### the Scranton Tribune

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

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 5, 1899.

What the president ought to do is to nominate William T. Sampson as vice admiral and dare the Schley faction to oppose confirmation.

#### In the War's Wake.

MIND clear, keen and practi eal, with judgment maturand will-power manifest the whole governed by sounprinciples and ideals-this is the ple ture suggested to the mental vision of the man who studies carefully the the health and comfort of its soldiers first annual report of the Hon. Ellin are now receiving adequate considera-Root as secretary of war.

On Saturday morning we printed in full the portion of his report relating to the broad question of army reorganization. It was a document of the first importance which went at once to the heart of the army problem and showed just what should be done. There was no uncertainty either in analysis or recommendation, but the clear, cogent words of a man sure of his ground. This morning we present another portion of this remarkable report, the section treating of the general problem of insular government new confronting this country by virtue of its military occupation of Cuba. Porte Rico and the Philippines; and here, also, the impression given is one of masterful statesmanship.

The secretary's argument in the main is for a civil government under the war power; one with sufficient elasticity to meet continually changing conditions or contingencies but steadily progressing toward the ideal of an autonomy as we know it in the government of the various states. The secretary's statement of insular plans and nims is the clearest yet made, and it will pay congress to follow his advice.

Speaker Henderson is for economy. but not for stinginess. It is a distinction with a difference.

#### An Important Question.

ROBABLY a large majority of our citizens are firmly of the opinion that positions of public responsibility should be occupied only by tax payers. Especially is this so with reference to our city legislature. The idea that only those who own property can realize the responsibility of properly legislating in municipal affairs seems to us entirely correct. Ouestions of the expenditure of the taxpayers' money involving the necessity of taxation, always of parameunt impostance in the welfare of the individual and the city, are continually before councils and the property owner whose individual interests impel him to conservative netion naturally is safer as a councilor than one who has nothing as a motive except political ambition

We have heard it said it is a thankless task to occupy a seat in our councils and that those who find the most fault are generally the last to put their shoulders to the wheel and help send proper men to the city's legislative halls. Doubtless there is truth in this, It rests largely with them and if they criticize and find fault they should use every effort to help rectify what they find fault with or "hold their peace." We have heard much of high water rates lately. It seems to us that the thinking man, however he may regard the charges for water should also think in another direction. High taxation and extravagance in the expenditure of the public money often figure in the efforts to induce new enterprises, Any one who has track of our municipal affairs must feel how perilously near We are to, to put it mildly, "financial stringercy." The recognition of this situation and the seeming impossibility, eder existing circumstances, of rectifying it, has caused some of our members of council much concern and the continual struggle has discouraged them. Does it not seem of the greatest importance that, in the coming contest, representative men and taxpayers should be selected from the several wards which will have vacancles to

Senator Quay will now give an itlustration of the fact that it is the votes that count.

#### The Army Well Cared For.

N HIS annual report Secretary Reot refers in the following convincing fashion to a subject once in very animated controversy; "The food supplied to the army during the your has been of good quality and "has" been furnished promptly. Special attention has been paid to securing rations suited as far as possible 10'a tropical elimate. Tests have been made of emergency rations affording a high degree of nourishment in small compass, and not easily spoiled, and a combination recently adopted seems to

remarkably good. The deaths from all | public schools. causes (including casualties in action) in the whole army, regulars and volunteers, for the fourteen months from May, 1898, to June, 1899, inclusive, were 6,619. This is equivalent to an annual rate of \$3.03 per thousand of strength. The deaths from disease during the whole period were at an annual rate of but 25.68 per thousand.

These were as foll	OW81		
Stations.	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	
Thited States	3.577	23.83	
Cuba	928	45.14	
Porter Nice		38.15	
Son Office Action 18	710.00	9.70 (81)	

"For an army largely drawn from a cold climate and transported suddenly to the tropics, mainly composed of new recruits not trained to care for thembelyes in camp or on the march, and a great part or which was stationed in a | popular subscription. 

malarial country or quartered in and about cities infected with yellow fever, and especially adapted to the production of typhoid, this is an extraordinary result and reflects credit upon all the branches of the service engaged in clothing, feeding, and caring for the

The total deaths in the army of the Philippines for the ten months from the 1st of January, 1899, to the 1st of November, 1899-that is to say, for the entire period covered by the war with the insurgents-have been of those killed in battle and dying of wounds and other injuries 477; those dying of disease, 366-making a total of 843. The significance of the annual rate of death from disease in the Philippines (17.20 per thousand) may be better appreciated by comparison with the rates in some of our well-known American cities. The annual death rate per 1,000

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Whatever else congress may at this session fail to do, it should hed the request of the secretary of the navy for authority to buy good armor piate to be used in the completion of the new warships otherwise all ready to take their place in the American navy. This is a public demand.

#### The Matter of Clothes.

EW JERSEY is just now agitated over the question as to whether the judges shall wear gowns on the bench. discussion of the subject is stirring up much sentiment in judicial and legal circles, the preponderance of opinion apparently being against the innovation, because it is asserted to be contrary to the democratic principles for which the state is characteristic. The matter has reached such proportions chiefly because the judges, with masculine disregard for the aesthetic or for what is considered the proper degree of dignity, have appeared on the bench clad in parti-colored raiment -checked suits, brown suits, frock coats, cutaway, sacks, with their delectable pockets and every other style and hue permissible to man. It is intimated that if the honorable court would confine itself to plain black, the gown factionists would not so insistently demand the change. One judge who violently objects to petticoats, as he irreverently terms the proposed garb, declares that he will resign before wearing a gown while on the bench. Meanwhile the results of these deliberations is awaited with interest. particularly by the women of New Jersey, who are emphatically in favor of a gowned judiciary.

The matter of clothes seems to be disturbing the minds of men as well as women this season. A Washington tailor has thought out an elaborate theory which gives an optimistic view of the age and which has called up some discussion. It relates to pockets. There are people who have decided that man's superiority over woman lies in the fact that he wears pockets in his clothes. The intellectual poise which a consciousness of the possession of some twenty odd pockets gives to the masculine mind is believed to account for his advantages over women at the polls and in running the country generally. The tailor aserts that morals improve according to the ratio of a good fit and a diminished number of pockets. Years ago two hip pockets were absolutely necessary in trousers: one for the revolver, the other for a flask. So entirely has been abandoned the custom of carrying these once indispensable protections that the receptacles thereof have practically gone out of style. It is therefore regarded as an indication that the world is

growing better. That the subject of men's dress is a disturbing one at present is suggested by the complaint which comes from the metropolis regarding the ignorance of actors concerning correct stage attire. They are said to be able to accurately follow out the fashion of a by-gone age, but to dress like a gentleman of today they cannot. John Drew and r. very few others are cited as the exceptions proving the rule which is that the average actor wears cheap clothes ill

cut and antequated in style.

In confrast to all this agitation on masculine dress it is interesting to note that a man superintendent of schools out in Kansas City is devoting his attention to dress reform among the women. His method is contrary to that usually observed in this matter. The teachers under his jurisdiction found in the fashionable golf skirt a garment so convenient and serviceable for school that many adopted it. The superintendent was horrified and promptly issued an edlet forbidding short gowns and there is a corresponding degree of indignation existing in Kansas City. If there is any woman on the face of the earth who should be allowed to wear a skirt which escapes the floor, it is the school teacher, who must go out in all sorts of weather and must elimb many stairs in the course of the day and sweep up clouds of microbes at every step in the school be giving satisfaction in the Philiproom. To her the golf skirt of a mod-The health of the army from the tabooes this boon for the woman teacher is unfit for the superintendency of

> In spite of the reports of suffering aboard her during her first voyage between Honolulu and Manlia, the transport Manauense has just received an excellent certificate of character from naval officials. It is probable, however, that the volunteers who baled out the hold would prefer to return home on some other boat.

The capture of 800 armed Filipinos by 50 American cavalrymen is evidently indicative of a general desire to hasten the end of the Luzon cam-

It looks as though the present agitation might result in the purchase of a return ticket for Mr. Roberts by

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR INSULAR GOVERNMENT

[Concluded from Page 1.]

oyal and eager for the benefits to be derived from the application of American ideas of government. There is no obstacle in the way of our providing for Porto Rico the best government which we are capable of devicing for people situated as are the inhabitants of that island.

The questions presented by the con-ideration of the measures which ought sideration of the measures which ought to be taken for the government of Forto Rico are threefold: (1) What form of government shall be established, and what participation in that government shall the people of the island have? (2) What shall be the treatment of the municipal law of the island, and how far shall the laws which now regulate the rights and conduct of the people be changed to conform to the ideas prevalent among the people of the United States? (3) What economic relations shall be established between the Island and the United States? (1) In determining the question as to the form of government, and the participation of the people of the island therein, the most important fact to be

therein, the most important fact to be considered is that the people have not yet been educated in the art of self-government, or any really honest gov-ernment. In all their experience and in all their traditions, law and freedom have been ideas which were not asso-ciated with each other, but opposed to each other; and it is impossible that a people with this history—only 10 per cent, of whom can read or write— should ever have acquired any real understanding of the way to conduct a popular government. I do not doubt their capacity to learn to govern them-selves; but they have not yet learned. There are among them many highly educated and able men, public spirited and ratriotic, and these show what their people are capable of becoming; but there are not enough of them to make a working government which would be anything but an obligarchy, and many of them have merely a theo-

retical rather than a practical ac-quaintance with the processes of govrnment. The difficulty does not consist merely f a lack of familiarity with the methods and processes of government; it lies deeper than that in the fact that the Porto Ricans, as a people, have ever learned the fundamental and es-ential lesson of obedience to the de-ision of the majority. They have had no opportunity to learn and they never have learned. There can be no free government without a joyal, voluntary personal subjection to the peaceful de-cisions reached by lawful processes. In the experiments which have al-eady been tried in municipal elections. and toward government by municipal boards, the minority which is voted down almost invariably refuses to participate further in the business of gov-

Lesson Slowly Learned.

The attitude of the defeated party is precisely that which causes the continual revolutions in the government of other West India islands and the Centra! American states in the same latitude. This habit marks a rudimentary stage of political development, and before the people of Porto Rico can be fully intrusted with self-government they must first learn the lesson of selfcontrol and respect for the principles of constitutional government, which reuire acceptance of its peaceful decisions. This lesson will necessarily be slowly learned, because it is a matter not of intellectual apprehension, but of character and of acquired habits of thought and feeling. It would be of no use to present to the people of Porto Rico now a written constitution or frame of laws, however perfect, and tell them to live under it. They would inevitably fall without a course of tuition under a strong and guiding hand. With that tuition for a time their natural capacity will, it is hoped, make them a self-governing people. A form of government should be provided Porto Rico which will assure the kind of administration to which we are accustomed, with just as much participation on the part of Porto Ricans as is possible without enabling their inexperience to make it ineffective, and with opportunity for them to demonstrate their increasing capacity to govern themselves with less and less assistance.

Programme Suggested. I think that some such provision should be made for future government

as the following: That we should first declare definiteby statute, what general laws of the nited States are to be extended to the Porto Ricans, such as, for instance, the postal laws, the banking laws, the cus-toms, navigation and internal revenue laws with such modifications as may be deemed advisable, the laws against counterfeiting, the anti-trust laws, etc.: and provide for federal officers to exe-cute these laws just as they are executed in the various states and terri-tories of the Union; that there should be a provision for a federal judiciary in the island, with the same kind of jurisdiction which is exercised by the circuit and district courts of the United States. and that jurisdiction to review their determinations should be vested in the Supreme court of the United States, or In a designated circuit court of appeals and the Supreme court of the United

That there should be a form of local insular government provided which shall have complete control over the rights, property, and obligations of the ople of the island, substantially covering the field covered by the govern-ment of our respective states, and subject to limitations prescribed by con-gress of the same character as the constitutional limitations generally im-posed upon our state legislatures. That the framework of this govern-

ment should be substantially as fol-lows: A governor, to be appointed by the president of the United States with advice and consent of the senate; chief officers of state customary under our system, such as secretary o tander our system, such as secretary of state, attorney general, freasurer, audi-tor or comptroller, superintendent of public works, and superintendent of education, to be appointed in like manner; and a legislative council, to be composed of the chief officers of state, and a minority selected from the peo-ple of the island by the president; that all acts of the council should be subet to the veto power of the governor and to be passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote, and no law should take effect until it has remained without disapproval for thirty days after presentation to congress or to the president of the United States, if passed when congress is not in session; that there should be a Supreme court of the island, composed of judges appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate and having appellate jurisdiction only; trial courts is separate districts, having general orig inal jurisdiction, with judges and off cers to be appointed by the governor and a petty court in each municipality: that the several municipalities now e-isting in the island, with such conso dations and alterations of boundaries as the council shall prescribe, shall be governed by mayors and municipa councils, to be elected by the people of the municipalities, each municipality to be free from control in the exercise of the powers of local government, excep as it shall be controlled by statute, an except as its officers shall be liable removal by the governor in case of failure to faithfully perform their duties, and with power in the governor in case of such failure to

ew election and to fill vacancies in the Precedent in Territorial Legislation. Such a system as this is not without

precedent in our own experience, for

the provision of a governor and council was frequently adopted in our early territorial legislation. It would give to the people of the island narticipation in the government, and would af-ford them an opportunity both to ac-quire and to demonstrate capacity for the conduct of government.

The question whether there might not

now be provision made for a lexisla-ture elected by the people of the Island is not free from doubt, but in view of their present inexperience I think that it would be better to postpone such a provision until the people can have had an approximate for exercise in municiprovision until the people can have had an opportunity for exercise in municipal government and until the first formative period of adapting the laws and procedure of the island to the new conditions shall have passed under the direction of a council composed of Porto Ricans selected for their known capacity and wisdom and Americans from the state connected and experienced in dealing with legislative and administrative problems. The constitution of such a legislature should be contemplated as a step to be taken in contemplated as a step to be taken in

the near future.

I think the basis of suffrage should be that all who can read and write, or who hold property up to a specified small amount, may vote, and no others, With a sufficient system of free primary education, the entire people

with a sufficient system of free primary education, the entire people should acquire the suffrage on this basis fully as soon as they are capable of using it understandingly.

For the successful working of such a scheme, or of any scheme of government for the island, it will be necessary that some cardinal rule shall be adopted and rigidly followed regarding appointment to office. Wherever a Performance of the successful o pointment to office. Wherever a Porto Rican can be found capable and will-ing to perform official duties he should ing to perform official duties he should be selected, and the aim should be to include in the civil service of the island no greater number of Americans from the United States than are nec-cessary for the introduction of the meth-ods of administration in which Ameri-cans have been trained and Porto Ricans have not.

Americans, except in the chief offices, a system of civil service examination should be provided, under which requests from the governor of Porto Rico for suitable persons to be appointed may be filled.

#### Education Meeded

A necessary element to the success of A necessary element to the success of this, or any scheme of government in Porto Rico, is the complete establish-ment of a system of education which will afford the opportunity for every child of school age in the island to acchild of school age in the island to ac-quire elementary instruction. The cost of this should be defrayed from the insular treasury, if its revenues are sufficient, and if not it should be re-garded as a duty of the highest obli-gation resting upon the United States, and the expense should be borne by the United States. United States.

I ask especial attention to the very valuable discussion of this subject contained in the report of Brigadier General George W. Davis, military governor of the island, submitted herewith. \* \* \*

(3) The question of the economic treatment of the island underlies all the others. If the people are prosperous and have an abundance of the necessities of life, they will with justice be easily governed, and will with patience be easily educated. If they are left in hunger and hopeless poverty they will be discontented, intractable and mutinous. The principal difficulty now in the island of Porte Rico is that now in the island of Porto Rico is that the transfer of the island from Spain the transfer of the bas not resulted in to the United States has not resulted in an increase of prosperity, but in the reverse. The industry of the island is almost entirely agricultural. The peo-ple live upon the products of their own soil and upon the articles for which they exchange their surplus products Their production is in the main of coffee, sugar and tobacco. The prosperity of the island depends upon their success in selling these products. So long as the island was a part of the Spanish possession there was substantially free trade with Spain and with Cuba. The total exports from Porto Rico for the four years preceding 1897 averaged about \$16,609,000, of an average of less than one sixth part (\$2,620,000) was sold to the United States and an average of onehalf (\$8.025,000) was sold to Spain and Cuba. Immediately upon the transfer of the island from Spain to the United States, Spain erected a tariff barrier against the introduction of Porto Ricar products. The interests of Cuban ag riculture led to the erection of a similar barrier in the tariff adopted for Cuba so that Porto Rico was debarred from the principal markets which she had previously enjoyed, and at the same time this country has maintained its tariff against Porto Rican products just as it existed while the island was Spanish territory. The result is that there has been a wall built around the industry of Porto Rico.

#### No Market for Products.

Even before the hurricane of August 8, 1899, two crops of tobacco lay in the warehouses of Porto Rico, which the owners were unable to sell at prices squal to the cost of production. Their sugar shared the prevailing depression In that commodity, arising from the competition of bounty-fed beet sugar. Their coffee was practically unknown in the United States and had no market here. It is plain that it is essen-tial to the prosperity of the island that she should receive substantially the same treatment at our hands as she reived from Spain while a Spanish colony, and that the markets of the United States should be opened to her as were the markets of Spain and Cuba before the transfer of allegiance. Con gress has the legal right to regulate the customs duties between the United States and Porto Rico as it bleases; but the highest considerations of justice and good faith demand that we should not disappoint the confident ex peciation of sharing in our presperity with which the people of Porto Rice so gladly transferred their allegiance the United States, and that would treat the interests of this poople as our own; and I wish most strong een Porto Rico and the United States be removed.

#### THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

Tic a far, far cry from the Minute Men And times of the buff and blue o the days of the withering Jorgensen The hands that hold it true. Tis a far, far cry from Lexington To the isles of the China Sca, But ever the same the man and gun-Ever the same are we.

For the blood of the sires at Bunker Hill Through countless fierce campaigns. s as red and eager in peril still In the depths of the children's veins And the heart and the eye support the

No matter what odds there be-Ever the same, thy sons, O land, Ever the same are we.

Not a Valley Forge, nor a Wilderness, Nor a half of a Cuban steep, an take one jot from our fearlessness Who daily thy honor keep. We carry the flag through varying

From the sign of the cld pine tree To the Stars and Stripes of the Philip Ever the same are we.

And the lad with the fresh, unshaded mouth
Fights as his fathers fought,
and the man from the North and the
man from the South

Do us their fathers wrought, and whether from city or town we com-We answer the call with glee-We heroes unspring at the best of the

Ever the same are we.

#### PERSONALITIES.

The emperor of Austria's salary is 25,500,000 n year.

Mr. Chamberlain, British Colonial secretary, in the '60s was a Sunday school teacher in Birmingham.

Lord Kitchener's latest honor is that he has been appointed District Grand Master Mason of Egypt and the Soudan, Mrs. le Breton, Mrs. Langtry's mother, lives in Jersey and is still one of the best-looking women in the island, in spite of her advanced age.

Hall Caine is rapidly buying 'and in the Island of Manz, his appiration being to be one of the largest landed propri-

to be one of the largest lanced propre-ctors in Great Dritain.

8. Edwin Megargee, who is acting con-sul general of Greece, has been named as official civey of that country to the International Commercial congress.

Jekal, the Hungarian writer, has pro-luced more than 200 novels. He has planned to display a copy of every edi-

tion of his books at the Paris exposi-Joseph H. Douglass, the colored violinist and owner of the \$2,000 Amati vio-lin, is a grandson of Frederick Douglass and is to spend five years more in musical study in Italy.
Mrs. Harriet R. Stafford, of Martha's

Vineyard, the aged owner of Paul Jones Bon Homme Richard's flug, has decided to give that banner upon her death to the Massachusetts Historical society. Senor Don Eduardo Lopez de Romana, the new president of Peru, is, by training, almost an Englishman. He was sen to London when only 19 years old and was educated at Stonyburst college. Captain C. Baettge, of San Francisco, has entered into an agreement to satt around Cape Horn to New York and thence to Europe in his 30-foot Mabel. She is a centerboard boat, drawing three feet six inches of water.

Dr. H. E. Well's has been appointed as-distant in chemistry in Wesleyan university. Last year he was engaged with Professor Atwater for a part of the time in the food investigation at the New York State Hospital for the Insane. Charles Laurier, a brother of the Can-adian premier, is traveling salesman for cigar firm of Calumet, Mich. He set led in upper Michigan a number of year ago. Mr. Laurier is about forty years of age. The Canadian premier has a sis-ter, Mrs. Lamarache, flying in the same

Four years ago Governor Morrill, of Kansas, found himself getting too fat, and he worked off a lot of flesh by tak-ing long daily walks. Recently he was left in an emaciated condition by an at tack of rheumatism, and now he is add

ing flesh by taking the same kind of walks. Dr. L. Gans, a rich citizen of Frankfort, Germery, has presented that mu-picipality with 150,000 marks to form the nucleus of a fund, the interest of which is to be devoted to adorning the city's streets and squares with works of sculpture. Other citizens will contrib-ute, and it is thought that the city will on have 6,000 marks a year for the

Colonel J. L. Torrey, nuther of the bankruptcy law and later commander of a regiment in the Cuban war, took a great interest in two of his troopers One of them, Charles blake, of Sand Creek, Wyo., he has sent to the Kansar State university for a full course, and the other, Truman Fox, of Sundance, Wyo. he has given \$5,000 to study art in St Louis and Lendor.

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