## the Scranton tribune

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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 celltorial revision.

#### TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 20, 1900.

In less than four years the money in Sirculation in the United States has increased 33 per cent. This explains why the Democrats want to change the subject.

### The Statesmanlike View.

N THE BRILLIANT and statesman-like speech which Senator Frye delivered on Saturday evening before the Union league of Philadelphia, in which he gave the real history of the negotiation of the Paris treaty of peace, showed how retention of the Philippines by the United States came to be an unavoidable necessity, and made clear why the finding of outlets for our surplus production is the first problem in Importance now before the American people, occurred one reference to the Puerto Rican tariff controversy which needs consideration apart. After explaining briefly why congress, in dealing with this matter, thought it best to levy for a short time a small duty on Puerto Rican imports, for purposes of insular revenue and for constitutional reasons, he went on:

"The question is not serious so far is Puerto Rico is concerned. She cannot send goods enough into the United States to affect the workmen of the United States, She cannot send enough n to affect our industries. But when con come to the Philippine archipelago you have an entirely different affair on your hands. You let peace come in the archipelago, and American capital go in there, and with the cheap labor of the Islands they can raise sugar without limit: it is the most productive land in the wide world. They can raise tobacco without limit: they can raise cigars without limit. They can beat down your beet sugar industry: they can seriously injure your eigar manufacturing industry, which is an enormous one in this country. They can take that cheap labor there and interfere with the wages of your laboring man-not by bringing the Filipinos over here; never such a thought as that enters the head of the Filipinobut in the products of the islands they can bring the cheap Filipino labor here. Now, if the constitution, by its own force, goes into Puerto Rico. it goes into the Philippines too, and there you are, confronted with a most serious proposition."

This serious propo seen by the Republican leaders in congress, much to the Democracy's disappointment. But is it adequately realized by those who are now so prone to censure the Republican majority in congress? Have the Republicans outside of congress who so sharply condemn the Republicans in congress given ample heed to this proposition? Do they want to go to the electorate next fall on the basis of admitting free into the United States in competition with home labor the products of the Malay cheap labor inhabiting the Philippines? Are they blind to the fact that unless power already exists under the constitution for the government of our new dependencies in separate accordance with their respective conditions and with due protection for home interests, a constitutional amendment conferring such power is the only means of escape from the utter ruin of the expansion programme, with the inestimable loss of prestige and opportunity which that would carry with it?

The men who are directing affairs at the national capital are not fools or knaves. Look over what they have done since McKinley took office, and see if you don't think they still deserve confidence.

All but eight per cent, of our foreign trade is carried in foreign ships. W. pay to foreigners in ocean freights \$175,000 a year. This is worth saving.

## Naval Progress.

HE DAWN of returning reason is to be seen in the action of the house committee on naval affairs in deciding to report in favor of authorizing the secretary of the navy to buy Krupp armor plate to any extent need-

a rate not to exceed \$540 a ton. The obstinacy of the last congress in holding out for an impossibly low price for armor plate has retarded the development of our navy without accomplishing any corresponding benefit. in the interval making urgent the completion of the unfinished battleships, . Had we needed them we should have needed them so earnestly that no ques-Alon, of price would have interrupted their construction at the very earliest

possible moment. As the naval appropriation bill stands, it calls for two new battleships, from unfair competition. It has been three new armored cruisers and three argued that it will hurt the book trade. new protected cruisers, all to be the It will hurt simply the trashy book best of their kind up to the date of con- trade and give good books a better struction. We suppose this programme should be accepted gratefully as indicative of more than ordinary liberality; but it would be real economy if congress, mindful of our prospective en largements and responsibilities, should take time by the forelock and multiply the respective numbers by ten.

Exportations of manufacturers will at the present rate, amount to \$400,000, 000 in the fiscal year which ends with June next. When the Republican party same into power in 1861 and inaugurat-

ed the protective system as a permanent policy they were barely \$40,000,000 per annum. Then manufactures amounted to 12 per cent of the total exports; now they form 30 per cent of the enormously increased total.

A table printed by Bradstreet's shows that 3,553 New York business houses, which had on their pay-rolls 299,957 employes in 1896, have increased the number to 356,278, while the inrease in wages in 1899 as compared with 1896 was over \$20,000,000. This is another reason why the advance agent of prosperity will be re-elected,

#### Postage Reform.

MEASURE concerning which there has been much misunderstanding and as to which many persons of honst intent have been deceived, is on the calendar for consideration today by the house of representatives at Washington. We refer to the Loud bill to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter.

In his recent annual report Postmaster General Smith, himself personally familiar with all the real necessities of the publishing business, estimated that abuses in second-class mail privilege are costing the government fully \$20 .-000,000 a year. Their correction would convert a \$9,000,000 annual deficit into an \$11,000,000 surplus or, if preferred, make possible, without loss to the government, one cent letter postage. The Loud bill aims to correct some of the more notorious of these abuses, and it has been sadly misrepresented by those who wish the abuses to continue.

Let us see just what the bill proposes. It admits to the second mail class, which is subject to postage, outside of county of publication, at the rate of one cent a pound, all regular periodical publications issued as frequently as four times a year, but debars publications "purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be bound or unbound, whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals." These debarred issues must pay the regular third-class rate, which is four cents a pound, Unsold periodicals, when returned by dealer to publisher, must also pay the third-class rate. Of publications admitted to the second class, sample copies not to exceed in number one-half of the regular subscription list, and not to exceed 500 copies of any one issue, may be mailed at the centa-pound rate: beyond these limits, the third-class rate is to prevail.

The detailed conditions upon which a publication shall be admitted to the second class are carefully defined, as follows: "First. It must regularly be issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively, Second. It must be issued from a known office of publication, which shall be shown by the publication itself. Third. It must be formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding such as distinguish printed books for preservation from periodical publications. Fourth. It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts. or some special industry, and must have a legitimate list of subscribers who voluntarily order and pay, or agree to pay, for the same."

Then follow certain provisos, namely: "Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate regular publications, or any particular issue of any regular publication, designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates. All extra numbers of secondclass publications sent by the publishers thereof, acting as the agent of an advertiser or purchaser, to addresses furnished by the latter, shall be subject to pay postage at the rate of one cent for every four ounces or fraction thereof. It shall not be permissible to mail any given article or articles, or any part of any particular number of a newspaper or periodical, segregated from the rest of the publication, except at the third-class rate of post-

The remaining sections of the bill are unimportant. One stipulates that "all periodical publications regularly issued from a known place of publication at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, by or under the auspices of benevolent or fraternal societies, trade unions, or orders organized under the lodge system, and having a bona fide membership of not less than one thousand persons, shall be entitled to the privilege of second-class mail matter, provided that such matter shall be originated and published to further the objects and purposes of such society or order." Another requires that publishers and others whose publications shall be admitted as mail matter of the second class under the provisions gd up to a limit of \$4,000,000 a year, at of this act shall be required, before depositing such mail matter in the postoffice, to separate the same into United States mail sacks or bundles, by states, cities, towns and counties, as the postmaster general may direct. This is simply for the convenience of It has not been due to any foresight the postoffice department in handling in congress that no occasion has arisen this bulky constituent of the mail service, which last year weighed 352,703, 226 pounds and yielded only a cent-apound revenue while its handling and transportation cost the government

nearly 16 cents a pound. It has been objected that this bill will hurt the newspapers. It will do nothing of the kind. It will save them chance. A book worth reading is worth paying for. It has been complained that the Loud measure is a scheme to save the railroad companies from having to accept a reduction of pay from the government for hauling the mails. If the railroads are overpaid the argument for reducing their pay will remain. The righting of one wrong does not stop the righting of another. Finally it is said that the postal service loses money because too many worthless government publications are

sent through the mails free. We sus-

pect there is something in this. But it offers all the more reason why unnecessary losses in the handling of second class matter should not be prolonged If the abuses in the second class shall be corrected it will give encouragement for more housecleaning.

Some of the naval officers at Wash ington are criticizing Secretary Long's order creating a permanent naval war board to be presided over by Admiral Dewey. They complain that the navy department has too many advisory boards. Perhaps it has; but so long as it exhibits results similar to those of the Spanish-American war it can have anything it wants.

An economy of \$25,000,000 a year in freight charges on our foreign commerce, at a cost of only \$9,000,000 in subsidies, is one of the immediate benefits which Senator Frye predicts would follow the adoption of the bill for the encouragement of the merchant marine of the United States. It is a paying venture.

In spite of his ability as a military leader, Lord Roberts seems to have lack of judgment as a pubshown lisher. When on the eve of peace it is not discreet to allow Mr. Kipling to print poetry calculated to produce an effect upon the reader Amilar to that of strong drink.

General Otis' idea of enlisting the Filipinos as musicians at Manila Will probably be hailed with delight by the yellow citizens of the Philippines, As a member of the brass band the Filipino will no doubt be able to inflict considerable torture and escape A net cash balance of \$301,287,666, in

the United States treasury at the close of business last month was in striking contrast with the gross deficiencies that used to be exhibited under the last Democratic administration. Times have changed since Cleveland retired,

Senator Chisholm, of Huntingdon county, who flopped to the insurgents in the last senatorial fight after having pledged himself solemnly to wote for Senator Quay, has just been laid or the shelf. Perfidy in politics rarely pays.

"The idea of our paying \$500,000 every day that we live, in gold, to England and Germany to carry our exports and bring our imports, is a humiliation that this American people ought not to submit to longer."-Senator Frye.

After lending \$25,000,000 to Russia New York financiers have just offered to buy \$60,000,000 of British war bonds. This does not look as if the United States intended to remain a "debtor

According to Mr. Brewster, of dollar dinner fame, Mr. Bryan would soon be able to use the world as a football if he should allow Eugene Debs to write his speeches.

The suggestion of Leonard Wood for vice presidential honors is unkind to Wood is now placed where he can do the most good.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Senator Frye at Philadelphia. Humboldt, more than fifty years ago, said the Pacific was to be the great

ocean for trade in the future. He was a true prophet. We all know it now. The conduct of Russia, England, France and Germany, within the last two years, shows they recognize the fact that Humboldt was a prophet and an inspired one How can we get our share of it? There is the problem we have to settle. I say you want first to build an isthmian canal. What effect will that canal have It will bring New York city a day's sail nearer Shanghai than Liverpool will be, and Liverpool is a great deal nearer Shanghai today than New York is— thousands of miles nearer. Before the Buez canal was built, we were as near the Orient as England, and after it was built we were from 3,000 to 5,000 miles further off than England was, and Eng. land has been reaping the benefit of it. Her commerce increased from 40 per cent, up to the time that canal was opened to 88 per cent. to the Orient, and only 17 per cent. to the rest of the world. That shows what shortening of distance and lowering of freights does for commerce.

I say that canal will bring New York a day's sail nearer to Shanghai than Liverpool will be. It will bring New York 1,200 miles nearer the northern ports of China. where our trade is to-day, and where it must be largely in the future. It will bring New York 2,000 miles nearer Corea; it will bring New York 1,800 miles nearer Yokohoma: it will bring New York 1,000 miles neare Melbourne: it will bring New York 1.800 miles nearer Sydney: it will bring New York more than 2.000 miles nearer New Zealand; it will bring New York 3.000 to 4,000 miles nearer to the west coas

of South America.

Now, is there an intelligent man who annot see that in the enormous decrease of distance the great lowering of freigh rates is going to enable us to compete with England in the Orient, or with Germany, or with any other nation is

## POSSIBILITIES.

Senator Frye at Philadelphia. The possibilities of the Philippine arch pelago are worth looking at. It has al nificent forests; it has as good tillabl land us the world affords; it can raise hemp of the best quality without limit; and the demand for it is without limit; it can raise, as I told you, sugar and tobacco almost without limit; it raises copra and rice and all sorts of things. There is coal in almost every island in the archipelago. Why, in the island of coal mine cropping out on the surface thas cropping out on the surface. It has cropped out for over the three hundred years that Spain has had possession. It is better coal than the Japanese lump. If Spain had possession for a thousand years longer it would be cropping out there still. You let the Yankees get in there, and in six months there will be a railroad from Cebu port to the Cebu mine, there will be a thousand men working that mine, and they and men working that mine, and they will land that coal at Cebu port at 5 shillings a ton, and we have been paying for Dewey's coal from \$10 to \$20 a ton. The possibilities are enormous.

# The Simon-pure Article. Percy-Have you ever loved before? Edith-No, Percy! I have often admired men-for their strength, courage, beauty, intelligence or something like that; but

with you, Percy, it is all love-nothing else.-Puck.

A Fair Division. "The legislative and executive function of government should be kept separate."
"That's just what I've always said,
Johas; you lay down the laws in this
house, and you ought to let me spend
the money."—Indianapolis Journal.

## CURRENT VERSE.

Good Luck.

I met Good Luck in the lane one day. Hey! Ho! But the sun was bright! His face was young and his look was

Good Luck laughed as he took my band. Hey! Ho! But the leaves were green! I walked with him in a pleasant land. Oh, for the hills and the vales between

Good Luck left my side one day.
Oh, me! But the skies were cold!
I called and called, but he went his way.
Oh, me! For his face grown old!

Good Luck stole-the worthless elf! And more false was never seen: My purse and cloak that he gave himself, Ah, me! But the wind blows keen!

# -B. Sanborn, in Chicago Record.

Whacht a Lacht About a Yacht. One day a maiden and a youth Named Montmorency-hers was Routh Were standing both upon the quay,

A-watching ships upon the suay.
"I'd like to go upon a yacht."
The maiden said. "Oh such a lacht;"
"My darling." said her gallant beau,
"Upon a yacht, then, you shall go." So stepping quickly from the spot, They very soon were on the yot. While they were out upon the ocean A storm came on with great commocean, The wind shrieked loud, and straightway

through

The ship a hurricane it blough.
"Now, lads, your best be sure and do," The captain cried unto the cro. Because, you see, she loved him scau. The captain said, "Now pray be calm, There's no occasion for alarm; We'll do our best to save the yacht, And if we don't may I be shacht." Like negroes all the crew did work: Not one of them his hare did shork; And though the sea was mountains high Each man resolved to do or digh. And then around the walden's waist The gentle youth his arm he plaist. The malden liked his arm to touch. Because she knew he loved her mouch. And by and by the ocean great Calmed down, and looked quite nice and

streat.

And when they reached the landing plea The maiden said she felt so quier; So stepping from aboard the yacht On to the land once more they gacht. And while they stood upon the quay,
She whispered, "No more yacht for
muay." —Pittsburg Dispatch.

#### After Many Days.

really am obliged to you for bringing back my book. moves me much to look whereon thought no more to look, minds me of the early time 'twas lent to you,

When life was young, and hope was fair, and this old book was new. How well does memory recall the gilt this volume wore The day it first attracted me, at Fitch & Billing's store, also I remember how I could not

buy, unless

Nor have I vet forgotten how my foolish owning what my cultured friends

practiced some economy in articles of

must certainly admire, and vividly I recollect you called around that day, Admired it and borrowed it and carried it away.

And now it comes to me again across the lapse of time,
Wearing the somewhat battered look of
those beyond their prime; man, O, book! the years go by and leave you both, alack! With faded color, worn insides—a weak-

ness of the back. Excuse these foolish tears, they come un bidden as I find The finger marks-a silent proof of service to mankind.

laid upon the shelf. Just try to hang together till I read you through myself. -Mrs. George Archibald.

## Married in Rhyme.

Palmer H. Taylor, the poetic justice of Ionia City, Mich., married Norman P. Morse, of Lowell, and Mrs. May Wildbahn at the county clerk's office the other day, says the Grand Rapids Demo crat, using the following language:

Our spoken words are sometimes lost, Like thistle down when blown away. The whispered one is often kept Like some rare, precious gem, for age

You came to have me say these words; I now pronounce you husband, wife. Each be unto the other true— I speak for you a happy life.

Forbid that in your cottage home One thought of jealousy arise. That home so filled with love and joy—

You both shall call it paradi

The Lighthouse of Minot's Ledge. Three leagues from the shore in Be bay, On a rocky, ragged ledge.

There rises, grim and gaunt and gray, The Lighthouse of Minot's Ledge; And the great Atlantic's rolling tide Breaks over it, foaming high, As it sends a warning far and wide O'er sand and sea and sky.

days, Another lighthouse stood. Propped on the rock upon iron stays; And the keepers deemed it good. Both wanderers they from a distant

strand. Far over the alien seas; A fair-haired son of the Fatherland

And a dark-eyed Portuguese. But there came a day when a storm be-

fell That baffled human guile. And all day long the powers of hell Beat on that doomed pile. And all day long the folk on the beach Gazed on the awful sight.

And moaned that no mortal help could reach, And shuddered to think of night.

Night fell; and the storm raged on apace. But the lamp was lighted true; And the winds and the waters ran their race.

As the tide rolled thundering through,
Ah! the shocks were hard and the strain

was long, And the swaying stanchions broke; But the lamp shone on, now dim, now For the foam rose up like smoke.

Then the great weird fog bell, struck by the sea, Rang out its own death knell, And tolled for the souls that escaped and

were free. When their faithless dwelling fell, Then the lamp went out in that awful And the bell telled on through the night; One corpse was washed on the shore at morn.

Pheir alien names are forgotten quite By an English-speaking race, But the fame of their gallant watch that

night
Still clings to their ancient place;
And they talk in the great strong tower And they talk in the great strong tower on the strand. When the storm-wind rides on the seas, Of that fulr-haired son of the Fatherland And the dark-eyed Portuguese. —S. C. I. Briggs, in Chamber's Magazine.

#### PERSONALITIES.

An air of extreme seriousness always rests on the features of Secretary Root, who has never been known to ever at-

who has never been known to ever attempt a joke.

Alfred Lagarheim, Sweden and Norway's new minister of foreign affairs, has been in the diplomatic service ever since he was 17 years old.

The Maharajah of Benares, while recently entertaining Lord Curzon, presented him for Lady Curzon with a superb coronet of pearls worth a fabulous sum.

Former Secretary of War Alger has written to the Mayor of Detroit offering all the help in his power for the bringing home of the bodies of Michigan soldiers who died in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Governor Longino, the chief executive of Mississippi, who opposes lynching, is not 44 years old. He is a self-made man, and worked by nights to pay his way at Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss J. D. Rockefeiler, jr., Inherits his father's industry and frugality. That he is a born financier was early shown by his management of the financial af-fairs of Brown university's athletic

The Rev. W. J. Gillespie, pastor of the Union Presbyterian church at Aspinwall Pa., has resigned his charge because he objects to receiving pay for his services. He will seek a church unable to pay a

salary.
Col. William L. Prather, the new president of the University of Texas, is greatly opposed to lynching, and in a recent address to the students of that university he said it was the greatest curse of the south.

The Rev. Dr. Maltble D. Babcock, suc

ressor to Henry Van Dyke, in New York Brick church, does not wear the conventional black in the pulpit, his neck scarf usually being of figured material, an sometimes deep red.
The Rev. Dr. John T. Purves, the successor of Dr. John Hall at the Fifth
Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, will receive the largest emolument of any clergyman in that denomination, his salary being \$12,000 a year and the use of

fine residence. Nester Ponce de Leon, a lineal descendant of the man who discovered Flo-rida while searching for the fabled fountain of youth, has just died at Havana aged 63 years. He was a native of Cuba but had been a lawyer in New York for

twenty-five years.

Miss Clara Bett Martin's recent suc-cess in winning two important cases opposed by the ablest lawyers in Canada is a rebuke for the lawyers who held out against her admission to the bar, until the women, headed by Lady Aberdeen, forced them to yield. Frank Gould, the youngest son of Jay

Gould, has bought a splendid glant St. Bernard dog for \$10,500 of a Parisian dealer. He has not yet seen his pur-chase, however, having made it on the recognmendation of the Countess Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould.
Oliver W. Stewart, the new chairman of the national committee of the Prohibi-tion party, was born in Illinois on May

22. 1867, and was graduated from Eure ka college in 1887. For years he has been active in Good Templar work, and during his college course he identified him-self with the Prohibition party. Dr. John McCracken Pearce, D. D., has had plans drawn for a church edifice which is to be shortly erected in Manila, P. L. and which will be the first Protest-

ant church in that city. The cost, which will be personally defrayed by Dr. Pearce, s estimated at \$150,000. The church will e undenominational and unsectarian. C. T. Hills, the wealthiest and one of the oldest and most prominent Masons in Masonic Temple of brick, with stone trimmings, in that town for the use of the order. It is to resemble a castle, and be 132 feet long, 66 feet wide and three stories in height. The building is to be

dedicated next spring.

While Blanch Walsh was playing in
Montreal recently she was presented by the Mayor of that city with a wreath of silver leaves. They were from the silver tree, which is said to grow in but one ocality in the world-on Table Mountain. slender, pointed leaves of this tree are covered thickly with a silvery down, Probably the most battle-scarred hero of the Transvaal war up to date is Lieu-tenant Meiklejohn, of the Gordon High-landers. At Elandslaagte he received three bullets through his upper right arm, one through the right forearm, one through the left thigh, two through his helmet, a snick in the neck, one of his fingers was blown away and his sword

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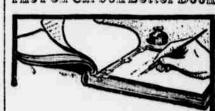
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A man, at present a resident of Knox County, Maine, worked several years ago for a considerable time in the mines of Colorado, His meals were irregular and in consequence he became a terrible sufferer from indigestion and has been ever since. He had tried many patent medicines without realizing any benefit until his brother Charles advised him to try Ripans Tabules. "I thought it useless," said he, "to waste any more money in medicine, but as he urged me I bought a supply and deriving such benefit therefrom I purchased more." He recently said of himself and his condition: "I can now cat all kinds of vegetables, mince pie, cheese and baked beans, which I have not dared to eat for many years."

A new style packet containing The SIPASS TABLES in a paper contour swithout gloss) is now for sale at some draw stores from Five crass. This low proced a state intention for the moor and the communical. One decay of the free-cont contours this inholess can be had by small by sending forth-steph crosses to the SIPASS CHEMICAS (NOWARK, No. 18 Spruce MICC). See York or a ringle curron (TER TABLES) will be sout for five cents.