

The Scranton Tribune

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

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

New York Office: 20 Nassau St. R. VREBLAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

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

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

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 27, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Legislature.

First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR.

The Philadelphia Press certifies that Nominee Reynolds, of the First Lackawanna district, is free to represent the people of his district "in the highest sense." This assurance of Mr. Reynolds' freedom from entangling political alliances will be welcomed by many voters in his district.

An Invaluable Example.

ONE THING may be said for the present grand jury in advance of any authoritative knowledge of its proceedings. It has exhibited genuine courage in sticking grimly to its quest for proof of corrupt practices. It is sparing no effort to run down rumors of guilt and is casting forth its drag net with skill and vim.

In this it is to be commended. Whatever may prove to have been the fruits of its industry—and the public can afford to await in patience the complete finding—the fact that it has taken such firm hold upon the subject in hand will set an example to future bodies of its kind which will insure a closer and a healthier scrutiny of official conduct in all departments of the local government.

It would be unfair to hope that it may discover evidence of corruption, for that would be equivalent to assuming, in advance of proof, that corruption exists. But it certainly may be hoped that if there is any part of the rottenness which rumor insinuates, its probing will uncover the facts and put the culprits in the criminal dock.

The Philadelphia Inquirer claims that in the legislative primaries which have been held thus far, the friends of Colonel Quay have made a net gain of 10, and it predicts a gain of 13 more in Philadelphia. This would seem to indicate that the Wanamaker "reform" movement is strongest on paper.

In Self Defense.

AN ORGANIZATION of many of the most influential citizens of Pittston, including representatives of every religion, race and political party, has just been formed for the purpose of taking an active hand in the government of that town.

The association, for which a charter has already been granted, is to be known as the Evening Gazette, and the Taxpayers' Association of Pittston, Pa. The objects are to seek, by vigilance and co-operation with the city authorities, to promote the good government of the city and to safeguard the interests of the taxpayers: (a) By suggesting necessary legislation, exercising watchfulness over proposed legislation, and taking steps to prevent legislation which might be inimical to the welfare of the people; (b) by careful attention to the subject of taxation, i. e., seeking to influence the city authorities, so that taxation may be kept as low as is consistent with the position and requirements of the city, and to secure an honest and economical expenditure of public funds; and (c) by striving to secure a full and impartial administration of the laws by which the city is presumed to be governed.

The association begins with a membership of 60, who agree not only to pay \$1 annual dues apiece but also to stand the levying of a pro rata assessment based on the value of their respective properties for the raising of such revenues as may be needed in the prosecution of the association's work. It is intended to organize permanent activities, educational, advisory and detective, for the promotion of the public welfare.

We wonder if Pittston needs such work worse than Scranton.

The long silence of ex-Congressman-elect Reynolds arouses the suspicion that he may be writing a book.

A Leader Demanded.

WRITES THE Washington correspondent of Cram's Magazine: "Among the names recently discussed as available vice-presidential timbers, that of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith looms forth as especially fitted to shed lustre on the office. A Connecticut man by birth, a New Yorker by editorial adoption, now and for twenty years a factor in Pennsylvania politics, he more than any other represents that Eastern section which, by common consent, is thought to be entitled to the honor. By educational, journalistic, political, diplomatic and administrative training he is equipped for the position of a broad grasp of the duties pertaining to that office. For my own part I should much like to write, speak and cheer for our brilliant postmaster general."

Such is the opinion of all who know Mr. Smith. We have yet to hear a dissenting voice. It is a continual source of surprise to politicians and public men in other states that his extraordinary qualifications do not receive from the Republican party in Pennsylvania the assentive recognition which they deserve. If he lived in any other

state, do you suppose that his fellow Republicans would have left him so far in the background that only by virtue of presidential initiative seeking him out for preferment and honor would he be placed within the sphere of his deserts? Would they, in the peculiar opportunity now presented, fail to press forward his candidacy for the vice-presidency?

We know, for on every hand we hear it asserted, that the Republican masses of Pennsylvania hold Mr. Smith in the highest esteem and look with pleasure upon the recognition which he is winning by means of his exceptional endowments in the official circle he now adorns. We know that the Republican people of Pennsylvania would delight to see him nominated for the vice-presidency on account both of the personal tribute to himself and of the honor thus to be reflected upon their long-ignored commonwealth. Why, then, are they passive in the matter? Why do they not take the steps necessary to make their wishes known and felt?

The occasion demands a leader. The South African war clearly teaches that bravery without discretion is vain.

In the Enemy's Camp.

IT IS UNDENIABLE that the Republican party has got into something of a snarl over Puerto Rico. On the surface it looks like a bad snarl, but pretty soon the common sense of the party will gain the mastery, flustered citizens will be calmed and all will be again serene.

How is it, meanwhile, with the opposition? Let us be accused of bias, we intend to summon a recognized Democratic authority, the Philadelphia Record, to the witness stand. Says the Record: "It is a long, long time since the Democratic party had an opportunity as bright, in a presidential year and before the meeting of the conventions, as that which is now offered." Our contemporary dwells lovingly on this brightness; magnifies the Republican differences, belabors Mark Hanna and the trusts and avers that the people are literally hungry for the chance to elect a Democratic president. But—there is a large "but" in the Record's forecast—the "opportunity of the Democratic party" depends upon the assembling of a wise and truly representative convention which shall realize that the Democracy ought not to be tied to the fortunes of any one man, but should be the party of the people, as its name and traditional principles signify—a party with living issues, seeking success not for the vindication of a particular man and his doctrines, but from patriotic motives and far-reaching purposes.

To be more specific, our contemporary wants its brethren in the Jeffersonian faith to toss Jonah Bryan overboard, drop the free silver corpse, and stop the idiotic outcry against expansion. "That a majority of intelligent and patriotic Democrats believe that the Philippine archipelago rightfully belongs to the United States now and for all time, and that all talk of its independence is mischievous folly, is," says the Record, "fair to assume from the attitude of nine-tenths of the Democratic papers of influence. There is further proof in the steadfast refusal of any number of Democrats to join in the unpatriotic clamor of the misallied and impetuous agitator. They cannot be persuaded that a prolonged territorial condition, such as most of our states have experienced, would be a hardship too great for the Filipinos, or that a people too primitive for such a condition are fit for self-government to the degree that absolute independence requires. Intelligent people are not to be frightened by the bugbear of Filipino competition with American labor. It has been proved in the past two years that the superior skill and greater productiveness of our workmen place us beyond all danger of serious rivalry in any quarter."

Democratic victory, our contemporary thinks, can be snatched if the Democratic convention will put itself abreast of the times; but it mournfully adds: "It is useless to deny, however, that at this moment there is the danger that a convention which will not represent the best intelligence of the party will prefer to proclaim its loyalty to a lead issue rather than triumph at the polls." We are not so sure about there being the possibility of a Democratic victory under any circumstances; but the Record's insight into Democratic prospects while Bryan is the chief molar has certainly the weight of inspiration.

The Puerto Rican question promises to offer almost unlimited scope for the campaign liar.

New York's Tunnel Roadway.

THE UNDERGROUND railway tunnel upon which work was begun in New York city on Saturday is to be 26.6 miles long and to cost \$28,500,000. Upon its completion, four and a half years hence, it is expected that persons residing in the Harlem section of New York can be conveyed to the city hall in fifteen minutes.

The conditions under which this underground railway system is to be operated are worthy of study. The rapid transit commission which has the matter in charge was empowered to lay routes, prepare plans and specifications, select motive power, etc. That being done, as President Orr explained in his speech at the breaking of ground on Saturday, the right to construct is vested in the city, provided after open competition an acceptable lessee is found who will agree to construct and operate the road for a term of not less than thirty-five or more than fifty years, paying as rent the interest on the bonds issued by the city for construction purposes, and a further annual amount of not less than 1 per cent. on the cost toward the creation of a sinking fund which is to protect the principal of the bonds as they become due, the lessee meanwhile to give security that will be satisfactory to the commission for the full performance of all contract and leasehold obligations. This lease has been found in the Rapid Transit Subway Construction company, of which August Belmont is president, and the franchise for the construction and operation of the roadway has been

disposed of by a financial arrangement under which, to use Comptroller Coler's words, "the city will become the owner of the roadway within the lifetime of men now living, and without calling upon the taxpayers for a cent."

The contractor for the excavation work and building is John B. McDonald, who has given a \$5,000,000 bond for the faithful performance of his work. Some idea of what that work will be may be derived from the following information taken from the New York Herald: "Two million cart loads of earth will be taken from the excavations. More than sixty-five thousand tons of steel beams will be used in constructing the tunnel. Almost twenty thousand cubic yards of unexcavated and common brick will be set in arches, tunnels and stations. Five hundred thousand lineal feet of underground track and sixty thousand feet of elevated track will be laid. Nearly fifteen miles of sewer will have to be taken up and relaid. Eight thousand tons of cast iron will go into tubular tunnels and station construction. Five hundred thousand square yards of granite blocks and asphalt will be necessary to restore the streets."

In London there are 101 miles of underground railway, and it is expected that if the 26.6 miles planned for New York shall be operated satisfactorily the time will come when the whole of Greater New York will be honeycombed with subways.

When the bill to return to Puerto Rico the money collected in duties on the products of the island brought to the United States was before the senate, Senator Jones, the chairman of the Democratic national committee and Democratic leader in the senate, moved that the money, \$2,000,000 in round numbers, should be returned to the men who paid the duties. Who were those men? The records of the Treasury department show that 94 per cent. of the duties involved were paid by the Tobacco and Sugar trusts. Senator Jones' motion, therefore, was equivalent to demanding that the United States treasury pay over to these two giant trusts in the neighborhood of \$1,800,000. Yet the Democrats accuse the Republican administration of being dominated by trusts.

The Millinery Trade Review for April publishes a warm denial of the story, recently circulated throughout the country, to the effect that large numbers of song birds in Delaware are being slaughtered for the Easter bonnet trade. The Trade Review denounces the story as a malicious canard and says that there is no demand for birds in the spring. While in this instance it may be possible that the Delaware dispatch was untrue, a glance at the fashion plates of the past will convince all interested in the preservation of song and insectivorous birds that it is well at all times to keep an eye on the movements of those in charge of the millinery supply stations.

To some it may seem a trifle unfair in General Otis to suppress treasonable newspapers in Manila when so many in this country are allowed to publish mischievous articles unnoticed. When the Filipinos have been sufficiently educated, however, to comprehend yellow journalism and take the utterances of the hot air writers for what they are really worth, it is probable that the Filipino journalists will be allowed greater liberty in their mission of keeping the public pulse in a state of alertness.

The Tobacco trust has 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco and the Sugar trust 15,000 tons of sugar in Puerto Rico, waiting for the chance to get them into the United States duty free. This fact helps to explain why the Republican leaders want a temporary tariff on imports from that island.

Grover Cleveland, in his two terms as president, vetoed 343 bills. William McKinley, in three-eighths of Cleveland's time, has vetoed just 2. Five bills passed over Cleveland's veto. Not a single member of either house has yet voted to pass a bill over McKinley's veto.

TOLL.

It was millions and millions of acorns ago, when the stars were nebulous mist, and comical dust shone with luculent glow— Like an infinite amethyst— Then the God of the embryo universe rose and smiled through the opaline haze, When lo! every atom with industry's throes, Pulsated and throbbled at His gaze!

Attraction, repulsion, unceasing turmoil, Jehovah's first canon ordained; No growth, no development, only through toll. Was ever—can ever—be gained. And so through the cycle of myriad years, Since the dawn of Creation's day, Each life-germ has struggled, in sunshine, in tears, For the goal that was far away.

In the dim, far-distant Laurentian past, Dwelt the Adamite protozoan, That was spawned from the ooze of the ocean vast, And has crept and climbed to a throne; By labor incessant the primitive cell Of the dark, Eozoic Age, Has writhed and squirmed through abysses of Hell, Till it reached the brain of the sage!

By labor—through labor—the earth is redeemed! The stars sing no dirges of woe; And now—lo! Seraph has spoken or dreamed! Of misery's "Man With the Hoe." The heroes, the giants, the saviors of the world, the benefactors of the world, All huddle and giggle and work have been, And the halo of every age.

O Suggard! condemned to a life of dull care! Shut out of the race and the strife— What is there thy hunger and thirst to appease? For the boon of a useful life? Ye droves and incalculable—victims of caste— What vampire's venomous tooth— What cancerous poison did wither and blast The Olympian spirit of youth?

The camel that mutely toils under its load— The ox that plods patiently on— Aro worther under the yoke and the goad— Than Fortune's degenerate son! Aye, labor is ever the soul's man; Whom it wrongs the punishment is paid; And which, by its magical alchemy, can lift him up to the feet of God!

Punsauwney Spirit.

Record of Man Who Has Charge of the Goebel Murder Case

Condensed from the Louisville News.

LAWYER THOMAS C. CAMPBELL, who has been engaged to manage the prosecution of the Goebel murder case in Kentucky, has a Cincinnati record as a criminal lawyer that reads like a dime novel. It includes among other things a connection with the Cincinnati riot of 1884, in which fifty-one people were killed and 200 wounded, and a \$700,000 court house burned; his indictment and trial for an alleged attempt to bribe Michael Zabe, who was summoned as a juror in the Berner case, which caused the riot, and his arraignment before the Bar Association on a motion to disbar him from practice.

The state of things in the criminal courts in 1884 in Cincinnati was shocking. It was openly talked of by the people of that city and of all Hamilton county. The district judge was so fixed as to give the defense the right to challenge proposed jurors until it was almost impossible to get a jury disposed of. The result was that indictments were held up for a consideration, and a regular system of blackmail prevailed in the administration of justice. Just when things were beginning to be reformed, a peculiarly atrocious murder was committed. William Kirk, a stableman in Cincinnati, was murdered by two employes of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric company and Joseph Palmer, a mulatto. Up bobbed Tom Campbell, Berner's father had money and could afford to employ an "arrat" criminal lawyer. The trial proceeded. Campbell succeeded in getting a separation of the indictment. The peculiarities of the criminal case were plain as day by the commonwealth. On Monday, March 25, 1884, the jury brought in the verdict of manslaughter. So discredited was the jury that the case was miscarriage of justice that he forgot the dignity of the bench and audibly said it was "a d-d outrage." He did the best thing he could under the circumstances. Berner twenty years in the penitentiary.

Excitement quickly ran to the danger point. The mob wanted to see the trial meet at Music Hall on Friday night, March 28, 1884. Eight thousand determined citizens crowded their way into the building. The mob wanted to see the trial meet at Music Hall on Friday night, March 28, 1884. Eight thousand determined citizens crowded their way into the building. The mob wanted to see the trial meet at Music Hall on Friday night, March 28, 1884. Eight thousand determined citizens crowded their way into the building. The mob wanted to see the trial meet at Music Hall on Friday night, March 28, 1884. Eight thousand determined citizens crowded their way into the building.

But the mob had forgotten about him by the time they had broken through the doors of the jail. The mob wanted to see the trial meet at Music Hall on Friday night, March 28, 1884. Eight thousand determined citizens crowded their way into the building. The mob wanted to see the trial meet at Music Hall on Friday night, March 28, 1884. Eight thousand determined citizens crowded their way into the building. The mob wanted to see the trial meet at Music Hall on Friday night, March 28, 1884. Eight thousand determined citizens crowded their way into the building.

PERSONALITIES.

Frederic Harrison has been appointed Rede lecturer for the present year at the University of Pennsylvania. General Wheeler has brought home with him a collection of Philippine curios valued at a considerable sum. Senator Beveridge makes it a rule never to return a card with the "not in" that disappoints so many callers, but sees each of his visitors if it is possible for him to do so.

Miss Ella Little, an American, has received a doctorate at the University of Heidelberg, "summa cum laude." This is the first time the distinction has fallen to a woman. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, after some close study of the subject, reports that he finds law and journalism the most attractive professions to young men just leaving college, the latter calling him the more popular because a man can earn a living at once in it.

Sir Henry M. Stanley is quoted in the British papers as having declared at the start of the South African war that a more thorough knowledge of the country was essential to English success. "And how can that be done," he was asked, "it can be bought for one thing," he answered, "and that one thing is blood."

There are two senators at the national capital who are never too busy to stop and exchange greetings with persons who approach them in the proper spirit. And they are opposite types of men. One is Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and the other is Senator Mason, of Illinois. Neither of these men is ever in much of a hurry to discuss current affairs.

Just before Kipling left England he was lunching at a restaurant in Fleet street. In a fit of absence of mind he got up from his seat and began walking away without paying his bill. The waitress, with a readiness of wit which delighted the whole room, called out, "Mr. Kipling, 'Pay, pay, pay,' the well-known refrain of the Absent-minded Beggar."

Amid all the mourning for the dead and for the honor of the city, Campbell was not forgotten. Reputable attorneys became very much alive to the necessity of investigating his practices. People who had heard about him began to talk. He was indicted by the grand jury for attempting to bribe Michael Zabe, who had been summoned to appear as a juror in the Berner case. Campbell was arraigned before Judge Johnston June 9, 1884. The trial was hot and interesting. On June 11 the jury reported that it could not agree on a verdict one way and five another; although how the seven stood, whether for conviction or acquittal, was never learned.

But Campbell's trials before the public and the courts did not cease there. Early in April, at a regular meeting of the Cincinnati Bar Association, a committee was appointed to investigate the professional conduct of the "great criminal lawyer." As an investigation was being conducted, the committee prepared an information against Campbell and presented it to the district court June 7, 1884, and asked that it be filed. It was filed later and a hearing set for July 15, 1884. It finally came to trial Nov. 20. Evidence was taken from Nov. 21, to Dec. 21. On Jan. 2 of the argument began, and on Jan. 8 the case was submitted.

Those who had charge of the prosecution were the ablest, most influential and most honored lawyers in Cincinnati—E. W. Kittredge, still one of the leading Cincinnati attorneys; W. M. Ramsey, now dead; John B. Holmes and W. H. Taft, until recently United States circuit judge and now chairman of the new Philadelphia bar association. The charges in the criminal information constituted a terrible assault on Campbell's character. He was charged with having a bad reputation for practicing law in a dishonest and unjust manner, and with suborning perjury. This was stricken out on a demurrer of the defense as not being sub-

cient in law, even if true. Other sections of the information charged him with a conspiracy to pack a jury in favor of an official charged with embezzling the city's funds, with swearing falsely in an affidavit, with conspiracy to make evidence a case and with attempting to bribe a man summoned to appear in the Berner jury. Judge Taft, in his speech for the prosecution, said he would grant that the defendant had all the qualifications of a good lawyer save integrity. On February 3 the district court returned its finding in the disbarment case. They acquitted him on all the charges save the one that he used the power and influence of his position as prosecuting attorney of the police court to further the collection of a debt in the interest of his client, Walter Gow. For this, owing to the "statuteness" of the charge, he was nominally suspended from practice for ten days on account of "technical misconduct" and fined the costs of the case.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The population of London increases by 70,000 a year. Berlin has 14 persons whose annual income exceeds \$20,000. Breslau has a paper chimney 60 feet high and perfectly fireproof. Philadelphia has 41 wards and two branches of the city council. Chicago has 35 wards.

It is probable that lumber shipments from the head of the lakes for 1900 will aggregate 5,000,000 feet. Exports of manufactures from the United States in January increased over 1899 \$2,300,000, or 18 per cent. The Victoria Cross measures one inch and two-fifths square. The actual weight of the metal is 4 1/2 grains, just 3/2 grains less than an ounce. Its intrinsic value is a penny farthing.

The "bloodiest battle of the century" was that of Borodino, a Russian village, where Napoleon fought the Russians on September 7, 1812. Nearly 50,000 men were placed hors du combat. Education costs \$124,700,000 a year in the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. The United States spends three-sevenths of the whole amount, and leads with an educational per capita of \$2.67.

The Retail Druggists' association of Philadelphia, which represents more than 200 druggists in that city, has resolved that its members refuse to sell soda water, confectionery and cigars on Sunday.

Twenty thousand elephants are required annually to supply the world with ivory, and most of them come from South Africa. The Boer has shipped lions from the Transvaal to all lands, and he had killed seven thousand of the beasts within his borders. German authority estimates that almost a third of humanity speak the Chinese language, that the Hindu language is spoken by more than 100,000,000, the Russian by 80,000,000 and the German by 57,000,000 tongues and the Spanish by 45,000,000.

The First Baptist church in Dover, Pa., has converted a house of heretics used for church social affairs into a shirt factory in which church members are given preference in employment. Five per cent of the profits are to revert to church work in the town.

Life and property are as safe in Mexico as in the United States. It is not difficult to find a perfect climate ranging from 60 to 80 degrees in the shade the year round, night and day, where good railroads, water and market are at hand. Those who have never enjoyed the luxury of seven months of bright sunshine without one dreary day cannot realize what it means.

PERSONALITIES.

Frederic Harrison has been appointed Rede lecturer for the present year at the University of Pennsylvania. General Wheeler has brought home with him a collection of Philippine curios valued at a considerable sum. Senator Beveridge makes it a rule never to return a card with the "not in" that disappoints so many callers, but sees each of his visitors if it is possible for him to do so.

Miss Ella Little, an American, has received a doctorate at the University of Heidelberg, "summa cum laude." This is the first time the distinction has fallen to a woman. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, after some close study of the subject, reports that he finds law and journalism the most attractive professions to young men just leaving college, the latter calling him the more popular because a man can earn a living at once in it.

Sir Henry M. Stanley is quoted in the British papers as having declared at the start of the South African war that a more thorough knowledge of the country was essential to English success. "And how can that be done," he was asked, "it can be bought for one thing," he answered, "and that one thing is blood."

There are two senators at the national capital who are never too busy to stop and exchange greetings with persons who approach them in the proper spirit. And they are opposite types of men. One is Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and the other is Senator Mason, of Illinois. Neither of these men is ever in much of a hurry to discuss current affairs.

Just before Kipling left England he was lunching at a restaurant in Fleet street. In a fit of absence of mind he got up from his seat and began walking away without paying his bill. The waitress, with a readiness of wit which delighted the whole room, called out, "Mr. Kipling, 'Pay, pay, pay,' the well-known refrain of the Absent-minded Beggar."

OFFICE FURNITURE

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

A Large Stock to Select from.

Hill & Connell 121 N. Washington Ave.

ALWAYS BUSY. FINLEY'S FOR GLOVES. We have the exclusive agency for the celebrated "Centemere," "Perrin's" and "Reynier" makes of Kid Gloves, and our lines are now complete for the

"KORRECT SHAPE." More friends every day. The cause—easy to buy, easy to wear. \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

Railroad Men Get Ready for Inspection Trade. We have now a full line of all makes of Watches that we guarantee to pass. Buy your Watches of an old reliable house. Not some agent who will open shop for two or three months and then skip out. We are here to stay. Our guarantee is "as good as gold." Prices as low as any.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL 130 Wyoming Ave. Coal Exchange.

The Hunt & Connell Co. Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

434 Lackawanna Avenue HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District.

DUPONT'S POWDER. High Explosives. Safety Fuse, Caps and Explosives. Room 401, Conant Building, Scranton.

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

REYNOLDS BROS. Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa.

With this book the simple act of writing produces a copy. Any letter head can be used and a copy produced from pencil or any kind of pen and ink. When the book is filled, extra fillers can be purchased from us at very little cost. Two sizes and bindings in stock.

Office Furniture. I have always been strongly opposed to lending my name or influence to put before the people any medicine not in general use by the medical profession, believing that were nine-tenths of the so-called medicines now in use stricken out of existence mankind would be the gainer and the science of medicine no loser. For the past few years my wife, who is now sixty-two years of age, has suffered terribly from indigestion and could not take even a small amount of food in her stomach without causing distress, and the only relief she could get was from the use of M-carbonate soda, which was only temporary. Last March I saw Ripans Tablets recommended so highly that I made up my mind to get some and unknown to my wife give them a thorough trial. Through a druggist I obtained a package of the Tablets and my wife commenced using them. They were of full strength and acted too freely on the bowels. I then wrote and obtained some of the chocolate coated Tablets of half the strength and these acted like a charm. My wife is now herself again, can eat a good meal without the least distress and has discontinued taking Ripans Tablets. However, a good supply is kept on hand for fear the old enemy may again appear.

A new style market containing THE RYAN TABLES in a paper cover (without glass) is now for sale at some of the grocery stores. The low priced sets in illustration for the poor and the prosperous. One dozen of the Ryans Tables (the tables) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RYAN TABLES COMPANY, 211 North Street, New York. A single extra set of the Ryans Tables will be sent for free. The Ryans Tables may also be had of grocers, general merchandise, news agents and all liquor stores and better shops.