THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900.

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 Moll 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 14, 1900.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

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

Connected with the offer of the D. L & W. company to contribute to the viaduct was the condition that the crossing be closed. The offer made by General Manager Silliman on behalf of the Scranton Railway company also is in part conditional. It is going to be a problem to harmonize these various conditions, but in any event a safe passage way for man and vehicles over the present death traps on West Lackawanna avenue is a matter of the utmost necessity and very urgent. The viaduct proposition, which is to be voted upon next Tuesday may not suit everybody, but it will sufeguard human life, supply a needed convenlence at a moderate cost to thousands of our citizens, and this should suffice to insure a favorable majority.

Those Ballots.

A HE PUBLIC is less interested in who prints the election ballots than in getting them printed accurately and on When a Republican board of

commissioners, however, proceeds in an irregular manner to throw a large contract into the hands of a Democrat whose life work is to batter down Republican principles and candidates, the public is naturally curious to know the detalls.

The explanation printed in last night's Times, so far as it relates to what was said or done in behalf of The Tribune, is defective in that it is not true. The speech credited to W. W. Davis was not made by him, nor was any thing resembling it said by him. Very likely the deal had been set up long before Mr. Davis appeared on the scene

We have no quarrel with Mr. Lynett for getting what business he can. We repeat our congratulations to him upon his success in getting so much of it from men he tried to defeat. But it is to be hoped that when next the Republican commissioners run for office he will remember how "creditably" they have acted in his behalf and give them his support.

The announcement that another of Mr. Carnegie's life long associates has decided to part from the iron king will doubtless cause some surprise. So long as Mr. Carnegie's money holds out, however, he will probably be able to retain a few friends.

Never Say Die.

a new trial is denied and the court sets a day for the execution, we sincerely hope that Governor Roosevelt will commute the sentence, not upon the ground of insufficient evidence, but upon the higher ground that the splendid service of General Molineux to his country, and his uninterrupted contribution of pure example to good cit-

izenship, should save him and his family name from the lasting disgrace of the hangman's shadow."

As to the first of these reasons little need be said. The evidence sufficed to convince a jury of more than ordinary intelligence, who heard and weighed all of it very carefully. The executive power would not be justified in setting its remote judgment as to facts above that of the regular trial tribunal save in the event of the discovery of new evidence.

The second proposition is more intricate. It involves the question of how far sentiment entirely creditable

and honorable in itself should be permitted to sway the scales of justice. If Molineux's father had not been a man of the fine character and worth 1820 1830 described above; if he had been only 1840 an ordinary man, no such argument 1850 1860 would have been possible in behalf of 1870 the son. What would be the effect of establishing the precedent that grace-1590 less sons of most admirable fathera 1900 may have a latitude in crime or enjoy a degree of immunity from punishment not allowed to bad sons of just common fathers? Is it right that such discrimination should be established? We doubt that General Molineux himself would answer yes.

"What," asks a correspondent of the New York Sun. "could be more fitting than to nominate for vice president that grand and patriotic veteran, Galusha Grow, who has, perhaps, done more for his country in the way of legislation than any other man now living? It would be a beautiful tribute to his worth to allow him to round out his useful political life by presiding over the United States senate for the next four years." Every Pennsyl-

vanian will heartily applaud this handsome tribute to Mr. Grow, but he has announced his intention to be a candidate for re-nomination as congressman at large. Thus is the field eleared for Pennsylvania to rally unnedly in be-

half of Hon. Charles Emory Smith.

Puerto Rico.

HERE IS nothing like making the best of adversity. "The complete abolition of duties between the island and the

continent, which President McKinley urged, would have been wiser and better for Puerto Rico and the better precedent for the United States; but," as the Philadelphia Press advisedly r -marks, "this is a world of compromise, concession and adjustment. It is, in the long run and in the lasting effect, wiser to get a reduction of duties which can be passed and will be accepted without friction than to force a reduction which will be challenge! now, must estrange many sincere supporters of fair economic treatment for

upset in the future." The Press goes on to demonstrate that under the 75 per cent, discount allowed in tariff charges to imports

colonial dependencies and might be

censor and give the war correspondents a chance in South Africa is an indication that some lively fighting may be expected on paper at least.

The bottom appears to have dropped from Dawson City with a suddenness that has been unequalled since the days of land speculation in budding

Kansas. Two Billions of Dollars. HE LAST treasury statement

showed a circulation of money in the United States exceeding \$2,000,000,000. It is the first time in American history that

the two billion mark has been passed. It also supplies the largest per capita circulation in our history. On the estimate that there are in the United States 77,1116.000 inhabitants, it gives a per capita circulation of \$25.98.

Here is the record by decades for the past century: Money in Por

Population, circulation. capits 1800 5,308,483 1810 7,239,881 \$ 25,500,000 55,000,000 \$ 4.99 7.60 9,633,822 12,866,020 67,100,000 \$7,341,295 6.96 1.69 17,069,453 23,191,876 10.91 12.02 186, 305, 458 278,761,982 435,407,252 13,85 31.443,321 ····· 38,558,371 ···· 50,155,783 675,212,794 973,382,228 $17.50 \\ 19.41$ 62,622,250 1,429,251,270 22.82 77,116,000 2,003,149,355 25.9

"It will be perceived." says the Chiago Times-Herald, to which paper we are indebted for our figures, "that the amount of money in circulation has more than doubled since 1880 and that it has almost trebled since 1879, during which thirty years the population has only increased about twofold. Such

figures as these refute the wild statements of the Bryanites, especially as more than one-half of the money in circulation is gold coin or certificates based on gold or its equivalent held in the treasury for their redemption. There is more gold coin and gold certificates in circulation in the United States today than the total circulation of all kinds of money in the year 1878. These are statements worth bearing in mind when free silverites talk of the contraction in the circulation medium caused by the adoption of the gold standard."

PREJUDICE VS. DISCRETION.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Though the sympathy of the American people may be with the Boers in the South African struggle, that feeling should not have official expression lest this nation be compelled to suffer the fate of all meddlers. American hatred of Great Britain is an

anomaly among a people who settle their quarrels in a manly way and afterward resume their adversaries. The malefic influence, which has for a century nur-tured American animosity toward Great Britain teaches that that country is our implacable enemy, always ready to deal us a crushing blow. And now that the British are engaged in a desperate war British are engaged in a desperate war (which we as Americans may not ap-prove, and from which we may desire the Boers to emerge as conquerors), many good but hot-headed citizens demand that the United States shall join the jackals who are awaiting an opportunity to lap the blood of the wounded but still vigorous lion; and they ask for cogent reasons why the United States should refrain from declaring for the South Afrefrain from declaring for the South Af-rican republics and against Great Britain in the war now proceeding.

Such reasons can be easily advanced. In commerce the British are our best customers; and it is a matter of comcommerce of that island are likely io fare better than the industries and commerce of any other Wert Industries and

meddling

business of a desirable and almost indis-

pensable customer. The British deal more fairly with us than do other na-tions; for they do not unjustly discrim-

inate against American products as i

the custom of the Continental peoples, But, proceeding beyond the cold and selfish calculations of trade, Great Brit-

ain has been a helpful friend to America and Americans when no compensation was asked or expected for a manifesta-

authorized

with the

The British deal

private

FRICK FILES A

[Concluded from Page 1.]

and presented false and misleading re-solutions whereby he attempted to make operative and reinstate the so-called iron-clad agreement of 1887, and,

also, directed his co-partners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892, which neither he nor many of them had here-tofore executed. All this it is alleged Carnegie did secretly and purposely concealed the knowledge thereof from Frick. Carnegie was enabled to control his

Carnegie was enabled to control his partners because most of them still owed the firm money for their inter-ests, and Carnegie, dominating the firm by a majority interest, they were unwilling or unable to withstand his demands. Carnegie induced some of his co-partners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892, and, then, without warning, sprung upon Frick a notice, on Jan. 15, 1900 which he has also caused his co-partners secretly to sign. on Jan. 15, 1900 which he has also caused his co-partners secretly to sign, and which was based upon the pre-tended existence of the so-called iron-clad agreement. Carnegie followed this notice by com-

Carnegie followed this notice by com-pelling on Feb. 1, 1900, Schwab, the president of the company, to transfer on the books of the company all Frick's interests in the Carnegie Steel com-pany, limited, to the said company, and he now pretends that he (Carne-gie) can practically dictate to Frick the value at which he will take these in-terests. He claims that Frick is not entitled to anything for the good will of the company, or not entitled to have of the company, or not entitled to have his interests valued as of a going con-cern, but that he (Carnegie) can use old and obsolete figures which hav stood on the books for years, in many respects unchanged, so as to reduce the value of Frick's interests to the neigh-borhood, he hopes, of about \$6,000,000.

Carnegie's Holdings.

Carnegie's Holdings. As Carnegie owns 53½ per cent. of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, he will, therefore, own more than one-half of the 6 per cent. which Frick sells, and if he can thus acquire 3 per cent. of Frick's holding for what would amount to about \$3,000,000, he will make a net profit off that trans-action alone, based on his own selling price, as above stated, in the neighbor-hood of \$5,000,000. hood of \$5,000,000

Frick says that never since 1887 has either firm attempted to force a part-ner to sell. That no interest whatever was ever acquired under the so-called agreementof 1887 and none under the one of 1892, except that at times when the financial condition and earning power of the company were radically different the company did purchase the

interests of three deceased partners, but by an amicable and satisfactory

arrangement with the representative of each. Never in the whole history of both firms was it ever supposed that any partner had placed himself in such position that Carnegie could through personal malice force him from the firm and that for Carnegle to attempt this in 1900 through the guise

of proposed agreements which looked to the honor and well-being of the firm, to gratify his personal malice, was vic-ious and fraudulent misconstruction and misuse of the same.

Frick's Offers.

The bill alleges that the new part-nership of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, is not a limited, but a general partnership but Frick is unwilling to take advantage of what he believed to be a limited partnership until he was advised otherwise, after this contro-versy arose, and he, therefore, offers: versy arose, and he, therefore, offers: (a) To sell his interests in the firm at what three business men will judge them to be fairly worth; (b) to execute new papers making a valid, binding, limited partnership, and to continue the firm, in all respects, as it was in-tended heretofore to do; (c) to con-tinue 'ze firm, even if it is a general partnership and all are individually lia-ble, provided he be allowed to partici-pate in the management, because to leave the sole management to Carnegie would result eventually as he(Frick)

would result eventually as he(Frick) believes in financial loss; (d) if Car-

BILL IN EQUITY IN WOMAN'S Realm & Get Ready

Railroad Men

Coal Exchange.

Heating

Stoves,

Ranges,

Furnaces.

Plumbing

and

Tining.

826-327 PENN AVENUE.

The

Con

ADIES in the Episcopal church sel-dom make much noise about their religious work. As a rule, they don't seem wildly anxious to vote; they

for Inspection NCW aren't very active in debating clubs and they don't aim at oratory, but in much real work for humanity as the members of any sect on the face of the earth They do as all makes of Watches that earth. They doubtless know as much about parliamentary methods as his other feminine thinkers, but somehow the world wouldn't be surprised if they occasionally addressed the chair as "Now, Mrs. Blank," instead of "Madame President." When it comes to presiding, however, they are fully equal to the occasion. No body of women assembled in this city has ever had a more capable and pleasing presiding officer than Mrs. Israel, wife of the low as any.

rector of St. Luke's church. The grace and quiet dignity, and withal, the ease with which she conducted the after-noon session of the Woman's auxiliary yesterday were the source of many complimentary remarks.

M ISS HELEN GOULD is generally conceded to be the best loved woman in America. One of the latest impulses of her gentle heart has been to give to each officer and noncommissioned officer of the United States army and navy a beautiful Oxford Bible, with a text written by her own hand on the fly-leaf and there, too, the name which all soldiers and sailors have learned to love. This fact is not yet made public, but on these dark mornings she rises an hour earlier each day in order to write down those words with her own fingers.

. . . THE coming of Professor Wingate and Colonel Morse to this city on Friday night is a sreat event and redounds to the glory of the Economic section of the Green Ridge Woman's club. It was Mrs. Dounce, a promi-nent member of that club, who met Colonel Morse one day a few months ago and told him about the work of the club in this city. He was much interested, and it was he who secured Professor Wingate. Women's clubs in various sections of the country have lamented their financial inability to secure these two gentlemen for such an occasion and it is therefore under-**GUNSTER & FORSYTH** stood to be a great compliment to the enterorise of the women of this city that they offered to come here. Professor Wingate is one of the mos-

distinguished men connected with Co-lumbia university and, in fact, as a scientist along special lines, stands preeminent. Colonel Morse, who was con-nected with the lamented Colonel Waring in New York city sanitation, has also a wide reputation as authority on

MERELY IN FUN.

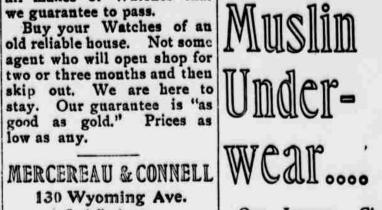
"I observe," said Mrs. Cornrow, "that the famous Italian tenor, Signior Spag-hetti Abalony, has been lost on the high

this subject.

"Taint the fust time, I reckon," re-turned Farmer Cornrow, "I've seed ten or dozen more in the same fix-an' there air others that don't git so high ez that even.'

"Sunsets and sunsets!" exclaimed the "Ah, there is the difficulty of obtaining a model, you know," protested the artist, who was in every sense a bohemian. —Detroit Journal.

An old Scotch farmer wittily explained the unity which prevails among the re-actionaries as contrasted with the division of opinion among the reformers: "There's mony ways o' gaun forward, but there's only as of standing still."-



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

FINLEY'S

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

Ladics'. Misses' and Children's Garments

Some extra special numbers in matched sets for wedding, etc., etc., at tempt-

'he Hunt & Connell Co.	SALE OPENS MONDAY
Heating, Plumbing,	LACKAWANNA AVENUE
Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures,	The Prang Platinettes. Teachers and superintendents de- siring for class use in picture study, something that is substantial and
Builders Hardware.	inexpensive will find these beautiful new reproductions of great value. We have 100 different subjects to

HE DETERMINATION of the Salisbury cabinet to ask parliament to provide legislation for increasing the effect-

ive fighting force of the British empire, including the troops now in South Africa, the regulars elsewhere and the militia and other auxiliary forces at home, to 600,000 men, "for the land defence of the empire," receives the almost unanimous approval of the English press and people. The execution of this mighty project will involve practically the re-arming of the present British army and a recasting of its organization and spirit at immense expense; but the task is seen to be absolutely necessary, and it will be performed.

Soldiering in Great Britain, in view of the lessons administered by the Boers, will hereafter be looked upon as a matter vital to the life of the empire. In consequence, men will seek careers in the British army, not merely for social prestige or because no other employment offers compatible with the traditions as to what constitutes gentility, but largely in a spirit of genuine patriotism. The wide opening of the army doors to the volunteer system means an army which is to be saved from dry rot and made a living factor in the imperial economy. The haughty spirit of the England that was has been humbled in defeat; the democratic and substantial spirit of the real which reserves the power and author-England that is will break through ity to annul the same, artificial crusts and hereafter assert itself. ered to establish municipal govern-

ments, under a proviso that all grants Isolated by only a narrow channel from a continent whence comes not a of franchises, rights and privileges or behalf of the citizens of Ottawa. single friendly voice, and turning in concessions of a public or quasi public vain for encouragement even to their nature shall be made by the executive kinsmen beyond the sea, whom they council, with the approval of the govhad applauded and helped in a some. ernor, and subject also to the approval what similar contingency less than two years ago, the English people, despite their humiliation by incapable leaders, are still true to their Anglo-Saxon origin. They grit their teeth, grab their muskets and go on with the strife. The upon the power of faxation are that end of such a nation is certainly afar off.

Proceedings of the Atlantic league meetings prove that the fuith of the sporting fraternity in Scranton as a base ball town has been uushaken by the march of time.

Sympathy and Justice. WO REASONS are advanced by the New Haven Register why Molineux should not be executed. One is that he

was convicted of murder on circumstantial instead of direct evidence. The other-to quote the Register-is that "General Molingux, the father of the condemned man, has a strong claim upon the gratitude and sympathy of his fellow citizens. This should not interfere with the presecution of the law. but if should, under extraordinary

suits his purpose. circumstances, interfere with its relentless enforcement or decree. If the situation arises where an appeal for erts has decided to remove the press

commerce of any other West Indian dependency, especially the British dependency, Jamaica. This will be true if the duties thus collected shall be applied to meet the running expenses of government in Puerto Rico, as is very properly proposed in the pending legislation. Thus the duty levied at American ports of import will be in the nature of a direct tax or the productive capacity of the island for the island's own benefit.

tion of friendship. A notable instance of this occurred when most of the crew of the steamship Virginius were saved from slaughter in Cuba by the unauthor-The senate bill's scheme of govern ized (but afterward indorsed) action of a British naval captain. Since then British ships have, when necessary, proment for Puerto Rico is interesting in this general connection. The president is to appoint the governor of the island and also a secretary, an attorney general, a treasurer, an auditor, a commissioner of the interior and a

The legislative assembly is empow-

nated in Puerto Rico.

It is sometimes surprising to note

how readily a good man will some-

times take to demagogism when it

British ships have, when necessary, pro-tected Americans in all ports where the American navy was not represented. Great Britain prevented European alli-ances with Spain during the recent war, and was our earnest friend at Manila and Apia. Finally, could the United States stand idly by and stolidly witness the spoliation and dismemberment of the British empire in case of a successful European coalition for that purpose? Such an outcome of the present war would be an irreparable calamity to the United States; for it would deprive us of an extremely profitable customer and commissioner of education. These officials, including the governor and five other persons appointed by the president, shall constitute an executive council, at least five of whom shall be native inhabitants of Puerto Rico. The of an extremely profitable customer and of a "friend at court." and would plunge us into probable wars with European na-tions which now evince more hostility to the United States than the American executive council forms one of the nouses of a legislative assembly, the other, a house of delegates, being elected by the people. Legislative and patriots erroneously impute to Great executive authority is to be exercised as in this country. A property qualifi-

As individuals we may at this juncture cation townership of property in Puerindulge our preferences as to the South African combatants; but as a nation we shall find it more prudent and suitable to to Rico) is required of members of the house of delegates. All laws enacted attend to our own business than to med by the legislature are to be reported die with that of other peoples. to the congress of the United States,

PERSONALITIES.

When the Ottawa Battery of the sec-ad contingent of volunteers left for he African war Major Payment, of that Senator Beveridge is most popular with newspaper men of Washington. He is "easy to get at" almost any time, and, unlike some of the senators, always sees the reporters himself, instead of trusting to his private secretary. Governor Stanley, of Kansas, is an expert penman, and does most of his own of the president, who shall report the same to congress. The organization of the judiciary is similar to that of the letter writing. He uses either hand with territories, appointments being made equal ease, and his signature is identical, whether the pen is held in his left hand by the president. The only .imitations or his right. W. D. Howells tells a story of Henry

export duties shall not be levied, and fellow author. "You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author. "You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author. "You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author. "You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author. "You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author. "You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author. "You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author. "You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author. "You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author. "You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author." Such a fellow author that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author. "You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author." Such a fellow author that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author. "You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author." You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author. "You are very knot that no public indebtedness shall be fellow author." Such a friend, "for he says very him." said a friend, "for he says very him." said a friend. the aggregate tax valuation of prop- "Ah." said James, "we may both of us erty. Fuerto Lico is to send one dele- be wrong." A grandson of Joseph Jefferson is acgate to congress, entitled to a seat. counted one of the most promising of young English composers. He is Harry but not to a vote in that body. He

must be a bong fide inhabitant of Farjeon, the son of the novelist. He has Puerto Rico, not less than 30 years of won several of the most valued prizes at age, be able to read and write the the Royal Academy of Music. With his sister as his ibrettist, he has written a uccessful musical play. Theodore Schreiner, Olive Schreiner's taxable property in his own right, sit-

brother, is as much against the Boers as This is not a territorial form, as his sister is for them. He is well known in Cape Colony, where he now is, for his made familiar in our inland territories. eligious and temperance work and he is but it is well calculated to provide opat present busily engaged in writing to portunities for the training of the ounteract as far as possible the effect of Puerto Ricans in self-government. his sister's opinions.

Queen Wilhelmina goes to bed at 11, and is up very early. She makes a rapid toilet, and at once rushes out for exer-cise in the park. She wears for these morning excursions a rough Dutch "mante" in wool, cut like those of her passants in Friesland. She has a cup of chocolate brought to her room, and then proceeds to a very claborate toilet. The announcement that Lord Rob-

Land and Labor. negle refuses all these offers, then he asks the court to dissolve the partner-ship and to have a receiver appointed to sell the property and pay the debts and distribute the balance.

Mr. McCook also called attention to the fact that three of the oldest partners, Henry Phipps, jr., Henry M. Curry and F. T. F. Lovejoy, and several smaller holders of interest, are in sympathy with Mr. Frick and opposed to Mr. Carnegie's present attempt.

The bill was not filed until 5 o'clock this afternoon, and the Carnegie Steel company was not notified of the suit owing to the lateness of the hour. A copy of the bill will be sent to the defendants tomorrow.

An Interesting Clause.

One of the interesting clauses in the bill demonstrates that the company was not a limited partnership and then tells how the capital of the company was provided. It says:

The agreement of 1892 provided that capital to the extent of \$20,000.000 should be paid in cash on or before the 30th day of June, 1892, but made no provision for the remaining capital, viz, \$5.000,000. Said amount of increased capital was never paid into the association in cash, either on or before the 20th day of June, 1892, or

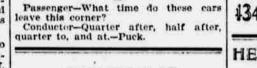
later. Said increase was made in the manner following:

On the 30th day of June, 1892, the firm of Carnegie, Phinps & Co. declared a dividend of 200 per cent. on its capital stock of \$5,000.000. The amount of this dividend thus declared was \$19,000,000. On said action on the 30th day of June. 1892, the firm of Carnegie Bros', & Co. limited, also declared a dividend upon its then capital of \$5,000,000 of 200 per cent., making the amount of the dividend thus declared \$10,000,000. Checks were given by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., limited, to its members, and by Carnogie Bros', & Co., limited, to its members, for their several shares of said dividends, said members being the subscribers to the articles of association of the Carnegie Steel company limited, these checks thus given to said members were endorsed over by them in payment of their several subscriptions to Carnegie Bros', & Co., limited in payment of the several subscrip tions to the Carnegie Steel company, limited. In fact, no cash was paid by either of said limited companies, neith-er by Carnegle Bros.' & Co., limited, nor by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., limited. There was no cash in bank to the credit of either company to meet said checks thus by each drawn. Sub-

sequently Carnegie. Phipps & Co., limited, having retained assets sufficient to pay its obligations other than those assumed by the Carnegie Steel company, limited, conveyed to the Carnegie Steel company, limited, all its

property, real and personal. All the assets of Carnegie Brok.' & Co., lim-ited, at the time of said articles of as-That's the order we gave o 2,000 pairs of Double-Sole sociation of 1892, and for some time Shoes for ladies and gentleprior thereto were chiefty in the shape of real and personal estate. It would have been impossible for said company men. Prices from to have paid said checks thus drawn by it without selling the whole or part

of said property, real and personal, all of which was needed for the conduct of the business of the Carnegie Steel Lewis. Reilly & Davies, mpany, limited, and was thereafter used by it in carrying on its business



Roll Top Desks,

from.

Hill

Flat Top Desks,

Standing Desks,

Typewriter Desks, And Office Chairs

& Connel

A Large Stock to Select

121 N. Washington Ave.,

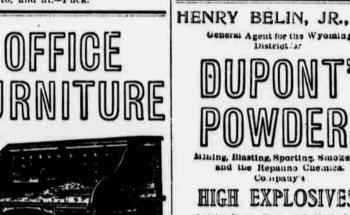
ALWAYS BUSY,

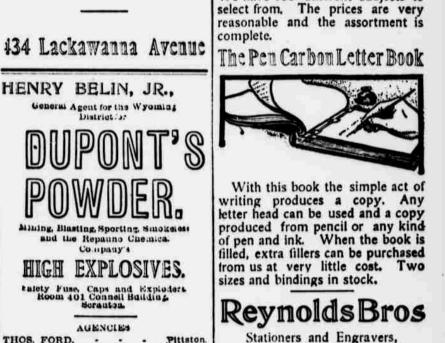
They Must Go

Double-Quick

\$1.50 TO \$3.00.

114-116 Wyoming avenue.







"I have tried a good many kinds of medicines," said a man whose post-office address is Blue Mound, Macon Co., Ill., "but I never came across anything that gave me the relief that Ripans Tabules did. Before I took them I couldn't sleep, and had to stay up most all night. After meals I felt like I had a heavy weight on my stomach ; my breast and bowels pained me, and my clothes seemed tight all the time. In the morning my hands would be cramped shut, and it would take quite awhile to get them open so I could use them. The Tabules relieved me in a short time. I don't want to keep house without them."

a ket containing TRN BIPANS TANTLES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for pure castro. This low priced cort is unterded for the poor and the economic priors (20 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty eight cents to the KIP spruce Sirrect. New York—or a single carton (TRN TANLES) will be must for five