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When space will permit, The Tribune a always gind to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but te rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance a that all contributions shall be subject o editorial revision.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 23, 1900.

Those who want to see lewdness de picted on the stage with artistic accuracy and almost complete absence of restraint, will rally to the financial support of the Nethersole play, "Sapho," which is being duplicated by a number of road companies, one of them headed for Scranton; and those who don't fancy that kind of stage literature can keep away from it. Setting the police on the players will do little good for the public morals so long as respectable people in great numbers encourage salaciousness by their dollars and portion. •

The Next Legislature.

E FULLY agree with a contemporary which says the people of Lackawanna should see to it that members of the legislature from this county shall be "men whose devotion to good government and decent party management is above suspicion." It is very true that "the rank and file believe in the purity of the ballot box, in government by the majority, in the ascendency of decency and in the administration of the public business for the benefit of the public, rather than for that of a few individuals;" and it is possible that "the state house at Harrisburg will be the scene, next winter, of one of the flercest battles which have ever been waged between the forces of decent politics and good government on the one hand and the minions of corruption, fraud and indecency on the other."

These truths constitute ample reasons why the aid of Lackawanna should not be given to the disappointed, envious and insincere men who are bent upon the destruction of the existing Republican organization, not with any idea of introducing improvements in party methods-that expectation, from men of the Martin-Flinn-Van Valkenburg type, is ludicrous-but with the purpose of building up a political autocracy headed by Mr. Wanamaker, who is willing apparently to go to almost any lengths to secure the coveted but impossible senatorship. These men, by bolting their party caucus and going into combinations with the Democrats, have shown how little regard they have for "government by the majority." Their objective point in government by John Wanamaker, aided in the distribution of the spoils by Martin, Flinn and the smaller insurgent bosses scattered throughout the

Men should be sent to the next legisbe manly, clean enough to be trusted and fair enough to stand steadfastly by the party electing them. They should not be sent to Harrisburg as mere pawns in a battle for factional

It now turns out that the Island of Sulu does not belong to the United States. The objectors who made so much fuss some time ago regarding slavery in Sulu will therefore rejoice that they had their talk first.

A Difference Not Yet Learned.

HERE IS nothing of the pessimist in Hon, John D. Long. this government's accomplished and sagacious secretary of the navy. To the Harvard club on Wednesday night he said: "I tell you, my friends, there are just as good men in public life, just as noble and just as true men as there are in private life. And further than that, there are just as high-minded men in public life today as there ever were. I meet some of these men every week around the table in the White House, and I am thinking particularly of the man at the head of the table who once said to me that he would rather be sure he was doing the right thing and be sure of defeat than know he was doing the wrong thing and be sure of his election."

At the same occasion, Mr. Long's former subordinate, now Governor Roosevelt, spoke, and he also said a good thing. "I do not." said he, "intend to preach, but if I did I would take for my text the Eighth and the Ninth Commandments. Do you recall them? Well, one has reference to politicians and the other to their critics. One is "Thou shalt not steal;" and the other is. Thou shalt not bear false witness.' The difference between slandering a man in private and publicly lying about him, the difference between perjury and subornation of perjury, is a difference in statute and not in moral law."

This is a difference which the Carl Schurges, the Atkinsons, Boutwells, it might be advisable to permit ques-Lenzes and Pettigrews have yet to

In a letter to the president, transmitted by the latter to congress, the Hon. John Hay, secretary of state, and a good one, says: "There is no truth the charge that a secret alliance exists between the republic of the United States and the empire of Great Britain; no form of secret alliance is possible under the constitution of the United States, inasmuch as treaties require the advice and consent of the senate; and, finally, no secret alliance, convention, arrangement or understanding exists between the United States and any other nation." Let Democrats take notice.

Edmund Clarence Stedman, banker-poet, has retired from Wall street, and will hereafter devote his entire time to literature. Mr. Stedman

wear fine clothes and enjoy an occasional hair cut. The fact that he has in the past devoted more time-to banking than to poetry doubtless accounts for this unusual state of affairs.

Nothing now remains for Macrum but to retire to his laager and try to look pleasant.

A Pivotal Issue.

HE VOTE which is to be taken on Monday next in the lower house of congress upon the bill to establish a civil government in Puerto Rico colonial rather than territorial in form will, it is now generally perceived, supply the pivotal issue of the next campaign and constitute one of the most important questions ever considered by the American people.

When the Republican leaders in congress substituted for the executive recommendation in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico a small revenue tariff, all the proceeds of which are to go into the island's treasury, wonder was widespread and dissatisfaction was general. The people's sympathies were with the poverty-stricken islanders whose welcome to American sovereignty had been so spontaneous and genuine. They felt that free trade with the United States was Puerto Rico's just

The leaders in congress share this feeling, but they look beyond their sympathies into the great consequences involved. A 25 per cent, tariff on Puerto Rican imports, handed back into the Puerto Rican treasury, is practically as beneficial to the business interests of that island as free trade, besides furnishing them with sufficient revenue to run their government. But it is much more, so far as the United States is concerned. It is a conspicuous notification of the Republican party's intention to treat the new possessions as colonies rather than possible states; to make tariffs and immigration laws for them different, if need be, from the tariff and immigration laws of the United States; to protect the labor of the mainland from Latin and Malay competition; in other words, not to sacrifice the greater to the lesser good.

Puerto Rico is selected as the starting point in this broad definition of national policy simply because it is the first of the new possessions to come before congress for action. The question of what tariff rates Puerto Rico shall have is a question of detail, subject to change at any time. Once the principle explained above is fully established and understood, the tariff with Puerto Rico can, if then deemed wise, be wholly removed. But it is vital to the political success of the expansion movement that the right of congress to hold the Philippines as territory open to different legislation from that covering the states of our Union shall be asserted unmistakably at the first opportunity, so that the opponents of the movement may not hold up to American labor the danger of being swamped by the competition of 10,000,000 Malays working at wages averaging six cents

The president at first thought this point might be waived as to Puerto Rico, on account of the urgent need of its inhabitants, and raised later, when the question of legislating for the Philippines came up; but the Republican leaders in congress have since convinced him that it will be prudent to meet the issue at the very outset. Hence the call for Saturday's caucus and the intense interest felt in next Monday's vote.

The trapping season seems to be at an end so far as Oom Paul's followers

"Government by Injunction." N EFFORT is being made by

the American Federation of Labor to secure the enactment of a bill by congress wich will prevent future interference by United States courts with strikes and other labor movements; in other words, a law doing away with what the last Bryan platform called "government by injunction." A number of able attorneys have been at work upon the subject for many weeks and the result of their labors, as put in drafted form, will, it is expected, soon be made

The framing of a bill taking away equity jurisdiction from the federal courts is easy enough in theory, but there remains to be run the gauntlet of the Supreme court, which, as history shows, is jealous of the constitutional and traditional prerogatives of the judicial branch and quick to nullify legislative enactments infringing upon them. Many bills have already been introduced on this subject, only to be abandoned after it had been discovered that they stood no show of being upheld upon review. The right to enjoin is a natural complement of the right to try; it has been sanctioned by centuries of usage and while it is a question how far the court's power extends in contempt proceedings over actions alleged to be committed beyond the court's visual ken, it would seem to be illogical to take from the court the ability to punish contempt at a distance while permitting it to retain the ability to punish contempt in its presence. Contempt is contempt, regardless of location.

As a matter of expediency, however, tions of fact in contempt proceedings to be taken before a judge other than the author of the injunction. That is to say: If Judge A should enjoin strikers not to interfere with the movement of trains on a certain railroad and it should come to his knowledge through other than personal observation that some or all of the strikers thus enjoined had disobeyed the order of court, it might be wise to allow the hearing as to the alleged fact of disobedience to take place before Judge B or C, as the defendants' counsel might elect, so as to remove the possibility of

bias. The demand that this question of fact be heard by a jury is, however, inconsistent with the contempt preroga-

Because of a hole in a street which caused the upsetting of a heavily laden truck and the smashing of a bystandis one of the few poets who are able to er's toe, necessitating its amputation.

the city of New York has just been mulcted in the sum of \$5,000 damages. This is a handsome price to pay for a toe but it may lead to more careful repair of the streets and thus become a municipal blessing in disguise.

It appears that the Wyoming county oil prospectors are not having all of the excitement in the way of remarkable discoveries. It is said that "pay dirt" is now being taken from a gold mine near Genesee, in the western part of the state.

In view of the press of business on hand for England, it seems a trifle severe on the part of David Alfred Thomas to insist upon fighting the Jameson raid over again.

New York theatrical managers seem to be having difficulty in finding plays that are immoral enough for advertising purposes without provoking a visitation from the police.

Now that the peach crop; the orange crop and perhaps the strawberry crop have succumbed to the elements, let us hope that the Bermuda onion crop may at least pull through.

It is now in order for a good many people who do not know much on the subject to express opinions upon the Puerto Rican tariff. The time is ripe for the powers un-

General Cronje has certainly been surrounded by rumors, if nothing else.

known their grievances.

friendly to Great Britain to make

Expansion Is the Law of Our Destiny

Abstract of an Address by Hon. Jacob Gould Schuwnan, President of Cornell University, at the Union League Club Banquet in Chicago Yesterday. TOWHERE have the mechanic devel-

Norther have the mechanic devel-opments of the century been fuller and richer, nowhere have the re-sults of them been more astonish-ing, than in the United States. The nineteenth century has been a century of expanding knowledge, a century of abounding invention, a century of amazing increase in the means of communication and transportation. President Schur-man referred to the enormous increase of the power of production in the United States and the universal cry for new markets for American products, and continued:

"In addition to the home market we now need the markets of the world. Science, invention and manufacturing have all expanded together. Our power of production having outrun our capac-ity to consume and being all the time on the increase, and the old markets of the world being glutted by the products of all civilized nations, what new outlets are there for our waxing productivity, what new fields for the reception of the surplus commodities we multiply so rapand at a constantly declining cost? The life of the nation in no small degree The life of the nation in no small degree depends on the answer. The only peoples who have not reached the manufacturing stage, the only peoples who do not compete with us in their own markets, are the vast populations of South America, Africa and especially of Asia. Great Britain and Germany have got ahead of us in the markets of South America, but if our manufacturers with America: but if our manufacturers will follow foreign example in adapting products to local tastes and needs, I see no obstacle in the way of our secur-ing a fair share—and that will be the ion's share-of that hitherto undeveloped and neglected business.

"As to Africa, the case is different. In our blind idolatry of the Monroe doctrine, n our devotion to the stay-at-home policy of the eighteenth century, in our intense desire to avoid all international obligations, we have allowed the great nations of Europe to partition out Africa among themselves and exclude American roducts by means of discriminating tarffs devised to secure for their manufacturers a monopoly of the new markets. We stood unconcernedly by and remained silent while these vast possibilities of expanding trade were one by one extinguished. For justification we cited some abstract theory of non-intervention in the affairs of the Old World; and no one could pretend that Africa was in our hemisphere. Our blunder, which was little less than a crime, was in our failure to recognize that science and invention and steam and electricity have, since the days of Washington and Jefferson, made the whole world one, and every part of it, for commercial purposes, a possible province of the United States.

"But the psychological moment has passed. In Africa we shall have only such trading rights and privileges as the European overlords may be graciously pleased to vouchsafe us. Happily Asia, the largest, richest and most populous of the unoccupied markets of the world, remained. All eyes were or, China, with its splendid, inexhaustible, and undeveloped natural resources and its 400,000,000 people strangely stirring with a new and mighty life. England made a great ef-fort to keep its trade-dcors open, but she failed. And Englishmen in the East, #8 I well recall from conversations with them in Shanghai. Canton and Hong Kong, gave way to discourgaement, which almost verged on despair. With France on the south, Germany on the east, and the Russian bear's paw over all the north, the independence and territorial integrity of China trembled in the balance: yet if her sovereignty collapsed, if those European powers divided up and appropriated that vast empire, their several annexations would have been closed to American trade and commerce.

"That this disaster to our industries has been averted you owe to the pre-science, wisdom and skill of the stateman who today worthily fills the of Washington. Thanks to the brilliant and truly memorable diplomacy of the present administration, the great nations of Europe have agreed-and agreed in that whatever political or territorial policies they may pursue in the open door to trade, the equal commercial rights and privileges we now enjoy with them, shall remain intact

President Schurman also referred to the "success of the administration's ne-gotiating for the construction of an in-teroceanic canal under American control, which highway, he said, "was needed more than ever since the Pacific is now destined to be, through the mingling of Occident and Orient under the new agency of the United States, the theatre of the next great act in the divine drama of the life and development of human

He urged in entering into the vast Oriental commercial estate a study of the needs, the sentiments and prejudices of the Orientals so as to cater to their rade. He believed no one has painted in too roseate hues the possibilities of com-mercial expansion in the Orient. There was, as it were, a foreordained field for the surplus products of our teeming in-

Continuing President Schurman said: "What was the secret of our success ir compelling European nations to stand by "What was the secret of our success in compelling European nations to stand by the policy of the open-door in China? Some powerful cause there certainly was, for England had failed in a similar attempt only two or three years ago. We should not have succeeded at that time either; indeed we should not have essayed the task; and had any political lender succeeded it have been 0000000000000000

denounced as a renegade to the Monroe doctrine. But in the short space of two years the political horison of the American people, had undergone an immense expansion; the astonished nations have seen us become an Asiatic power. American diplomacy triumphed in China because the American flag waved in the Philippines. That commercial expansion which the marvellous growth of your capital and industries had rendered indispensable to the continued vitality of the nation was heralded by the roar of Dewey's guns, asserted by the brilliant feats of your armies under Otis, MacArthur and the heroic Lawton, and finally established and secured by an international agreement which will render this administration illustrious in all the annels of American diplomacy. Into our reluctant lap the hand of destiny dropped the Philippines. We have accepted them and with the aid of Providence we propose to discharge our responsibilities to them though territorial expansion was never dreamed of when the war began, and we did not desire it when the war closed."

He pointed out that the republic had not dwelt contentedly within its ancient limits, and said, "Territorial expansion has been the law of its life. No American who has stopped at Honolulu in crossing the Pacific will regret the annexation of that unique oceanic emporium. Thanks to steam and electricity, which abolish distance, the modern state admits of unbounded territorial organization without loss of supreme control at the centre or of local self-government in any of the members. The equipoise between central sovereignty and local independence is the balance wheel of the American system. This is our contribution to the politics of the world. And tion to the politics of the world. An manence of our republic."

PERSONALITIES.

A. C. Swinburne, the poet, is leading a very retired life. His health has suffered severely of late and he is rarely seen on the streets.

With the prospective retirement of Mr

Vest from political life at the end of his term the last of the Confederate senators will have gone. According to the Hartford Courant, the late Editor Burr, of the Hartford Times, was once Undered a cabinet position by President Cleveland.

General J. C. Bates, ope of the new major generals, is one of the few officers who speaks a Philippine dialect fluently. He is said to be a master of two. Rev. L. D. Cole, of Ann Arbor, Mich.,

who has been offered the presidency of St Stephen's college, Annandale, N. Y., will, if he accepts, be the youngest college president in the country.

Senator Platt, of New York, is an excellent French scholar, and has made a valuable collection of early editions of the French memoirists of the reigns of

Louis XIII and Louis XIV.
President Bashford, of the Ohio Wesleyan university, announces that Mrs. Elizabeth Mebarry, of Richmond, Ind., who gave \$50,000 to the university, has added \$10,000 to her fund, thus endowing two chairs.

"I am not in such bad health as the papers say," writes Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, to a New York friend. "I am comparatively well at present, but it is true that I fear my constitution is much undermined.".
The home of F. Hopkinson Smith, at 150 East Thirty-fourth street, New York, is filled with interesting curios, pictures, tapestry, pottery, etc., the collections of twenty years spent by the owner in travel, engineering, art and literary pur-

Mr. Moody knew his Bible so well that his eyes and fingers could find any pas-sage that he wanted from Genesis to Rev-elation in the hurry of rapid speech as easily as the fingers of a master musician can find the notes of a familiar sonata on the keyboard of a piano.

Rudolph Schwartz, the sculptor, has completed the first one of the colossal soldiers' monument. The contract calls for completion by next August, when the monument will be dedicated. Ex-President Harrison has been asked to deliver the oration upon this occasion. Mrs. Theodore Birney, national president

members of that body to do all in their power to investigate and remedy the evil of over-study among children. It is her opinion that children study too hard and that overwork has often made pupils hys-Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Kipling's cousin

relates of that author that when he is absorbed in his subject he writes with great rapidity, and each succeeding line on a page begins a little farther to the right, so that when he gets to the end of a sheet there are but two or three words

a sheet there are but two or three words to a line.

The story of Thomas Edison's constant smoking while at work in his laboratory seems to be only partially true. He puts a cigar in his mouth when he begins work, but at once becomes so absorbed in his work that he often forgets to light the bears "drawing on it." it, though he keeps "drawing on it" vig-orously all the time.

It is said that a voluminous diplomatic

vork by Count Nigra, Italian ambassado at Vienna, containing memoirs of the principal political events of the last for-ty-five years, and covering the period of his ambassadorial service in Paris, Lon don, St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Vienna, will soon be published.

WIT IN SHORT METER.

Improvements. In days long since agone men fought In very different style.

The way the combatants behaved Would make us moderns smile. The warrior took his battle-ax. Likewise his trusty lance, And met the foeman hand to hand,

With each an equal chance.

But now when you would sally forth And mingle in the fight,
Your focs or else your friends are all
Blown up with dynamite.
But have a care, for only war Permits such things, they say, You'll find that it's against the law To slaughter fish that way.

Oom Paul's Defy. You may batter me with lyddite and with bullets bore me through, And seek to take the wind out of my sails, But I'll never make an effort to be civil-

Nor wear my whiskers like the Prince will not drop my h's, though the fash.

lon may be reat, Nor call my friend a "chappie" or a "cove." won't roll up my trousers when I'm walking down the street, Nor wear a monocle nor say "by jove!" —Washington Star.

Mysteries of Memory. Arithmetic destroys his glee; He fain would not begin it,

-Washington Star Of Heroines. In the old novels, so we read, the girl swooned now and then

To be resuscitated by her lovers-gallant

f it were set to rag-time, he Could learn it in a minute.

In the new novel quite as oft most shock-ing things befall; The girl hears much outrageous talk, but -Chicago Record.

A Warning.

When on your lips you set a seal, And yow they nothing shall reveal, Watch well throughout that day, for lo! 'Tis then that you'll tell all you know. -Chicago Record.

0000000000000000 In Woman's Realm

T IRN'T nice to "twit" people about their appearance, but really without exaggeration it would be interesting to know where, how and why the Birakesch Opera company selected itself. There is no excuse nowadays for a wo-man to be plain. She need not be a tear-ing beauty. It isn't necessary that she drive all the other women to drink be-cause of envy of her. It isn't required that she devote all her time and attention to her personal appearance, but surely she needn't go round looking as if all the rest of the world had been smitten with blindness before she ar-rived. There are so many ways by which rived. There are so many ways by which a woman of positive plainness can be tolerably pretty that there is no excuse for her if she doesn't grasp her opportunities, and it does seem that on the stage with all the means at command any performer could manage to do herself and the company credit. A man can present a reasonably fair appearance by the aid of darkened cyclashes and a red sash, but a woman needs to take a little more trouble but the end justifies the means. Why a row of ten or twelve chorus Why a row of ten or twelve chorus "girls" should be permitted to appear with such faces and costumes as those in the opera company which visited the city this week passes comprehension.

THE CAKE WALK on Saturday night at the Bicycle club will contain more pretty girls, and more unique cos-tumes than are seen in two-thirds of the best stage performances. The trainer is a professional and the results of his work with the performers who will give the entertainment will be pleasing to all who

A T THE opera yesterday afternoon and evening the only man in the orches-tra who did not disappear beneath the stage between the acts is a member of the common council. The temperance societies have taken note of the fact and have hopes of the ultimate regeneration of this town.

WOUNG MEN of the city are disposed YOUNG MEN of the city are disposed to register a protest against the custom fast growing in popularity among the young women of having afternoon card parties from which necessarily the masculine representatives of society are excluded as Scranton men haven't time for protracted attendance upon afternoon functions. Just what the objectors will do about it is hazardous to predict.

DON'T HAVE a good time at all any more," complained a small maiden of six yesterday. "Ever since mother is so afraid of burglars she hides her jeweiry in my dolly's cradle and everywhere else 'mong my things n' then tells me I musn't play with 'em today. N' I don't want my things burgled, either, just 'cause she has rings and a lace thing in em."

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Whales are never found in the gulf stream.

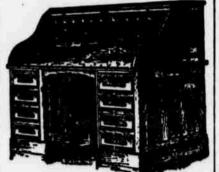
A good railway engine will travel about 1,000,000 miles before it wears out.

The Georgia legislature has passed a bill providing for county police protec-tion in all counties of the state having a population of more than 75,000. Timber lands in the Northwest, have doubled and trebled in price the last season, and are still advancing, wis monthly.

A Paris journal says that Americans buy \$7,900,000 worth of millinery of them annually, England following with \$4.000,-000 worth

When the Boers form a firing line nowhen the Boers form it fring like ho-body is left to look after the horses, which are trained to remain where they are, as soon as they feel the reins dropped over the necks. A street car barn, 600 feet long and 206 feet wide, is being built in Buffalo of

discarded street car rails, it being im-possible to obtain steel within the time required. It will have a flat roof. A shipment of sewing machines, valued at \$103,750, was recently sent by an American firm to China. The Chinese women have recently awakened to the fact that the sewing machine is a neces



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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.

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THOS. FORD. - PHUSION.

JOHN B. SMITH & SON, - Plymouth.

Will J. IGAN. - Wilkes-Barre.

FINLEY'S for Inspection FOULARD SILKS AND CHALLIES

We have just opened our spring line of New Foulards, and take pleasure in calling your attention to the same, representing, as they do, the CREAM of the best manufacturers' line for 1900. Differing from last season when most everything shown was in Blacks and Navys, this season's line comes in colors and shades more appropriate for a summer garment and comprises the New Blues, Greys, Heliotropes, Fawns, etc., etc., both in the "Natural Foulard" and "Liberty Satin" finish.

Our Challies

Are too handsome 'to describe and our assortment NOW is far more extensive than in any season heretofore, but on account of the scarcity in all the finer grades, this condition will only last for a limited time, and early buyers will get by far the best selection.

See our exhibit this week.

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

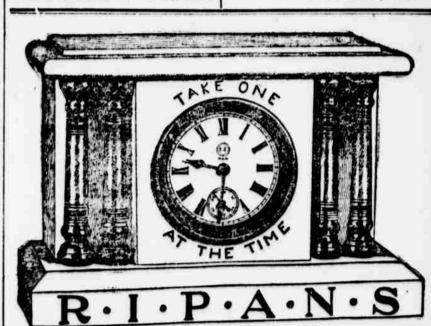
complete. The Pen Carbon Letter Book



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.

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Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa.



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