THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-MONDAY, JULY 30, 1900.

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always flad to print short letters from its friends bear glad to print short letters from its friends bear ing 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 ac-ceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, JULY 30, 1990.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President-WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State.

Congressmen at Large - GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT IL FOERDERIER.

County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge-GEORGE M. WATSON, binge GEORGE M. WATSON. berif-JOHN H. FELLOWS, fressurer-J. A. SCRANTON, R. LEWIS. Prothonotary--WILLIAM R. LEWIS. Prothonotary--JOHN COPELAND, Clerk of Courts--THOMAS P. DANIELS. Recorder of Deeda--EMIL BONN, Register of Wilha-W. K. RECK. Jury Commissioner--LDWARD B. STURGES,

Legislative. First District-THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District-JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District-EDWARD JAMUS, JR. Fourth District-P, A. PHILDIS.

Saturday's Truth reported all dead at Pekin while Saturday's Timos emphasized that all are safe. The coincidence illustrates the utter lack of real news and the impossibility of getting the multitude of conjectures to gibe.

Out With the Details!

TE ARE SURPRISED at the Scranton Times. After charging, day af-

ter day, in the boldest language, that the bankers of the country are in conspiracy to rob the public and to pervert the government; after using in general terms accusations that if directed specifically against any individual banker would compel the editor of the Times to substantiate his assertions in court or incur the penalties of criminal libel; in short, after doing everything possible to fill the minds of its readers with prejudice against and with distrust for the gentlemen in our city who are connected with the banking industry, including, we should imagine, the Times editor's own colleagues in the directorate of the Dime bank, the Times replies to a courteous request for details corroborative of its reckless accusations by the pitiful attempt to dodge, republished elsewhere.

It seems to us that if the editor of the Times is sincere in his asserted belief that the bankers of the country have conspired to gain dishonorable ends by disreputable political means; if he is honest in the opinion that they stand toward the public in the relationship of unpunished receivers of stolen goods, then the obligation rests upon him, as a public educator, and especially in view of his personal familiarity with banking methods, to expose the culprits, not in mere vague

ience will, if necessary, exhaust every esource at their command to prevent he conversion of the park and its approaches into a cheap John midway plaisance. The mayor has been prompt to assert the law in this matter and he should be upheld by public opinion intil the nuisance is cleared away.

Chauncey F. Black says he has no use for the fusion schemes now curent in Pennsylvania polities where Democrats are being asked to pull Republican factional chestnuts out of the fire. Mr. Black likes stand up lights and stand up fighters, and it is probable that a large majority of the nonest membership of both parties neartily agree with him.

The Weather Man's Work.

CRANTON'S promotion into a full-fledged weather station makes opportune some consideration of the work of the

United States weather bureau from the point of view of public utility. And naturally the first question to arise is, Does it pay? It costs in the neighborhood of \$900,000 a year; what s there to show for the money? Two years ago this subject was considered in some detail by a writer in the Forum, and the conclusion ar rived at was certainly favorable to the continuance of the bureau as a naional investment, "Mariners," that writer said, "now universally heed the storm warnings, horticulturists

and truck gardeners make ample provision against frost, and shippers of perishable produce give full credence to the cold-wave predictions. Of the many West Indian hurricanes which have swept our Atlantic seaboard from Florida to Maine during recent years not one has reached a single seaport without danger warnings having been sent well in advance of the storm, and no unnecessary warning

has been issued. The result is that no disaster of consequence has occurred. Large owners of marine property estimate that one of these severe torms traversing our Atlantic coast in the absence of danger signals would ave not less than \$3,000,000 worth of reckage. On two occasions a census vas taken immediately after the passage of severe hurricanes to determine the value of property held in port by the danger warnings sent out in adance of the storms. In one case, the igure was placed at \$34,000,000; in the ther, at \$35,000,000. Of course this oes not represent the value of prop erty saved. It simply shows the value of property placed in positions of safety as a result of the danger signals and warning messages sent to masters. On January 1, 1898, an exensive cold wave swept from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the eaboard. Estimates secured from shippers in one hundred principal Ities indicated that property valued it \$3,400,000 was saved as a direct result of the predictions sent out." If this was true two years ago it is ione the less true now. Every month is adding to the accuracy of the ureau's work, every year is enlarg-

Men who bet on elections are foolish, of course. They shouldn't do it,

ing the scope of its usefulness.

ers. This would explain the absence of direct communication, What considerations weigh against the foregoing conjecture? One, the straggling reports of a massacre, but these are contradictory and might apply to the legation guards without involving the ministers themselves. Another, the apparent unreliability of

the messages purporting to come from Report of the Chief of the Treasury the Pekin government, but these might be put forth for the deliberate purpose of effecting delay and confusion until the Pekin authorities had evolved a policy. A third, the asserted ignorance of the Chinese, tending to make them indifferent to consequences, but this does not convince us that the ruling class in China, largely men of the Li Hung Chang type, are half so ignorant or short sighted as might be

inferred from the superficial appearance of this present muddle. So that, in the absence of evidence jecture, we venture the guess that the ministers are alive and safe and that proof of this will shortly be forthcoming. Our only surprise is that it has been so long delayed.

Since by his attendance at the wedding of Lady Randolph Churchill, age 53, with Lieutenant Cornwallis West, age 26, United States Ambassador Choate has invested it with the importance of an international affair, ve should like to know his true opinion of it, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

The arrest of Rathbone completes he rounding up of the Americana implicated in the Cuban postal frauds. Keep your eye on the administration and you will see a straight march of these culprits to justice.

Chairman Hanna makes short work of the fiction that Thomas B. Reed and been ruled out of the list of Republican campaign speakers this year. it was a lie that was not even ordinarily plausible.

Governor Candler, of Georgia, is opposed to militarism yet wants McKinley to put an army of 100,000 Americans in China. Candler would make bricks without straw.

THE ARTFUL DODGER. From Saturday's Scranton Times.

The Tribune this merning requests details from be Times of the demonstitution of silver, the istory of currency legislation of the country, and the operations of the bankers to secure con-trol of the money making functions of the govcrument. The Tribune in our opinion is neither honest or sincere in its request. Why? The Scranton Times during the campaign of 1896, when silver was the "paramount issue" before the country, for three months, almost daily had ed-torials on the cluster was the "paramount issue" before the rials on the silver question. The Tribune absolutely refused to argue the matter, and in-variably dodged or ignored the issue when the variably dodged or ignored the issue when the Times took The Tribune to task for reckless as-sertions. If The Tribune is really honest in its desire for enlightenment, we will kindly loan the files of the Times for the edification of ius coltor, whose memory has a singular weakness or failing on this particular subject. The Times s prepared to discuss the political issues before the country, and will do so during the pending impaign, but it does not propose to fill several nns today, to revamp and rehash a question has been thoroughly and fairly presented a the paper, merely because The Tribune shirked the paper, mercy because the tribune shirked he issue in 1906 and in 1900 in an endeavor to gain shirk the "paramount issue," would slide

mee it is to the interests of the party The Tribune serves. IN SWITZERLAND.

it can put in the field at forty-cight hours' notice

eighty days in company with experienced truops,

of his encaropment he goes home taking his

AMERICANS ABROAD.

he receives his first training. At the end

nder cover to a matter of less importance he

BANNER TRADE YEAR IN YANKEE HISTORY STRIKING DEVELOPMENT OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Bureau of Statistics Reads Like a Romance Because of Its Wonderful Showing of American Progress in the World-Wide Strife for Business

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Washington, July 29 .- The annual report of the chief of the treasury bureau of statistics, upon the foreign commerce of the United States during and having to rely wholly upon con- the year ending June 20,1900, has been completed. The report shows the total imports of merchandise during the year were \$849,714,670; the total export, \$1,394,186,371. The principal features of the report, omitting the statistical tables, are as follows: Four great facts characterize the foreign con

f the United States in 1900, the closing 0700 ear of the decade and century:

1. The total commerce of the year surpasses \$313,729,250 that of any preceding year, and r the first time in our history exceeds two billion dollars. 2. The exports exceed these of any preceding year, and have been more widely distributed throughout the world than ever before. S. Manufacturers' materials were more freely imported than ever before and formed a large share of the total imports than on any former

occasion 4. Manufactured articles were more freely exported than ever before and formed a larger share of the total exports than on any former of

In exports every great class of articles showe a larger total than in the preceding year; in un-ports every class except manufacturers' materials showed a smaller percentage of the total than n the preceding year, while manufacturers' ma-erials showed a much larger total and larger

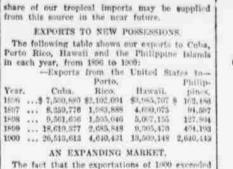
INCREASE IN IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURERS MATERIALS.

Two of the five great classes of imports at clusively manufacturers' materials. The fit of these "articles in a crude condition which er ter into the various processes of domestic fr ustry," includes, and is chiefly made up of it manufactured fibers, raw silk, wool, crude India manufactured fibers, raw silk, wool, crude India rubber, hides and skins, pig tin, and certain chemicals. The second, "articles wholly or par-tially manufactured for use as materials in manufacturing," includes wood, leather, furs, co-ment, yarns, oils, dyes and dyewoods, and cor-tain chemicals. The other three classes of imports and foodstuffs, articles manufactured reads for consumption, and articles of voluntary us luxuries, etc. Of the two classes dualgnated manufacturers' materials, that which include only articles in a crude condition is by far th burgest, being in 1990, \$302,504,103, against \$223, 657,774 in 1899, or nearly 40 per cent, greater than in any preceding year; while the class which includes articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing amounts to \$88,423,549, against \$95,753,903 in 1802, and \$100. 132,526 in 1891. The share which articles in crude condition for use in manufacturing from the total of imports is constantly increasing and the year just ended formed by far the largest total and largest percentage of the grand total in the history of our foreign commerce. Of the Of the rials, including the two classes above name

show an increase of \$107,375,608 over those of the preceding year; while the other three classes, adstuffs, manufactures and luxuries, show an increase of but \$45,190,453 over the procedus year, thus showing that over two thirds of the creased importations of the year are in man facturers' materials.

GROWTH IN EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES While manufacturers' materials show the large

growth in our imports manufactured arity how the largest growth in our exports. Th total exports of manufactures in 1000 amounted to \$402,254,366, against \$258,675,558 in the pre-



w \$317,740,950 those of any preceding year, and that this increase while apparent in every class is especially marked in manufactures alone, the increase in which amounts to \$92,008,808 over 1500, suggests that new markets are being found for American products. A detailed study of our export trade for 1900 above that this growth is found in every part of the world, cs pecially in those countries to which all the great manufacturing and producing nations are now looking for an increased market.

While Europe is naturally our largest market for breadstuffs, the percentage of growth in o sales of other parts of the world is much me rapid. To Europe our exports for the year 100 crossed for the first time the billion-ciollar line yet our exports to that continent show an in-crease of but 10 per cent. in 1900 over 1899, and but 50 per cent, over 1890; while to North Amorica, our exports in 1999 show an increase of 3 rea, our exports in 1960 show an increase of 1 per cent, over 1890 and 65 per cent, over 1890 to South America, the increase is very slight owing, in part at least, to the lack of direc-steamship communication for our export trade; to Oceanica, the increase in 1000 over 1829 is 4 becauter, the interview in 1600 year last is a per cent, and over 1500 is 162 per cent; to Asia the increase in 1900 over 1509 is 43 per cent, and over the year 1800 is 237 per cent; to Africa the increase in 1900 over 1800 is comparative) small, owing to the interruption of commerciwith that continent by the existing war, but compared with 18'0 the increase is 321 per cent. To Europe and British North America, our exorts in 1900 show an increase $\cdot d$ 10% per cent over 1890 and 67 per cent, over 1890, while to a ther parts of the world, our exports in 199 iow an increase of 31.7 per cent. over 1899 and

91.7 per cent. over 1=90, GOLD PRODUCTION THE GREATEST IN HIS TORY.

The phenomenal commercial record of the ye as been accompanied by an equally strikin word with reference to gold production. Th old mined in the United States during the yea adding December 31, 1990, exceeds that of a war in our history, and for the first time so masses the record established in 1850, when t percentage of the grand total than in any forme wines of California made their highest recor of \$65,000,000. The gold production of the Unite rates was in 1800, according to the estimate of the director of the mint, \$72,500,000, while i fror year had shown so high a total as thi d 1823, 805,000,230, though the total for 18 988 864,462,000. The annual average gold pre-act of the United States is new denoise that decade earlier, though in this particular prowth has been more rapid than that of o parts of the world, the world's total product 1899 having been, according to the best es-mates, \$315,000,000, against \$123,000,000 a deca earlier.

The very rapid increase in gold productio oth in the United States and elsewhere durin the past few years, brings the total gold produc of the half century now ending to the enormous figure of \$5,665,631,000; or more than twice much as during the entire 300 years precedin the half century new closing. The gold produ-tion of the world from 1402 to 1550 amounted (at \$6,129,720,090, while that of the period 185 899 was \$6,665,631,000,

The following table, compiled from the est nates of Dr. Adolph Soctiser and the direct of the United States mint, shows the gold pre-duction of the world by half century period from the year 1500 down to the present time: Amount produce 51-1600 245,580.0 281,840.00 321,440.00 01-1650 16-7,5-0.5 677,210,0 51-1500 concentrations are an example 787,400,6 1, 605, 601, 60 The additions to the world's samply of m Gold production in United Total se productio the wor States \$ 202.021.0



The recent fire having destroyed our store, we have and Stripe, French opened temporary quarters at No. 137 Peun avenue, Pique at 23c a yard. where prompt attention will be given to watch, clock and Former price, 35c.

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mer price, 45c.

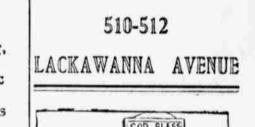
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den Figured and

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generalities, but with details. We can conceive of no more serious indictment than that which he has drawn against men who ought to be the incarnation of honesty. If he is convinced that his indictment is true there must be reasons back of his suspicion. If we cannot have proof; if the Times has not the data in its possession to substantiate its broad and emphatic charges, let us at least have the grounds of its surmise and conjecture.

Unlike the Times' view of our motive, we shall assume, as long as we can, that its motive in making these wholesale accusations is sincere and not the motive of a contemptible demagogue,

Colonel Guffey denies that he expects to carry Pennsylvania for Bryan. The colonel is liable to impeachment for defective faith.

A Problem to Be flet.

HE QUESTION has already arisen in connection with Nay Aug park whether that

pleasure ground should be turned over to schemes of profit or preserved as a public benefaction; and it is a question sure to gain in importance as the park gains in populatity. A good plan would be to have a wise policy laid down at the beginning. Prevention of evil is much

easier than its cure. The trouble began when the park of the Boxers, is not an illiterate but commissioners granted a concession to Peter Stipp to run a merry-go-round business and that drove his competitus to camp out on private property, as near to the park as possible, and the theory that he would permit a tice of arbitrary ejection but they all reduce to by their Coney Island accompani- massacre of foreign ministers if the a single explanation. It is not a good thing for ments to make life a burden to taxpayers residing near them. We understand that the park commissioners were influenced to make this arrangement with Mr. Stipp because the city was indebted to him for work done on park development beyond the money immediately available for payment; and because by the revenue from the concession they hoped to patch out the triffing sum voted by councils for park improvement. This motive is comprehensible and there is no criti-

elsm of Mr. Stipp, but it would have Been better had such concession never been granted. Then there could have been no cry of favoritism and the city could with clear grace now suppress the colony of competitive venders in ebuilition have overrun great diswhich has established itself as a fringe along the park's western bound-

The plying of all kinds of catchpenny traffic in the vicinity of the park is had enough on week-days, but less. They would be likely to apprewhen prosecuted with redoubled insenuity and disturbance of the peace on Sunday it amounts to an unendur-

But with this understood in advance it is certainly a reassuring circum-From the Detrolt Tribune. stance that those who do indulge in this pernicious practice are offering and we are not to shame. That little country cannot afford to maistain a standing army, yet odds of three to one on McKinley.

Weighing the Odds.

a force of 284,000 of the best troops in Europe. Switzerland makes every able-bodied man be-tween the ages of 17 and 57 liable for military W N THE ENTIRE absence at time Service is divided into three periods of of writing of trustworthy news twelve years each. The new recruit enters the using, or active corps, and his first experience an encampment lasting from forty-two to Auszug.

from Pekin as to the fate of the foreign ministers, what considerations are there to support a conjecture that these ministers are yet alive? Apparently:

(1) The absence of corroborated reannual encampments, participates in maneuvers port to the contrary, A month has and in sharp-hosting and volley firing contrata, passed since communication between As a result the Swiss army is acknowledged to he the hest shooting organization in the world. the ministers and their governments Twelve years more is served in the first receased. In this interval it is reasonrves, and the third twelve years of Swiss able to suppose that the governments nilitary service is in the second reservee, with have tried in every way possible to ly occasional camp duty. Each man is ready restore the severed communication. It to put on his onlions at a moment's notice, is also reasonable to suppose that no designated rendervous with 100 rounds of amprivate effort or expense has been minition and three days' rations in his haver-spared to penetrate the mystery. If sack. He knows his officers, his place to the there had been a wholesale murder of splendid fighting machine ready to meet what-ever comes. The Swiss system of mobilization the foreigners in Pekin, could the news for so long a time have been kept is said to be the finest in the world, and this petty government of less than 3,000,000 is able from traveling the eighty miles bemaintain without heavy expense an army tween Pekin and Tien Tsin? Without which commands th respect of Europe. If we are going to continue our strife for commercial professing to have special knowledge of Chinese conditions, we incline, on supremacy and foreign markets we must lay general principles to believe that it aside our concelt and get in line with the other

nowers. could not. (2) The futility of their murder as a means of promoting any scheme of Chinese revolution. We must not for- From the Chicago Record.

onsequences.

get that Prince Tuan, the residued head instances of the expulsion of naturalized citi-zons of the United States from the German and one' of the most accomplished men in

Austrian empires are becoming more and more corumon. In every such case the object of im-China, until recently and maybe yet and refreshment booths in the park. at the head of the tsung-yi-lamen, or by birth and who has returned to the place of They gave him exclusive control of this Chines foreign office. His knowledge original jurisdiction for a visit with als natural perial displeasure is one who has been a suble t ization paper in hand to prove his American citiof international customs and conditions is sufficient to excite doubt of Various excuses have been offered for this prac-

> the military empires to have men coming back power to prevent lay within his grasp. n America exhibiting their liberty of That such power would lay within his before their former friends who may be stimugrasp sems a reasonable assumption lated to discontent and restleaness thereby, if the Boxer element is uppermost at Sometimes these naturalized Americans have left their fatis riand directly to escape military Pekin; on the contrary, the men heservice, but that is by no means always the case. Other instances have appeared in which hind the throne, if again in control, would have no incentive to permit a men who left Germany with their parents as massacre, and but one motive for children, or by special permission, have re-withholding news of it-the fear of withholding news of it-the fear of part. One man of this class has been employed

> for some years by an American tourist com (3) The value in final negotiations pany, which sent him to a German city to take charge of a branch office there. After sov-ral months' residence he has been summarily of the ministers' gratitude for protection furnished. Certain damages to notified to leave the empire. The European governments have shandoned their "once a citizen, always a citizen" contenforeign interests stand admitted. Missionaries have been massacred, mistion, admitting the validity of American natursions have been burned. Foreign alisation, which they disputed so long. Not all alisation, which they disputed so long. Not all of them, lackever, ran forget their desire for the old gystem. They do not recognize the obligation of national hospitality to their for sions have been burned. Foreign tricts with havoe incalculable. The they use the power that is theirs to remove un welcome visitors from their domains. To Amer men of experience at Pekin, whether rebel or loyal, know what this means.

cane it is clear that citizens are entitled to They know it means demands from the foreigners, imperative and relentpowers are within their treaty rights to expel a ciate that the process of settling up would be materially expedited and fa-China, If there be citizens who have desired nat-uralization papers only that they may have an from Hawaii, \$20,707,903, and from the Philip cilitated if the saving of the ministers' able scandal. We do not believe that a majority of our citizens desire this kind of activity in connection with the park and we are certain that the after the adoption of a definite protaxpayers who have chosen the neigh- gramme of negotiation with the pow- place of his nativity

ording year, an increase of \$92,605,805, while no earlier year had the increase amounted to much as \$50,000,000. Manufactures formed 317

Contrast our system with that of Switzerland not we are put to shame. That little county 25.18 per cent. in 1809, 20.87 per cent. in 1809 23.14 per cent. in 1895, 20.25 per cent. in 1885 15 per cent, in 1870, and 12.76 per cent. Exports of manufacturers in 1800 were \$40,345.85 and in 1900, \$432,284,565; while the total experin 1860 were \$100,576,057, and in 1906, \$1,894,186 371. Thus, while the total exports of 1900 m

four times as great as in 1860, those of manufactures alone are ten times as much as in 1860. into. In that year manufactures formed but 12.76 pe cent. of our total exports, while in 1900 th form 31.54 per cent, of our total exports. Eve in the decade which ends with the year 1900, the gun and entire outfit, which he must keep ready for instant use. For twelve years he attends equally striking. In 1801 the tot 000 equally striking. In 1891 the total expor-

amounted to \$884,480,810, and those of manufa-tures alone to \$108,927,615, the total exports f 1990 thus being but 50 per cont. in excess 1591, while the exports of manufactures are 15 per cent, in excess of that year,

This rapid growth in the exportation of manu factures is particularly gratifying when compared with that of other nations which have here tofore chiefly supplied the world's markets is manufactured goods. In 1860, as already indieated, our total exports of manufactures were by \$40,345,892; in that year those of the United Kingdom were \$613,358,262; by 1870 our own ex sack. He knows his officers, his place in the ports of manufactures had increased to \$65,370, automid fighting machine ready to meet what. 764, and those of the United Kingdom were \$960, 105,224; in 1880, exports of manufactures from the United States were \$102,850,815, and thos from the United Kingdom were \$970,581,400; in 1500, exports of marufactures from the United States were \$151,102,376, and those from the United Kingdom were \$1,089,155,787. In 1960, exports of manufactures from the United States had reached \$432,254,366, while those from the

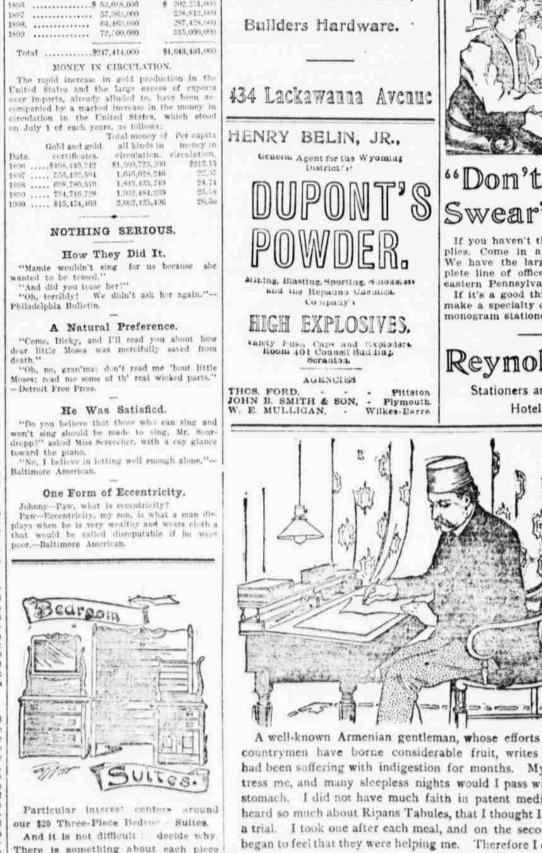
United Kingdom in 1808, the latest year avail able, had dropped to \$959,165,525. Thus our exports of manufactures are now ten times as much as in 1860, while those of the United Kingdom are but one and one-half times as great as in 1860.

OUR COMMERCE ANALYZED. A study of our imports from the grand divi-fors of the world illustrates the growth in the protion of our imports which is being supplied in the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world In 1890, the imports from Europe were \$449, 187,296, and in 1990, \$440,509,450; from North America, the importa in 1890 were \$118,508,700 and in 1990, \$129,239,873; from South America from which our imports are almost exclusively tropical and sub-tropical, the imports of 189 were \$00,000,144, and in 1900, \$03,635,154; from Asia, whose supplies sent to the United State pre chiefly tropical and sub-tropical in charac-ter, our imports in 1990 were \$07,500,832, and in 1900, \$185,817,923; from Oceanica, lying almost exclusively in the tropics, the imports in 1890 were \$25,356,568, and in 1900, \$34,590,012; and from Africa, from which our imports are almost ively tropical and sub-tropical, in 1800 were \$3,321,477 and in 1900 \$11,217,116.

IMPORTS FROM NEW POSSESSIONS.

That a large proportion of the growing domand for tropical and sub-tropical products can be upplied by the islands which have recently come nto closer relations with the United States illustrated by the statistics showing the valu the imports into the United States from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands in each year from 1850 to 1900. In 1890 the from these islands aggregated over \$\$0,000,000 and reached \$100,000,000 under the increase which followed the reciprocity treaty with Spain, fal ing to less than \$40,000,000 in 1807 and 1808, and again ceaching over \$60,000,000 in 1900, while a mer subjects who have chosen another home, and return to the conditions of productions and con merce which existed in Cuba and Porto Rico in 1892 and 1806 would prohably again bring th which catches the eye and invites a total imports into the Unit'd States from the better acquaintance. Then construcqual protection wherever they may be, whether tour groups of islands to above \$100,090,000, will ative-born or naturalized. It may be that the a prospect of further growth as their producing tion and finish are observed and comcapacity is developed by the construction or roads, railways, etc., and the introduction of parisons made. The decision generally reacting traveler without explanation, although ris is only an extreme application of the prin-iple which has forced the world into war with states from the islands in question were: is-that these are better in every way new capital. In 1900 the imports into the United than anything ever offered at the p'rice.

pines, \$5,971.305. The fact that the most rapid growth in our imports is in the class of articles produced in these islands-sugar, fibers, coffee, Hill & Connell tropical fruits, tobacco, etc., and for which their producing capacity may be rapidly and greatly increased, suggests that a much larger



Swear" If you haven't the proper office supplies. Come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in Northeastern Pennsylvania. If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery. ReynoldsBros Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building. A well-known Armenian gentleman, whose efforts in behalf of his countrymen have borne considerable fruit, writes as follows: "I had been suffering with indigestion for months. My food would dis-

tress me, and many sleepless nights would I pass with an overladen stomach. I did not have much faith in patent medicines, but I had heard so much about Ripans Tabules, that I thought I would give them a trial. I took one after each meal, and on the second day I already began to feel that they were helping me. Therefore I continued to take them faithfully till I used up a whole box. Not only did they entirely cure me of my indigestion, but my appetite has so improved, that it is causing much content and pleasure to the other members of my family. As to myself, I do not hesitate a moment to state here that Ripans Tabules are a wonderful remedy for such troubles of the stomach as I had, and now I am so attached to them, that I shall always have some in the house for the use of the family in case of need, and I also shall recommend them to my friends, whenever I have the opportunity."

A new style packet containing TEN BIFARS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is new for miss at a stores FOR FIRE CHIEFS. This low priced sort is intended for the poser and the economical. One down the fire one is cartons if in tabulon can be had by read by scatting for spring tasks to the Euram Chimmona grant, No. 10 Spruce Birosh, New York-or a single carton (That Tabying) will be much for fire conta-