Justice of James II's reign. Coquelin will play the part in France, and Irving in England.

Under the Russian laws, upon application of any person, the Minister of the Interior may separate any child or children under age of fifteen months from their parents, compel their baptism, and force them to be brought up in the Christian religion. This is the fundamental idea in Edwin Ardson's new Jewish play, "Zorah."

In "Miss Hobbs," Annie Russell's new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome, she appears as a match-making young woman, who is instrumental in separating, temporarily, a young married couple and a pair of betrothed lovers, but is overthrown in time by Cupid and succumbs to his will. One scene passes in the cabin of a yacht, supposed to be drifting in a fog, the only occupants being the aforementioned matchmaker and the man destined to subdue her.

A hotel keeper had been suffering for four years with indigestion and dyspepsia. Night after night he would lie awake in bed tossing and rolling, the inside of his stomach seeming all on fire, the food fermenting and causing violent vomiting. His stomach, being thus disordered, contaminated his blood, making it impure, so that rheumatism eventually took hold upon him and it was with difficulty that he was even able to walk. At the climax of all this, he heard of Ripans Tablets. The first Tablet gave him relief. As soon as the entire package had been taken, he found that there was a marked improvement in his case. He states that the illness has now entirely left him and that he believes that Ripans Tablets have made a new man of him.

A new style packet containing TEN TABLETS in a paper case (with no glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This new packet is intended for the poor and the occasional. One dozen in the present style is sold by mail for fifty cents to the TRADE CURET COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABLETS) will be sent for five cents.

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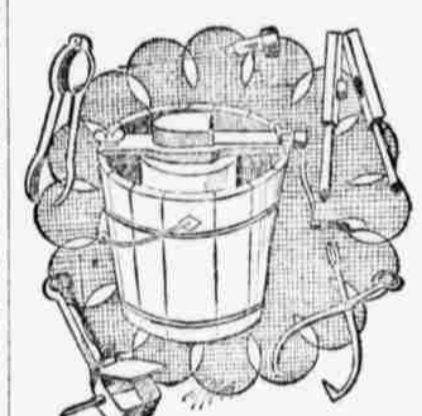
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