

The Scranton Tribune

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

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

New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. S. VREIGLAND, 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 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 13, 1900.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—C. C. Ferber, E. D. Fellows.

It is strange that the ground which is so unsuitable for the military operations of the British troops should seem so well to suit the Boers. It is time to give the ground a rest.

The Printing of the Ballots.

REFERENCE was made in Sunday's Free Press to the fact that the Republican members constituting a majority of the board of county commissioners had awarded the contract for the printing of the spring election ballots to the proprietor and editor of the local Democratic paper, Mr. Lynett, whom we congratulate. The Free Press article said:

The Republicans having a majority of the commissioners, it was expected that the Republican papers would get the patronage from the office, and no little surprise will be occasioned when it is known that the Times secured the job. But the commissioners are not wholly to blame for such a procedure. They wanted to be fair and equitable in the printing among the different papers, but it appears that The Tribune and Republican wanted the whole thing or nothing, so they got nothing.

The law requires that regular bids for the ballot printing shall be duly invited by the commissioners; but the first intimation we had that the commissioners did not want bids was when we were told by them that they had decided to give one-third of the printing to the Republican plant, one-third to the Tribune plant and one-third to Mr. Lynett, who has no plant. The question of price did not arise at any time.

So stringent are the law's requirements as to freedom from errors and promptitude of execution in ballot printing that The Tribune Publishing Company, which had had the benefit of considerable experience in this matter, for its part declined to accept a proposition thus irregularly laid down. The Republican commissioners, after some maneuvering, then gave the whole contract to Mr. Lynett, who is under heavy bond to have the ninety-four thousand ballots delivered complete, without mistake, in time for distribution in every election district in the county not later than Monday next. The slightest error in any ballot, or failure to deliver on time, clouds the legality of the election and opens the door not only to costly contests but to suits against the commissioners for damages and perhaps to their impeachment.

Having an adequate plant under its own supervision and control, The Tribune was willing to take its customary part of this risk, because it had taken it before and delivered accurately printed ballots within the time limit required by law. But it did not feel inclined to match, before a Republican board, in an arbitrary division of work not made according to the terms of the law, its large investment and experience against Mr. Lynett's ability to attack Republican principles and candidates.

The fact that a white man was lynched in Texas the other day may be an indication that the citizens of Texas are becoming color blind.

The Telephone Situation.

FOR A NUMBER of years past, the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company has been threatened with competition and has met this threat, among other ways, by arguments showing the confusion which would result from the operation of two exchanges in one field. These arguments are sound. In the nature of things a successful telephone service is monopolistic; to be of the largest value it must be able to offer to the individual subscriber assurance of its ability to place him in communication with all other users of telephones in the community. Where this monopolistic feature is absent; where two or more exchanges divide a community's patronage, it means that a business man must have the service of all the companies in the field, involving increased cost and annoyance; and it means, also, that the man who admits his convenience materially.

The unfortunate part of the telephone situation in Scranton has been that the old company's service and charges have not been satisfactory, and thus the projectors of the new exchange have had the benefit of a considerable public opinion in their finally successful fight for a franchise. It is proper to say for the local management of the old concern that it has at all times shown its willingness promptly to investigate complaints as to service and has appeared to be anxious to install suitable appliances; nevertheless the service has not improved, the feeling in the community has grown hostile and the belief has been general that if the company had devoted to improvement of plant and service some of the resources which it is supposed to have invested in political defenses against competition, the result would have been a decreased demand for competition.

The terms of the new franchise appear to be fair. Underground wires; free cables for city use; free 'phones

for city service; a limiting of the charge to subscribers; a guarantee against a sell out, lease or combination; after three years a tax percentage of gross receipts; and a large bond for faithful performance—these seem to be effective safeguards. If in consequence of this enactment two exchanges shall be operated in Scranton, they will constitute, during the period of duality, a nuisance instead of a public benefit; but if eventually there shall be a well conducted single service, controlling the field at reasonable rates, the present experiment will be warranted. May that consummation be hastened.

According to Arnold White, the trouble with England is that the "morals of the poultry yard" and the "atmosphere of the stable" dominate the governing circles of the empire. If the case is as bad as that, punishment will continue until the chastening forces reform. It certainly does look as though something were radically wrong; but the public will not take Mr. White's rhetoric too literally.

Why Not?

REPUBLICAN sentiment throughout Pennsylvania will permit to slip by a splendid opportunity if it shall fall to unite in behalf of a Pennsylvania candidate for the vice-presidential nomination. The man for the place is available in the person of Charles Emory Smith. He has all the requirements. He has the confidence of the administration, the esteem of the party at large and the enthusiastic admiration of the people of Pennsylvania. The fact that the national nominating convention is to meet in his home city should constitute a great additional advantage.

In the prevailing factional division in this commonwealth he is, we believe, the only Pennsylvanian of national prominence, the presentation of whose candidacy would to a large degree harmonize the party in its relation to the national campaign. No Pennsylvanian would dare to oppose him. No faction would dare to presume to assert control of him. Not only is he the best qualified citizen of the state for the office in question but he is, by reason of these circumstances, the most available candidate. For the Pennsylvania delegation to support him earnestly would be no less expedient than popular and right.

Since the matter was first suggested it has come to our knowledge unmistakably that the suggestion is heartily approved by the Republican masses of the Keystone state. Private expressions of opinion are unanimous. Even those who in times past have been in opposite alignment in state campaigns bear testimony to Mr. Smith's admirable qualifications. Why should not this unanimity of popular indorsement find expression in a systematic movement for Mr. Smith's nomination?

General Buller's reputation for generalship would improve if he should henceforward make sure of his ground.

Roosevelt's Mistake.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S statement concerning the canal treaty will not add to his reputation for discretion. Not only does it in a political sense put him in opposition to the administration, to which he is under many obligations; but in a larger light it exhibits a lack of mental breadth.

It might just as well be understood, first as last, that American control of the Nicaragua canal, in the sense in which a man controls his own home, opening or closing his door at will, is impossible. The territory through which this canal is to be built is not American territory but belongs to two other independent powers, which have treaties with the principal European nations guaranteeing the neutrality of any canal cut through their limits. The United States cannot, save by brute force, ignore those treaties, and it should as a matter of consistency object to going back on the uniform and traditional contention of our diplomacy in the past that all the great waterways of the world should be held open on equal terms to the ships of all nations. Having asked the nations of Europe and secured from them a pledge to open and to keep open the door of commercial admission and equal treatment in their "spheres of influence" in China, and to respect existing treaty privileges in any new spheres acquired, it would constitute a sorry acknowledgment to ride rough shod over their treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua in order to slam in their face the doorways to the proposed transisthmian canal. To do this would be a flippant business even though we were roared to it by inexorable necessity; but to do it wantonly, in the absence of any necessity, would be stupid in its want of foresight.

The neutralization of the Nicaragua canal as provided for in the pending treaty does not apply to its approaches beyond the three-mile limit. In other words, if England and the United States, for example, should get into war, the United States could anchor its warships in a semi-circle at each end of the canal so as to guard the entrances fully as effectually as it could possibly guard them by means of land batteries. A hostile fleet that could overpower these floating sentinels could storm the batteries and turn our fortifications against ourselves. There could be no closing of the canal in any event except by our maintenance of a superior force and we can do that as well under the treaty as it stands as under the amendments proposed.

Inability to take a comprehensive view of public problems is a serious disqualification in men who occupy public office or are considered for promotion. This disqualification cannot be urged against Pennsylvania's candidate for the vice-presidency, Hon. Charles Emory Smith.

Senator Morgan evidently does not have the highest feelings of admiration for all his colleagues. "If the Great Jehovah should descend and offer our fortifications as legislation, the Ten Commandments as legislation, any number of senators," he says,

"would oppose them for fear of losing the votes of the criminal class, and others would offer amendments in order to show their ability at higher criticism."

The last individual to attempt to gain prominence by accusing Admiral Dewey of having formally recognized the Filipino government is an Englishman by the very appropriate name of Brav.

Sympathy Versus Sense.

THOSE WHO THINK that Mollieux is innocent must admit that the jury which tried him was above the average in intelligence; that it heard carefully the whole case while the public at large got only imperfect glimpses of the proceedings; and that twelve intelligent men are not likely to agree from the outset of their deliberations on an opinion which means the sending of a fellow man to the death chair unless the proof of guilt appears to them to be beyond question. In murder trials the sense of responsibility sits heavily on jurors and while here and there may be found jurors who in capital cases do not appreciate the solemnity of their position, it is not conceivable that the entire twelve who tried Mollieux were of this kind.

We observe in some of the papers, notably the New York Tribune, a disposition to make out that Mollieux has been martyred. The inference does not appeal to us. There is also manifest in certain places an excess of gallantry for Mollieux's wife. This is not material to the central issue. A motive for the murderous hate in the defendant's breast was a necessary link in the chain of evidence; and it is well known to those who censure the assistant district attorney for bringing in the wife's name that had he been disposed to go into the scandal of the case more extensively the opportunity would not have been wanting. Altogether mistaken, too, is the notion that because Mollieux was nurtured in high circles he should be judged more leniently than an ordinary criminal, and is therefore more entitled to sympathy.

The case before the jury was his innocence or guilt of the crime of sending poison through the mails with a murderous purpose, and thus indirectly causing the death of Mrs. Adams. The twelve impartial jurors heard the whole complex testimony most patiently and after considering it one by one decided that Mollieux committed that horrible crime. The system of trial by jury when at its best, as no one disputes that it was in this case, is the nearest approximation to perfect justice that has been devised by man; and whatever may be the legal technicalities upon which appeals for a new trial may be based; we shall, save in the event of the discovery of new facts, assume that the jury's judgment upon the evidence was well and truly rendered and that it represents even and exact justice, fearlessly administered. Any other assumption, it seems to us, is non-judicial and unfair.

A cabinet department of Official Etiquette and the True Order of Precedence may become necessary if these Washington social squabbles don't soon stop.

With Buller extinguished it is now up to Kitchener. He is Britain's last resort.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

The Admiral's Ready Wit.

REAR ADMIRAL STEPHEN B. LUCE, retired, has always been noted for his ready wit, and, says the Saturday Review, past a great many stories are told among naval men of his bright sayings. But, of all of them, perhaps the following best illustrates his quick repartee:

When Admiral Luce was a young man, an ensign or a lieutenant—it matters not here—it so happened one summer that his ship was ordered to anchor off a well-known seashore resort. Of course the officers, young and old, were much feted, and were often ashore. One night, after some function or other, a party of the young officers, among whom was Mr. Luce, set out for the ship. They had an excellent time and were feeling very merry when they were perhaps rather hilariously; they drew up to the ship, and, leaving the boat, clambered up the gangway. Mr. Luce in the lead. The officer of the deck, hearing so much noise of mirth, met them with a severe glance as they stepped on deck. He looked them over one by one, and then turning to Mr. Luce, who was the life of the party, he said: "Mr. Luce, I am surprised; you are tight, sir?"

Quick as a flash came the answer: "Why, sir, I do not know what you mean, sir. If Stephen B. Luce, how can he be tight, sir?"

A ready answerer turned away wrath. The officer of the deck walked away laughing.

"A Perfect Fit."

A YOUNG fellow on the South Side has a valuable, well-fashioned pair of trousers. "Here, Jeff," he said, pointing to a rather loud striped garment that he had long had his eyes on. "All right, sah," said Jeff with a sigh. Next morning Jeff brought the trousers back, with a big grease spot still prominent on one knee. "Can't you get that spot out?" asked the owner of the trousers. "No, sah." "Did you try turpentine?" "Foh de Lawd; I done saccharated 'em wid turpentine," said you try oil coal?" "Yes, sah; 'oed you try ole on 'em?" "Did you try a hot iron?" "Patty 'igh bu'at 'em up!" "Did you try benzine?" "Done tried benzine and kerosene, and all the other sines, an' 'tain't techt dat grease spot." "Well, did you try 'em out?" queried the master, with a twinkle in his eye. "Yes, sah," replied Jeff, with alacrity. "And dey's a perfect fit, grease spot an' all, sah."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Gave Him Another Trial.

WHEN HENRY CLAY was stumpin' Kentucky for re-election, at one of his mass meetings an old hunter of wide political influence said: "Well, Harry, I've always been for you, but because of that vote (which he named) I'm goin' agin' you." "Let me see your rifle," said Clay. It was handed up to him. "Is she a good rifle?" "Yes," did she ever miss fire?" "Well, yes, once." "Why didn't you throw her away?" The old hunter thought a moment and then said: "Harry, I'll try you agin'." And Harry was elected.

Senator Beveridge's Running.

ALL OF THE fighting qualities for which Senator Beveridge came to Washington have been disappearing. It may be, though, that he will show them if occasion requires. It is certain

now that his whole attitude is one of reticence. A very interesting story is told and retold here about one of Beveridge's friends who went to him and told him that whenever he had any political row to contend with, he should consult the gentleman himself tells the story, as follows: "Senator Beveridge's face assumed the most bland and childlike expression when he replied in very gentle voice: "My dear boy, there is not going to be any row. I won't have any row with anybody. If anybody wants to have a row with me, I will run away from him; not only that, but I will run hard. But, added the senator, with a glitter of the eyes, "if anybody catches up with me there will be trouble."—Indianapolis Press.

Picked Too Soon.

A DEVOTED Cleveland uncle took his very small nephew out in the country one bright day not long ago, and his friend, the farmer, suggested he should go out and hunt for eggs. Of course, small nephew went along. The uncle knew where to go, though he is fat and scant of breath, managed to gather a number from all sorts of hiding places. Presently he stooped and picked up a bantam's egg. The small nephew saw it.

"Put it back, unkl," he shrieked, "don't let that one isn't ripe yet!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Lesson in Punctuation.

A HIGH SCHOOL girl said to her father the other night: "Daddy, I've got a sentence here I'd like to have you punctuate. You know something about punctuation, don't you?"

"A little," said her cautious parent, as he took the slip of paper she handed him. This is what he read: "A five-dollar bill flew around the corner."

A CENTURY OF MIGRATION.

From the New York Sun. The greatest migration that history has recorded is that of the European races during the century now closing. Up to 1800 the vast majority of the people of this country, which has many fold surpassed all the rest of America in accessions to its population through immigration; in 1800 and 1850 and more than 1,700,000 Europeans left their homes for the Americas and other parts of the world. The high tide of the European exodus was reached in 1882 when the United States alone received 500,000 immigrants. The two next greatest years in the movement of population were 1888 and 1892, in which two years the United States received 400,000 Europeans enter its ports. Between 1882 and 1892 the European outpouring to various parts of the world was over 3,000,000. When followed a decline in the volume of migration, this country receiving only a little over 200,000 immigrants in 1894 and 1895, while arriving in other regions, notably in Brazil and Argentina, about held their own or increased. In the six years ending with 1899 about 3,000,000 Europeans sailed for foreign lands. The most trustworthy data attainable justify the statement that during the century Europe has been drained of about 20,000,000 persons seeking to better their fortunes in other lands. The world never before saw anything comparable with this tremendous movement of people in so short a space of time. The population that Europe has thus lost in a hundred years is greater than the total number of inhabitants of Great Britain in 1800. In 1899, now only a little less than the number in the United States in the same year. It represents a third more people than Great Britain had in 1800 and in population in the first ninety years of the century. It is equal to three-fifths of the total population of Europe in the time of Augustus Caesar, and in 1899, now these emigrants embarked carried, on an average, 500 passengers, 60,000 trips have been made in ferrying them to their new homes.

No probability can be discerned that any later century will see the equal of this migration. The fairest parts of the world, that were wilderness in 1800, now teem with industry and population. There are no more virgin lands to occupy; no more such enticements to draw millions from the homes of their fathers.

NUES OF KNOWLEDGE.

Last year the income tax yielded Great Britain a revenue of \$2,500,000. About 5,000 persons are at present employed on the Panama canal.

Business failures in Great Britain during 1899 were 4,600, against 9,866 in 1898. The number of deaths of 3,200,000 are used throughout the world every day in the week.

The bank of Spain has outstanding \$2,500,000 less in loans than it reported a year ago.

If the moon looks pale and dim, expect rain; if red, wind; and if her natural color with a clear sky, fair weather.

There are at the present time between 800 and 900 commissioned officers in the army who have risen from the ranks.

Note circulation of the Bank of France at the opening of January—\$32,500,000—the largest in the history of the institution.

There are fourteen Harvard graduates in the Fifty-sixth congress, now in session, of whom four are senators and ten representatives.

In France and Italy it is believed that the maiden who buries a drop of her blood under a rosebush will be rewarded with rose-tinted cheeks.

The people of Kansas have \$50,000,000 laid up in their own banks, practically all of it deposited since the Republican administration came into power.

Some people have a superstitious dislike for odd numbers that they strive always to have an even number of rooms, doors, windows, closets, etc., in their houses.

A church in Leavenworth, Kan., has obtained a circuit court judgment against the Chicago and Great Western Railway Company for disturbing Sunday services by working trains near the church.

It was a belief among the Egyptians that the third finger of the left hand was connected with the heart by means of a slender nerve. From that belief came the custom of wearing the wedding ring on that finger.

During the past year 75,458 Italians emigrated to the United States; 53,546 were males and 21,912 females. They carried with them \$78,856. Just 1,445 Italians were refused admittance to the United States.

One of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between Ural and the Ob river. A well was recently dug in that region, when it was found that at a depth of 200 feet the ground was still frozen.

One of the most valuable handkerchiefs in the world is owned by the queen of Italy, and is valued at \$30,000. It took three women more than twenty years to make it. It is so fine that the queen keeps it in a jewel box the size of an ordinary handkerchief.

In Woman's Realm

VALENTINE LUNCHEONS, parties, dinners, teas, etc., are the fashion of the week. At a recent card party the score cards about the table and in heart-shaped valentines, one side forming a forget-me-not frame for a lovely little Watteau figure, while on the other were marked the table number and letter, with plenty of space below for the tiny gift hearts which were pasted on as score markers. They were suspended by ribbons of various shades and were exceedingly pretty. When refreshments were served the sandwiches at once attracted attention as being heart-shaped.

THE FUMIGATING process is taking place at the library nowadays, and an inferno-like odor is detected by all visitors. The library patrons are becoming impatient with the prolonged deprivation they experience in being denied the privileges of the circulating department. Most of them never realized before how much they did appreciate and use this department. They daily exclaim: "How long, Mr. Carr, how long!" and some of them make very sarcastic remarks about the displaced cases of diphtheria in public boarding houses, of other cases placed on the door of a sleeping room in an upper story to a home, where many people come and go, and then they recall the fact that churches, banks, stores, street cars, saloons, theaters and other places where people congregate are not closed, and then they murmur again. Some of them speak bitterly of the rumor that a case in court the other day was so unsavory in character that it demanded disinfection, and yet men and women, boys and girls fought for entrance. "That, surely," asserted one lady, "was a case of the board of health, and was unwilling to be convinced to the contrary."

A STRAIGHT LINE is the shortest distance between two points. That this axiom is thoroughly understood in Scranton is apparent by the cobwebby appearance of the Court House Square. For years a warning to keep off the grass has confronted pedestrians at the corner of the square, but as soon as the grass is no longer green they regard not the notice and proceed to strike out across lots from any point where they may happen to be, consequently those paths radiate like the spokes of a bicycle wheel. The other day a young lady who is endowed with active conscientious scruples took one of the paths in order to save steps. She felt rather guilty as she noticed along, but reasoned that the notices must mean only for summer use. Early in the evening she had occasion to pass that way again, and much to her startled amazement she ran plump up against a barrel, which bore a very saucy sign to trespassers. The young lady was horrified at having been discovered "trespassing" and immediately jumped at the conclusion that the barriers had been erected solely as a rebuke to herself.

MERELY IN FUN.

Master-Tombs, this is an example in subtraction. Seven boys went down to a pool to bathe. Two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you tell me how many went in? Tombs—Yes, sir; seven.—Tid-Bits.

Some scraps of veal met a piece of rubber tire. Said the rubber tire: "Can't you join us in this hash this evening?" "No, thank you," replied the scraps of veal. "We have an engagement for the chicken pie tomorrow."

But the cook just then got an order for turtle soup.

Moral—You can't most always sometimes toll.—N. O. Times Democrat.

Sunday school teacher—What do we learn from the story of Samson? Tommy (merrily) smoothing his ragged locks—That it doesn't pay for have women folks cut a feller's hair.—Christian Advocate.

Tommy—Paw, what do they put water in stocks for? Mr. Pig—To soak the investors with, my son.

Ward—Have a cigar, old man? Block—Thanks.

Ward (a few minutes later)—How do you like it? Block—Fine. Who gave it to you?—Chicago News.

OFFICE FURNITURE

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

A Large Stock to Select from.

Hill & Connell 121 N. Washington Ave.

ALWAYS BUSY.

They Must Go Double-Quick

That's the order we gave to 2,000 pairs of Double-Sole Shoes for ladies and gentlemen. Prices from

\$1.50 TO \$3.00.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 124-126 Wyoming Avenue.

Railroad Men Get Ready for Inspection

We have now a full line of all makes of Watches that we guarantee to pass. Buy your Watches of an old reliable house. Not some 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, 22-27 PENN AVENUE.

The Hunt & Connell Co.

34 Lackawanna Avenue

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas

an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

Henry Belin, Jr., General Agent for the Wyoming District.

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Amateurs and the Republic Gunpowder Company.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Room 401 Connell Building, Scranton.

AGENCIES: THOS. FORD, Pittston; JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth; W. E. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre.

Reynolds Bros

Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa.

FINLEY'S

New Muslin Underwear

Our January Clearance Sale of Underwear was so successful, that we are now enabled to open up for Spring, an entirely

New Line

Of the freshest and daintiest undergarments that the most perfect skill and artistic workmanship is capable of producing. The line as usual is complete—from the plainest to those more elaborately trimmed, and comprises everything in

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments

Some extra special numbers in matched sets for wedding, etc., etc., at tempting prices.

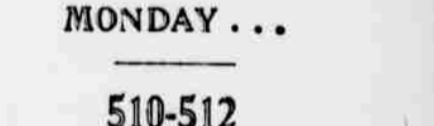
SALE OPENS MONDAY... 510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

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.



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.



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.

They Must Go

That's the order we gave to 2,000 pairs of Double-Sole Shoes for ladies and gentlemen. Prices from

\$1.50 TO \$3.00.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 124-126 Wyoming Avenue.

SHR RECOMMENDED THEM.

DIRECTOR. That stenographer and typewriter who has been with you so long is a mighty pretty woman by the way; I notice that she appears to be always well. Her carriage is erect; her ways are brisk. She has good color, and her eyes are always bright.

PRESIDENT. What you say is true. For two successive years she has not failed one day in her attendance at the office and has never once been even late in the morning—but she takes Binns Tablets.

DIRECTOR. What does a person with a temperament of steel and a constitution of iron, as you describe and as she seems, want of a patent medicine?

PRESIDENT. That is what I asked her one day, and she said: "Sometimes I do have a headache, and that is what I take Binns Tablets for. I don't know the cause of the trouble, but I do know that I can get rid of a headache and a sore throat by taking a Tablet. It is so simple and so effective that I can't say enough for it. She says they are all the manufacturers claim for them."

A new style pocket containing two extra Tablets in a paper container (without glass) known for sale at some drug stores—50¢ five cents. This low priced set is intended for the poor and the economical. The drug stores of the country (as labeled) can be had by mail for 50¢—order direct from THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 14 Spruce Street, New York—a single Tablet (5¢) will be sent for five cents.

SHR RECOMMENDED THEM.

DIRECTOR. That stenographer and typewriter who has been with you so long is a mighty pretty woman by the way; I notice that she appears to be always well. Her carriage is erect; her ways are brisk. She has good color, and her eyes are always bright.