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When space will permit, The Tribunce is always glad 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; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions of whatever nature and by whomsoever sent shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 22, 1900.

STATE CONVENTION CALL.

To the Republican Electors of Pennsyl-I am directed by the Republican state committee to announce that the Repub-licans of Pennsylvania, by their duly

vention at the opera house, in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April 25, 1900 at 19.30 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following One person for the office of auditor gen-

Two persons for the office of congress Thirty-two persons (four-at-large) for presidential electors, and to choose eight

delegates and eight alternates-at-large to the Republican national convention to be held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

In accordance with the rule adopted at the state convention held in Harrisburg on August 24th, last, the representation

In the state convention will be based on the vote pelled at the last presidential election. Under this rule each legislative district is entitled to one delegate for every two thousand votes east for the presidential electors, in 1896, and an addit tional delegate for every fraction of two thousand votes polled in excess of one thorsand. Each district is entitled to the same number of delegates as represented it in the convention of 1888. By order of the Republican state com

Frank Reeder, Chairman. W. R. Andrews, C. E. Voorhees, Sec-

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS .- C. C. Ferber, E

The Tribune lost a faithful servant and the community a promising career when Harold Green, the carrier boy, was killed on Saturday morning. To his stricken parents the sympathy of mal coffee and tobacco crop and by this office goes out abundantly.

Halt Wild-Eyed Agitation.

O LONG as the coal companies in this region express their willingness to meet and treat with any or all of their employes on all matters pertaining to their mutual relations, it is hard to understand why anybody out in Indianapolis in no way connected as an employe with the coal business of the Lackawanna valley should undertake or be permitted to have a deciding voice in the question of whether this community should have visited upon it the awful misfortune of a strike in the mines.

Let the miners of this valley mee the mine-owners and talk over all issues between them, as men to men, Let every effort be made on the part of both to get to the bottom of all differences and to adjust those differences in a straightforward, honorable manner. This is the fair-minded. American way. In no other way can the mutual prosperity of mine employes and employers be promoted and the peace and good order of the community be preserved. All men who realize what disaster is presaged to labor in the reckless proposition of a general strike are now confronted with the serious duty of putting the clamps on wild-eyed agitation and of using their good offices to insure the supremacy of reason.

They can do this if they will-

The announcement of the incurable nature of the malady afflicting Judge Gunster will in some measure prepare the public for the blow which is believed to be not only inevitable but near at hand. An honorable career is closing most painfully and the public's sympathy is intense,

A Country Lawyer.

PON THE occasion of the tenth annual banquet of the Ohio society of Chicago, held last week, the speaker of honor was Hon, William R. Day, former secretary of state. Those who have personal acquaintance with Judge Day aiready know, and those who do not can rest assured, that he is no spouter of hyperbole, but a man of uncommon conservatism and cona review of the American history of say, with both eloquence and truth:

"It has long been the boast of England that her citizenship carried with it a guarantee of protection wherever her people went. Tonight there is no flag which carries with it more respect from all the peoples of the earth than the banner of the free, which wherever it floats over the sea or over the land stands and shall forever stand for the civilization and the greatest opportunity anywhere accorded to the child-

ren of mon." For not a little of the respect today commanded by their flag the American people are indebted to the clean and clear Americanism of the "country lawyer" whom President McKinley called at a critical time to conduct the affairs of the department of state; and who, having done brilliantly what was his to do, quietly stepped back again into the more congenial atmosphere of the courts.

One of the natural consequences of returning prosperity is an increase of immigration. In the last six months the gain reached nearly 50,000; this year Commissioner Powderly expects an increase over last year of 100,000 immigrants. It is too bad that this immense inpour is not better filtered.

Undoubtedly the problem of what to do with the friars will be the most ticklish one which the American authorities in the Philippines will be

called upon to solve; but the chart of duty is plain. To every man justice; to no man special favor.

Inasmuch as the opening of Wyom ing avenue could not in any event have been long delayed, it is undoubtedly well that the advantages accruing from it should be realized as soon as practicable. The withdrawal of al! obstacles to the early completion of this improvement is highly satisfactory to public opinion,

Fictitious Fears.

N SATURDAY Secretary Root and Governor General Davis had a conference with several members of the ways means committee regarding the Payne bill to extend the United States revenue laws to Puerto Rico. The administration is using every proper means within its power to expedite the passage of this bill, inasmuch as Puerto Rico would soon be ruined should it not find a market for its agricultural products; and Saturday's hearing was instructive as showing the lack of substance in the objections which have been interposed.

The principal interests which are fighting the Payne bill are the domestic sugar producers and the Connecticut tobacco growers. In his remarks at this conference General Davis punctured the claims of both by showing first that Puerto Rico tobacco does not in any way compete with Connecticut seed tobacco, inasmuch as the former is a filler tobacco, while the latter is used as a wrapper leaf; and secondly, that the peril to the domestic sugar industry from the free admission of Puerto Rican sugar is not worth considering in view of the fact that we already import 1,500,000 tons of sugar a year, of which Puerto Rico has never contributed more than 50,009 tons, or only the one-thirtieth part of our necessary sugar imports. The natural growth in per capita consumption of sugar in the United States would more than eat up the Puerto Rican product even though that product should, as a result of the introduction of American methods, increase

very largely. Charles Armstrong, a member of the Puerto Rican chamber of commerce, estimates that it will not be possible, under the best circumstances, to produce in Puerto Rico more than 80,000 tons of sugar a year. A production that large, if accompanied by a northe usual trade in fruits, would, under free trade with the United States. make the island prosperous beyond any precedent; yet if all this sugar were to come to the American mainland it would constitute only two pounds apiece for each inhabitant, while the per capita consumption in the United States exceeds sixty pounds, and is steadily growing.

Thus it clearly appears that the fears of hurtful competition from Puerty Rican products held by certain special interests in this country are largely if not wholly fictitious. Yet if they were more substantial they would still not remove the peculiar nature of our obligation to give to the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, who welcomed joyously the military assertion of American renewed upon similar terms if it is sovereignty, the amplest protection and prosperity.

It somehow pleases the Philadelphia Inquirer to look upon the proposed new allroad outlet for anthracite as only a bluff. The interests opposed to this project would give a good deal to be convinced that the Inquirer's view is iccurate.

The Proper Site for That Soldiers Monument.

HOSE WHO have examined the design of the memorial monument which is soon to be erected in honor of the fallen soldiers and sailors of Lackawanna county, and who also have taken note of the surroundings of the suggested site for this monument in the court house square, must have been impressed with the unfitness of the site. Not only would the lofty column be dwarfed by the bulky buildings in the immediate vicinity, but the character of the soil of court house square is such that unless the foundations should be sunk to an exceptional depth there would be danger that the shaft might at any moment topple

A monument of the commanding proportions contemplated in the plans which are on exhibition in The Tribune window, in order to appear to the best advantage, should have, first of all, an unobstructed background and a field free of distracting or disturbing features. Next, the site should, if possible, be one of considerable eleciseness of speech; yet in concluding vation and in a location appropriate to the memories to be perpetuated. the last two years he was moved to The court house square might do if it were an open park, minus the court house; but even then, the surrounding network of business activities would lessen its appropriateness.

What site, we desire to ask, could be more fitting for this fine monument, which is to tower 100 feet above the ground level, than Nay Aug park, the coming chief pleasure ground and recreation center of this valley? if highest liberty, the most advanced a plot of ground were to be offered in the park to the county commissioners and suitably banked up in the form of a large mound with grassy slopes and the monument reared majestically from an elevated foundation in the center, the effect would be visible for miles both up and down the valley, supplied for making Nay Aug park what it ought to be.

Last year, on almost a starvation basis, Cuba's revenues exceeded \$15,-000,000 for 1,200,000 people. What will the figures be when the island fully recuperates?

The Secret of Business Success-HE DEATH in New York on Saturday of James Pyle, founder of the firm of James

Pyle & Sons, manufacturers of soap and soap powders, enable i the newspapers to tell how he laid the

he was pretty well acquainted with Horace Greeley. Greeley told him that the way to prosperity in business was to advertise, but Mr. Pyle didn't look at it in that way. Greeley was so certain that he told the soap man that if he would advertise in the Tribune for a year persistently and it didn't pay. he wouldn't be charged a cent for it. Mr. Pyle took the advice. He advertised that year, and at the end of the year the result was so encouraging that he paid more than he had expected to pay, and increased the amount of money that he spent the following year for advertising. In his time he was one of the most successful advertisers in the country and his 'Pearline'

became a household word." Mr. Pyle had a good article to sell; his methods of doing business were prudent and honorable, but he did not widen the field of his commercial transactions until he informed the people through the newspapers of the merits of his article. The moment be learned that advertising paid he advertised continuously, thus preventing any lapse in the public's memory. This s the true secret of business success.

John Ruskin, who passed away at Brantwood, England, on Saturday, was the greatest writer of prose who has contributed to English literature, and ipon occasions rose to the summit of genius in his criticism of life and manners. But his great intellect was not well balanced, and so he fell out of joint with the times in which he lived and quenched his brilliant mind in mental infirmities which a better philosophy would have averted. He had the power but not the sunshine which

The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, who accused the president of drinking champagne and sharply scored him for it, has learned that the alleged champagne was only mineral water, Whether he has also learned to govern his accusing tongue will appear here-

Helping the Poor to Help Themselves

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record. NE OF the most practical char-

itles I know of is the Chattel Loan association of Baltimore which was organized a little more than a year ago that the poor of that city when compelled to borrow money might escape the payment of usurious rates. Law Turnbull is the president and W. N. Finley is the manager. It is not a charitable institution, but is conducted upon purely business principles. It does not loan money on sympathy or gentiment, but in every case re quires good recurity and forecloses mortgages in case of default. The advantages it offers ever the regular money leaners are the low rate of interest charged and the application of justice in the settlement of its accounts. Loans are made on household furniture to worthy persons in amounts ranging from \$25 to \$250, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. a year, the principal to be paid in weekly or monthly installments, and are apparent that the borrower is unable to pay interest or principal because of misfortunes for which he cannot be held responsible. When a person desires a loan he must make application in writing to the company and state what security he is abic to give. This application must be accompanied by a fee of \$1 to pay the expense of appraisement. If the appraiser reports that the applicant is of good character and industrious habits and that the property is worth three times the amount asked for, the loan is made and a mortgage upon the furniture or other property is taken.

The association was organized by the Rev. Dr. Babcock, of the Brown Memorial church, President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins university, and other men of practical benevolence in Baltimore, whose sympathy was stirred by reports brought them by mission werkers concerning the extortionate rates paid to money lenders by the They discovered one family, which being out of employment, was compelled to berrow \$30 to pay the expenses of a funeral. The broker charged them a fee of \$5 for making the loan and \$3 a month interest. After paying this interest for thirteen months-a total of \$39 -- the family was unable to pay on the fourteenth month whereupon its furniture was seized and was about to be sold at auction for the benefit of the Shylock, when the mission worker interfered and threatened to bring the case before the grand jury. A general inquiry followed which disclosed that the mechanics and other wage-earners of Balimore were in the habit of paying all the way from 10 per cent to 1,000 per cent, for horrowed money, and that 5 per cent, a month was considered a reasonable rate for sums of \$100 and ever, and 8 per cent, a month for smaller amounts. It was discovered also that 2,360 street rallway conductors in the city, who were required to make security deposits of \$56 each before they received their appointment, were in the habit of borrowing their money from loan brokers who charge I them at the rate of 4 per cent. per month interest.

Dr. Babcock tells a story of a work ing woman who purchased a little home and arranged to pay for it ir. monthly installments. Being taken ill she was unable to meet these obligations for several months until her deficit amounted to \$25. Being threatened with foreclosure she found that she could borrow \$25 to make her payments good by giving a mortgage on her furniture, but would have to pay \$5 a month interest, which was exand an additional incentive would be getly the amount of the monthly installment due upon her house. If she attempted to keep up the payments on her house and the interest upon the loan and pay \$5 a month toward the principal it would absorb her entire Dr. Babcock sent her to the income. Loan association. loaned her the money at the rate of 6 per cent. a year, to be paid in monthly installments. During the last year 588 similar loans were made, for a to-tal amount of \$45,000. The net loss was only \$163 in interest defaulted. Two mortgages were fereclosed.in both instances because of attempted fraud on the part of the borrowers. The applications refused on account of mis-representation amounted to about \$5,foundation of his immense business.

"About 1860," says the Sun, "Mr. Pyle invented soap powder. He had an office then in the Tribune building, and frescmakers, milliners, bucksters, po-knowledge of southern life more true

licemen, butchers, bakers, car drivers -but the most of the applicants were mechanics, who were either ill or had illness or deaths in their families, or were thrown out of employment. In several cases loans were made to people who needed a small amount of capital to start in business, and it is said that in every case both interest and principal were promptly paid. It was arranged to loan the street car con-ductors \$50 to make their deposits with their employers at the rate of \$3, or 6 per cent. a year, instead of the 24 per cent, which they had been paying.

Mr. Finley, the manager, says: "There is an impression that we are making money by the keg, but that is a mistake. We charge only 6 per cent. on loans, and if all our money was out all the time we could not make more than that. While our expenses are small, they have to be deducted from earnings, and there are occasional losses, although they are very small. In a large city like Chicago such an enterprise as ours would not only be of inestimable benefit to the honest poor by protecting them against the money sharks, but would be a fairly good investment. I think that, after all charges and expenses are deducted, our profits will be equal to the income that would be derived if our capital had been invested in a single ordinary mortgage. But the benefits from a philanthropic standpoint cannot be measured. I know of no other business that comes so near the heart of humanity.

0000000000000000 In Woman's Realm 0000000000000000

THEY WERE two ladies, the wives of prominent residents of Scranton and they were going to one of the excellent plays at the Lyceum the-last week. They presented tickets at the door and as the usher was showing them to seats, he suddenly stopped and looked puzzled. The ladies grew embarrassed as he kept them standing in the aisle while he assiduously perused the checks in his hand. Finally he asked the checks in his hand. Finally he asked rather diffidently: "Where did you get your tickets?" "Why our husbands gave them to us," they answered in a high keyed unison. "What's the matter with them?" "Well, there isn't anything the matter with the tickets," he answered cautiously, "or they wouldn't have been taken at the door, but these checks are 'way off." By this time one of the ladies was on the verge of tears and the other endeavored to grab the little slips other endeavored to grab the little slips of cardboard to study them for herself, "I'd like to know what you mean," she demanded, "and if you don't give us sents at once I'll know what's the trouble with those checks." "The trouble!" replied the young man in desperation. "Why the trouble is that these checks are for the Gniety."

Then he found seats after some de-lay in locating them and the two sat own and meditated in silence about the awkward incident and thought things about husbands who had never before been suspected of visiting the place of amusement mentioned on the checks.

THE FOLLOWING are extracts from the Press symposium: "Mrs. Joseph A. Scranton, wife of ex-Congressman Scranton, is a firm believer in tual benefit of members or for philanthropic purposes. 'For women whose home ties do not demand all their time,' home ties do not demand an array of the said Mrs. Scranton, 'the clubs open up possibilities of intellectual breadth and a relief from the narrowing grave into which they are too likely to slip as years advance.' Mrs. Willard, wife of Hon. E. N. Willard, recently resigned from the Superior court bench, expressed herto culminate in club life for women. She is a firm believer in woman as a home-maker and believes that therein is her highest mission. 'Aside from that,' says Mrs. Willard, 'she can find ample em-ployment in charitable work, which appeals on every hand.' Mrs. L. A. Watres, vife of the ex-lieutenant governor of the state, while not a club woman, believes hat women's clubs, conducted with some definite purpose beyond that of a merely social nature, are a valuable outgrowth of advanced thought. Mrs. H. M. Boies, wife of H. M. Boies, of the state board of charities, does not favor any sort of outside interest which occupies a woman's time to the exclusion of the highest idea! of home life. 'I find in charit-able work,' said she to a Press representative, 'an ample substitute for the club which has not yet become a great fad in this city."

MONG THE interviews published yesterday in the Philadelphia Press, on the subject of woman's clubs were several from ladies of this city. Scranton is in no sense a club town even for mea. They haven't yet reached the point of "civilization" where they desire to spend their evenings away from home. Consequently the Scranton woman finds it necessary to scurry through all her outside interests in the hours intervening between meals and be ready to entertain the head of the house ready to entertain the head of the house after dinner. There are such a multitude of charities which occupy the attention of Scranton women that they have little time for the social side of club life. The Green Ridge Woman'sclub has taken up work which will be of great value to its members and the community. It is an active, earnest organization with no frivolous purpose but with a high aim of culture, mutual improvement and benefit and with a widely exerted influ-ence on the city in general. It has the true idea of what a woman's club should

"D WOU know why Mayor Mour went out of town so suddenly and stayed away so long?" inquired a waggish resident of Green Ridge of a fair neighbor. "Why answered she with interest, cept that he wanted to go round New York and other places to see if some excuse could be found for Scranton." "That's all right" replied the man with a significant smile. "But he confided to a councilman that he wasn't a coward but the thought of the Green Ridge Woman's club camping out in his office for nobody could tell how long weakened him and he felt that he needed change."

This accounts for the fact that two families in Green Ridge are not exchanging friendly calls just at present.

ISS KATE SMITH, the teacher of M domestic science at the Young Wemen's Christian association, is a Michigan girl, having gone from Kalamazoo to study the art of cookery in Boston. She was graduated as one of a class of thirty. The school is unable to furnish graduates enough to supply the demand, so popular is the idea of baying competent instruction on the all important subject of food. Many of the pupils are at once ergaged for positions in the normal schools of Boston where cooking is in the curriculum. They are thoroughly equipped for the task in all its branches, having had the advantages of the best scientific instruction from some of the most famous professors in Harvard, as well as practical experience under the direction of the ablest authori-ties to be secured.

A MONG THE new beoks published by Dodd, Mead & Co., are some whose beautiful and artistic covers have been designed by Miss Morse, super-intendent of drawing in the public schools of this city.

even than Cable's, she has grasped the even than Cable's, she has grasped the sentiment and quaint humor of the simple folk outside the beaten track of the novelist and repeats these in a natural, charming way which is the delight of the magazine reader. To hear her read these sketches will add a fascination to the stories which have become so popular.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

At Iceland ponies are fed in winter on fish heads. Russia has 650,000 princes and other hereditary nobles.
Scotch distillers made too much whisky, and now have 90,000,000 gallons on hand. Russian soldiers are supplied with

handkerchiefs at the expense of the gov-Perhaps the first industrial exhibition on record was held in 1569, in the Rathhaus of Nuremberg. The newest artificial paving blocks to be adopted in Germany are made by com-

bining coal tar, sulphur and chlorate of There is urgent need in the City of Mexico for more foundries and machine shops capable of doing first-class work in

casonably prompt time.

Horseshoes in Japan are simply slogs of twisted straw, and during a journe, many have to be carried to replenis those which are worn out. According to the ninth annual report of the New York state commission in lunacy, there are held in the various asylums for the insane in that state 21,683

Eggs in cold storage warehouses in the United States at the present time are said to aggregate the very considerable amount of 2,855,000 cases, or 75,650,000

dozen, or 907,800,000 eggs.

More than 40 per cent, of the people of Great Britain could not write their names when Queen Victoria ascended the hrone. At the present time only 7 per ent, of the population are in that con-

Scientists have discovered that the memory is stronger in summer than in winter. Among the worst foes of the memory are too much food, too much physical exercise, and, strangely enough

too much education. Iron-cloth is made for the first time in the United States at a Worcester mill. It is a great industry in Manchester, England, and in Germany, but no Amer-lean manufacturer has before attempted it. Iron-cloth is used very extensively

or overcoat and ulster linings.
At the present time there are between 500 and 1,000 men in New York who are worth a million dollars or more. In 1815, when New York had a population of 110,-000, there were only nineteen men who were assessed at \$100,000 or more, and the highest assessment was only \$200,000. Pigs were imported in New Zealand by Captain Cook about 1770, and, soon beoming wild, increased to a remarkable degree. A century later wild pigs were so abundant in the flax thickets of the province of Tarnaki, on the North Island, hat a hunter could shoot fifty in a single

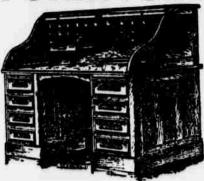
A church in which only two services are held during the year is surely a curi-osity, yet you will find such a one in the middle of a large field near the village of Towton, England. It was originally erected as a memorial to Lord do Clif-ford, who fell in the battle of Towion n 1461.

The longest steamer route given on the hydrographic office may is that connect ng New Ye 's and Esquimault by way of Cape Horn, 16,290 miles. This is exceed-ed by the track used by sailing vessels connecting New York and Yokohama via the Cape of Good Hope. This is 16,900 miles in length.

The notion that sky-scrapers are of medern American origin is controverted by Prefessor Lanciani, who notes that in ancient Rome, in the time of Augustus, laws were passed, on the ground of danger from fires against the high buildings, some of which reached an altitude of ten to twelve stories.

The beer which is consumed through-

out the world in a single year would make a lake six feet deep, three and three-quarter miles long, a mile wide, or 2.219 acres in area. In this vast lake of beer we could easily drown all the Eng-lish-speaking people, to the number of Japan, not to be behind European states in civilization, is going to send out an arctic expedition. The reason ete wth England on the seas it mus levelop in the Japanese the spirit of adventure and of discovery which has made the English powerful. The only places left to be discovered are the north and



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My little girl, eleven years old, has had all her life a very serious and stubborn constipation. I had given everything I could think of, and still once in about two or three weeks she would wake at night crying pitifully with pain, and for two or three hours would suffer intensely until finally relieved by frequent enemas. All this was very wearing. My brother insisted I should try Ripans Tabules and finally he got them for me. I tried them, giving her two every night for awhile, then two every other night, then she took them herself when she felt like it. It is now about three months since she has had any trouble, and her bowels are in a very healthy condition. Her color is good and she is gaining flesh. As I have given her no other medicine I ascribe her improved condition wholly to Ripans Tabules.

new style packet containing TEN REPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for micrators—rou PIVS CHATS. This low-priced sort is insended for the paper and the economical. One do five one cartons (128 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forth-right cents to the Etrans Chambrant, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (128 Tabules) will be sent for five contain.