SCIENCE'S LATEST VALUABLE VICTORY

Power from Coal.

IT HAS BEEN SOLVED AT LAST

Dr. Jacques's New Process Likely to would save five or six times as much Reduce the First Cost of Electric It Is -- What the Invention Will Ac- ment and enact a free-colnage meas

From the Buffalo Express.

No announcement in practical science of recent years has been calculated to thing this modest and reticent Boston excite so much interest as that made the other day that the problem of the direct conversion of coal into electricity had physicists of this country, Professor been solved. The announcement came aimost simultaneously in this country and in Germany-in Germany from an of Technology, and Professor Henry eminent chemist that the thing could A. Rowland occupying the chair of be done, and characteristically, in this country from an electrician of high Baltimore, have made reports on Dr. standing that it had been done. Dr. Coehn, a German chemist of note, has ted to declare their belief in its practibeen experimenting at the problem for cal value or to give Dr. Jacques sole some time, and as a result of his researches announced a short time ago his belief that it would be possible to transform coal into electricity directly. The same month Dr. William W. Jacques, an electrician of the Bell Telephone company, filed letters of patent upon a process accomplishing exactly

in a lecture by Professor Ostwald two years ago, when he said: "Had we a cell in which electrical energy was prowith an output approaching the tneo- conversion of coal into electricity is sinks into insignificance."

compared with the total amount of coke, power resident in the coal. The finest triple expansion engine on one of our great ocean liners, which probably real-

absolutely lost-wasted. away. A table recently prepared, show- with them from the beginning. ing the workings of several hundred electric light plants in the United States, disclosed the fact that the large plants of the very finest equipment only socured about 6 per cent, in actual work, or electricity, of the potential of the coal, and that the smaller plants only secured around 2 per cent. All told it is probable that the average for the whole country is less than 5 per cent.

THE PROBLEM STATED.

Now if a way coud be found to apis easy to see what an industrial revobutlon would result. And Dr. Jacques, of Boston, believes that he has done about this. He has devised a process of singular simplicity, generating an electric current direct from coal or rather from coke, and in a series of tests was able to secure in one instance as high as 87 per cent, of a theoretical efficiency of the coal used. This, of course, was exceptional, but Dr. Jacques believes that he will be very shortly able to produce electricity commercially for somewhere between one fifth and one tenth its present cost.

Put in the very simpliest way, Dr. Jacques' process is this; Taking a powder, adds a little water, jams it into a cylinder and makes a big round stick insure true and perfect exidation. of carbon that looks a good deal like a glant fireeracker or a stick of carbon larged. This stick of carbon he suspends in a cylindrical iron pot containing an electrolyte of melted caustic soda. And when a current of air, introduced by a smal tube, is driven is set up, producing a current of extraordinary volume.

of about 400 degrees centigrade.

Practically, that is all there is of this epoch-making invention. With the ex- done. ception of a pump to drive the air There are no bollers, no engine, no dy- ufacturing it is likely to produce. supplies to be provided.

Roughly speaking. Dr. Jacques esti- any other discoverer of the century. mates that the first cost of an electric light plant, per horse power, will be something like a fourth or a fifth of maintenance, or, rather, of attendance. is reduced almost to a minimum. The carbon cylinders last for 150 hours or more, the enclosing oven has a selffeeding attachment. Practically this Very select, correctly cold and all that generator requires little more attention stuff, you know; than an ordinary small steam heating Never appearing in public without a cha-

From a series of tests extending over many months Dr. Jacques estimates suddenly caused the Boston mind to totthat already he is able to generate that already he is able to generate to and quake and reel electricity for a fifth or a sixth that By riding out through the Back Bay Fees of the best plant in the United States ! and for one tenth that of the smaller Gay society snickered, cultured society is made to produce five or 10 times as much power as at the present time.

THE INVENTION'S VALUE.

Perhaps this does not bring to your mind any very clear or vivid idea of the immease value of this invention. Take it another way. The other day Dr. Jacques and Edward Atkinson, the Soon she was winning prizes; her intistatistician, sat down and undertooly a little speculation in figures. Supposing that by Dr. Jacques's process all the But after a while what happened? Jenny But after a while what happened? engine and power plants in the United their present cost. In the United States there are upwards of \$1,100,000,000 invested in steam engines alone. of course, includes locomotives and the like. In the matter of first cost Doctor Jacques's invention would therefore represent a saving of upwards of three quarters of a billion of dollars,

about \$450,000,000 a year. That is practically the annual cost of running the national government, including all the improvements and expenditures on public work which the government undertakes. Were Dr. Jacques's process The Problem of Getting Nearly Full to be introduced, even with its present Convincing Reply to the Recent Speech efficiency, this bill for power would be reduced to less than a hundred mil ions. It would save the people of this country annually more than two and a half times the amount that is collected from our everlasting tariff fees, It as all the silver that would be offered for coinage if Mr. Bryan and his Popu-Light Plants to a Quarter of What list brethren get the reins of govern-

> Now consider all the steam engines and all the coal used in all the rest of the world beside, and it will begin to dawn upon you what a wonderful electrician has succeeded in doing. I say succeeded, for two of the foremost Charles R. Cross Thayer, professor of physics in the Massachusetts Institute physics in Johns Hopkins University, Jacques's process and have not hesitacredit for his great invention.

You will better understand the full measure of this Boston electrician's experiment when you recall that he has won the prize which the foremost inventive and scientific minds of the last quarter of the century have sought in vain. Edison tried for it, tried for Just what all this means was best put years, and curiously enough along duced by the direct oxidation of carbon, so general is the belief that the direct retical, we should be on the brink of an imossible that when the news of Dr. industrial revolution compared with Jacques's discovery was reported in which the invention of the steam engine England, the Electrician of London printed a long and laborous demon-This is putting the case strongly, but stration of why it could not be done. It is nevertheless in a large measure Inferentially it labeled the news as a true. As almost everyone at all ac- humbur. Dr. Jacques smiles as h quainted with the subject knows, that tells you that he literally rend the amount of actual work that we get out article in the Electrician by the light of a pound of coal, burned in an ordin- of a lamp whose current was generated ary steam engine, is absurdly small, as by the new process directly from the

THE INVENTOR HIMSELF.

The Boston inventor is a little past izes the highest efficiency known at the present time, only secures about 14 per man, who has very little of the air cent, of the the theoretical efficiency of of the typical inventive genius. You burning coal. An ordinary steam en- would take him for an active, go-ahead gine does not realize over 5 or 7 per cent, business man sooner than for any-The remaining 90 or more per cent, is thing else. For all that he is a man of science, as well as a practical elec-Furthermore, in order to get the po- trical worker, a chemist as well as an tential energy of coal into a form where electrician. Originally a Johns Hopit is easily utilized commercially, in- kins man, he pursued his studies in volves still further loss and waste. All Germany, and then entered the emthe power that is consumed in running ploy of the Bell Telephone company the dynamo is so much energy thrown as its electrician. He has, indeed, been

His dinscovery represents the labo and researches of years. It is two years or more, even, since Dr. Jacques became certain that he had solved the problem, although his patents were not taken out until this spring, Just how he worked it out would be a long The conditions were that he story. should find a way by which carbon could be oxidized and consumed, not by ombustion as in fire, but at a low temperature, converting the energy of the carbon into electricity instead of heat. proximately reverse these proportions it It was necessary that this oxidation should be easily regulated and that the fluid in which the carbon was immersed, the electrolyte, should not suf-

discovery that the oxygen of the air the sliver money we have bon, not directly, but through the aid of an intervening electrolyte, which would carry the air and present it to quantity of coke he reduces this to a accept it, and by combining with the oxygen which forms a part of the air,

He succeeded, and, further, he found that when this stick of carbon and the for an electric are light very much en- rim of the iron pot containing the electrolyte were connected by wire, a current of phenomenal volume through it. All that remained thereafter was patiently to work out and overcome all the minor difficulties that through this solution, electrical action lay between the laboratory experiment and successful commercial application, You need not think that it was easy, To gain the necessary voltage or elec- It took months of patient investigation trical pressure, a hundred or more of and experiment. Things which could these fron pots are put together, their be done on a small scale would yield rims connected by a wire. The whole nothing like the same results when done plant-it can hardly be called a battery on a large scale. But one after anis enclosed in an oven in order to keep other the difficulties gave way, results the solution at a uniform temperature multiplied results, and the problem was solved so plainly and definitely that even a capitalist could see that it was

It may be two years before the new through the solution of soda there is no invention will be put into practical "machinery" at all. Compared with use on a large scale and begin to make invention will be put into practical Take away this and their whole fabric this marvelously simple affair, a steam its influence felt. But when this time engine and dynamo are, as Prof. Jac- arrives it is not easy to calculate what ques observes, "hopelessly complex." a shifting of the line and seats of man-There are no boilers, no engine, no dy-ufacturing it is likely to produce. If and other free silverites unqualifiedly name, no ashes to be removed, no water only a part of the expectations of Dr. affirm. Of course, there are some comto be paid for, no endless quantity of Jacques are realized the invention is still likely to equal in value that of

BALLAD OF BOSTON TOWN.

the present cost. The expense of Miss Jane Penelope Brewster, of lineage running back To ancient Plymouth's founders, with never a flaw nor crack, Supposedly daft on Browning, Emerson and Thoreau.

Loaded with B. C. wisdom, but to modern

mounted upon a wheel! plants. In other-words, a pound of coal still on her awful downward course Miss J. P. Brewster kept:

Her long skirts soon gave way to short; bloomers succeeded those. What did they say on Beacon street! That's too much, to suppose, Pleadings and solid argument, ridicule, cuts and scoff

shook off her shell.

States could be reproduced for, say one fourth of their present value, and next that they could be run for one-fifth Found out something about the world that's whirling along today, Read an occasional novel, didn't despise the play:

this 37½ cents of inilation disappeared, so that a dollar in greenbacks would buy the same as a dollar in gold, and prices fell 37½ per cent. But this was simply the disappearance of greenback inflation. Allowing for this inflation therefore, the average fall in prices from 1873 to 1831 was only about eight per cent, and no evidence at all that the fall which did occur was due to sliver. This, When the season was over the girls of her ancient set
Found she'd married the very man they all had hoped to get;
Instead of wheel on the brain, the facts
in the case reveal
That when Miss Brewster rode there was

of Candidate Bryan. FREE SILVER CRAZE CUT TO PIECES

THE RELATION OF

Text of an Address Lost Tuesday Evening at Dolgeville, N. Y., by Professor George Gunton of New York, Editor of Gunton's Magazine and Recognized Master of Economics .. Don't Fail to Read It.

Some of our Democratic friends have made themselves believe that the free colnage of silver is the wand of their emancipation from the oppression of the rich. And the more clearly they can make it appear that the free coin-age of silver at 16 to 1 will enable debito defraud their creditors and force United States to cancel its obliga-is at fifty-three cents on the dollar, more successful their scheme appears. To "spoil the Egyptians" seems to them the acme of success. They appear to have worked themselves into the belief that every injury inflicted upon capital is a benefit to labor, and to leally defrand creditors is the emanci-pation of debtors. In their shortsight-ed eagerness for economic application they forgot that to despoil creditors reets upon debtors by preventing future borrowing, and that the prostration of capital reacts most severely upon labor by closing the avenues for employment. In support of this policy of helping the poor by injuring the rich through the debasement of our money, they present certain specific arguments which have a ery convincing effect upon those who ave not taken pains to inform themeives upon the subject, and it is no reflection upon the general intelligence of flection upon the general incollicates of the community to say that these represent a very large number. In the first place the money question is a difficult and complex one to understand, and second, there has been little public interest and discussion of the subject except from the free silver point of the public of the public of the subject except from the free silver point of the subject to a silver hasis in the mistaken better that a depreciated dollar is advantageous to a closer that a depreciated dollar is advantageous to a silver hasis in the mistaken better that a depreciated dollar is advantageous to a closer that a depreciated dollar is advantageous to a closer that a depreciated dollar is advantageous to a closer that a depreciated dollar is advantageous to a debtor class. In reality therefore we are the true bimetallists and they are the monometallism and not cheap dollars were the real object they would consent to the free-coing that a depreciated dollar is advantageous to a debtor class. In reality therefore we are the true bimetallists and they are the monometallism and not cheap dollars were the real object that a depreciated dollar is advantageous to a debtor class. In reality therefore we are the true bimetallism and not cheap dollars were the real object.

In justification of their policy they First, that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver "struck down helf our pri-mary money, and consequently cut prices in two" to the great impovershment of the farmers and other pro-

ishment of the ducers.

Second, that this was a departure from the principle of bimetallism, which is the money of the constitution, and that the only remedy for these evils is an immediate return to bimetallism. which they insist necessitates the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Third, that restoring the free coinof silver would re-establish the mone-ary and industrial conditions of 1873. Fourth, that this would double prices and create general presperity. If these claims are true we ought all to be in favor of the free coinage of silver; but are they true Let us see.

If these claims are true we ought all to be in favor of the free coinage of silver; but are they true Let us see.

SILVER NOT DEMONETIZED.

The first proposition assumes to be a statement of fact about which there should be no real difference of opinion among honest students. To demontize silver means to deprive it of use as full legal tender money, and this is what they mean when they say it was fixed at 15 to 1 was f ver was not driven out of use as money.
You all know that you can pay just as many debts and buy just as many goods with ten silver deliars as you can with ten gold dollars. In fact, more than half the money, veay frequently three-quarters of it, which you receive as wages and use in the ordinary retail payments is silver or silver certificates. In fact, the act of 1873 did not demonstize nor in the slightest Dr. Jacques conceived the idea, and degree impair a single dollar of stand-this is the very kernel of his great and money. On the contrary, nearly all might be made to combine with car- into existence since the so-called crime

If the twenty years from 1873 to 1893 we coined forty times as many silver dollars as we did during the whole perthe carbon. In order to do this he tried forcing air through the electrolyte, believing the latter would take up a part of the air and present it to the carbon, and that he latter would immediately accept it, and by combining with the per cent, more silver has been added to the world's monetary circulation than was added during the whole preceding seventy-two years of the cen-

> They also tell us that the demoneti-They also tell us that the demonetization of silver stimulated the demand for gold in a corresponding proportion, which has caused the appreciation of gold and the corresponding decline in the value of silver. Here again their facts are at fault. Since 1873 the amount of gold added to the world's monetary circulation is fifty-five per cent. less than the amount coined during the previous seventy-two years of the century. In other words, as compared with ury. In other words, as compared with the seventy-two years from 1800 to 1873, the world's colnage of gold has diminished fifty-five per cent., while the coinage of silver during the same period has increased fifty-seven per cent.
>
> In view of these facts what are we to think of the statement that "half our primary money was struck down by the crime of 1873?" Yet this statement was very foundation upon which the silver superstructure rests.

> DID NOT AFFECT PRICES. Nor is it true that prices have been reduced fifty per cent., as Coin. Bryan modities whose price has fallen fifty per cent, during the last twenty years. but there are others whose price has not fallen at all, and a large number that have risen from ien to forty per cent. If the fall in prices were due entirely to the change in the value of money it would be the same with all ommodities. Suppose some one should affirm that there were two flag poles in a certain field and the shadow of one lengthened widle that of the other shortened. Every school boy would laugh, knowing that he shadow, being the result of the sun's rays, must both shorten and lengthen with the rising and setting of the sun. The same is true of prices, so far as they are affected by money. If an appreciation in the value of money caused a decline of the price in one thing, it must for the same reason cause a decline in the price of everything, because it necessarily affects everything alike. But if we wish to be entirely honest in discussing the rise and fall of prices we must not com-pare 1873 with the present, because 1873 was in the midst of the inflation period. The finance committee of the United States senate has published the most complete report on prices in this country and Europe from 1852 to 1891 that has ever been issued. According to the facts collected by that committee, the general average prices in 1891 were only eight per cent. less than in 1860 and 1861. Eighteen hundred and sixty-

one was the last year before 1879 that prices were on a gold basis. During the war, as you all know, gold was at

a high premium. In 1894, for instance, it took 215 dollars in greenbacks to buy the equivalent of a gold dollar. When

specie payments were resumed in 1879 this 371/2 cents of initation disappeared.

PRICES TO WAGES abandon their claim for free coinage of silver or else frankly admit that they are false to bimetallism. They seem to use the phrase bimetallism as if it were only another name for free silver. It is nothing of the kind. Bimetallism has but one meaning, the use of two metals as money. No monetary system can be bimetallie which doesn't adequately secure the circulation of both metals. Now this is exactly what we demand. We insist that no system of coinage shall be permitted in this country which will drive either metal out of circulation. It is because free coinage at 18 to 1, with the present low value of silver, would drive gold out of circulation and give us silver monometallism that we are opposed to free coinage. Mr. Bryan and his followers are bound to thaw that, with the free coinage. It has been tried a great many times, but there never was powered country will say in circulation. They are only limes, but there never was powered the cost. It is only on the asternant the same, since if wages rise in the same proportion as the prices there would be no mere profits than before that he work. Not even such an absolute monarch as Henry VIII, could prevent bis debased shillings from driving the understanding the proposed to prove that gold would stay in circulation. They make no attempt to prove that gold would stay in circulation under free debased shillings from driving the dis-debased money out of circulation. They make ne attempt to prove that gold would stay in circulation under free colpuge. Indeed, it is becoming more colpuge. Indeed, it is becoming more ecipage. Indeed, it is becoming more evident every day that they do not even desire that it should. All their talk about doubling prices and paying their debts with half the wealth that would now be required, and their frequent reference to the prosperity of Mexico, Japan and other silver standand countries, shows that what they really want is not gold and sliver but sliver more reallism. They want us to get to a sliver basis in the mistaken be-

> ject they would consent to the free-coinage of silver as its market value the
> same as gold, but any such proposition
> which would give genuine bimetallism
> and with it the free coinage of both
> metals, they vigorously reject, and demand tree coinage at 16 to 1. Why do
> they insist upon 16 to 1? Manifestly
> because 16 to 1 would insure eighty-seven per cent, profit to the producers of
> silver buillon and forty-seven per cent,
> discount in the payment of debts with
> fifty-three cent silver dollars. THE TRUTH ABOUT RATIO. So much has been said about 16 to 1 that there seems almost to have been that there seems almost to have been created a feeling that there is some occult influence associated with that particular ratio. I have received a great many letters within the last two months asking what it meant by 16 to 1, and why that particular ratio is pre-

would drive gold out of circulation and make real bimetallism impossible, on what ground can it be expected that in 1896 gold will remain in circulation with a freely coined fifty-three cent dollar The same reason that made 16

to 1 necessary to maintain bimetallism with free silver in 1834 would make 31 to 1 necessary to maintain bimetallism with free silver in 1896. SHOE ON THE OTHER FOOT.

The assumption that the restoration of free coinage of silver would re-es-tablish the monetary and industrial conditions of 1873 is equally misleading and delusive. They have erroneously assumed that all the changes in the value of sliver and commodities since 1873 were the result of demonetizing sliver, and consequently falsely reason that to re-establish free coinage would re-establish all the other conditions of that period. The policy they are now advocating was never "approved by the experience of history," nor was it ever supported by a single prominent statesman in this country. No country in the world was ever foolish enough try in the world was ever rootish enough to try to keep two metals in circulation with free coinage at a ratio which gave one metal forty-seven per cent, the advantage of the other. It is true "that prominent statesmen from the first president down to 1873" favored the free coinage of sliver, but always and only at a legal ratio substantially equivalent to the market ratio of the two metals Mr. Bryan's statement that "we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to sold; is not true. The privilege that is accorded to gold is that it shall have free corded to gold is that it shall have free coinage at its market value, and they are asking that silver shall have free coinage at fifty-three per cent, of its market value. To put silver on the same condition for coinage as gold would be to give it free coinage at its would be to give it free coinage at its bullion value, which would not be 16 to 1 but 31 to 1. Hence free coinage at 18 to 1 today is a totally different propo-sition from 16 to 1 in 1873 and would produce entirely different consequencproduce entirely different consequences. In 1873 the free coinage of sliver of did not tend in the least to drive gold from circulation, because at that time the sliver in a sliver dollar was worth nearly \$1.95, so that every person who took sliver to the mint would lose nearly three cents by the transaction. Consequently no sliver dollars were coined. Sliver was then worth a little more than \$1.22 an ounce. Today it is worth a little less than sixty-nine cents an ounce. In 1896 he would make a profit of sixty-three cents an ounce, or eighter of sixty-three cents and successful industries and secure amble revenues for the needs of the government, and for genuine industries and secure amble revenues for the needs of the government, and for genuine industries and secure amble revenues for the needs of the government, and for genuine industries and secure amble revenues for the needs of the government, and for genuine industries and secure amble revenues for the needs of the government, and for genuine industrial revenues for the needs of the government, and for genuine industrial revenues for the needs of the government, and for genuine industrial revenues for the needs of the government, and for genuine industrial revenues for the needs of the government and for genuine industrial revenues for the needs of the government and for genuine industrial revenues for the needs of the government and for genuine industrial revenues for the needs of the government, and for genuine industrial revenues for the needs of the government and for genuine industrial revenues for the needs of the government and for genuine industrial revenues for the needs of the government and for genuine industrial revenues for the needs of the government, and for genuine industrial revenues for

AND HOW ABOUT WAGES. We now come to the last claim, that free coinage of silver will create prosperity. Prosperity is what we all want. make clear the truth of that propo-To make clear the fluth of that papers sillon is to make Mr. Bryan's calling and election sure. Who is to have this prosperity? How is it to be brought about? Where will it start and how will it work? The great test of inwill it work? The great test of in-creased prosperity in a nation is that the manges of the people are able to obtain more of the comforts of life for a day's work. Nothing can give increased pros-perity which does not give that result. This can only come in one or two ways. Eitherby the cheappening of the commod-lities the people consume, or by increas-ing the wages with which to purchase these processes take place, there can be no improvement in the condition of the people. Any pretense that the in-dustrial condition of a people can be improved without giving them more of improved without giving them more of the necessaries and comforts of life for a day's work is a delusion, and and pretense that the people can obtain more wealth for a day's work without either the wealth being cheapened or the wages increased necessarily rests either on ignorance or humbug. Will the free coinage of silver do either of these things? No, they do not even pretend that it will. On the contrary, their great claim is that it will double prices. How

Let us now consider the second proposition, that the demonetization of silver was a departure from the principle of bimetallism. It is entirely true to say that the United States is traditionally a bimetallic country. Bimetallism is truly the money of the fathers and the money of the constitution. Mr. Bryan and his party hay great stress on their claim as bimetilists. We too are bimetallists. But if free coinage of silver would defeat bimetallism we have a right to demand that they abandon their claim for free coinage of silver would ferantly admit that they are false to bimetallism. They seem to

mers, manufacturers and other pro-ducers by reducing the wages of labor. To say nothing of the violent injustice and outrage upon the laborers, who con-stitute seven-tenths of our population, it would be impossible to invent a scheme which would be more disastrous to our national prosperity.

MUST HAVE A MARKET. Thanks to our protective policy, this is a home market country, which means that our capitalists, whether

they be farmers, manufacturers or merchants, cannot sell unless our peo-ple buy. Employers cannot make prohts unless the workingmen consume their products. The great market basis of all our industries is not the little that is consumed by the rich, but the daily consumption of the laboring classes. There are not half a dozen industries in this country where machinery is employed that could succeed if nobody but the rich consumed their products. In fact, the success of all modern industries finally depends upon the ability of the laboring classes to consume their products. A reduction of forty per cent. in wares would mean the destruction of forty per cent. of the consuming capacity of the American people. No rise in prices, however high, could give prosperity with such a destruction of the market, heavily for market. Happily for mankind, it is impossible ly to secure the prosperity of any one

es. A blow at wages is not only at workingmen, but it is at the time a blow at the security and pros perity of every form of business. A blow at the purchasing power of wages is the most deadly kind of a blow that can ever be directed at national pros-perity, and yet this is what Mr. Bryan and his party propose as the means of creating prosperity. There is no pow-er on earth by which the condition of farmers or manufacturers or capital-ists of any productive class in a home market country can be improved by reducing the purchasing power of labor.

They think they escape this evil by saying free coinage would stimulate foreign trade by enabling our pro-ducers to produce at a silver cost and sell abroad at gold prices, but this in nowise alters the case. If they could produce a bushel of wheat for a fiftycent silver dollar and sell it abroad for a 100-cent gold dollar, it would only be because they paid their laborers in fifty-cent dollars. Their profit by the trans-action would be directly taken out of the laborers just the same.

CONFISCATION OF WAGES. The more closely we examine the demands for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, the clearer it becomes that it is an uneconomic heresy, founded an missatement of fact, erroneous reasoning and financial fanaticism, and that its adoption would bring no benefit to those most zealously demanding it, but it would involve a confiscation of the wages of labor, destroy the basis of business prosperity and public welfare forever and tarnish the honor and interrity of the republic.

That there are real monetary and in-dustrial questions which demand immediate and comprehensive treatment the last four years of experience amply proves, but these questions cannot be solved by any destructive coin debasing, debt repudiating and wage reduc-

ing policy.

For true revenue reform we must look to such a rational revision of the tariff as shall afford adequate protection to our domestic industries and secure am-ple revenues for the needs of the gov-

Russell on a horse the authors of "An American Beauty" now contemplate placing the diva astride of an elephant.



FRENCH REMEDY produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and entekly. Cures when all others fail Young time will regain their less manhood, and old men will recover their youthing vicer by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nercountess. Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions Lost Power, Falling Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which another home for sudy, instenses or marriage. It is tenly cures by starting at the seaf of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood buildier, bringing back the pink glow to pale checks and retoing the fire of youth. It wands of Insanity ind Consumption, Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail 1.00 per backage, or six for \$5.00, with a post we written guarantee to cure or refund to money. Circular free, Address

outeand to For sale by MATTHEWS BROS., Druggis

AN OLD LADY PARALYZED

Cured in a Manner that will Interest any Person who is Nervous.

Another Case, a Court Stenographer in Cleveland. Run Down from Overwork, Helped by the Same Means.

From the World, Cleveland, Ohio.

published a few days ago, it caused no little surprise as well as some incredulity among the people of Marietta, Ohio, where Mrs. Bentel lives when she is at home. Not but

From the World, Cleveland, Ohto
Officials and employees at the Old Court
House were considerably surprised yesterday at receiving a call from Mrs. H. L. Stantial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuday at receiving a call from Mrs. H. L. Stanton, whose attractive face and sunny smile had not brightened their rather dismal quarters for many a long, long day. The lady's presence in the office naturally created quite a sensation among her former co-laborers who had never expected to see her again until called upon to follow her remains to their

last resting place. During the half hour of "Mrs. Adeline Bentel, of Hudson, Ohio, her stay she held a regular levee, shaking nrived here yesterday on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. O. W. Chapman. She intends to remain for some weeks."

When the above little item of news was

gental lives when she is at home. Not but what the lady in question has a perfect right to travel and to go to see her children whenever she may happen to feel so inclined. But what the lady in question has a perfect right to travel and to go to see her children whenever she may happen to feel so inclined. But when he was a base of the control of th

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a con-

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF SCRANTON.

Capital. \$200,000 Surplus. 300,000 Undivided Profits. 64,000

Special attention given to Business and Personal 3% Interest Paid on Interest Deposits.

IRON AND STEEL

Bolts, Nuts. Bolt Ends, Turnbuckles, Washers, Rivets, Horse Nails, Files, Taps, Dies, Tools and Supplies. Sail Duck for mine use in stock.

SOFT STEEL HORSE SHOES

and a full stock of Wagon Makers' Supplies, Wheels, Hubs, Rims, Spokes, Shafts, Poles, Bows, etc.

TENBENDER

SCRANTON, PA.



Manufacturers of the Celebrated

Brewery

Lager

Beer

PENNYROYAL PILLS

CAPACITY:

100,000 Barrels per Annum