LIVE NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE NEW COAL ROAD.

It Admits of the Work of Construction Being Undertaken at Once-Resolutions Adopted by the Locomotive Firemen with Reference to the Case of Superintendent Lloyd-Say He Was Not Fairly Dealt with-The D., L. & W. Board for Today-New System at Carbon-

"Anthracite coal properties received an additional blow yesterday when the fact became known that the Appellate Division of the Third Department at Albany had handed down a decision in Delaware Valley and Kingston railroad case sustaining the state railroad commissioners and permitting the construction of the independent coal road from tidewater at Kingston, N. Y., along the abandoned bed of the Delaware and Hudson canal to the Pennsylvania line," says the New York

"Arrayed against the project, which is backed by the Pennsylvania Coal company and all the independent coal operators, was the vast wealth and political influence of the anthracité coal trust, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., and participated in by every anthracite coal road in the country. The New York, Ontario and Western railroad and the Erie railroad were the ostensible fighters of the proposition, but all the anthracite coal 'barons' were back of the contest, and the project has been fought at every available

"The original application before the commission was actively opposed by the Erie, New York, Ontario and Western and other anthracite coal roads, and a great amount of evidence was taken bearing on the question as to whether the proposed road was required in the public interest. The new ompany was represented by Thomas G. Shearman and John A. Garver, while Frank H. Platt, David Wilcox, John B. Kerr, William F. Dunning and Herbert F. Kinney appeared for the

opposing roads. The railroad commission found in favor of the company and granted a certificate so stating. Later the opposing roads obtained a writ of certiorart to review the decision of the commissioners, which was argued in June. The decision of the court sustains the finding of fact by the commissioners, that the road will serve a public convenience, and the unanimous affirmation by the appellate division makes it impossible to carry the question to th Court of Appeals.

"In addition to attempting to defeat the building of the road in New York state, the anthrecite roads also endeavored to prevent the construction of an extension of the line in Pennsylvania connecting the New York road with the anthracite coal regions, "In a quo warranto proceeding, instituted by the attorney general of Pennsylvania, at the instance of the cailroad companies, to test the question, the right of the Eric and Wyoming Valley Railroad company was fully sustained. The case, however, will argued on appeal in the Pennsylvania supreme court at Pittsburg early

Delaware Valley and Kingston Railway company, could not be found at his office vesterday, but it is believed that work on the construction of the new road in this state will be commenced at an early day. It is claimed that the construction of the road will result in reducing the price of anthracite coal in this state

The decision yesterday was handed down by Presiding Justice Parker, all the associate judges, Merwin, Smith, Follogg and Edwards, concurring."

D., L. & W. Board for Today.

Following is the make up of the Del aware, Leckawanna and Western

> Scranton Pa., Sept. 17, 1989 WILD CATS, SOUTH, Monday, Sept. 17

Size m: Carmedy, with Singer's men, S. R. Mr. - Colvin.

4.45 p. m. M. Finnerty, Mosier's men. SUMMITS.

10 a. m., north—G. Frounfelker, 1 p. m., south—J. H. McCann; 2 500 or 3 700 on

PULLERS.

19 a. m.-M. Stack, PUSHERS.

8 a. m. - Houser. 11.50 a. m. - Meran. 7 p. m. - Murphy.

PASSENUER ENGINE

6.50 p. m.-Magaverh. WHAT CATS, NORTH,

in the Christian

In a. m. - 8. Figurity.

I p. m. - Costace with Barber's men.

I p. m - Hammitt.

ice, Scranium, 9 a. m. Monday.

Yesterday's Bulletin. Saturday, September 15

WILD CATS, SOUTH

WILD CATS, SOUTH,

12,50 a. m.—F. D. Sever, 3 n. m.—Burkhavi, 8 a. m.—Cavamaugh, with Warfel's men.

10 a, m.—A. Gerrity, 1 p. m.—J. Gerrity, 3,45 p. m.—Hennett, 4,45 p. m.—Hill.

SUMMITS 10 a. m.-Stack. PUSHERS,

p. m.—Scarcan.
 p. m.—F. Haitett.

5 a. m .- Houser

7 p. m.-Murphy. PASSENGER ENGINE.

6.30 p. m - Magovern.

m.-Gaffney. m.-Stanton WILD CATS, NORTH,

8 a. m.-Wall

1 p. m.—Basia 4 p. m.—S. Carmody, 5 p. m.—John Gabagan,

NOTICE.

Conductors J. W. Devine, Thomas Fitzpatrick George Hill. Colvin, A. E. Ketcham and P. J. O'Malley will report at trainmaster's other, Ho-belten, Monday, Sept. 17. Introducing Reforms

The new Delaware and Hudson master mechanic is introducing reforms in the locomotive shop at Carhondale. He has called into service the Bundy register clock, which was used two years ago, and now all must ring up when they come to work and go to dinner.

In addition to this, he has made a new schedule of the number of hours

in some instances, the time by one-

Resolutions of Firemen.

a regular meeting of Liberty ledge, No. 242, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Elmira, N. Y., held Sunday, Sept. 9, the following resolu-

tions were adopted; Micross, An article published in a recent isme of the Scranton Republican bitterly attacking the present management of the Delaware,
archaecture and Western railroad and supernendert of Motive Power Lioyd, in particular,
has recently came to our attention and forling
that the article in question does a gross inpatient to Mr. Lloyd and misrepresents the reone existing between that gentleman and the loves under his jurisdiction, reduced, That the dreamen of the Buffalo divis-

as represented by this ledge do neetly deny assertions contained in said article, both as the alleged feeling of nestility between Mr.

alloyd and the men in his department. Also re-carding the claim of incompetency.

On the centrary, it is a pleasure to testify on the friendly and cordial relations that exists and have existed between Mr. Lloyd and the nen, who have always received the fairest treatbeing the lands of Mr. Lloyd and his gen-lemanty and conrecus sebordinates. Purther-nore, when the obstacles in the form of labor groubles which conferented Mr. Lloyd and which temanded his personal attention immediacity upon his never into office are considered, topother with the enormous traffic handled by the company since that time and which has take the motive power to its utmost capacity, when all of this is taken into consideration it ap-pears to us that he has accomplished all that could reasonably be expected of any man and but he has just reason to congrutulate himself

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this lodge as

James E. Lonergan, John Hoffman, Commit-

FINN DIDN'T SHOW UP.

Failed to Obey Subpoens and an At-

tachment Issued for Him. The adjourned hearing in the bribery cases brought by the Men's union against Councilmen T. C. Melvin and James J. Grier was not held on Saturday, as was expected, on account of the absence of Wade M. Finn, one

of the principal witnesses. A subpoena had been served on Mr. Finn by Deputy Constable W. S. Bartlett, of the Ninth ward, but though Alderman Fuller and the attorney waited for over an half an hour after the appointed time, he falled to put

in an appearance Attorney E. C. Newcomb stated that Mr. Finn's testimony was very important and asked that an attachment be issued for him. It was issued and placed in the hands of Constable Bates, the hearing being adjourned until 30 o'clock tomorrow night.

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

(Concluded from Page 1.1

threat of unsound finance. The business man and the farmer are vitally interested in this stion; but no man's interest is so great as that if the wage worker. A depreciated current rears loss and disaster to the business man; by it means grim suffering to the wage-worker. The capitalist will less much of his capital and will suffer wearing anxiety and the loss of many comforts; but the wage-worker who loses his wages must suffer, and see his wire and children uffer, for the actual necessities of life. The one absolutely vital need of our whole industrial system is sound money.

Trusts.

One of the serious problems with which we are nfronted under the conditions of our modern dustrial civilization is that presented by great business combinations, which are gen rally known under the name trusts.

The problem is an exceedinly difficult one suc

e difficulty is immensely aggravated both by nest but wrong-headed attacks on our whole dustrial agatems in the effort to remove now the evils connected with it, and by the mis-dexens advice of men who either think crookthe or who advance remedies knowing them to he ineffective, but deeming that they may, by buttening counsel, acuteve for themselves a grious reputation for wisdom. No good what is subserved by indiscriminate denunciation operations generally, and of all forms of dustrial combination in particular; and when its public demonstration is accompanied by priare membership in the great corporations de ounced, the effect is, of counce, to give an air it insincerity to the whole movement. Never-

neidered effort to remedy them would either absolutely without effect or else would simply The first thing to do is to find out the facts and for this purpose publicity as to espitaliza-tion, profits, and all else of importance to the measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision, and the un-sparing excision of all unlealthy, destructive and anti-social elements. The separate state overtiments can do a great deal; and when

heles, there are real abuses. A ernor or ill

they decline to co-operate the national govern nent must step in Duty Abroad.

White paying head to the necessity of keepity our loose in order at home, the American people on not, if they wish to retain their self-respec ofmin from doing their duty as a great nation is the world. The history of the nation is in arge part the history of the nation's expansion Abon the first continental congress mes in L. A sen free first continental congress the in La-rry half and the thirteen original subsets or lared themselves a pation, the westward in it is the country was marked by the Albegian mountains. Even during the Recolutionary was be work of expansion went on. Kentneky, Tentessee and the great northwest. then known as the Hilinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian toes during the Bevolutionary allyn for until the army under General Audie-Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while t reation of Jay and Pinekney secured from the spanish and British Notchez and Detroit. In 1807, nuder President Jefferson, the greatst single stride in expansion that we ever too

any now the states of Arkansas, Moscouri, Louis-iana, Iswas, Minnesofa, Kansas, Nebraska, North, and South Dahota, Islaho, Montana and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President deferson exactly and precisely as the Pallippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley. The destrine of "the consent of the governed," the doctrine previously enough ciated by Jifferson in the Declaration of Inde-pendence, was not held by him of by any other same man to apply to the Indian tribes in the Louisians territory, which he thus acquired, and there was no vote taken even of the white inhabas to windler they were willing that their territory should be annowed. The great majority of the inhabitants, while and colored alike, were siterly opposed to the transfer. An armed force of United States acidiers had to be mailly sent into the terilory to prevent insuffraction. Preci-

dent Joffeston sending these troops to Louisians for exactly the same reasons and with exactly the same purpose that President McKinley has sent troops to the Philippines. Jefferson dis-tinctly stated that the Louisianians were "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given self-government, Jefferson appointing the governor and other of-ficials without any consultation with the inhaloizants of the newly acquired territory. The doc-trine that the "constitution follows the flag," was not then oven considered either by Jefferson or any other serious party Irader, for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the territories of Ohio and Blinch had already been

overned under Washington and the elder Adams

An Exact Parallel. The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisians and what is now being done in the Hillupines is easet. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the "con-sent of the governed" doctrine, are no incongrainy between this and the establishment of a government on common schee grounds in the new territory; and he railed at the stickless for an impressible application, of his principle, saying, in language which at the present sky applies to the situation in the Philippines without the change of a word, "though it is acknowledged that our new fellow citizens are as yet as incap-oble of wilconversation and the residence of the able of self-government as children, yet some cannot bring themselves to suspend its principle for a single moment." He intended that ultr for a single moment. He intended that vitrimately self-government should be introduced throughout the territory, but only as the different parts became fit for it, and no scener. This is just the policy that has been pursued. In no part of the Louisiana purchase was complete self-government introduced for a number of years; in one part of it, the Indian territory, it has not yet been introduced, although nearly a century has clapsed. Over enormous tracts of it, includ-ing the various Indian reservations, with a territory in the aggregate as large as that of the Philippines, the constitution has never yet "fol-lowed the flag"; the army officer and the civilian lowed the flag"; the army officer and the civilian agent still exercise authority, without asking the "consent of the governed." We must proceed in the Philippines with the same wise caution, taking each successive step as it becomes desirable, and accommodating the details of our policy to the psculiar needs of the situation. But as soon as the present revolt is put down and order established, it will undoubtedly be possible to give to the islands a larger measure of self-government that Jefferson originally gave

Other Precedents. The next great step in expansion was the ac-nisition of Florida. This was partly acquire by conquest and partly by purchase, Andrew backson being the most prominent figure in the consistion. It was taken under President Montoe, the aftertime President John Quincy Adams being active in securing the purchase. As in the case of the Philippines, Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, rebelled and waged war exactly as some of the Tagais have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines. The Seminole war lasted fer many years, but Presidents Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the onestion of abandening Florida to the Seminole war fairly the seminole was presented to the Seminole of a declined for a moment to consider the se, the aftertime President John Quincy Adams nestion of abandoning Florida fo the Semi-oles, or to freat their non-consent to the gov-rament of the United States as a valid reason

for turning over the territory to them.

Our next acquisition of territory was that of fexus, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicus by the Texaus themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Itah as the result of the Mexican war, supplemented for years later to the Calefon pure nented five years later by the Gadsden pur-

The next acquisition was that of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of whom had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were Caristians. They were not consulted about the purchase nor was their acquisesence required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put through a triumphant war to restore the union and free the slave; but none of them deemed it necessary to push the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" to a conclusion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alaska to its original owners, the Indian and the Aleut. For thirty years the United States authorities, military and civil, exercised the supreme authority in a tract of land many times larger than the Philippines, in which it did not seem likely that there would ever be any consid-Nearly thirty years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over the island of Hawaii. An effort was made at the siand of Hawaii. An effort was made at the end of President Harrison's administration to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful. In a debate in congress on Feb. 2, 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands, stated: "These islands are more than two thousand miles distant from our contents we have a serious section. more than two thousand miles distant from our extreme western boundary. We have a serious race problem now in our country and I am not in favor of adding to our domestic fabric a mongrel population (of this character). Our constitution makes no provisious for a colonial establishment. Any territorial government we might establish would necessarily, because of the population, be an eligarchy, which would have to be supported by armed soldiers." Yet Hawaii has now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the national conventions of the two great parties. The annexed and her delegates have sat in the na-tional conventions of the two great parties. The fears then expressed in relation to an "oligarchy" and "armed soldiers" are not now seriously en-tertained by any human being; yet they are precisely the objections urged against the acquisi-tion of the Philippines at this very moment. We are making no new departure. We are not taking a single step which in any way affects our institutions or our traditional policies. From the beginning we have given widely varying de-

grees of self-government to the tories, according to their needs. Words of No Meaning.

The simple truth is that there is nothing eve remotely recembling "imperialism" or "mili-tarism" involved in the present development of that policy of expansion which has been part of the history of America from the day when sic became a nation. The words mean absolutely nothing as applied to our present policy in the Philippines; for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy in Louisians was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy toward the Seminoles or Cus tion, profets, and all clse of importance to the public, is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain exils, and, as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The state acting in its collective capacity would thus first tind out the facts and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be ter's toward the Sloux embodied militarism; and

When we expanded over New Mexico and Cali-fornia we secured free government to these terri-tories and prevented their falling under the "milltarism" of a dictatorship like that of Santa Anna, or the "imperialism" of a real empire in the or the "imperialism" of a real empire in the im in Mexico as soon as the Civil war closed Pidlippines and thereby made restly the ground in these islands for that gradually increasing measure of orth-government for which their popu-lations are severally fitted. Cuba is being helped long the path to independence as rapidly as he can elthers are centent that she should go. 6 once, the presence of the est in the Philippin ways the Tagel insurrection has no more to a

noing during the many years which classed be the final outbreaks of the Sinox were defini put down. There is no more militarism or perialism in garrisening Lunon until order is stored than there was imperialism in we soldiers to South Dalinta in 1800, during Ogallatla outbreak. The reasoning which is

re, against Filipino and American allos. How to Beget "Militarism."

The only certain way of rendering it necessar our republic to enter on a cereer of "mindian" would be to abandon the Philippin their own tribes, and at the same time either o guarantee a stable government among these ribes or to guarantee them against outside inter-crence. A far larger army would be required to carry out any such policy than will be re-juired to accure order under the American flog; while the presence of this flag on the islands in early the only possible security against outside aggression. The whole argument against President McKinley's policy in the Philippines becomes absurd when it is conceded that we should, or quote the language of the Ranses City plat-form, "gives to the Philippines first a stable form of government." If they are now callided term of government. It they are also smittled to decide for themselves whether their government shall be stable or unstable, evilland or savage, or whether they shall have any government at all; while it is, of source, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right whatever to guarantee them against outside interference any more than we have to make such a guarantee in the case of the fluxers (who are merely the Chinese analogous of Againatho's followers). If we have a right to establish a stable government to the islands it necessarily follows that it is not only our right but our duty to acquort that goveriment until the maives gradually grow fit to motain is themselves. How else will it be stable? The introde we leave it, it ceases to be stable. Properly spenking, the question is now not whether we shall expand-for we have already expanded-but whether we shall contract. The Phillippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. required to do various jobs, reducing, territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been to our first care must be for the people of the isl-

ands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any question of personal or partisin politics in their administration must be entirely climinated. We must continue to put at the heads of affairs in the different blands such men as tiencral Weed, flovernor Allen and Judge Tali; and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending offeres thither by pointing out what actually has been done. The minor are out what actually has been done. The minor trative offices, where the duties are entirely non political, shall be filled absolutely without refer times nor important in the newly acquired island. The merit system is in its essence as denoratic as our common school system, for it simply seems equal chances and fair play for all.

Self-Government. It must be remembered always that governing here islands in the interests of the inhabitant may not necessarily be to govern them as the nhabitants at the moment prefer. To grant self-covernment to Luzen under Aguinalde would be the granting self-government to an Apache reser-ation under some local chief; and this is no more altered by the fact that the Filipines fought Spaniards than it, would be by the fact t Apaches have long been trained and employed

Spaniaris toan it, would be by the fact that Apaches have long been trained and employed in the United States army and have rendered signal service therein; just as the Pawnees did under the administration of President Grant; just as the Stockbridge Indians did in the days of General Washington, and the friendly tribes of the States communities of Indians which have advanced so far that it has been possible to embody them as a whole in our political system, all the members of the tribe becoming United States citizens. There are other communities where the bulk of the tribe are still too wild for it to be possible to take such a step. There are individuals among the Apaches, Pawnees, Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes, who are now United States citizens, and who are entitled to stand, and do stand, on an absolute equality with our citizens of pure white blood. Men of Indian blood are now serving in the army and navy and in congress and occupy high positions both in the business and the political world. There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian, or any body of Indians, becomes it for solf government, he or it should be granted the fallest equality with the whites; but there would be no locations whethered in treation would be no locations whethered in treation would be no locations on whethered in treation. ed the fullest equality with the whites; but ther would be no justification whatever in treating this fact 28 a reason for abandoning the will tribes to work our their own destruction. Exa-ly the same reasoning applies in the case of t Philippines. To turn over the islands to Aguin do and his followers would not to be to give self government to the islanders; under no circum stances would the majority thus gain self-govern ment. They would simply be put at the mercy o a syndicate of Chinese half-breeds, under whom corruption would flourish far more freely than ever it flourished under Tweed, while tyraunical ppression would obtain to a degree only possible nder such an oligarchy. Yours truly, Theodore Reosevelt.



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An Unprecedented Sale Of Ladies' Early Fall Jackets

These Jackets from the 1900 Spring stock, light in weight and eminently suitable for wearing during the early Fall months. The style and cut of these Jackets is up-to-date in every particular, in fact, just the same as those that are now being made for the Fall season. They are simply taking up too much of our space and out they must go, 150 of them at less than half price. Colors are mostly tans, browns and blacks,

You may not find your size in all styles, but you couldn't miss a bargain if you picked with your eyes shut.

In five lots, as follows:

At \$2.50 All Jackets That Were \$5.00 to \$6.00

At \$3.25 All Jackets That Were \$6.50 to \$7.50

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At \$7.50 All Jackets That Were \$16.00 to \$25.00

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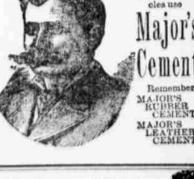
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