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

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager.

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

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

When space will permit. The Tribune 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 shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS .- C. C. Ferber, E.

The men who are booming Colonel Roosevelt for the vice presidency have resumed work; but the fact remains that the proper candidate is Pennsyl-Vania's peeriess representative in the cabinet, Hon Charles Emory Smith, a specimen of whose brilliant oratory we present elsewhere.

An Unjust Suspicion.

T CERTAINLY is unfair to the New York State Railroad commission to intimate, as certain New York journals do, that the presence before the commission of a son of Senator Platt as an attorney for some of the interests opposed to the granting of permission to the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad company to build a line of railway from Lackawaxen to Kingston forecasts an adverse decision upon the pending application. Mr. Platt is a member of the law firm that numbers among its regular clients the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad company, one of the parties hostile to the proposed new railroad. His appearance for that company was in the ordinary course of professional business.

It is habitual with some newspapers and a fault common to many people outside of newspaper circles to give undue significance to the slightest incident which might seem to cast a shade of susplcion upon men occupying official positions; and this tendency is and in 1899 they reached the magnifiespecially marked with reference to state boards having some measure of jurisdiction over corporations. Regardless of the fact that the great majority of men appointed to membership on boards or commissions are men of fine reputation and personally above reproach, their acceptance of a public trust puts them immediately within the zone of a relentless critical fire, and it is not long until an impression is created that they are "owned" by this, that or the other political corporate influence and have no longer minds and

wills of their own-Just how far the general public takes stock in this perveried view of official honor we cannot say. We can only express our belief that the New York Railroad commission is a conscientious body of men which will give to the application before it its best thought and judgment and reach a conclu upon the merits as it sees them

Lack of intelligence as to the whereabouts of Aguinaldo still permits Mr Bryan to monopolize the center of the

Better Go Slow.

N COMMENTING upon the unanimity of joy which prevails among the continental nations over Great Britain's military reverses in South Africa, the Chicago Times-Herald can find no ground in history for the belief that it arises from honest sympathy with the Boers, or neither the courts nor the peoples Europe have ever shown sympathy or a weak nation struggling, as they pretend the Boers are, "for liberty." Our contemporary reminds its readers that in our own time Europe fiddled than there are Boers of military age in the Transvaal.

"The true reason for European jubilation over Eritish disasters is to be found." it continues, 'in hatred of republican England, envy of commercial England and jealousy of colonial England. There is not a court in Europe where the English system of a government responsible to the people, which rejects the idea of the Divine right of kings and derives its authority to rule and to tax from the people, is not held in official abhorrence. For more than a century England has been the sanctuary for the oppressed refugees of Europe and its free press has held the torch of liberty and popular government before the eyes of the overtaxed helpless millions on the con-

As showing the commercial envy which is back of much of this anti- will soon be found on the front seat of English feeling so far as the continen. the Bryan band wagon. tal powers are concerned, the Chicago paper prints a table of the commerce of the British empire as compared with the commerce of all the other minds of many on this side of the Ai-European powers. The year of com-Britain (\$6,318,000,000) is nearly threefourths of the total of the entire continent (\$8,005,000,000). That power centered in a little group of islands hardly large enough to make a respectable showing on the map alongside the immense stretches of continental territory should be able not only to command the seas but virtually to control by far the largest commerce of any single -European power is enough to cause envy to sink deep into the breasts of European statesmen, whom, we know from history, are not exempt from

'that evil feeling. But the Times-Herald is unable to discover any reason why the United States should share in the continental attitude. "The government of the United Kingdom cannot," it says, "be too republican to suit the ideas of intelligent , Americans. Its commerce cannot be so extensive as to excite our envy, because we profit by the lion's share in that commerce. Its colonial conquests do not move us to jealousy because our relations with British chlories are almost as profit-

one-fifth of the commerce of the Unit-ed Kingdom was with the United States and nearly one-fourth of its imports were bought from us." The same proportion obtained in the fiscal last ended. Then our imports from Great Britain were \$297,182,618, or only \$28,230,268 less than were our imports from continental Europe; while of our exports Great Britain purchased \$652,274,455 while the condnental countries bought only \$424,964,. 684. It was not long ago that the continental powers were seriously considering an international trade combinaion against us, just as, during the Spanish-American war, they tried to affect a diplomatic "combine" against us. In neither of these projects would England take any part. The latter she datly prevented.

We agree with our Chicago contemporary that "anything approaching a world-convalsing catastrophe to Engish power and prestige in South Africa would be felt in every industrial center and agricultural district in the United States," and for this reason it behooves the American people to go slow in their nagging at a friendly power in trouble.

Senator Billy Mason seems to be in a state of uncertainty as to whether he has the greatest dislike for the British nation or the administration at Washington,

A General Need.

N AN ADDRESS before the Methodist ministers of Philadelphia, delivered on Monday in behelf of the "twentieth century thank offering" of \$29,000,000 called for by the bishops of that religious denomination, Rev. Dr. George E. Reed, president of Dickinson college and librarian of Pennsylvania, described vividly the reasons why the American people should be increasingly liberal in good

"The gain in the world's wealth from 1850 to 1860 was fifty times the gain of the first fifty years of this century," he said, "and the gain of those first fifty years equaled the gain of the eighteen centuries that preceded them. The gain since 1860 has simply been phenomenal, and the gain of the next five years no man can estimate. The contributions to charity, education, etc., in this country in 1895 were over \$28,-000,000; in 1896 they were over \$33,000,-000; in 1898 they were over \$23,00,000; cent sum of \$79,749,000, and gifts of less than \$1000 and the contributions through the regular channels of the church are not included in this amount. In these six years \$200,000,000 were contributed, 60 per cent, of which went to the cause of education. This gives us some idea of the resources' of the people."

Applying himself directly to Methodism, he pointed out that where there was one trained man in the past the times demand fifty now, and he added. "Not \$3,000,000 have gone into our colleges the past six years. We did not have a single college until 1831. In 1820 we did not have three collegebred men in the whole church. Our people did not appreciate higher education then. Only in the last thirty or forty years have we come to tolerate the theological seminary. What we sadly need is a revival of the sense of financial responsibility among our peo-

That need is very general,

The furious ado made in the senate the other day by Shouting Billy Mason over certain criticisms of him alleged to have been uttered by a British vice consul at New Orleans, turns out to be a case of much ado about nothing. It is another instance of yellow journalism culminating in yellow statesmanship. The British vice consul never said it.

Spelling reform at Washington has changed Puerto Rico back to Porta Rico in some of the departments. If the names of our new possessions are to be constantly twisted to suit the whims of every new official, they will soon be as confusing to the average inwhile the Turk slew more Armenians dividual as the vocabulary about the Tower of Babel.

Now that Governor Roosevelt has had his way in the matter of the insurance commissioner without a dissenting vote, the opponents of Boss Platt may possibly begin to wonder if Platt is, after all, such a great boss as they have pictured him.

The exhibition given by Prof. Scheele, the poison-proof expert at the Molineux trial, who drank bromo-seltger and cyanide of mercury and did not die, looks very much like a trick. Some one ought to take a shot gun to Prof. Scheele.

Bourke Cockran's offer to support Bryan if Bryan will drop silver has been declined with thanks; nevertheless it is safe to predict that Bourke

The comparison of Spion Kopje with Majuba Hill has removed from the lantic the idea that a kopje was someparison is 1896; and the total for Great thing that was loaded with smokeless powder.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 1.40 a. m., for Thurs day, February 1, 1990. 40 W w.Z.

A child born on this day will be happy

when the Nicaragua canal and the West

Lackawanna avenue viaduet are pleted. The announcement that strawberries and cream are in market sounds like the music of an iridescent dream to the boarder who exists upon dried apple

auce and oleomargarine. Many a man's back has been broken endeavoring to pull the rope in a way to make both ends meet.

Poverty is too often the reward of hon-The most successful newspaper man is

always the one who writes just as we think. There is always one comfort left for the small man. If he has any friends— they may be relied upon as genuine.

Ajacchus' Advice. Do not resent with idle word the insult of a neighbor. Present his wife with a phle as England's own. In 1896 nearly ticket to the cooking school

American Trade Bound to Expand

EFORE THE Union League club of Philadelphia on Tuesday evening Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith delivered an address upon "The Philippines," which was in-terpreted as having official significance. Mr. Smith's address was a statement of the conditions and forces which have within the last forty years placed the United States at the head of all the nations of the earth in agricultural and industrial products, and of the events which as a bound raised this nation in rate power to the very first. As a climax to that portion of his address he spoke of the prompt and full acceptance of our government's demand for an open door to China for our products, which had been refused to England. He regarded the Philippines as the gateway to China, the abandonment of which would lessen our influence with Euro-pean nations. He said:

"The United States has reached a turning point in its history. The coming bistorion will date a new era from the Spanish war and the charges immediately growing out of it. That war was coincident with the culmination of a material development which is unparalleled in the annals of time. The first and paramount obligation confected with the war is the moral duty growing out it. It was purely and solely a war of humanity. The moral sentiment and conviction which impelled us to take up arms must rule the settlements of the war, and I do not hesitate to say that war, and I do not hesitate to say that they have guided the president in every step he has taken. A government less honorable and scrupplous would have retained the power which events gave it over Cuba, but in our case the pledge of independence is respected and the will of the Cuban people will be decisive That surely meets the moral standard. In the Philippines there was no alternative but the assumption of American control. The acceptance of that respon-sibility was the dictate of moral duty.

"But when we have met the highest requirement of that standard there is no code of ethics and no rule of states-marship which demands that we shall not consider the commercial aspects. It is the obligation of the government first of all to be right; it is also its obligation to promote the advantage and wel-tare of its own people; and when the fare of its own people; and when the two fully coincide and harmonize, when the moral mandate and the material in-terest completely blend, it is doubly strong and fortunate. Such is our present position. Our country stands pre-eminent among the industrial powers of the world. The American policy which, with only a single brief break has been steadily pursued during forty years since Abraham Lincoln became president, has brought us to a position of manufacturing supremacy which is carrivated and unapproached. We first made good our second Declaration of In dependence—a declaration of complete industrial independence. We built up our own ferges and factories and mastered our own markets. And then, when we had fully possessed ourselves of our own domain, we were ready to go out into the markets of the world.

"Our growth is the wonder of mankind. In 1870 the value of our manu-factures was \$3,700,600,000; in 1889 it was nearly \$12,000,000,000. The amazing advance can best be realized by comparion. In 1870 the manufactures of the fulfed States just about equaled those of Great Britain; in 1899 they were two and a half times as great as the total volume of British manufactures and equaled those of Great Britain, Germany and France put together. The increase the annual American product within thirty years has been double the com-bined increase of those three great rations of Europe. In other words, if you match the United States against Great Britain, Germany and France together. our manufactures are now equal to all irs, and are growing twice as fast We are manufacturing nearly two-thirds as much as all Europe, with its 370,000,000 people, and more than one-third of all that is manufactured in the world. If you take the whole range of industries, including agriculture, mining, transportation and even commerce, wherein alone we are behind, the proportions stand about the same. The aggregate value of American industries is more than double that of Great Britain, three times that of France and two and a half times that of Germany. It is one-half that of all Euprope combined. With this enormous industrial expansion the national wealth of the United States grows proportionately. In 1890 our ag-gregate wealth was but little more than half that of Great Britain, less than half that of France, and only about half that of the nations that made up the German Empire. Now it is a third greater than Great Britain's, double Germany's and nearly double that of France. Within forty years the United States has gained over 67,000 millions in wealth, while Great Britain, France and Germany together bave gained less than 60,000 millions. Our present annual gain is about 2,000 millions, and every working day sees the United States over \$6,00,000 better off than it was the day before."

Mr. Smith outlined the particular factors in America's marvelous industria development, saying that whereas fifteen years ago the United States made only half as much pig iron as Great Britain, we now make more than 50 per cent. more than either Great Britain or Germany and more than one-third of all the iron made in the world; that we make half as much steel as all other nations put to-gether; that in our practically inexhaustible, unused resources of iron ore and coal, we possess the elements of future supremacy; that our predominance wil become as signal in textiles as in metals as is already indicated in the development of the cotton milis of the South He emphasized the superiority of American genius and invention and adaptability, which, he said, in 1895, gave to the American operative a productive power four times as great as that of the European operative. He referred to a further advantage in the fact that the United States is the one country that scepplies its own food and raw material, the one great nation that sells more than it buys, the one world power that is completely independent in its re-sources and wholly self-sustaining. "We are great both in land and industry." he continued. "Our agriculture and manuto most landed nations both to manufacture for themselves and to conduct their own commerce. That raw cotton should be shipped in America, carried some thousands of miles to another country, there to be manufactured and shipped again for the American market, is a state of things that cannot be permanent. "A purely commercial state must always be undersold and dri enout of the market by these who possess the advantage of land." That prediction, so far as it relates to American manufacturing growth, has been splendidly verified. It remains to be seen, to most landed nations both to manudidly verified. It remains to be seen, and it is a part of this discussion, whether the prophecy shall not also be realized that this great landed and manufacturing nation shall 'conduct its own commerce.' tion for American statesmanship and the American people; the time and the opportunity have come, and if we are true to ourselves we shall gain the triple agricultural, industrial and commercial supremacy.

"But if we are to gain that prize, if we are even to hold our present ascendancy, we must fully understand the conditions which confront us. We have seen that the growth of the United States in manufactures has been phenomenal; that its industrial product is menal; that its industrial product is now equal to that of the three great might devote his talents to a more profit, able purpose than repeating the back door gossip of the national capital concerning liquids consumed in the white house. What the president of the United States chooses to eat or drink is none of the public's business, so long as he is the public's business, so long as he is the public's business.

industrial nations of Europe combined; that it is one-half the product of all the rest of the world put together, and is growing twice as fast; that we are immeasurably ahead of all rivals in raw macrials and resources for future development, and that, with our superior appliances, we far excel them in producing power man for man. Since 1870, while our population has doubled, our manufactures have quadrupled. Our producing capacity is up to and beyond the measure of our consuming ability, and is increasing faster. Though we are foremost in industrial growth, yet all the great nations have been advancing applicity, and it is estimated that, under the application of modern forces and of improved machinery, the producing capacity of the needs improved machinery, the producing ca-pacity of the world is such that if op-erated to its full extent ten hours a day, enough would be produced in six months to supply the world's demand for a year. Just now with the great revival of business following the depression and the depletion which went on from 183 to 1897. the production may not cutrun the de-mand. But it is the part of prudence to deal with broad and lasting conditions, and to prepare today for the require-

"What, then, are we to do?

to restrict production? Are we to run mill and factory on reduced time, with the necessary sequences of lower wages, smaller profits and wide discontent? Or are we to provide for this enormous and expanding output by supplementing our own vast but unequal measure of con-sumption with new outlets and markets? Under this stress and in this rivalry other great nations are struggling empire and making opportunities for trade. The United States has no need to engage in this territorial rivalry with the object of commercial opportunity. We have made an opportunity larger than all these in securing the open door in China. There we find the greatest potential new market in the world. The accomplishment of the open door in China with the consent and pledge of all 'the great nations, and without the all the great nations, and without the necessity of entering into any territorial division, is the greatest of all recent achievements of diplomacy. It secures for the United States a commercial opportunity which is invaluable. It provides one of the great outlets which our industrial supremacy and our enormalist and our entering the supremacy and our enormalist of the great outlets. mous producing capacity require. that achievement is the great and mag-nificent fruit of our triumph at Manila nificent fruit of our triumph at Manila and our possession of the Philippines. I do not dwell upon the value of the Philippines themselves. I say nothing of the opportunity which is offered in their own fertility and their own rich-ress when once brought under the peaceful sway of good government and of civilizing development. Their highest significance lies in the fact that they give us a foothold in the Orient and constitute a commercial and naval base at the very vestibule of China for a at the very vestibule of China for a commercial opportunity and expansion which were far beyond our wildest dreams two years age. If we were to falter in the policy we should sacrifice all that we have gained as its precious

ommercial expansion the next great step is the development of a merchant marine. If we would successfully carry on the work upon which we have entered we must carry our products in our own ships." Mr. Smith emphasized the imperative necessity of a policy of protection on behalf of American shipping and said in conclusion: "We have only one of two courses before us. Either we must halt our growth. limit our pro-duction, bank our fires and stop our spindles, curtail our labor and restrict our capital, with all that this involves, or we must find broader markets and expanded consumption. There may be some cost in this ocean-wide extension but is there not greater cost of loss in a paralyzing restriction? There may be some perplexities in this policy of commercial expansion, but are there not great perplexities and dangers in a policy of industrial contraction? And just as this imperative necessity pre-sents itself, there comes a remarkable, unforseen, undreamed of, it is not too to say Providential, opportunity We are driven by humanity into a war with Spain; we strike an instant and crushing blow by taking the Philippines; we are planted at once at the very threshold of the new and promising mar ket of the Orient; we are able, through this sudden and marvelous increase of American influence, to command the open door in China; and immediately one of the great outlets we need is brought within our reach. What intelligent and thoughtful American, reviewing the whole situation, can hesitate at the pol-icy before us? In extending the sway of our flag and our commerce, we carry civilization with them. We We shall rescue rude peoples from the darkness and the oppression in which they have been enthralled. We shall give them enlightenment and freedom and aspira-tion; and the American name, which has become the synonym of strength and power in the East, will become equally the token of liberal, humane and uplift-

"In the prosecution of this policy of

CONCERNING REV. MR. CRAFTS.

Editor of The Tribune-Sir: In your issue of January 22, there appeared the following article. "The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, who accused the president of drinking champagne and sharply scored him for it. has learned that the alleged champagae was only mineral water. Whether he has also learned to govern his accusing tongue will apear hereafter." In justice to the above named and honored clergyman, who has, and is now deing a noble work is convection with the reform hureau ia connection with the reform bureau Washington, D. C., I request the publication of the above, in connection with the following letter received by me from this much slandered servant of Jesus Christ "So many false reports have been sen out on the above matter, some of them made the basis of unjust editorials, that I ask your aid in correcting them. Speaking in Boston eight months ago on the nullification of the anti-canteen law by the executive, I added, as a bit of circumstantial evidence as to the president's relations to temperance, that certain reliable witness, whom I named that all might estimate for themselves that all might estimate for themselves the value of the testimany, had told me of seeing a lot of champagne bottles brought out of the president's room at the capitol on March 4. The doorkeeper is denying that anything but appolonaris was used, and this 'gnat' may well be walved it is so small compared with the 'camel' of the canteen which no one de-nies the president might abolish in the nies the president might abolish in the factures work together for the common welfare. A century ago Malthus point-continuation. He said: 'According to general principles, it will finally answer months since that one slight reference to

"If the one reference to this secondary circumstantial evidence is an error, let that editor or speaker or lawyer who has never once used a testimony which was unimportant, or afterwards denied, cast the first stone. The grossly inaccurate reports of this 'gnat' sent out by Washington correspondents, who might easily have had my side of the case, and the unjust editorials carelessly built on such one-sided reports, come just in time to furnish 'horrible examples' of the need of Sheldon's 'Capital News.'

Very respectfully,

—J. L. Williams,

Pastor Forest City Baptist Church, [It would seem that the Rev. Mr. Crafts

It would seem that the Rev. Mr. Crafts might devote his talents to a more profit

0000000000000000 In Woman's Realm 0000000000000000

THE APARTMENT of domestic sci ence recently established in con-nection with the Young Women's Christian association as a perma-nent feature is a long step in practical advance and Scranton is among the few progressive towns that have instituted such an innovation within reach of the masses. Another branch of such a sys prising company or organization. It is a reientific kitchen something after the fashion of the adorable one depicted in Bellumy's novel, "Looking Backward." His kitchen was arranged on the co-cp. erative plan and simply to read about it was a joy to the housewife.

N EW HAVEN, Conn., is about to establish such a project. It is to be backed by prominent business men who will put money enough into the undertaking to secure its success if there is such a possibility. The chief objection which has always stood in the way of the practical operation of the theory has been obviated. It was that of conveying food for some distance and still have it retain the necessary degree of heat. A device has been secured gree of heat. A device has been secured which will keep hot a plate of soup or a roust of beef as long as seven hours. The New Haven people propose to use claimed that by cooking large quantities of food as delicious results can be ob-tained as are famed at Delmonico's. The chief idea is to furnish private families with food, hot and ready to serve at the same rates paid by individuals for the raw materials. It is claimed that the poor man will be pro-vided with luxuries under the new system and these at low cost.

S CIENTIFIC MEN say that only 10 per cent. of the feed consumed is per cent. of the food consumed is prepared so that it is really fit to eat, as the ordinary cook destroys the nourishing qualities by carclessness consequently living is about five times as expensive as it should be and the meals eaten are vastly unsatisfactory.
If the new scheme is found practical it will produce a revolution in domestic at fairs. With cooking largely eliminated from the household economies the de-pendance of the average American woman upon servants will be only a bad dream of the past. That the outcome of such an experiment as that to be un-dertaken in New Haven is awaited with interest, is assured.

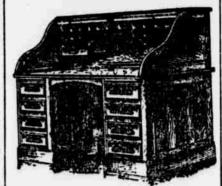
W E ALL talk about the good times. idle men on the streets and to hear the hum of the mills and shops, but while the laboring man has more money than he had two years ago, he can buy but little more for it than he could with his narrow means at that The average man on a salary finds that living has increased to an appalling degree, while his salary is the same. The necessities are so much higher in price as to make it impossible to save but a very small portion of his income, and the outlook for improvement of conditions is not encouraging. The cost of meats, sugar, vegetables, milk, butter and eggs is a daily source of consternation to the housewife with thrifty proclivities. A scientific kitchen which would enable her to dismiss the cook and procure food at cheaper rates in far greater variety and prepared in a more appetizing fashion will be to her the herald of a millenial dawn. Why should not such a plan b taken up in this city?

"S HE ISN'T a lady," remarked the young man in a Fedora hat, with decision in his tones." "You can see the entire sole of her shoe as she walks down the street." THE SCRANTON KERAMIC CLUB

will hold a regular monthly meeting next Wednesday at 5 o'clock in Miss MacNutt's studio HERE IS a probability that a prom

inent charitable organization will soon organize for a big affair in which F. Hopkinson Smith will be

OFFICE



Roll Top Desks, Flat Top Desks, Standing Desks, Typewriter Desks, And Office Chairs

A Large Stock to Select

& Connell

121 N. Washington Ave.,



Lewis. Reilly & Davies, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

Railroad Men

Get Ready for Inspection Annual

We have now a full line of all makes of Watches that we guarantee to pass.

agent who will open shop for two or three months and then skip out. We are here to stay. Our guarantee is "as good as gold." Prices as low as any.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL 130 Wyoming Ave. Coal Exchange.

Heating Stoves. Ranges, Furnaces. Plumbing and Tining.

GUNSTER & FORSYTH, 325-327 PENN AVENUE.

The Hunt & Connell Co.

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

434 Lackawanna Avenue

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming Distriction

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Mining, Blasting Sporting Smokeless and the Repaulo Cuemical

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. taiety Fuse. Caps and Exploders Room 101 Connell Building. Scranton.

AGENCIES

JOHN B. SMITH & SON, - Plymouth W. E. MULLIGAN, - Wilkes-Barro

THOS. FORD.

FINLEY'S

January Sale of . Buy your Watches of an Table Linens

Opens Monday.

Under ordinary circumstances this announcement would be suffcient in itself, without further comment, to interest every housekeeper in the community, but taking into consideration the recent advances on almost every line of Dry Goods. LINENS INCLUDED, and the fact that all our stock of Linens was bought early enough to secure them at old prices-makes it all the more so.

Our Table Linens, as usual, are only of the best-such celebrated makes as

Barnsley and Scotch Damasks. Fine German "Silver Bleach" · Belgian Double Satin Damasks. Etc., Etc.

All at our popular LAST SEASON'S PRICES, and in the choicest designs.

Napkins to Match

Almost all fine numbers in Damask both in 5-8 and 3-4 size. Some very fine sets in 8x4, 8x10 and 8x12, at specially low prices to reduce stock. Ask for our

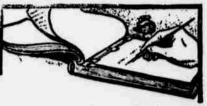
Two Specials in Crotchet Quilts, Marseilles Patterns. at 98c and \$1.19

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

The Prang Platinettes.

Teachers and superintendents desiring for class use in picture study, something that is substantial and inexpensive will find these beautiful new reproductions of great value. We have 100 different subjects to select from. The prices are very reasonable and the assortment is complete.

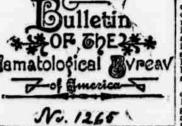
The Pen Carbon Letter Book



With this book the simple act of writing produces a copy. Any letter head can be used and a copy produced from pencil or any kind of pen and ink. When the book is filled, extra fillers can be purchased from us at very little cost. Two sizes and bindings in stock.

Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers,

Scranton, Pa.



There is probably no disease that more requires, in the precess of cure, the healthy action of every organ, than dy-popsia. Again, there is no disease with such a pronounced morbid systemic influence. Abernethy made the axiom, "To cure a gartric disorder, every organ must be exercising its fructions." The Father of Medicine gave the science the equally notable proverb: "The stomach hath its vinclesome or its debasing effect on the hath its vinclesome or its debasing effect on the hath its vinclesome or its debasing effect on the circumstance of the control of the science of researches on Ripans Tabules, a domestic remedy of large and growing favor, and, in pronouncing a therapeutical estimate, cannot be more emphatic than to use all estimate all estimates are all estimates.

I. It acts to cure functional disorders of the stomach by primarily acting upon that ergan and at the same time carrying a has remained to the other organs of the comonly.

I. By curing general deciders it is contributory to the beath of the entire system.

In demonstrating this determination, we are led to attribute them because of certain physiological actions which may be specified and described as follows, viz.: saveries the matric plands, so that the flow of gastric juice is increased. This flow is normal and physicallic the gastric plands, so that the flow of gastric juice is increased.

Pittston

sitiantaies the gastric glands, so that the new of gastric juice in increased. This down normal accidences the payment of the contents of the entire action in the intentines. The payment of the stormach and intestines. It is to be noted, however, that in the action of dissolution, it may cause a detachment of the mucus, which may pay ont of the stormach and intestines before before being acted upon.

Talleves gastric and intestinal pain.

A. When caused by triticating ingests.

A. When caused by triticating ingests.

A. When due to local neurality.

It is not be operative at either high or low temperatures.

Las a tonic effect on the mucous membrane, especially on the mucous membrane of the intestines.

acts of one; if a well in the presence of a contents amount of acid and in its alwands.

Talleves vointing, except, of course, where there is a condition of actual universality.

Talleves vointing, except, of course, where there is a condition of actual universality.

Talleves vointing, except, of course, where there is a condition of actual universality.

Talleves recommended the concentration of the freed, or to the presence of liquid in the stormach and in-

to: lies.

13. It conclurates metabolism, both of organic and inorganic matter.

14. It diminishs the amount of uris acid relatively.

15. It indicences sufficiency of hepatic action.

16. It is restrictive of insue wasts. One of our French consultants describes it as an aliment degarges.

17. It has a toxic effect on the unstriped muscles of the stomach.

18. Immediately after its exhibition there is an acceleration of the pulse rate, showing that in some considerable measure the dynamic power of the heart is increased.

19. No condition of disease of the atomach arrests or impedes its action, excepting visco there is destruction of confinelty of structure, as in ulceration, etc.

21. An article stable, pure and active HIPANT ABULES are becoming to the materia medics, and the medical profession may give the remedy the encouragement of commendation.

22. April 9, 127.

She Samstolegical Duran Workerse, M.D. X.S. L., Tamplyical Cheming.