### The Scranton TriBune Published Dally, Except Sunday, The Tribune Publishing Company, Pirty Cents a Month.

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

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

is always gind 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.

#### TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 20, 1900 REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

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

Vote early and straight. Vote the Republican ticket and vote for the viaduct and sewers.

#### Give and Take.

PATRON r siding in Dalton asks us to give once more the gist of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the reason for contracting it. In brief, the treaty (signed in 1850) provided that neither England nor the United States should separately control any trans-isthmian canal, but should exercise joint contool. Neither power was to fertify the camal's approaches nor colonize the adjacent territory. The canal was to be neutral and open on equal terms to the ships of both nations. This treaty was negotiated by the United States to head off England's attempt to colonize one of the Central American coasts; but the British minister, Sir Henry Bulwer, exacted of John M. Clayton, the American secretary of state, terms which have since proved embarrassina; namely, British partnership in caral control. Without British consont, while that treaty stood, the United States could neither build nor control the Nicaragua canal. The new treaty, lately negotiated by Secretary Hay and before the senate for ratification, does nway with this partnership arrangement. The United States is to build and police the canal-that is to say, control it-but for its own part agrees to make the canal neutral in both peace and war, with equal terms to all users of it.

There is some objection in the senate to neutralizing the canal; and those persons who are invariably suspicious of England profess to see in the new arrangement a continuation of the objectionable features or the old. But their objections are not substantial. The United States does not own the land through which the canal will page, Under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty it cannot acquire it. The canal does not, therefore, occupy the relationship of a national property. The United States proposes to build it and to assume the care of it because the Ameruse our canal, it shall be kept open Himols, the-manger policy, for it will not win.

Boer sentiment seems to be dying out.

#### The Clark Case.

HE STATE of Montana is owned in a political sense by two men. Marcus Daly and William A. Clark, and it is not big enough for both. These men are immensely wealthy, as a result of luck in mining, together, of course, with good management. They fell out some years ago and since thea the pastime of each has been giving the other the knife.

When Clark ran for congress in 1888 -Montana was then a territory-, of influence, and instead of sending ten | Journal said: Democrats and one Republican to the last minute nine Democratic member

is known that when he was benten at his own same after a decade of personel warfare he carried out his threat of cousing Clark's election to be contested, and it is his money which is paying the freight.

It is clear from the evidence that

Montana politics have been rotten to the core and that Clark is guilty, as charged. He caused money to be used improperly and the best public opinion will demand of the senate that he be unsented as a warning. Yet he sinned under great provocation and personally has the sympathy of every man who is acquainted with the facts. He was suiting his tactics to the attack, he stances, and it will be curious to see the first stone.

The recent tree-planting enterprise on the west branch of the Susquehanna under supervision of the State forestry commission, is a timely move in th right direction. The tree planters, however, will probably have much difficulty in the race against the lumberman and tan bark fiend, unless more tracts of land are secured by the state before they have been stripped of nature's covering.

Mr. Payne's Explanation. HE STATEMENT of Chairman Payne in reporting to the house from the ways an I means committee of congress the bill putting a tariff of 25 per cent, of the rates of our own tariff laws upon articles imported into the United States from Puerto Rico and vice versa explains intelligently why this policy has prevailed instead of the free trade recommendation made in the president's message.

Urlefly, the change was adopted, Mr. Payne says, in order to provide for Puesto Rico a revenue sufficient to collected in the United States on Puerto Elean products goes into the able to paying insular expenses. It is yould have left the insular treasury bankrupt while the low tariff policy will supply a surplus available for special improvements.

complexion upon the subject and makes it possible for public opinion to accept the change without feeling guilty bad faith toward the people of the one new possession which welcomed American sovereignty with open arms.

Hawaii, too, seems in danger of suffering from the evils of long range legislation.

#### To Be Congratulated.

NICER A BY-LAW the Associated Press has elaimed the right to say when its patrous shall not buy news from other sources. It has used this ican people will derive the chief benefit alleged right to prevent or to beat from it. Because our government has down competition; one instance being Old Pennsy's Fine won from the other leading powers its expulsion of the Chleaga Interpledges guarenteeing equal treatment Ocean because that paper elected to for American interests in China, where buy the New York Sun's special news many of these powers already have service in addition to the regular serlarge footheds or spheres of in- vice of the Associated Press. This led Special Correspondence. fluence," it is turn gays to the powers, to litigation, which came flually for by way of reciprocity: "Come on and revely before the Supreme court of

as an international highway, without . A will be noticed in our news colprejudice or discrimination." The arms, the latter court has pronounced Americans who oppose this policy are the by-law void and given excellent always willing to take but never wills reasons for doing so. The monopoly ing to give. As we reach cut for for- of news is too important a power to eign commerce and enter the sharply | put in the bands of any man or set of contested fields of international rivalry | men. Only by free play of competition we shall need to abandon the dog-in- can the public ascertain the truth of things reported in the newspaper press. It is, therefore, to the public's Now that the forces of Oom Paul are interest to have competition prevail; actually in need of sympathy, the pro- and incidentally it is to the interest of the newspapers as well.

> The Supreme court of Illinois is to be congratulated upon its good sense.

> General French's exploit at Kimberley certainly entities him to a diamond scarf pin of sufficient magnitude to cause the eyes of the highest salaried hotel clerk in the country to turn green with envy.

#### The Troubles of Watterson.

HE FACT THAT as early as last June Colonel Watterson by letter notified August Belmont, one of the owners Daly, it is said, pretended to be for of the Louisville and Nashville railhim until the last minute, when he road that the "Democratic state ticket quietly threw his strength to Carter, just nominated will certainly be elected the Republican candidate, and Carter and the result is not left to chance," was elected. The next year, after renders interesting just now the colostatehood. Clark ran for senator, and nel's original opinion of the Goebel on the face of the returns the legisla- election law which is at the bottom ture was Democratic; but Daly caused of all the recent trouble in Kentucky. a re-count to be made in one of the During the discussion of the Goebel countles which lay within his sphere bill in the legislature the Courier-

"The Goebel law would absolutely legislature, as originally certified, the disfranchise every voter in the state amended result stood: Republicans, c. at the will of two or three men sit-Democrats, 5. This wiped out Clark's ting at Frankfort, with unlimited aumajority and a Republican United thority over every election officer in States senator was chosen. In 1891 Kentucky, and responsible to no power Clark tried again. The Democrats had of the people, reserved or delegated. a small majority on joint ballot, Clark To create such a tribural independent won the capeus nomination, but at the of and superior to every organized function of popular government, juwho were in Daiy's employ colted and dicial, executive and legislative (for there, was no election. Out of this except in its appointment, which may deadlock grow the issue over Lee Man- not always be an exception, it is also tle's appointment by the governor, in independent of the legislature) is to which the senate at Washington de- create an autocratic tribunal foreign and fatal to the Democratic theory of Thus far Daly had had things his government. It is to creet upon the faculty of law was established, and rules own way. The tide of hattle now be- mere form of Democracy the reality gan to turn. In 1894 Anaconda, Dely's of oligarchy. It is to employ the pretown, tried to take the state capital- tence of Republicanism for the enship away from Helena. It went to a trenchment of despotism. Even if this and after many struggles, a law departvote. Because Daly favored Anaconda bill were more liberal in its terms and Clark was induced to support Helena. provided that the commission which In the fight a million and a half of it institutes should in any way be dollars was sp at among 50,000 voters amonable to the people or their repreand Helena won by 1206 plurality, sentatives, such liberality would only That victory was followed in 1898 by be in semblance; for with the power the institution continued to grow in honor Clark's capture of the legislature after with which this commission, once in- and usefulness. spent money like water. Clark binself its own creatures, courts and legislated on the witness stand the other day that his fleritimate" campaign ex
stituted, is invested, it can choose as A line of distinguished professors followed Wilson. Sharswood and Hare, Peter McCall, E. Spencer Miller and P.

A line of distinguished professors followed Wilson. Sharswood and Hare, Peter McCall, E. Spencer Miller and P.

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It with obvious difficulty and with a a fight in which Daly and he both stituted, is invested, it can choose as

American to indict it as an invention, devised in the temporary interest of personal and factional advancement; as a measure which, always and wholly partisan, would place the electoral machinery of the state at the absolute mercy of whatever boss or junta should be able to secure control of the machinery of the dominant

Having fallen in line for Goebelism it will be interesting to see if Colonel Watterson will favor the amendments which the successors of Goebel in "control of the machinery of the dominant party" intend to add to the orighounded by cut-throat methods piled | inal "wholly partisan measure" in orby the most unscrupulous lavishness der to make it additionally effective in the use of cash, and, in self-defence, in placing the electoral machinery at their absolute mercy. One of these is fought back. There are few men in to impose an educational qualification politics who would not have done the upon the franchise. Under this plan same thing under smilar circums the Goebel boards will examine all voters and use their discretion in what senator at Washington will hurt qualifying Republicans. By this means it is hoped to cut at least 40,000 out of the next Republican vote for presidential electors.

Kimberley has been relieved, but Charley Macrum still seems to be suffering from a bad taste in his mouth.

#### Not a Credit to Congress.

advantage in its annual exhibition of dislike for civil service reform. Voting one day, viva voce, to cut out the customary appropriation of the civil service commission and then voting the next day, by yeas and nays, to reinstate it does not hurt the commission in the slightest degree, but simply proves that there are a lot of men in congress who lack the courage of their convictions.

If the civil service law needs overhauling and revision in the interest of common sense, so as to do away as far as possible with the sham and humbug now apparent in many instances of its operation, the way to effect this amendment is to strike out meet the ordinary expenses of govern- for it, boldly. The American people ment and to develop the public school are not so fond of being humbugged and public read systems. Every penny | that they will not appreciate an honest effort to protect them. Their adhesion is to the principles of a well Puerto Rican treasury and is applie- regulated civil service which shall insure fair play in the making of apestimated that the tree trade policy pointments and a business-like super- young man with a wenderful record for vision of appointees; they are not wedded to a particular set of details. Civil service reform will not be brought about by the making of faces This explanation puts a different at the carleature of it which is in operation at Wash gion teday. If congress is not prepared to do anything more than act like a peevish boy in this matter it might better not act

offices down in Cuba appear to have been monopolizing the mouth dece of seek to hamper General Wood in his efforts to bring about order, were given

General Cronje has become Aguin aldoish 'n recent campaign tactics,

## New Law School

Philadelphia, Feb. 12. PHILADELPHIA, the place of the meeting of the minds of the makers of the constitution, was naturally awakened by its intimate contact. with these minds, to a keen interest in the problem of government and the law. was not strange that soon after the foundations of the republic had be-come firmly settled the thought of those who had helped to so settle them should turn to establishing a school for the training of men in that knowledge they had found so absolutely essential in their efforts to form and establish a constituhelpful friend, a wise adviser, a learned expounder of the wisdom of others, therefore James Wilson was called to take the chair of Professor of Law in the College of Philadelphia. The first lecture was delivered Dec. 15, 1799, and the audience proved how great an awakening Philadelphia had had in an interest in the law, since a most fashionable audi-ence of women and men awaited the modest lecturer who seemed somewhat! had outlined, his lectures became rather sertations upon law than an attempt to teach the law. One course of these lectures was concluded and another begun, but never finished, and until 1817 no instruction in the science of the law. in law offices, was offered in Philadel-phia. In 1817 the professorship of law was revived and Charles Willing Hare was elected to till the chair. The plan of his lectures was like that of the first professor, comprehensive and ambitiouz, but the lectures lasted but for one sea-Mr. Hare became unable to occupy the position, and again the law de-partment became but a name. The musy law students of the city were eager for scientific instruction, however, and in 1832 appealed to the law academy and to the university asking that a professor appointed to the chair of legal science. No action was taken upon the application, and the cry for ald was unheeded; it was left to the next generation to hear

In 1850 a committee which had been appointed to report on desirable changes in the courses of the college reported that the board would proceed at an early day to the election of a professor of law for three years. At the election of the pro-fessor, Hon. George Sharswood was chosen. He accepted the appointment, and his first lecture was delivered in the University building on Ninth street, This time the effort met with greater response. The growth of the school soon proved that one professor could not ful-fill the demands upon him, and in 1852 a providing for the government of the facuity and students, and the giving of a degree, were formulated, while Judge Sharswood was chosen dean. At last ment worthy of the name had come into being, with three professors, a dean, and being, with three professors, regular courses of instruction. The first regular courses of instruction. The first regular courses of instruction. commencement of July 2, 1852. After that time there was no break in the con-tinuity of the courses of impruction and

Miller was appointed dean in 1868, upon the retirement of Judge Sharswood and retained that office until 1872, when he also resigned. In 1873 E. Spencer Miller was chosen dean. Among the prominent instructors was Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, the nephew of Charles Willing liare, the second professor of the school, who is eminent is judge, jurist and auther of a number of treatises upon tegal topics. One of the preminent clubs of he school bears his name. Processor James Parsens, who for a number of years occupied the position of instructor in the department, was a most learned exponent of the branches under his guidance. Professor George Tucker Bispham has an international name as the author of a work on the principles equity which is regarded as a standard authority wherever it is known. Professor Bispham still occupies a chair in the department and is held high in honor and esteem by all members of his classes, the faculty and the profession, C. Stuart Patterson, a former dean, long held most acceptably the post of professor in the law school and is renombered as an efficient expounder of the law of real prop

erty and of constitutional law.

Upon his retirement as dean in 1896, it was decided that as the law schools of the country were making rapid changes in their methods, throwing off the es in their methods, throwing off the habits and customs which had bound them in the past, and looking forward toward an era of marked development in new paths, it would be best to depart-from precedent and s lect a young man to lead the school into a vigorous new life. Mr. William Draper Lowis was life, Mr. William Draper Lewis was chosen as one who, while a graduate E CANNOT SAY that of both the department of philosophy and the law school, had been in touch congress shows off to with practical life and who with great power to theorize, united undoubted abil-ity to carry theory into practice. The department felt immediately the thrill of a new life; courses were re-organized old systems were exchanged for those in accordance with modern usage, requirements for entrance examinations were raised, the examinations in course made more severe and the papers examined under a plan which prevented any possibility of favoritism. The library which had been founded in 1887 by crous gift from the familles of George and Algernon Sydney Biddle was raised in a year from the third or fourth class to the first. Its reading room which formerly was frequented by few stribints became a crowded hall whose one and artfrom 8 o'clock in the morning to 11 at

a gentleman of the old school, courtly, conscientious and most sighly honored by all who have the good fortune to be and more breadth of shoulder of his acquaintance; the latter still a probably not be found in Stranton. epinions which have never been reversed and a fineness and firmness of character which wins for him success in every path he may choose to follow. Professor bar, and though not yet a judge, has that well-poised mind, that equally balanced character which foretells the falling of

been monopolizing the mouthplece of of Independence Hall, the department diverted attention from themselves. The the telephone: cently. It is about time being granted permission to occupy the problem remained of how a woman can that these impatient individuals who rooms vacated by the criminal and civil be so ugly to a little child. courts. Here for nearly five years the student of law has been surrounded with completed in 1789. The congress of the United States occupied it from 1790 to 1800. the house of representatives using the first floor, and the senate the second. Here, in 1785, Washington was Inaugurated president, as also John Adams to 1797, and Jefferson as vice-president. Th following are a few of the many fumous enactments of concress while in session here: United States mint and United States bank were established, army and navy were organized upon a permanent basis, Jay's treaty was ratified. Here also, the death of George Washington was officially announced, when John Was officially alreadiced, when John Marshall offered his famous resolution. "that a committee be appointed to consider the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man first efforts to form and establish a constitu-tion for their country. In all their in-bors they had found James Wilson a helpful friend, a wise afelows. ing was used for various purposes; it is 24. No. 3 was occupied by the district court; No. 2 by the common pleas; No. by the Supreme court of Pennsylvania and the senate chamber (which is now restored) by the circuit court of the United States. The courts of over and terminer and quarter sessions; the Law academy; Law Association Library; pro-thonotary of the common pleas court, and various city offices, and the Societies of Colonial Wars, and Colonial Dames, from time to time, had their quarters in startled to find himself the center of a brilliant society occasion, instead of a mere lecture of legal learning. In his struggle to cover the ground he himself two of the late members of the law faculty of the university, viz. Justice uity of the university, viz: Sharswood and Judge Hare, held court The old court house in the rear of Con gress Hall was built in 1807 and until 1895 was used for the criminal and civit courts of Philadelphia county. The court room on the second floor is now used for the law library and student's study room. The smaller rooms, for-merly used as judges' retiring rooms, district attorney's offices, jury rooms, e.c., were occupied by the students' clubs, ad-ministrative offices, etc., No. 7, being used as a practice court room.

But the city had only loaned the buildings end the new life stirring in the de-partment demanded larger rooms for expansion and growth. So, in 1957, it was determined that a new building fitted for the new needs should be built. and on November 24, 1867, Thomas Mc-Kean, great grandson of Chief Justice McKean, gave \$190,000 for the purpose This gift made the proposed building certain, plans were at once decided, and work begun. These building are new an accomplished fact, and on Feb. 21 and 22 all the legal world will meet to look upon the most completely beautiful and beautifully complete building ever designed for the sole purpose of housing a school of law.

#### PERSONALITIES.

General Miles' new saddle horse is a great black charger. It was bought from a famous Kentucky farm, and is now on its way to Washington.
Senator Kyle has the strongest has voice that is heard on the floor of the senate. He always speaks clearly and resonantly. Each word is audible in all

the galleries. Arthur Pinere, the dramatic author, acbats, hold among his most valuable treasures the sword of a great-uncle who fought under Neison at Trafalgar. Senator Hale, of Maine, is something of an athlete and is particularly fond of fencing, at which he was once an expert. Alos Euresthaler, who has been halled in Germany as the coming king of tenors, was but a few years ago a farm boy in

upper Bavaria with at his "legitimate" campaign expenses were \$115.000, a pretty good sum for so small a state. What Daly a law as beneath even the serious spent can only be conjectured. But it consideration of a Centuckian and their colleagues. William profession, but is actively identified with

many large business projects in his dis-trict of North Carolina. He is one of the several promising new members of the house sent from the old North State to this congress. Among other projects Mr. Kluttz is interested in the cotton indus-

Kluttz is interested in the cotton industry and manufacture.

Former Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is said to walk a mile every day over the marble corridors at the capitol. He has resumed the study of law and has a large practice "on the Hill." He is counsel for the Montana memorialists against Senator William A. Clark, and has been active in the interest of the ship subsidy bill in the committee hearings.

In 1828, Francis Dauge, the antiquary

In ISS, Francis Douce, the antiquary, bequeathed a scaled box to the British Museum on condition that it was not to Museum on condition that it was not to be opened until January I, 1890. Some lit crary people in England are new clamor-ing for information as to its contents, but it is unlikely that their curiosity will be gratified for a long time, as a great be gratified for a long time, as a great many formalities have to be gone through first.

Conger, wife of the minister to Chua, has many pleasant words to say for her life in the Oriental kingdom, to which she will return from her visit to this country this month. She says the Chinese are a gentle, sympathetic race, and that the world at large could well learn a lesson from their treatment of animals. It is against their religion to kill even venomous reptiles.

#### In Woman's Realm 000000000000000

An Anti-suffragist. THE LADY sat at her window And wrought in silken line, In hue of gold and azure Her 'broidery tracery fine.

And the world with its bitter cold Lay the other side, and smiling, She leant in her cosy fold

Of warmth and light and beauty, And smiling said: "To stay Indoors is bliss; I'm happy That I haven't to vote today."

THE SEATS in those long street cars aren't as wide as they might be. They do telerably well for two very ant soon found the help of several others thin people, but it is seldom that two necessary and where men read diligently very thin people are in the same street car at one time. The other day, Mr. Morris Stower was occupying a seat in a Laurel Hill car, which began to fill The department now has ten professors up very fast. When Mr. Charles duPont besides instructors, lecturers and fellows. Among the professors are Judges Dallas cant seat except with Mr. Stowers, and and McPherson, the former a member of that could scarcely be said to be vacant, and McPherson, the former a member of that could scarcely be said to be vacant, the celebrated Dallas family and himself for Mr. Stowers, like Mr. Breck, is a for Mr. Stowers, the man of commanding presence, and in fact two personners of lattier stature fact two personners of shoulder could probably not be found in 8 ranton, Well, they tried to occupy that one seat and nearly everybody smiled. There was a baby in the next seat in the rear who apparently regarded the two big men path he may choose to follow. Professor with pleasure for it said "On goo" and Pepper leads the yourger members of the patted their two backs with evident approval, indiscriminately leaving on each the marks of a fine fat tried-rake held in one chubby hand. All the passengers the judicial cruine on shoulders so well in the long car were interested and the sensation may be imcglied when the mother in a most ill-natured way sharp
The department in these years had be sensation to a most ill-natured way sharply slapped the little hands and the poor this matter it might better not act
The department in these years had by slapped the little hands and the poor trail.

The fellows who want to hold the Broad and Charlent streets, and in shoke that woman. All this was un-1895 had settled down in Congress 14a11 known to the two gentlemen in front and the old court house in the shadow and they never realized the incident that and they never realized the incident that diverted attention from themselves. The

student of law has been surrounded with student of law has been surrounded with influences the most inspiring. From the library windows they looked upon the towers and walls of the historic hall and towers and walls of the historic hall and that they had been up late the night before and are very tired or that they been taking drugs. Nothing of the Madison and Figuriton used to walk and talk. Their lecture recoms breathed the unforgotten eloquence and patriotism of the men of the first congress, of the judges of the first Suntame court. Here was Congress Hall, containing lecture rooms A, B and C. This building was completed in 1530. The congress of the Latter States occurred it from 1530 to 1500 to 1 fresh dewey appearance of youth is pre-served and the entire system is thus rested. It is often coserved that women see entirely too much, and the above course is recommended for such an affliction.

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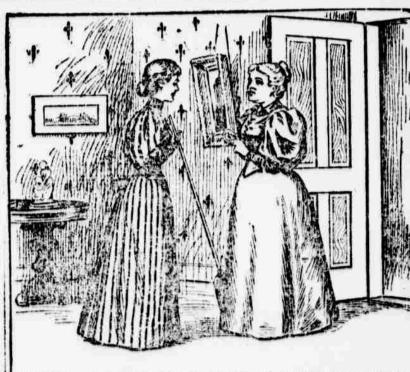
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