the Scranton Tribune

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

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

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

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

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 6, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Justice of the Supreme Court—J. HAY
BROWN, of Lancaster.
Judge of the Superior Court—JOHN I.
MITCHELL, of Tioga.
State Treasurer—LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES E. BARNETT, of
Washington. Washington.

County.

Commissioners-JOHN COURIER MOR-RIS, of Scranton: JOHN PENMAN, of Olyphant.
Auditors-WILLIAM E. JOHNS and ASA E. KIEFER, both of Scranton. Election day, Nov. 7.

Says Admiral Dewey: "There has never been a moment since the first gun was fired that the United States could have withdrawn from the Philippine islands, and the reasons set forth in the report of the Philippine commission as to why permanent American control is essential, are, in my opinion, unimpeachable. There is no alternative." These remarks of a man who ought to know are respectfully referred to the editor of the Scranton Times.

Get Out the Vote.

EVER WAS there less reason for Republican lukewarmness than exists today. The country is prosperous; industry is humming, labor is well employed, wages are rising and nationally every Republican campaign promise has been magnificently redcemed. In state affairs good government prevails-save in the columns of the Wanamaker newspapers-and the state ticket offered for support at the polls tomorrow commands the personal respect and confidence of all elements in the party. In our own county candidates are running who received their nominations directly from the people and ought therefore to expect the people's enthusiastic indorsement. No "boss" is up for punishment; no faction is marked for slaughter. The field is clear of all incumbrances and every condition is auspicious for a rousing Republican triumph. There remains but one duty. Get out

No man owns John Courier Morris and no faction has a mortgage on him.

Make his majority impressive.

A Significant Contrast.

GOOD DEAL of significance attaches to the resolutions adopted at Charlotte, N. C., last week by the Southern Cotton Spinners' association, an organization representing more than 100 manufacturing establishments and comprising the most influential industrial body in the South. Its preamble set forth the increase from \$9,000,000,000 In 1890 to \$20,000,000,000 (estimated) in 1900 in the manufacturing interests of the United States, making it plain that our domestic markets can no longer take our manufactured products; also the growth of the southern cotton manufacturing interest in the last ten years from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000 spindies, the surplus product of which has been sold largely in China and other Oriental countries; and it then urges the president, the senators and the representatives at Washington to advance the following measures:

"First-The preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire, of all our treaty rights with that Empire and the maintenance of an 'open door' policy in Thina with the commerce of all nations. Second-Vigorous prosecution of the Philippine war to a conclusion and the re-storation of order in that territory by our government.

Third-Construction, without delay, of an isthmian ship canal. "Fourth-Construction of a cable from the Pacific roast to Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines and other Oriental points."

There were two recommendations to congress along the same lines, namely: "Such a revision of our navigation laws as will foster the development of our merchant marine service to an extend to handle our expanding foreign commerce;" and "such increase in our navy as will make it fully adequate to protect our commerce in all seas and in all parts of the world."

While the moss-back politicians of the old South are floundering in Populism, free silver and anti-expansion. the up-to-date business men of the new South are keeping step with the progressive policies of the Republican party. The contrast is significant.

Honest John Penman will be the taxpayers' friend.

Why Not?

SUB-COMMITTEE of the National Educational association, consisting of College Presidents Wilson, Schurman and Canneld, is considering the advisability of giving the association's ndorsement to the proposition that the government, through the state department, should maintain in Washington a school for consuls analogous to West Point and Annapolis, and, like those chools, leading to a life career in the rgvernment service.

Why not? The necessity for special fitness, recognized in the army and navy (though not yet so thoroughly established in the former as in the latter), exists equally in the consular and diplomatic service, to which recent events have imparted greatly increased importance, present and prospective. We can just as easily turn out a diplomat ready made as we can mprovise an admiral or a general. The nation which should entrust the management of its intricate warships or trany corps to raw recruits would court disaster from the drop of the hat. Is

matic work from greenhorn volun-

Every sensible American knows, in the consciousness of his own heart, that his country's government has reached a stage of development, diversification and magnitude of interests when it must draw into its service in every department the best endeavors of the best trained specialists, and not continue indefinitely to look upon public office as a mere prize of political manipulation or ingenious dema-

There is a business motto, referring to advertising, which says: "Keeping everlastingly at it brings success. This is good advice for the Republican party in Lackawanna county. The way to down the Democracy is to keep it down.

American Progress.

OMMC. WEALTH building is slow work. It took our forefathers several centuries to get America into shape, and every little while we are informed by some superior person, native born or Imported, that they botched the job. But if the work be slow and occasionally unsatisfactory it is at all times necessary and should be at most times interesting. A piece of information along this line is communicated by a Havana correspondent of the Sun, and we consider it of sufficient importance to deserve quotation, for it shows that in the Island of Cuba (now in American trusteeship) progress is by no means at a standstill:

"The official gazette of Nov. 3 announces the appointment of Alexis E. Frye, of Boston, as superintendent of schools. His jurisdiction covers the whole island. Within a week Governor-General Brooke will probably publish an order establishing a general public school system, in the study of which he has spent much time. The American school system is followed as closely as possible. The attendance of all children between the ages of seven and fourteen will be compulsory. The teachers will be Cubans, English will be taught. The salaries will range from \$45 to \$65 a month. Plans are being made on the basis of 100,000 children, though there are probably 200,000 children in the island of school age, judging from the present census approximation. All books and supplies will be furnished free. The ayuntamientos (or local councils) will appoint the teachers and pay salaries and rents. Deficiencies will be made up from the funds of the island. After this year all candidates for places as teachers must hold certificates from Mr. Frye in order to secure appointments from the ayuntami-This is not possible this year. All teachers will be paid for twelve months' services. When not teaching during the thirty-six weeks comprising the school year they must attend normal schools or follow the course of study laid down by Mr. Frye in order to improve themselves. The material for teachers is at present very crude. Mr. Frye's chief attention will be paid to the primary schools. These will include practically all children between the ages of six and eleven years. The text books will be printed in the United States and will be mostly in some will be in English and Spanish.

taught." Secretary Root recently aroused the powerful sarcasm of the Scranton Times by asserting that the American behind the gun stood just a little way in front of the American with the open Bible and the free text book. The quotation just made shows that the secretary of war knew what he was talking about; but lest that should not suffice we have another. Says the Philippine commission report: "When we reached Manila (in March) the situation in the city was bad. Incendiary fires occurred daily. The streets were almost deserted. Half of the native population had fled, and most of the remainder were shut in their houses, Business was at a standstill. Insurgent troops everywhere faced our lines, and the sound of rifle fire was frequently audible at our house. A reign of terror prevailed. . . . When we left Manila (in August, only five months later), a large volume of business was being done, and the streets were so crowded as to be hardly safe, The native population was quiet and orderly, and all fear of an uprising had long since passed. An efficient corps of native policemen was on duty. A system of public schools, in which English was taught, had been advocated by the commission and established by General Otis. Some 6000 scholars were in at-

Civil government and hygiene will be

tendance." The condition in Porto Rico was explained quite recently in these columns It is similar in kind only more advanced in degree. These eloquent facts of record ought to shame into silence the demagogues who metaphorically throw mud at the American flag for fancied political purposes of their own.

A vote for Barnett for state treasurer is a vote of censure on wanton defamation of character. Teach the libelers a lesson.

Worth Remembering.

Extracted from the Report of the Philip-O ALLIANCE of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him at any time. Aguinaldo admitted freely in private conversation with members of his cabinet that neither Ad-

had made him any such promise. There never were any preconcerted operations or any combined movement by the United States and Filipinos against

the Spanlards. Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat. It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no Frank Vincent's important and instructive book, "Actual Africa," has a peculiar it less absurd to expect capable diplo- | course open to us now except the prose-

cution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission.

The commission is of the opinior that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the Philippine islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants.

The machinery of insurgent "governnent" serves only for plundering the people under the pretext of levying war" contributions, while many of the insurgent officials are rapidly accumulating wealth. The insurgent administration throughout the interior is worse than in the days of Spanish misrule: in many provinces there is absolute anarchy, and from all sides came petitions for protection and help.

The strong anti-American feeling was confined to the Tagalog provinces. The population of these provinces is estimated to be about 1.500,000. Even here there was a strong conservative element, consisting of people of wealth and intelligence, opposed to the war.

The flat failure of the attempt to establish an independent native government in Negros, conducted as it was under the most favorable circumstances, makes it apparent that here as well as in the less favored provinces a large amount of American control is at present absolutely essential to a successful administration of public af-

The Filipinos are not a nation, but a variegated assemblage of different tribes and people; and their loyalty is still of the tribal type. The masses of the people are uneducated. That intelligent public opinion on which popular government rests does not exist in the Philippines. And it cannot exist until education has elevated the masses, broadened their intellectual horizon and disciplined their faculty of judg-

which would excuse if it did not necessitate the intervention of other powers and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and united Philipine commonwealth at all conceivable. We cannot from any point of view escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails, and the mmission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the peoples of the Philippine islands.

Our control means to the inhabitants f the Philippines internal peace and order, a guarantee against foreign aggression and against the dismemberent of their country, commercial and industrial prosperity and as large a share of the affairs of government as they shall prove fit to take.

W. E. Johns is a young man, adnired by all who know him and as honest as the day is long. Give him the encouragement of a handsome ma-

Chicago literature has been visite1 by another cold wave. A correspondent of the Record says that every 'crowing rhymster is not a poet.

Senator Mason may yet have to seek constituency in Luzon. Illinois is roperly tiring of him.

was a failure even for advertising pur-

Auditor Kiefer has demonstrated his vigilance and courage. Re-elect him.

LITERARY NOTES.

The November magazine number of the Outlook contains an authorized and re-vised interview with Dr. Schurman, the resident of the Philippine commission, which, after explaining how this former enti-expansionist became convinced of the necessity of holding the Philippines. dds the following suggestion: should have an authoritative declaration on the part of the United States of the form of government and of the rights ivileges and immunities which the lnos are to receive from us. I trust that the president and congress will soon agree on such a grant; and the sooner it is enacted the better. In my opinior, nothing could so much contribute to an adjustment of our Philippine troubles as such a piece of legislation. In a word, my advice is, increase your military force to the utmost extent that may, under any circumstances, be necessary, and with those forces annihilate, or be ready to annihilate, the Tagalog insurgents who are now resisting the authority of the United ates; but, at the same time, tell the in abitants of the Philippine archipelago, our-fifths of whom are at peace with ou, what political status and civil rights ou propose to confer upon them. Such declaration may make the further exercise of power unnecessary. In any vent, it will tend to satisfy all the races, except the Tagalogs, who are now actual engaged in war, and it cannot fail to ave great influence among men of intelligence and property who are now com-mitted to the Tagaleg cause." It is inter-esting to add that a Washington despatch dated Nov. 3, contains this supplementary information: "It was unanimously agreed at the meeting of the cabinet today to urge upon congress the immediate pass-age of a joint resolution declaring it to be the intention of this government to retain the Philippine islands, to suppress insurrection, and to grant the broadest kind of local self-government to the in-habitants of the islands under such form of United States civil government as may be expedient. This decision was reached after the cabinet members had carefully read and discussed the unanimous report of the Philippine commission." The practical result of the labors of the

the establishment of arbitration, as a means of seitling disputes between civilized peoples, upon a firm basis of international understanding and agreement not only as to the principle, but in con-iderable measure as to the details of promiral Dewey nor any other American cedure in individual cases. In the November number of the North American Re-view two of the most distinguished members of the conference. F. de Martens and Seth Low, explain, from the points of yiew occupied by the nations which they represented respectively, Russia and the United States, the precise conclusions arrived at by the conference, and the invences and considerations which deof the specific provisions as to interna-tional arbitration contained in the con-vention finally signed by the plenipoten-tiaries of the several powers. M. de Martharles of the several powers. M. de Mar-tens has absolutely unrivalled qualifica-tions for writing on this subject, as he has been several times chosen to arbit-rate the disputes of civilized nations, and has received the complimentary title of "Lord Chief Justice of Christendom."

interest for readers at this time. The author presents vivid accounts of his visits to Delagoa Bay, and to Durban But I'll light de way ter you!" in Natal, whence he traveled to New-castle, Charlestown, Johannesburg and Pretoria. Mr. Vincent gives most graphic accounts of the life of the Boers and the mining and other interests of the Trans-wal. His visit to the Transwaal was fol-Day? lowed by a journey through the Orange Free State, where he visited the cap-ital. Bloemfortiem and afterward he made a careful study of the Kimberley diamond mines. His journey southward

and his stay in Cape Town furnished ad-ditional facilities for a comprehensive view of the present theater of action in The results of this personal study of the territory now attracting so much attention include many characteristic lustrations "Actual Africa" is published by D. Appleton & Co. Perhaps the handsomest number of the

Century Magazine ever issued is that which bears date November, 1839. The cover design includes a portrait of Cromwell redrawn on stone by Ernest Haskell and printed in four tints; while the front-isplece—also in tints—is a wood-engrav-ing by T. Johnson from Cooper's painting of the Protector in Sidney Sussex col-lege, Cambridge. The experiment in color printing is not confined to these two por-traits, nor to the litestrations in the open-ing instalment of John Morley's study of Cromwell; it extends also to the striking full-page and half page drawings and marginal sketches with which Seton marginal sketches with which Seton Thompson supplements the work of his pen in narrating the first part of "The Blography of a Grizzly." One of the strongest articles printed in many months appears in this issue from the pen of Governor Roosevelt, who describes our military unpreparedness and praces ur military unpreparedness and places

the responsibility. In "Two Chums" (Chicago: Laird & Lee), Miss Minerva Thorpe gives to the young folks an exquisite tale of pure and wholesome adventures. A little waif from the Ardennes forest region, on the French-Belgian frontier, obeys the last vish of a dying grandmother by crossing the big pond in an emigrant ship on a quest after more or less mythical rela-tives. He reaches New York with sixty-five cents and his beloved dog Jock, a St. Bernard of unusual devotion and intelli-gence. What fate is that of the two friendless chums in a foreign land is told in a bright, natural style, and with touches of real sentiment.

Frank T. Bullens forthcoming book will be entitled "The Log of a Sea-Walf." The should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believe that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse if it did not necessary. voyages to the West Indies, to Bombay and the Coromandel coast, to Melbourne and Rangoon. It is said by those who have read the advance sheets that the book is likely to prove a companion vol-ume to our own "Two Years Before the Mast." The publishers, D. Appleton & Co., announce that the book will be ready almost immediately.

The personal side of Abraham Lincoln he tremendous influence of the man (as well as the statesman) upon the people and the events of his time, is the keynote of Miss Ida M. Tarbell's two-volume "Life of Lincoln," which is at last completed, During its appearance in McClure's Magazine, it was inevitable that a great deal of interesting and valuable matter should be omitted, and these portions, as well as a considerable portion of new data bear-ing upon the president's relations with General Grant and the conduct of the war, will be included in the completed work to be issued shortly by the Doubleday & McClure Co.

An article in the November McClure's by Dr. Frederick A. Ccok, the one Amer-ican who was a member of the recent Belgian Antarctic expedition, tells the story of his experiences as one of the only party of men who have ever passed a winter in the vicinity of the South Pole. For thirteen months the party were shut up tight in the South Polar ice pack, their ship never moving except as it moved with the whole field of ice that bound it; Dr. Cook's account of this unique experience is as interesting as the

Laird & Lee, of Chicago, have just isindoubtedly the smallest alphabetical encyclopedia in existence. It is of the vest-pocket size and entitled "Lee's Question Settler." There are over 100,000 words compressed within 228 pages and these answer nearly every inquiry that can In the case of Lily Langtry marriage James MacArthur has retired from the

editorship of the Bookman to accept a more attractive position with Harper & Brothers. His place is filled by Arthur Bartlett Maurice. Laird & Lee's Diary and Time-Saver for 1900 is a handsome and convenient memorandum book for the vest-pocket

and the desk. It contains many features besides the Diary and Calendar part. CURRENT VERSE.

Beneath the Hood. Beneath the hood her eyes were brightshyly watched her where she stood-Her tresses looked like scraps of night Beneath the hood

Such smiles would stir a hermit's blood. Such lips-like flowers warm with light-Would quickly melt the idest mood, Beneath the hood.

stole behind her-'twasn't right, I call is neither wise nor good-I put propriety to flight Beneath the hood! -C. Keller in Midland.

When Pa Firs' Et Tabasco Sauce. When pa firs' et tabasco sauce—I'm smilin' 'bout it yet. Although his subsekent remarks I al-

ways shall regret. We'd come to town to see the sights, an pa remarked to me: "We'll cat at a bong tong hotel an' sling some style," says he.

An' then he sort o' cast his eye among the plates an' all, An' says: "That ketchup mus' be good; the bottle is so small."

An' then he tood a piece o' meat an' covered it quite thick. When pa firs' et tabasco sauce an' rose to make his kick.

It all comes back so plain to me; I rikollect it well;

He just was talkin' mild an' calm, an' then he give a yell

An' tried to cave the cellin' by buttin' with his head,
"Er-hooh! Er-hooh! Fire! Mu
Hooh!" I can't tell all he said. Fire! Murder!

But when they heard his heated words six women lef the room,
An' said such language filled their souls with shame, an' also gloom;
But pa, he only gurgied some, and then he yelled again.
When firs' he et tabasco sauce an' told about it then. about it then.

him quite a while, ps. he sort o' gasped at firs' an' then he tried to smile. says: "Just heat a poker now, an' An' says: run it down my neck; I want to cool off gradual, it's better, I But when he'd got me out o' doors, he says: "I want to get That there blame ketchup recipe an' leare jes' how it's het. So I can try it on the boys when you an me git hum, they, too, thinkthe condiment mixed with Kingdom Come." Till

We laid him out upon a board an' fanned

-San Francisco Examiner. A Sinner in the Storm. de Lightnin' flash f'um eas' ter wes' En de Thunder beat his drums; En I shake en ahiver,

En hunt for kiver. En cry ter de good Lawd ter deliver; En whar will I stan'-dat what I say— W'en de Thunder roll on de Jedgment

Dat he'll raise a row, 'Kaze I des so triffin' anyhow

'en de Thunder rell at de Jedgment Day?

I know dat de Lightnin' look fer me, En de Thunders on my track; En I strike de match, En set de latch; "Lawd. I done wid de white man melon

But whar will I stan'-dat what I say-W'en de Thunder roll at de Jedgment Day?

-Atlanta Constitution. Craule Song.

Sleep, little laddie, the daisies are closing The cool of the evening is borne on the breeze.

Soft, pillowed in down, is thy cradle reposing.

Thy ringlet-crowned head is lying at And never a king in his majesty seem-

More royally treasured or watched as

eep, little monarch, thy slaves are attending, To waft thee in dreamland wher'er tho would'st roam, and over the cradle, so tenderly bending, Thy mother is watching and guarding

And where er thou mayst wander dream wisdom to learn.
You will find her to welcome thee or thy return

so sleep, little laddle, though sickness and sorrow

May come in the future to sadden thy way, Yet, sleep in the hope of a brighter to morrow, If trouble or sadness is dark'ning to-

For the long nights of sorrow melt oft to joys dawning.

And those clouds are the darkest that herald the morning!

The Stopping of the Clock. Surprising falls the instantaneous calm, The sudden silence in my chamber starting, lift my head in half alarm-The clock has stopped-that's all.

The clock has stopped! Yet why have so found An instant feeling almost like dismay? Why note its silence sooner than its sound?

For it has ticked all day. So many lives beside my own go on. And such companionship unheeded keep--Companionship scarce recognized till

And lost in sudden sleep. and so the blessings heaven daily grants Are in their very commonness forgot: We little heed what answereth our wants, Until it answers not.

strangeness falleth on familiar ways, As if some pulse were gone beyond re call-Something unthought of, linked with all our days—
Some cleck has stopped—that's all.

G. H. Coomer, in Pittsburg Dispatch.

Vocal Improvement.

"Is your daughter enjoying her musical studies abroad, Mrs. Flimflammer?" "Oh, so much; she writes that she goes o five dances every single week."-Dotroit Free Press.

Ornamental Parquet Floors and Borders.

Ornamental Floors, such as we offer have been in use in Europe for generations. They are no ex-

It is safe to consider that no outlay will so furnish and enrich a dwelling as these ornamental floors. They are cheaper than carpets.

Floors laid and finished in best

Estimates furnished and all work

guaranteed. Hill & Connell

Scranton, Pa.

121 N. Washington Ave.,



No matter how hard you try of a better place to buy your office supplies and stationery than at our establishment. We carry our lines as near complete as possible. We cater for the up-to-date trade and if its a good thing in office wants WE HAVE rr. We still put the planitary pencil sharpener on trial in any offlice for ten days free of charge, Our line of Stationery and Engraved work is as dainty as ever and wish you to inspect our lines.

ReynoldsBros

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The largest and finest As-

Sterling Silver-ware

Prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$100.00.

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Heating Stoves. Ranges, Furnaces. Plumbing and Tining.

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Fine line of patterns to select Luther Keller

LIME, CEMENT, SEWER PIPE, Etc.

West Lackawanna Ave., SCRANTON, PA.



The advertising manager of one of the most successful New York dailies relates his own experience with Ripans Tabules as follows: "I had for some time a trouble with my heart, a sort of palpitation or fluttering that was very annoying. It would occasionally produce a choking sensation that would make me take a long breath. It was very unpleasant and rather painful, too. It was not until I had suffered for a considerable time that I resorted to Ripans Tabules. Their effect was not immediate but gradual. Within a week, however, the fluttering had ceased and I found my health again at its normal point. I took one Tabule after each meal and one before going to bed. I am not taking them now, for I have no present need of them. The nicest thing about the Tabules is that their action is so mild and pleasant, entirely without any of the disagreeable features associated with so many medicines. The need of them is rarely more than temporary and good results are often brought about by even a single one." A new style market containing your mirans vastiles in a paper carton (without place) is now for onle at some agreeces for priva carrs. This low prised sort is intended for the poor and the communical. Our dozen the forecast surfaces (so the bullet agree) agree to the containing the carry of the carry of

Silk Salc

of the Season

A purchase of nearly 2,000 yards enables us to offer the greatest value in upto-date silks that that have ever been brought to this city. The lengths vary from 5 to 15 yards each, and for complete Dresses, Separate Waists or Fine Wrap Linings, are the opportunity of a lifetime.

They are arranged into 3 lots as follows

60c 88c \$1.25

\$1.00. \$1.25. \$1.75 to \$2.25 Sale Opens Saturday Morning.

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The Hunt & Connell Co.

Heating, Plumbing. Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures. Builders Hardware.

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W. E. MULLIGAN. - Wilkee-Barre.