# 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 editorial revision.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.


## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

### National.

President—WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

### State.

Congressmen-at-Large — GALUSHA A. GROW,
ROBERT H. FOERDERER.
Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

### County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS.
Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.
Register of Wills—W. K. BECK.
Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

### Legislature.

First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS.
Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR.
Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR.
Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

**"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—William Jennings Bryan in a Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.**

**"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."—William Jennings Bryan, Zanesville, O., September 4, 1900.**

Mr. Croker's remarks in regard to what Democrats should do at the polls, indicate that the Elmira rowdies who attempted to mob Governor Roosevelt understand the campaign programme that best pleases the boss.

### A Message of Good Cheer.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the manly and straightforward letter elsewhere on this page from Hon. John H. Fellows, the Republican nominee for sheriff, in which he denies absolutely the malicious falsehood published in Tuesday's edition of the Scranton Times. The motive of the Times should be clear to every Republican. The Times wants a Democratic sheriff. It needs one in its business. The Democratic party also wants one, because it needs the influence of the sheriff's office to strengthen it in future fights. The Times imagines that it can manufacture discord among Republicans by circulating stories of party defection and disloyalty. Hence the publication referred to in Mr. Fellows' letter.

In this connection, The Tribune wishes to say, in the most unequivocal manner possible, both as representing the political interests of Mr. Connell and in behalf of every other nominee on the Republican county ticket, that never before in the history of Republican campaigns in Lackawanna county has there been more thorough harmony and loyalty on the part of each candidate on the Republican ticket toward every other candidate on that ticket than exists today. The interest of one has been made the interest of all. In working for himself, each has worked steadfastly for the others. This course has been prompted, not only by general fidelity to Republican principles, as naturally intensified in a presidential year, but also by the obvious prompting of political self-preservation.

All are in one boat. That boat must reach the port of victory with every passenger safe. No man can rock or wreck it without jeopardizing his own life. We will go further. We will say now for the benefit of the Republican voters of this county that the Republican ticket will be elected next Tuesday from top to bottom. We will predict that the margin of its majorities will be so large and so uniform as to surprise the faint-hearted few who shy at every Democratic roorback, and lose nerve whenever a paid clacker of the opposition launches a disquieting rumor. Victory, comprehensive and complete, is indicated beyond mistake, and it will be won and held.

Mr. Black, the man who interviewed ex-President Cleveland on the Bryan landslide, possesses qualifications that would place him at the head of the list as a war correspondent.

### Do You Want It?

**IN 1892 THIS country was more prosperous than ever before. Employment was more general and wages higher than they had ever been.**

**The people, misled by the assertions of the Democratic office-seekers, tried the experiment of changing the policy of the Government on the Tariff question.**

**What was the result?**

**On the very day following the election business here began to decline, dealers canceled their contracts for home manufactures, factories reduced their working forces and curtailed their orders for the product of the mine, the forest and the field, and uncertainty took the place of confidence in the business world.**

**What followed?**

**Every workingman, every employe and every farmer whose market was thus curtailed remembers. There was a panic, depression, gloom, enforced idleness, and want.**

**All this was the result of a change in our tariff policy which affected the great manufacturing interests and which threatened labor.**

**Bryan now threatens to lower the tariff and take away Protection from labor. Do you want it? If so, vote for Bryan and you will get it.**

One of the commonwealth witnesses in the famous Goebel murder trials in Kentucky has already confessed that he committed perjury in testifying against Caleb Powers, one of the men convicted of complicity in the crime; and other developments are expected. It begins to look as though the fact that Goebel is dead will be about the only feature of the case that will ever be established to the satisfaction of all.

### Facts Vs. Gush.

IN OUR VALLEY are many industries. Some employ men. Some employ women. In some cases the father and sons work in the mines while the daughters, or some of them, find employment in the silk mills, the woolen mills, the button factory or other like industries. The miners having won their strike for more wages not only want to keep what they have won, but, as sensible men, want also to keep the other industries busy at work, so that good times may continue for all. If they will compare conditions now with conditions four years ago, they will have no difficulty in deciding whether Republican or Democratic administration is most helpful to general business prosperity. For the purpose of helping them to make this comparison fairly, we intend to submit a few facts and figures.

Mr. J. W. Doran, manager of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing company, replying to an inquiry addressed to him by Hon. W. H. Palmer, writes: "In 1895 we employed 532 persons, worked 308 days and paid in wages $133,316.18. In 1899 we employed 707 persons, worked 305½ days and paid in wages $193,555.08." This means a gain of $25 a year for each wage-earner who was at work both years and a gain of $60,000 in wages paid in 1899 which were not paid to anybody in 1895."

Mr. J. C. Atkin, manager of the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills, writes: "We had during the year 1895, fifty-eight girls, boys, men and women in our employ; and the average wages paid for each was $305.67 for the year. At the present time, we have two hundred and sixty-six girls, boys, men and women in our employ, average wages paid, $344.80. In other words, our pay roll has increased from $17,729.40 for the year 1895 to $91,715.74 for the present year." That statement requires no explanation.

The Sheldon Axle company submits the following exhibit, which also is self-explanatory:

| | 1895. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Number men employed | 249 | 393 |
| Wages paid | $187,323.07 | $215,330.93 |
| Value of product | 483,268.80 | 694,642.24 |

Additional figures concerning interests in Wilkes-Barre and in Pennsylvania follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total deposits in Wilkes-Barre banks: | |
| In 1895 | $6,761,170.43 |
| In 1900 | 8,516,775.75 |
| Increase | $1,755,596.32 |
| Savings deposits in Miners' Savings Bank, Wilkes-Barre: | |
| Oct. 1, 1895 | $1,195,226.38 |
| Oct. 1, 1900 | 1,022,533.58 |
| Decrease | $427,307.20 |
| Number of savings depositors in Miners' Savings Bank, Wilkes-Barre: | |
| July 1, 1895 | 3,069 |
| Oct. 1, 1900 | 4,112 |
| Increase | 1,043 |
| Average amount to each savings depositor, Miners' Savings Bank, Wilkes-Barre: | |
| July 1, 1895 | $389.45 |
| Oct. 1, 1900 | 394.58 |
| Increase | $5.13 |
| Total deposits in all banking institutions of Pennsylvania: | |
| In 1894 | $204,924,055.60 |
| In 1899 | 324,880,705.84 |
| Increase | $119,956,650.24 |
| Number of depositors: | |
| 1894 | 468,940 |
| 1899 | 675,463 |
| Increase | 206,523 |
| Average amount to each depositor: | |
| 1894 | $436.99 |
| 1899 | 480.98 |
| Increase | $43.99 |

**Now these figres are not like the gush of Democratic stump advocates, fitted to suit the fancied political needs of each particular community entered; they represent accurately the facts which exist. We select for quotation figures having reference to Wilkes-Barre's industries, so that no man can accuse us of manipulating or inflating them. But if the Scranton Times will publish them, we shall be pleased to supplement the foregoing comparison with some figures which can be compiled regarding work and wages here in Scranton; figures which clearly show on which side of the political question labor's berad is buttered.**

Mr. Bryan has promised to use his influence with Ohio Democrats next year to have the Hon. Frank S. Monnett nominated for Governor. If Mr. Bryan desires to retain Mr. Monnett in the party he should be sure to make a success of his effort. It will be recalled that this particular man, who has talked so much about the trusts and never punished one when he had the power, left the Republican party because he failed to secure a gubernatorial nomination.

### Characteristic.

THE PUBLICATION in the Philadelphia Times of an interview with ex-President Cleveland, which the latter pronounces "an absolute and outrageous fabrication" and for which the only authority is the affidavit of a man named R. J. Black, of Vinton, Ia., who swears that a week ago at Princeton he had a casual talk with Mr. Cleveland, in which the latter referred to Bryan as a great orator, illustrates the desperation with which the drowning Popocracy is clutching at straws.

It it proper to say that the Philadelphia Times was imposed upon and that it has the manliness to say so distinctly. But it is the hysterical feeling in which this bogus interview predicting a landslide for Bryan was snapped up and emphasized throughout the country by Democratic editors and spell-binders who for the past four years have been holding Mr. Cleveland up to execration as a "gold bug," "tool of Wall street," "minion of the capitalistic sharks" and "discredited ally of the money power," which is the charisteristic feature of the affair. It shows better than any barometer the panic and demoralization which exists behind the Democratic scenes.

Closely akin is the deliberate advice of Richard Croker to the Democratic voters in New York to enter the election booths on election night and throw out the Republican members of the election boards if they suspect unfairness in the count. This plain case of squealing before he is hurt shows that Croker sees how the election is going and wants to cushion his downfall by an advance howl of fraud. It recalls the advice of Bryan four years ago to wear McKinley buttons before entering the booth, but to vote the Democratic ticket after getting inside. That was a confession of defeat which stamped the man who made it as a trickster.

We predict that before the week is out the Scranton Times, taking its cue from Croker and the men of his type at Democratic national headquarters, will fill the air with predictions of intimidation and fraud. Thus it will let itself down after election. It has never failed to do this in the past, and the leopard cannot change its spots.

Mr. Bryan discovers a new cause of agitation and alarm in each presidential campaign. At his first appearance in national politics he claimed the country was in danger of ruin from the tariff and could be saved only by a free trade policy. After experiencing a thumping defeat on this issue, he discovered four years later that the gold standard was the source of all our woes, and relief could be had only from free silver. Beginning this campaign, he dropped both free trade and free silver, and insisted upon imperialism as the paramount issue. Now he dodges over on to trusts. He is too versatile and unstable to make a safe president.

The immense volume of business in all classes of merchandise means an incredible amount of skilled labor which has been well paid, and skilled labor will not vote to check that volume of business.

For a man who had a new front porch constructed with a view of remaining quietly at home during the campaign Mr. Bryan has managed to cover considerable territory.

Mr. Bryan's answer to the inquiries about disfranchisement in North Carolina are similar to his answer concerning the Tammany Ice Trust. They don't answer.

As Mr. Bryan finds himself sinking for the second time he puts in a claim for the privilege of the third opportunity. But it is doubtful if he will ever get it.

The Anglo-American alliance between the Prince of Wales and "Tod" Sloane is now beyond the possibility of being made a campaign issue.

The way Bryan snuggles up to Croker shows that he is more willing to seek aid from protected vice than from protected industries.

It will be noticed that there has been no mobbing of political speakers of any faith in Scranton this year.

Mr. Cleveland will do well to remain "hermetically sealed" during the balance of the campaign.

That Times Bryan landslide seems to have been composed of very light dust.

## CARD FROM HON. JOHN H. FELLOWS

Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: My notice has been called to an editorial in the Times of Tuesday, in which occur these sentences:

"Hon. John H. Fellows, in his chosen organ, has declared that the Hon. William Connell is working against him.

"That was equivalent to a declaration of war by Fellows against Connell."

I wish to say that I have no "chosen organ;" that I have not a penny's worth of money in any newspaper and that I am certain my associates on the Republican ticket will say, one and all, that I have done the same loyal work for each that I have a right to expect in return. My friends can be assured that The Times article has no foundation or justification and is false. Let no Republican be deceived by fakes evidently meant to stir up discord.

Yours truly,
JOHN H. FELLOWS.

Scranton, Oct. 31.

## WHY LABORING MEN SHOULD DEFEAT BRYAN

MARK L. CRAWFORD, ex-president of the International Typographical union, ex-president of the Chicago Trades assembly, and first secretary of the American Federation of Labor, is supporting the Republican ticket this year, and will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. He has always voted the Democratic ticket heretofore, and his reasons for not doing so this year are given by himself as follows:

"I have voted the Democratic ticket ever since I have had a vote. I have acted with the party that, every four years since 1860, had in their platforms 'viewed with alarm' the results of Republican success at the polls, and the tendency of Republican rule towards 'Imperialism.' With much mental reservation I followed the party in its declaration that the civil war was a failure; its opposition to specie payment; its greenbackism; its 'tariff for revenue only,' and last, but not least, its '16 to 1' heresy. But I must decline to take another dose of '16 to 1' and 'Imperialism' and shall vote the Republican ticket.

"On 'Looking Backward' I am impressed with the feeling that the war was not a failure; that specie payment not only came, but came to stay; that greenbackism was only the result of indigestion; that we tried 'tariff for revenue only' to our sorrow; thus closing our manufacturing industries, paralyzing the business of the country, and making paupers of millions of honest workingmen.

"We were told four years ago by the apostle of 16 to 1 that unless the government adopted the remedy he had discovered, the country would go to the devil. The people decided that, inasmuch as he could not show them where any of his prophecies had come true, he was a false prophet, and therefore endorsed the standard of money that the world has tried and not found wanting—gold. The result of such decision was marvelous, when we consider the depth of want and gloom into which a 'tariff for revenue only' had sunk us.

"Four years ago, when the business of the country was paralyzed, when large armies of honest, unemployed men were tramping the country seeking work, when soup houses had to be established all over the country to prevent starvation, Mr. Bryan said to these hungry people: 'There is no end to the gold standard. You think you have suffered enough; your suffering has just begun. You think there has been enough depression, but depression has but just commenced.' HE FAILED TO SAY THAT IT WAS A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION THAT HAD CAUSED THE SUFFERING. If the last four years are a sample of the 'suffering' we are to have under a gold standard, I for one am ready and willing to 'suffer.' The gold standard is still on deck, and yet the nation has never experienced a more positive improvement. Property has increased in value, business has revived, and the great army of unemployed has largely disappeared.

"'Imperialism' does not frighten me in the least. I heard the 'imperialism' cry against Abraham Lincoln in the sixties, when those who are crying the loudest about it now were shooting holes through loyal Democrats.

"With me my patriotism stands first, and my politics come afterward. It is time enough to talk government when the cannon and the Mauser stop talking. We heard men cry in the sixties for 'peace at any price,' for 'compromise;' 'What are you going to do when you lick us,' etc. The answer was but two words, 'unconditional surrender.' Why should we change our answer to Aguinaldo? When the Bryan-Aguinaldo-Croker-Tillman combination stops killing American soldiers it is ample time to consider the government of the Philippine Islands. The Cubans never fired on the American flag and they know their destiny.

"We need a man for president who is conservative, broad and patriotic; a man who does not appeal to race, religion or class; a man great enough to recognize the dignity attached to the presidency of the greatest nation on earth. We have heard nothing from President McKinley since his letter of acceptance of the nomination for president. By his dignified silence he seems to say to the people of the country, 'You have before you four years of my work, compare it with Mr. Bryan's dire prophecies.' On the other hand we find Mr. Bryan with all the cunning and versatility of the successful 'con man,' dressing our alleged governmental and economic weaknesses in all the gaudy colors and fantastic designs a scheming mind can create, appealing to class, race, religion or anything else for votes. This in itself convinces me he is not a safe man to entrust with the presidency.

"We hear much about 'government without the consent of the governed.' I had an object lesson in this some years ago in Senator Jones' state, Arkansas. I devoted a whole day to observation at five voting precincts in that state, purely for my own information. I saw the black man hiding under sidewalks, in alleyways, behind buildings, near the polling places, with a look-out, watching for a time when the self-constituted guards were away from the polling places, that he might cast his vote for the candidates of his choice. What I saw that day convinced me that there is still in this country 'government' with the forced 'consent of the governed.'

"I have been a member of a labor organization for thirty years. Much of my time, money and what little ability I have I have given to what I have always considered the best interests of organized labor. I have been selfish enough to want for labor benefits today, and don't believe in destroying the benefits received today by experiments or speculation as to what may come tomorrow. We all know that anything that disturbs business hits labor first. It is unfair to assume that all men that have capital are enemies of labor. A large percentage of the successful business men came from the ranks of organized labor.

"There is no question but that there have been combinations of capital for purposes that bear heavily upon the laboring man. But to say that all combinations of capital are alike is not only unfair, but untrue. Mr. Bryan characterizes all these combinations as trusts, and submits the inquiry, 'Who is to tell the bad Indians from the good?' Inasmuch as all these trusts passed through their experimental era during a Democratic national administration, and a large percentage of the trusts doing business now were organized during those four years, it is but fair to answer Mr. Bryan that we are quite sure he and his followers are not the proper persons to select the 'good Indians' from the bad. Mr. Bryan says he will kill the trusts by taking the tariff off of their products. Inasmuch as he has failed so far to distinguish between good and bad combinations of capital we must conclude that the ghost of eight years ago—'tariff for revenue only'—is being masqueraded in a new gown. And if he succeeds in winning the election we may expect the tariff on most of our manufactured goods to be taken off. Are we prepared to return to the conditions from 1893 to 1896?

"If for no other reasons I am going to vote the Republican ticket the coming election. The difference in the two planks concerning labor in the Democratic and Republican platforms is ample. The Democratic plank says:

"'In the interests of American labor and the uplifting of the workingman, as the corner-stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that congress create a department of labor in charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased protection and increased prosperity to the country at home and to our commerce abroad.'

"Briefly the Democratic party believes that 'the elevation of the American laborer, etc.,' can best be accomplished by the 'elevation' of one man to a job.

"The Republican plank reads:

"'We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market, competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at higher rates—higher now than ever before—and always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country.'

"It would seem to me that any workingman reading these planks carefully would conclude, as I have, to vote the Republican ticket."

### THE FREE SILVER QUESTION.

From the Utica Press.

In a word, free coinage of silver will enable any one to take 371¼ grains of pure silver to the mint and have it stamped a dollar and it must pass current as a dollar. That much silver weighs 16 times as much as 23.22 grains of pure gold which make a dollar. The value of silver fluctuates and the silver in a silver dollar is worth about half as much as the gold in a gold dollar. If Mr. Bryan has his way, anybody can buy silver and the government will be required to make every 50 cents worth of it a dollar and then it will be legal tender for a dollar. Of course those who have debts to pay will pay them in the cheapest currency, and those employers who are not high grade philanthropists will pay their help in the cheapest money available, so that the man whose wages are $12 a week will get twelve silver dollars, which will be worth to him in purchasing power about $6.

It has been the invariable rule the world over that the cheap money drives out the good money. Nobody will pay a gold dollar on a debt which can be discharged with a silver dollar which actually cost only half its face value. Whoever has money in a savings bank, for example, has put it there on the theory that each dollar contains 100 cents. When he comes to draw it out, if Bryan is elected, the bank can give legal tender silver dollars which are actually worth only 50 cents on the dollar and will have only that purchasing power. Whoever depends upon wages, interest on investments or annuities, pensions, etc., will be paid just half what they are getting now, and with that they must be satisfied. People of large means who are called the rich have money enough so that they will not suffer in anything like the same proportion as the poorer people who are dependent upon their own efforts which they can turn into wages for their support. It will be advantageous for those who have borrowed dollars with 100 cents in them to pay back the debt with dollars worth only 50 cents, but that is dishonorable and discreditable on its face.

Free silver is a menace which every man or woman who depends upon wages or salary for a living should fight to a finish. Beside this, the establishment of free silver would be attended by a financial panic, reaching to manufacturing industries of all kinds, closing many mills and creating untold hardship. Mr. Bryan has repeatedly said that the gold standard will last no longer after his election than it takes to get it out of the way, and if anything he says is so, that can be depended upon as a true prophecy. There is no escaping the propositon that the paramount issue in this campaign is free silver.

### COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

Our exports have nearly doubled since 1895. Our imports have slightly increased in the same time. Such is the record of commercial expansion under the fostering care of the present administration.

The treasury department has just issued a statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of September, together with a statement of the imports and exports for the period of nine months, ending September 30, for a series of years. No stronger argument in favor of holding our own markets by the application of the principle of protection, and then seeking the world markets, has ever been made.

According to the statement issued the imports and exports during September were as follows:

September, 1900.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports | $115,634,210 |
| Imports | 59,562,906 |
| Excess of exports | $ 56,071,304 |

For the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1900, the showing is equally gratifying. It is below:

REPUBLICAN.

Nine months, ending Sept. 30, 1900.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports | $1,031,686,401 |
| Imports | 624,461,506 |
| Excess of exports | $ 407,224,895 |

Compare this with the record of the first nine months of 1895, when Democratic theories of foreign trade were being put into practice; when a low tariff stimulated imports and when the idleness of American factories was a damper to exporting. This record is as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.

Nine months ending Sept. 30, 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports | $601,043,139 |
| Exports | 557,927,466 |
| Excess of imports | $ 43,115,673 |

That, in a nutshell, is the difference between Democratic theory and Republican practice. While our exports have NEARLY DOUBLED our imports are but slightly more than they were in Democratic days, and the increase is entirely due to the increased demand for manufacturers' materials like India rubber, and for tropical products, such as tea, coffee, silk and certain hard woods not now produced in the United States.

### IT'S A PURTY GOOD WORLD.

It's a purty good world, this is, old man—
It's a purty good world, this is!
For all its follies and shows and lies—
Its rainy weather, and cheeks likewise,
And age, hard-hearin' and rheumatiz—
We're not a-faultin' the Lord's own plan;
All things jest
At their best—
It's a purty good world, old man!
—James Whitcomb Riley.


ALWAYS BUSY.

Man wants but little here below,
And soon he'll want no more,
But while he's here he wants the best;
That's why he likes our store.

Shoes for all the walks of life.
Shoes for all seasons of the year for every member of the family.
Ladies, in our Glove-fitting Melba $3 Shoes wish to live forever, they are so delightful.

Lewis & Reilly
Established 1888.
Shoes for all the walks of life.

Mercereau & Connell

Now open for business at our new store, 132 Wyoming avenue.

We are proud of our store now, and feel justified in doing a little talking, but we prefer to have our friends do the talking for us,

A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and see us.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL
Jewelers and Silversmiths.

FINLEY'S

Extra-ordinary Value in Silks....

A new purchase of seventy-five pieces Fancy Silks---New designs and colorings---which we have divided into three lots, viz:

75c, 95c and $1.25.

Actual value being at least one-third more than the price asked.

Goods now open for inspection.

510-512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE

"Don't 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.

Reynolds Bros
Stationers and Engravers,
Hotel Jermyn Building.

GRACE. Did I tell you about Martin's wife? You know she has periodical attacks of something very like colic. I tried to have her take Ripans Tabules, but she never would. She writes me that owing to my recommendation she took up the Tabules after she went home, and has had no trouble since, though a great deal more time has passed than has been usual between the attacks.

ALICE. Does she still live in Troy?

GRACE. Oh, yes.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.