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FREELAND, PA., MARCH 6, 1893.

The Democrats now have complete control of the government—president, house and senate—and they will be held solely responsible for what may be done or left undone in the next two years. The leaders of the party have an opportunity that comes but seldom to any political organization...

The grand demonstration at Washington on Saturday was none too great for the event. In but one country in the world can the victors and the vanquished meet together with such real harmony, and Americans may well feel proud of living under a government that can change the occupant of its White House without the loss of one drop of blood...

Our hat is off to the editor of the Coopersburg (Lehigh county) Sentinel for the five-inch local page reading ad that he gratuitously gave the Tribune on Thursday. The recent cold spell caused the Sentinel to have another of those fits to which Reading combine sheets are subject, and in making an effort to answer a little question we asked on the 23d of last month it howls back with rage at our audacity in daring to question McLeod's motives...

THE AGE OF PROGRESS.

It Will Not End with the Nineteenth Century.

HOW THE WORLD WILL WAG IN 1993

Happiness and Longevity Will Increase with Material Prosperity, Says Van Buren Denslow—Chauncey M. Depew Thinks the Republican and Democratic Parties Will Live Forever.

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In 1993 there would be a population with in the present area of the United States of 800,000,000—if it should double every thirty years. The actual figures would hardly fall below 400,000,000. This would imply an immense progress in the irrigation of our arid lands, in the cultivation of our mountains and sand plains, in the drainage of our lowlands, in the utilization for manure of the present waste of fertility through the sewage of our cities, in the restoration of soils and of forests, in seed selection and intense plant culture so as greatly to increase the product per acre, and in the introduction from all parts of the world of new animals and plants and fishes for food.

The average crop of wheat per acre, where planted, will be likely to rise from twelve or twenty bushels, as now, to 125 bushels per acre, to which all ground intensively cultivated is equal. The size of food animals will increase by 10 or 20 per cent., and utensils and dwellings will be manufactured largely of pulps and cements, so as to utilize vegetation and stone in every stage of decay, waste or uselessness.

So vast a population could hardly be held under one government unless the principle of federation should be so extended as to leave a larger measure of home rule or state rights or "local option" than would now seem possible. But I think the states of North and South America will by wise measures of reciprocity, reciprocity, reciprocity, arbitration and subsidized lines of transit be so interlaced and affiliated that the distinction between American states not now in our Union and those which are in it will be lessened.

As to the world at large, it will be more clearly divided between four great languages and races—viz., the German-Anglo-American, which is Protestant; the Celtic, Slavic or Tartar, the African and the Chinese. The three or four Latinized languages of western Europe—viz., English, French, German, Spanish and Italian—will have become more nearly or quite one language by a press of constant reciprocal borrowing of new words and because of their Saxon Roman blending.

The functions of government will be less coercive and more suggestive—i. e., they will relate less to the preservation of order and more to the promotion of pleasure, progress and the diffusion of information and thought. They will imprison fewer felons and publish more statistics. The army, navy and treasury will decline in relative importance, while the census, bureau of agriculture and geological survey will contain the substance of the government's future work and the germs of its future expansion.

The distinction between state and private management will not be so definite as it now is, as very much state business will be open to the influence of private individuals, much as the national mails are now carried by private contract under the restraints of open competition. Most education is done by private enterprise through the press, and in our recent war the most effective battle was fought by the Monitor, a private ship worked by private capital.

The railroads and telegraphs will be in the near future be the field in which state and private management will most freely blend—the state managing on behalf of the users, and the trustees representing private capital managing on behalf of the creators of these ways. Public means of cooling all dwellings in summer and warming them in winter, of irrigating all lands, of supplying power, implements and workmen for all industries will in like manner exist, the capital invested in which will be a source of private income to individuals, while the mode of use and rate of cost or tax for use shall be largely state questions.

Experience has shown that gold and silver coin depend for their abundance, utility and value upon the private industry of the miners and the effective demand of the commercial world, and that governments in coming can do little more than to certify facts already existing, if any change in monetary methods shall occur, it will be to make the issue of both coined and paper money more palpably an affair of private industry and less of state control.

Interference in the use of liquors now results largely from the custom of "treating." Treating results from the fact that the laboring classes get their news concerning wages, prices and the means of living from the saloons, which are also the only places where a worthless man's opinion can find a hearing or where a poor man can drive a bargain or cater for employment without paying intelligence office fees or other fees. If other agencies can substitute some different sort of clearing house for a worthless man's opinions and some other kind of exchange for a poor man's labor, there will be less treating and less intemperance.

At present every introduction to a new acquaintance in a saloon must be ratified by the glass, every bargain must be sealed by drinks, every negotiation is smoothed by whisky. Yet out of these arise most of the acquaintances, bargains and negotiations which help millions to earn their living. If temperance legislation undergoes any changes, it should be in two lines—viz., toward the substitution of pure for deteriorated liquors; and toward high wines, of cheap liquors in place of dear liquors and of the official sale of liquors instead of the taxed sale.

The confinement and punishment of criminals is mischievous to the criminal, wholly without reformatory tendencies, and is of little or doubtful value to society as a deterrent force. Industry is the only reformer. It is more promoted by marriage, colonization, freedom and success in life than by enforced solitude, compact dwellings, constraint, celibacy and failure.

Freedom of divorce is a race element. It was strong in Greece, lacking in Rome, a privilege of the male sex only in Jewry, but of women also in Germany. Its adjustment will depend on a species of local option which will vary according to race and blood prescribe.

As to the accumulation of wealth, the ownership of all the forms of wealth which are in social use must increasingly become the basis of private fortunes, but the user loan or enjoyment of all this social wealth must increasingly inure to the public. So long as daily experience proves that society gets the use of every form of social wealth—i. e., wealth which is so invested as to earn an income, cheaply in proportion

as its ownership is concentrated into few hands—so long will great corporations and vast business aggregations grow in power and numbers, because through them individuals can best grow in efficiency, freedom and power to utilize their time, talents and private wealth.

The laboring classes will become increasingly dependent upon those who direct their labor in channels in which it will confer the greatest value on society, and in which it will thereby earn or win the high wage compensation and the largest liberty of individual action for themselves. The liberty of the laboring classes grows with the efficiency of the organization of labor, which holds or steers or directs their labor in those channels wherein it will be most useful to society by being most largely supplemented and enforced by machinery, which economic utility to society is always in fact measured by the wage or profit or reward it receives.

Hence, labor becomes free in the degree that it is bound to serve the needs of other labor, whose efficient demand is measured by its own capacity to produce what others will consume and assume what others produce. Present facts supply us with the means of determining that our soils and methods of agriculture will be more productive per capita as our population increases, until it shall have reached at least thirtyfold its present number. In 1993 it will not have reached that number.

Society will be seen to be governed more by economic laws and less by judge-made and legislative law. Medicine will be perceived to be efficient in the degree in which it has been administered to the patients' ancestors, neighbors, family and friends. That which has to be administered to ourselves will not be so too feeble to reach the diseases.

All theology will be conceded to be mythology. Whatever respect is now accorded to the former pagan religions of Greece, Rome, Egypt, Persia and India will be accorded to Christianity, together with the higher merit of having absorbed and utilized all the others. But the world is getting away from idolatry will not become materialistic. It will recognize the wondrous mysteries which underlie all the supposed simplicities of the material universe and will all the more profoundly perceive that it would be impossible for any heathen artifice to frame an idol of stone or brass without successfully imprisoning the Godhead in the image.

The principal change which will occur in American literature will be that there will be an American literature. There will even be American art, American novels in addition to those of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Bret Harte, an American drama above "The Danites" or "The Jews" and American music in addition to our plantation minstrelsy. Educational methods will be so modified as to reveal a high and fine art in broiling a chicken, but will dismiss the senseless and soulless clatter of the piano to the limbo of the obsolete. In dress men will be seen to wear coats, and dress the legs in tight suits just as soon as they again have the legs to dress.

Trowsers will be relegated to bookkeepers, barbers, pastry bakers and cripples. In the degree that women own the property they will dress plainly. The era of color in dress among women for three centuries past has been due to the fact that men held the purse and the reins of women's certified male generosity. As women come to hold the purse and the estates, they will dress themselves more plainly. Men will then put on color and wear tight suits to please women.

Still women will never largely control the coercive or military functions of government. But as these functions subside in prominence or are transferred to the growth toward their maximum—i. e., as governments seek coercion less, and education, art and dignity more, women will come to do more reining. Cities will become great only as workshops. The poor as well as the rich of cities will have country residences, since the transportation to and fro will be so minimized that to reside in the city will be needless.

Every home will be a club-house and the words "boarding house" will follow the word "tavern" into oblivion. The chief discoveries will consist in producing fire out of water, silver out of clay, strong and permanent buildings out of paper, a locomotive force out of gravity, diamonds out of charcoal, and in making it always possible to cause profitable for every intelligent person to travel. For servants you will simply touch the button, and they will be turned on or off at pleasure, like water or gas by the general office. The mere fact that one is a "servant" will give less indication that now that he is poor. He may be rich, yet serve.

The race will be handsomer, healthier and happier, and its longevity will so increase that lives of 120 years will be as frequent as now are those of ninety.

Our greatest city will be near the Rocky mountains—probably Denver or Salt Lake City. The most honored American now living will probably be Robert G. Ingersoll, as deep underdog while one lives the best test of a man being far enough in advance of his time to be hated by his contemporaries and therefore revered by posterity.

Generally it is essential to the broadest and most popular worship that one's influence shall have been put forth to mold and modify religion rather than religion itself, in this regard stands with Luther, Calvin, Mohammed, Jesus, Buddha and Confucius—an infidel to the ancient faith and a mold-er of the coming faith.

Seldom can the laurels be torn from the brow of a man who successfully defends the character of God against the blasphemous aspersions of the majority of his worshippers. If Ingersoll shall be most honored by the multitude in 1993 it will not prevent Thomas A. Edison from being most honored by the scientific class.

VAN BUREN DENSWLOW

Chauncey M. Depew on the Future of Political Parties.

[From Our New York Correspondent.] Chauncey M. Depew, in speaking of the probable relation of American parties to the government and to one another in the Twentieth century, said: "The issues will of course constantly change. New ones will arise. No man can tell exactly what form they will take. It is very evident that the Twentieth century is to witness a continuance of the prodigious intellectual, commercial and religious activity that has characterized the closing years of the Nineteenth century. Social, economic, commercial and very largely business questions will be represented in party platforms. There will be shifting of individuals constantly from one party to the other, yet I am satisfied that the essential differences which will distinguish the two great parties, and there never can be more than two great parties in this country, will be precisely those which have distinguished American parties since the foundation of the government."

"There will be one party which will be essentially what the Republican party of today is, what its predecessor, the Whig party, was, and which will contain as its

germ the idea which was at the bottom of the party which Hamilton created. It may be called possibly the party which favors the paternal theory of government, although that is not a strictly accurate description. It is the party which has faith in the power and the duty of the national government to do all proper things for the development of the prosperity and happiness of the American people. Those who think as I do will call it the party of progress. It is the aggressive force in the national government. It takes a broad view of the powers and responsibilities of the government. It sees in the constitution not only permission but command to do those things which are essential for the general welfare of the people.

"This underlying principle will influence this party's relation to all new questions—social, economic and commercial—which may arise. "The other party will be essentially that one which was created by Thomas Jefferson. Incongruous elements may appear in it, but they will be overwhelmed by this mastering principle of the party as they have been in the past. It will be the logical and the honest opposite principle to that contained in the other party as its vital essence.

"The friction between these two parties will be conducive to national health. Sometimes the pendulum will swing one way and sometimes the other, but in the long run the force of the party which has the view in neither party will dominate the destinies of the nation. This is health. This is the harvest of a vigorous and strong government. This party will insist upon curtailing to as narrow limits as possible the powers of the general government, and will have sought by those who believe that the government should not be a thing which private enterprise or states and municipalities can do.

"We have in this description the animating influences of the great political parties in the next century. I should regret to see any other party representing any distinctive vital principle than those which I have named arise in this country. I believe that the political life of the next century will be as exciting, as invigorating as has been that which has enabled us, by the shifting of power from one party to another, back and forth, to advance as we have in a single century from an inconspicuous place to one of the great nations of the earth, so that in the Twentieth century the United States will have taken its place of destiny as pre-eminent among the governments of the world."

The Destiny of the United States.

The manifest destiny of the United States is to dominate the American hemisphere, not by political intrigue, diplomatic negotiations or the force of arms, not by the annexation of territory nor the establishment of protectorates, but by the influence of example and commercial relations. The tie that will bind the American republics and colonies will be the tie of trade, and in 1993 American commerce to a very large degree will be confined to American waters.

There will be a railway between Buenos Ayres and Chicago, and the remnant of that race whose misfortunes have made the history of Peru pathetic will contemplate the blessings of civil and religious liberty under the shadows of the Bartholdi statue and the Washington monument. There will be weekly voyages across the gulf which divides the southern coast of North America from the northern coasts of Central and South America, and the theory of Columbus concerning a western passage to the Indies will be realized by the construction of an isthmian canal.

The table of Porto, which was sought so persistently for three centuries among the green jungles of the Orinoco and the Amazon, will be found in the bosom of the Andes, and the gold and silver of Bolivia and the diamonds of Brazil will be exchanged for the cotton of our southern section and the manufactured merchandise of our northern states.

As we must have the coffee, the sugar and other fruits of the tropic zones, so must those who raise them have the results of our mechanical industry and genius. The Creator intended there should be an exchange of products between the American continents and distributed their natural resources so that their population can live in prosperity and contentment without an ounce of European or Asiatic merchandise. The value of the commerce between the United States and the Latin-American countries in 1870 was \$170,000,000; in 1880, \$280,826,000; in 1891, \$352,296,000; and in 1892, \$381,440,000, which shows that the divine purpose is gradually becoming a fact.

WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS.

Congressman Harter on Paternal Government.

I believe that in 1993 the government will, if possible, be more completely divorced from ownership in railroads and telegraphs than now. Long before that, faraway date it will become the settled conviction of the governing classes, the newspaper power and of those writers who are read and of the speakers who are listened to that the less the government meddles with private affairs, the less it interferes with commercial enterprise, and the more closely it confines itself to the law but necessary functions properly belonging to it, the better.

The doctrine that the government which governs best is best will much earlier than 1993 be the unwritten but fundamental law. Instead of concerning increasing our civil service list, which government ownership of railroads and telegraphs would necessitate, as the nation grows I believe it will constantly but perhaps slowly decrease, and that while the aggregate may be larger the proportion of our people so engaged will be smaller than in 1993.

Of course I know the apparent present tendency toward centralization, but 100 years is a long time, and it will give ample time for all great experiments in this direction to collapse, and instead of the government in 1993 taking the child at the cradle and rearing him under public supervision and under official control, at the expense of the community, and finally, after feeding and clothing him by law and under rule and regulation, burying him in a state cemetery and putting an official headstone up for him, a wiser generation will interfere even less with him and his occupations than now, and men will be left to work out their own salvation, politically and morally, more than in 1993.

What is true in this direction will be true of business enterprises of all kinds, and the man who in 1993 talks of the government buying and operating railroads will be looked upon by the charitably disposed as a sort of Kip Van Winkle, and by the more scientific as an ignoramus, and by the scientific as suffering from a mild form of dementia. MICHAEL D. HARTER.

For a Clubman to Remember.

Don't make a bolt from your 6 o'clock dinner table to your club and leave the poor soul, who would like to enjoy your society, to the horrors of an evening alone. Remember that the tenderest mother and the most untiring housekeeper would enjoy an occasional change from nitersy and home duties.

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Have them from 79 cents a pair up.

Remember, men's gum boots, Candee, \$2.25

Muffs, 40 cents up to any price you want.

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Some 50-cent dress goods at 25 cents.

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A good carpet-covered lounge, \$5.

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Fancy rocking chairs, \$3.50.

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Flour, \$2.15.

Chop, \$1.10 and \$1.15.

Bran, 50 cents.

Bologna, 8 cents.

Cheese, N. Y., 13 cents.

Tub butter, 28 cents.

18 pounds sugar \$1.00.

5 pounds Lima beans, 25 cents.

5 pounds currants, 25 cents.

5 pounds raisins, 25 cents.

6 bars Lenox soap, 25 cents.

6 bars Octagon soap, 25 cents.

3 packages pearline, 10 cents.

Best coal oil, 12 cents.

Vinegar, cider, 15 cents gal.

Claret, 20 cents a gallon.

Syrup, No. 1, 35 cents gal.

No. 1 mince meat, 10 cents.

3 pounds macaroni, 25 cents.

3 quarts beans, 25 cents.

6 pounds oat meal, 25 cents.

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St. Patrick's Day 1893.

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CHURCH DIRECTORY. BETHEL BAPTIST. Rev. C. A. Spaulding, Pastor. Sunday School... 10:00 A M Gospel Temperance... 2:30 P M Preaching... 6:00 P M

HEAVENLY RECRUITS. Centre Street, above Chestnut. Rev. H. M. Lengle, Pastor. Morning Service... 10:00 A M Sunday School... 2:00 P M Love Feast... 3:15 P M Preaching... 7:30 P M

JEDDO METHODIST EPISCOPAL. In charge of Rev. E. M. Chilcoat. Preaching... 10:00 A M Sunday School... 2:00 P M

ST. ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC. Rev. M. J. Fallhee, Pastor. Rev. Edw. O'Reilly, Curate. Low Mass... 8:00 A M High Mass... 10:30 A M Sunday School... 2:00 P M

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL. South and Washington Streets. Rev. A. J. Kuehn, Pastor. Sunday School... 1:30 P M Prayer and Sermon... 7:00 P M

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED. Walnut and Washington Streets. Rev. H. A. Berner, Pastor. Sunday School... 9:00 A M German Service... 10:30 A M Praise Meeting... 2:00 P M

ST. KASIMER'S POLISH CATHOLIC. Ridge Street, above Carbon. Rev. Joseph Mazotas, Pastor. Mass... 11:00 A M Vespers... 4:00 P M Mass on Weekdays... 7:30 A M

ST. LUKE'S GERMAN LUTHERAN. Main and Washington Streets. Rev. A. Beimler, Pastor. Sunday School... 9:00 A M German Service... 10:00 A M Catechetical Instruction... 5:00 P M

ST. MARY'S GREEK CATHOLIC. Front and Fern Streets. Rev. Cyril Gulovich, Pastor. Low Mass... 8:00 A M High Mass... 10:30 A M Vespers... 2:00 P M

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Birkbeck Street, South Heberton. Rev. E. M. Chilcoat, Pastor. Sunday School... 2:00 P M Preaching... 7:00 P M Epworth League meets every Sunday evening at 6:00 o'clock.

WELSH BAPTIST. Fern Street, above Main. Services by Rev. A. J. Morton, of Kingston. Sunday School... 10:30 A M Welsh Service... 2:00 P M English Service... 6:00 P M

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Eastward. Stations. Westward. p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m. a.m. p.m. 5:00 1:02 7:50 Shepton 7:40 10:20 3:49

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