THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1899.

only "let out for the wedding," but was

To Dad's Rescue.

President Van Buren, was making a peech in behalf of his father, an old bemocra, rose in the audience and up-

braided him as a bolter. Few men were more effective, on the stump or quicker at repartee than John, and he repited

to the charge with an anecdote some-thing like this: "One day a man on horsoback came up with a boy who was

contending with an overturned load of hay. Instead of tossing the hay back

in the wagon, the boy was energetically

A Namesake Overlooked.

A story of the German emperor is be

ing circulated in army circles. At a re

ever."-Rochester Chronicle.

dree had taken me with him!"

Inited States.

lar lad in the school.

PERSONALITIES.

Eldridge T. Gerry, in his house o

Fifth avenue, New York, has the finest

collection of law books in the

ssing it hither and thither, regardless

Once when John Van Buren, son of

given a free pardon.

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 toples but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name.

SCRANTON, JULY 28, 1899.

The New York board of health has taken steps to prevent the soft coal nuisance in that city. If there is any ground the Scranton board should follow sult.

The Supreme Test.

The removal of General de Negrier from the French council of war in punishment for his action in exhorting the French army to resist the efforts of the civil authorities to "humiliate" it brings the whole political situation in the French republic to a focus. General de Negeler, it is stated, has been a first class soldier, in rank only one place removed from the position of chief general. It is also said that he was not implicated in any degree in the Dreyfus affair. Throughout that exciting episode, we are told, he remained scrupulously non-committal in opinion on Dreyfus' innocence or guilt, contenting himself with saying that the affair was purely a judicial matter. His removal, therefore, it must be assumed, was strictly a matter of discipline, but one which cuts to the heart of the Dreyfus agitation and all the allied agitations in that it raises the direct issue whether the army exists for the republic or the republic for the army.

Americans find it difficult to comprehend the Dreyfus episode because it is almost impossible for them to concelve of a condition of public opinion in a republic which seriously and with passion contends that the army is above the government; that the government owes its first loyalty to the army and is only secondarily in duty bound to protect civil liberty and civil institutions. If Generals Miles, Corbin and the other prominent leaders in our army should, either personally or through their followers, proclaim the doctrine that the president, congress and the Supreme court are creatures of army sufferance, mere figureheads in everything relating to army management; and that the first allegiance of the American voters is to the army, which is the depositary and safeguard of the nation's patriotism, the one high and mighty institution in the republic, as compared with which all other institutions are of minor importance, a parallel would exist to the situation which has for many years made the French republic an anomaly among governments. We in this country cannot imagine such a situation as applied to ourselves; but we must try to realize that it is the attitude assumed not only by many army men in France but also by a large element of France's non-military citizenship-how large, events will soon tell. The deposition of General de Negrier strikes this insolent opinion a blow full in the face. France's new secretary of war, the Marquis General de Gallifet, took office upon the pledge that he would execute the will of the republic if he had to wade to his neck in blood and he is showing that this was no bombastic boast. He is determined that the army must return to its proper place as the republic's servant, not its master. If he wins, it means the establishment of French republicanism on a basis of unassailable permanency. If he loses there will be chaos and perchance another commune.

Castillo that Estay had been the real author of the attempt on Castillo's life, and directed the war minister to arrest Estay and bring him to the capital. This Castillo did. Estay was immediately liberated and Castillo was put to death. Then, to encourage obedience

in future governors, the president had Estay killed for not having carried out his instructions to kill Castillo in San Pedro Macori." Just what led to the present assas-

sination has not yet been disclosed; but that a rule founded on treachery and cruelty would be likely to provoke assassination of the ruler could have been predicted any time within the period of Heureaux's administration. Repeated attempts had been made on the president's life prior to the one which put an end to it. It was in this atmosphere that General Maximo Gomez lived and yet Americans wonder why the Cuban chieftain is not an Abraham Lincoln. The experience of Santo Dominge, typical as it is of most Latin-American countries, teaches us

what to avoid in setting up an independent government for Cuba.

Correspondents at Manila complain that they are unable to write the truth. If any are prompted to such a desire General Otis should certainly give them an opportunity. It is too rare to be missed.

The Trouble with Canada.

Last winter the American commissioners who were trying to negotiate general treaty for the settlement of long-standing disputes with Canada, having come to the Alaskan boundary dispute, offered, as an act of courtesy to Canada to lease to the Dominion government for a nominal sum a port on the Lynn canal, which would give Canada a water outlet from the Klondike gold region. Although this is what she is anxious for, Canada rejected this neighborly proposition with scorn, demanding that the United States submit its title to the Alaskan coast, which, until the Klondfke gold discoveries, had not been challenged, to arbitration before a European arbitrator, well knowing that the prejudice existing among European officials against the United States

would, as in the past, militate against a fair decision. The American commissioners replied that the United States, knowing its title to be sound and just, would be perfectly willing to submit it to an arbitrator to be named by any North or South American power, which could have no motive in influencing an inequitable verdict; but that no more jug-handled European arbitrations would be considered.

Here the matter still stands. Canada wants to arbitrate before a European arbitrator. We refuse. The United States is willing to arbitrate before a disinterested tribunal to be chosen by Mexico, a wholly neutral power, or by one of the South American republics. Meanwhile we offer to lease to Canada a port which will open up for her a water route to the Canadian gold fields, but Canada demands that we surrender a port and threatens to send soldiers to take it. on the ground that .. is Canadian territory; although the Canadian maps, until within a few years ago, invariably indicated that the territory now claimed as Canadian belonged to Alaska. It is not likely that the threat to send soldiers will be executed. Should that be attempted, we should have to meet it and there would be trouble. The likelier outcome is that Canada will calm down, accept our proposition for a lease and look nice. Secretary Root is undoubtedly about to enter upon a hard task, but there are lots of editors about the country who will be willing to tell him just how the department should be conducted.

event of a refusal on the part of the workmen to acquiesce in a state tribunal's decision would he to throw around the corporation a protecting force in case it should employ other labor; and it does this now.

We confess that we can see no relief in this direction.

Nicaragua papers announce that the United States is anxious to "annex" that particularly lively plot, and are endeavoring to arouse Nicaraguan sentiment against such a proceeding

It is probably safe to agree with the

'antis" so far as Nicaragua is concerned. With Santiago yellow fever, the Georgia lynchers and the bandits of Cebu, the United States has trouble enough on hand without arousing the black and tan patriots of Central America.

The strange lack of interest over the news from the Transvaal is probably occasioned by the suspicion that Uncle Paul's blue pencil is passed over anything that would be considered worthy of a two column headilne. Official news concerning Paul and his raad is as devoid of thrilling features as a census report.

A Spanish sailor formerly of Cervera's fleet has arrived in this coun-

try and wishes to join the American navy. He is convinced that the Yankee tar holds all of the dream numbers in the distribution of prize money.

The French government has just disgraced another general. In this country the official act of degradation is seldom necessary. The newspapers usually attend to that. It begins to look as though a small

standing army would also be necessary to look after the "antis" who are endeavoring to exterminate the African race in Georgia.

Oom Paul Kruger evidently appredates the value of a resignation with string attached.

OUTCROPS OF HUMANITY

Ingersoll's Kindness.

An incident illustrative of Colonel Intersoll's character may now be told for he first time. Any one with experience in New York, especially with newspaper work, knows how difficult it is to get at men of any standing in the business and professional world. Indeed it is often easier for the camel to get through the eye of a needle than for a reporter to get through the door that opens into their sanctum sanctorum. Mr. Ingersoil was, as the incident in question shows, an exception to this exceedingly select class of people. He was always ready to see any one, and to do whatever e could to comply with any reasonable request that might be made. One day the writer called upon him to get an in-One day terview on some questions that were agitating the public mind at the time. Just at that moment, he was exceedingly busy and begged, in view of the fact that the westions did not demand an immediate answer, that he be excused. He was so considerate and polite that his visitor, who was entirely unknown to him and who had no earthly claim upon his time or attention, readily consented. Upon or attention, readily consented. Upon calling some days later, Mr. Ingersoll was still immersed in the business that had occupied his attention on the previous ccasion. But he promised that on a certain day he would have the answers to all the questions that had been submitted to him written out on a typewriter and ready for delivery. When the day came round, the writer called, and on being in-

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Prussian army includes nearly 14,000 officers, among them 206 generals There are only 100,000 Britishers in In-lia-one to every 3,000 of the population. The toll of an ordinary ship passing

through the Suez Canal averages about \$4,000. The distance is ninety-two miles. It is estimated that at the present rate of growth London, which now population of 5,657,000, will, in 1941, have over 13,000,000.

At the commencement of Berea Collene, in the Eastern Tennessee Mountains, 1,500 saddle horses were picketed on the grounds.

The machinist employs a dog on his lathe; he takes a hog cut, if the tool will stand it; the castings are made of pigs of from, which in turn were fed from a where it landed. The traveler halted and said: 'My young friend, why do you work so furiously this hot weather? Why do you not tors the hay back in the

wagon and be more deliberate in you labors? The hoy stepped, wiped the The Salvation Army has opened several stands in Boston for the sale of ice cold streaming perspiration off his face on his shirt sleeve, and, pointing to the pilo of hay on the roadside, exclaimed: emonade and buttermilk at one cent a Over \$,000 drinks are being dis-Stranger, dad's under than, and then he set about work nore furiously than pensed daily. Notwithstanding the fact that there

is nothing new under the sun, the United States patent office granted nearly 25,000 patents last year to people who had hit upon a new idea. line of Blank Books and

The president of a large telephone sys-tem has offered to pay \$1,000,000 for a telephone repeater which would be as effi-clent in telephony as the telegraph re-

cent inspection of recruits his majesty asked one of them his name, and was told "Andree." On his majesty asking him if he was aware that he had a fapeater is in telegraphy. mous namesake, the soldier answered in the affirmative. "Who told you that?" asked the emperor. "My captain, your majesty." "And what did your captain The boom in lake traffic is unprecedented. Rates are 15 per cent, higher than they were in '95, 45 per cent, higher than in '96, 50 per cent, higher than in '97 and 50 per cent, higher than in '98. There tell you about Andree?" "Your majesty the captain said that he only wished An "Your majesty

is more business than there are boats. The Illinois Central is constructing a freight car yard at New Orleans which will have 28 miles of tracks and will hold

3.000 cars. The yard is being so arranged that cars can be distributed from the reciving point to any other point by gravity. This will save an immense ex-pense for switching cars in.

The game of whist originated in Ens Albert Pierre Levy, a resident of At. land. It is believed to have developed from the older game of triumph, or lanta, Ga., was a classmate of Dreyfus, and says the latter was the most poputrump, which was played as early as 1530. In fact, in that year sermons were preached denouncing the game as one that tended to take the mind off the The ennity between Senators Chandler truths of religion. In 1421 whist is first mentioned in English literature.

In comparing the countries by length of railroad compared with the amount of population that they serve we find that the colony of South Aus-tralia stands first with 52.3 miles for each 10,000 people, this result, of course, being due to the comparative sparseness of the population. In the United States are 26 miles to each 10,000 inhabitants.

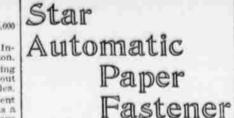
The law recently passed by the Con-necticut legislature for the protection of the trailing arbutus is said to be the first measure ever passed in any state of the Union to foster the growth of a wild

flower. The enactment of the law in question is said to have been largely d to a newspaper article calling atten old, short, fat, gray-bearded and with tion to the need of such a measure. Caviar, which is made from sturged

eggs salted in brine, is the most costly product of the fisheries of this country. and while largely relished by epicures, a taste for it must usually be acquired Until recently its manufacture was mo nopolized by the Russians, most of it be ing prepared on the Volga river and Cas-

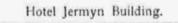
the State Historical society. ally from the dominions of the Czar. Rudolf Aronson is trying to get Ade-The Indian population of the United lina Patti to promise him another tour in the United States, and she is seriously Statse is increasing rather than decreas. ng, contrary to the popular idea. thinking of it. She has just proved by a series of concerts in London that her voice is surprisingly well preserved. the census of 1880 we had 256,127 Indians enumerated. By the census of 1850 the total was given as 243,534, but it is claimed to have been imperfect, as the enumera-De Witt C. Cregier, ex-mayor of Chicago, went to the Windy City in 1855, and was urged to accept the nomination for mayor. "Of a city of 60,000?" he

ter of a century later. A painting representing four barrels



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Typewriter's Supplies. Reynolds Bros this morning, and Shirt STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS,

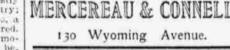




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Or about half their value, and at these prices the sale may only last a few days. Therefore,

Come Early.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

and Gallinger, of New Hampshire, was caused, it is said, by a dispute regarding a postoffice appointment. Colonel M. J. O'Brien, the new president of the Southern Express company, started life as a driver of one of the wagons of the Adams Express company. Rosa Bonheur left many unfinished pic. tures, among which was one depicting horses running at full gallop. Though offered \$80,000 for this she refused to finish Tim Healey, the cattle king of New Mexico, has more money than he knows what to do with. He has an income of \$87,000 a year, and lives in a hut that cost about \$60

M. de Block, whose work on war is said to have inspired the present peace conference, is a rich Dutchman, 65 years rugged features,

Carolus Duran is next year to paint life-sized portrait of General Miles, to be hung in University hall, at Harvard, from which college General Miles re-ceived his LL-D, degree. Governor Joseph D. Sayers, of Texas, owns the first federal flag captured by

the Confederates in the War of the Re-bellion. Ho intends presenting it' to plan sea, and at the present time about \$,000,000 pounds of it are exported annu-

tors failed to do their duty on several reservations, and the vital statistics were for mayor. "Of a city of 60,000?" he so incorrect as to be almost useless. In asked, "Walt twenty-five years and ask me then." He was elected just a quar-showed 252,955 Indians of adult age.

Secretary and Mrs. Gage will remain stuffed with United States bills of all deall summer at Chevy Chase, where they have the handsomest cottage in the lit-tle community. They will, however, nominations, from the one dollar silver certificate to the \$1,000 treasury note, was eized by the Secret Service authorities spend a few days at Long Branch durat Boston the other day. It was very ing the coming horse show, cleverly executed, and represented three vice president and attorney general have months of diligent work on the part of the artist. In size, colors and the smalltaken such an interest. It will probably surprise most people est details the bills were faultless fac to know that Sir Arthur Sullivan is the similes of the denominations they repro cented, even the signatures having the inventor of something else than tuneful melodies. His brain evolved the contriv-ance known as the Sullivan safety shaft, chades and characteristics of the orig-nals. The luckless owner had refused which is so constructed that if a horse an offer of \$200 for the painting two days becomes entirely unmanageable and bolts it can be released, leaving the occupants before it was confiscated.

4

It seems a very easy matter for a boys' strike to develop into a hoodlums' holiday.

An Object Lesson.

The assassination of General Heureaux, the dictator president of the republic of Santo Domingo, apart from its other aspects, is interesting as an object-lesson in government. This man, a mixture of French, Spanish and negro blood, well educated, speaking four languages, a natural leader and skilled in the diplomatic wiles common among the Latin-American races, was clected president thirteen years ago. At that time the constitution of Santo Domingo forbade the president's reelection, but Heureaux wanted another term and the constitution was changed. He was a progressive ruler and under his sway the people prospered, but it was a one-man government, existing primarily by force. As illustrative of how things went we quote from the Sun:

"In the spring of 1896 the president found himself called upon to deal with a conspiracy against his power in the province of San Pedro Macori. General Ramon Castillo, his minister of war, had shortly before asked for 1,000 rifles to put down an incipient rebellion in that province, and had gone there in command to restore order, as he said, Instead, he distributed the 1.000 rifles among malcontents in the province and placed himself at their head to overthrow Heureaux. When news of this state of affairs reached the president ha sent word to General Jose Estay, governor of San Pedro Macori, to shoot Castillo. The governor's son tried to carry out the order, but his built missad-General Castillo and killed his son. of economic disputes by arbitration. It The minister of war suspected the true would lay the stress of compulsion on condition of affairs, and so when a only one side to the dispute. It would summons came for him to return to the compel corporations to accept the vercapital he declined to obey it. The dict of arbiters without providing for summons said that he was wanted to any assurance of its acceeptance by take charge of important operations of the discontented workmen. The state the war department, but the wily gen- could say to the corporation: "Actrai, taught by experience, replied with cept our verdict or we will revoke your frankness that a former minister of charter," and the corporation, needwar returning under similar circum- ing a charter, would have to submit. stances had returned to his death; and But it could not say to the employes he called attention to the fact that he of that corporation: "You, too, must himself had, three years before, acting accept our verdict." for it has no under the president's secret orders, shot | means to compel them to accept. The and killed a former governor of San right of each man to work or not to Pettro Macori. President Heureaux work as he sees fit is a right beyond was unable to put down Castillo's in- the reach of state legislation. The

As to Compulsory Arbitration.

This proposition is advanced by the North American, of Philadelphia: "Every corporation, whatever the industry it conducts, whether public, Rochester Post-Express. like a railroad, or private, like a man-

ufacturing enterprise,- is a creation of the state. Therefore the stage may, before granting existence to a corporation, impose such conditions as it pleases. It is within the state's right to require citizens forming themselves into corporations to agree that in the event of differences with their employes, those differences shall not be settled by the rough trial of strength called a strike or a lockout, but be taken before an impartial tribunal for adjudication. Here is the plain road to that 'compulsory arbitration' about which there has been so much writing and talking that have led to nothing practical."

As a statement of law this appears to be correct. The only question relates to the expediency of the application of this right. It must be admitted that the worst sufferers from a strike usually are persons not directly concerned in it. Where a difference between an employer and his employes is put to the arbitrament of a strike, involving not only a tie-up of their particular business, imposing losses upon other lines of business and frequently producing scenes of violence which terrorize innocent people and necessitate temporary recourse to martial law, the public is the chief victim and on this account it might feel inclined to demand com-

pulsory arbitration. But the practical difficulty with our contemporary's suggestion is the same that has nullified other propositions looking to the compulsory adjustment surrection by force, so he intimated to sutmost that the state could do in the

vited into his private office, found him in his shirt sleeves with a half-smoked cigar at his elbow, laboriously writing out with his own hand the questions left with him. "Well, Mr. Ingersoll," said with him. said the visitor, after listening to a profuse and humorous apology, "this is too much. As an entire stranger to you, I have no right to ask you to subject yourself to any such torture. If, however, you will agree to dictate slowly, I will take your agree to dictate slowly, I will take your answers down in short hand and then write them out myself." "All right." replied Mr. Ingersoll. "That is a very fair offer and Til accept." With this fair offer and I'll accept." With this remark, he picked up his cigar, lit it, threw himself back in his chair, put his eet upon his desk, and dictated as interesting and witty an interview as ever came from him. The writer ventures to say from his experience and that of newspaper friends that there was not at the time another man of Mr. Ingersoll's eminence in New York city that could possibly have been induced to give such an exhibition of courtesy to a stranger .---

Lincoln and the Quaker.

Here is a story of President Lincoln obtained by Curtis, of the Chicago Rec-ord, from the late Judge Carter, who was a member of congress from Cleveland juring the war and one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate friends. It relates to a Quaker philanthropist from Philadelphia who did not have a hair on his head, but took a great interest in public affairs and was constantly calling at the white house in behalf of somebody or other who happened to be in trouble, and took up a great deal of Mr. Lincoln's time. The president treated him with great courtesy, although his patience was frequently tried. One day when the philanthropist was particularly verbose and persistent and refused to depart, al. hough he knew that important delega-ions were waiting, Mr. Lincoln suddenly cone, walked over to a wardrobe in the corner of the cabinet chamber and took a ottle from the shelf. Handing it to the

visitor, he remarked: "Did you ever use this stuff on your 'No, sir; I never did."

"Well," remarked Mr. Lincoln, "I ad-vise you to try it, and if at first you on't succeed keep it up. They say it's good thing to make the hair grow. 'ake this bottle with you and come back a six months and tell me how it works." The astonished philanthropis: covered is polished pate with his broad-brimme hat and left the room, while Judge Car-ter, coming in with the next delegation, found the president over in the corner doubled up with laughter at the success of his strategy, and before he could proceed to business the story had to be told

The Two Brides.

Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg, who was martied in November, had before her martiage a somewhat unusual letter from a peasant girl. It read: "Dear Miss Princess Pauline-Your wod-ding is to be on Saturday, and I wish ou every happiness. I am sure you ar you overy impositions. I all survey you are very happy. My wedding is on the same day, and I should be very happy, too, if my father were not sitting in prison. If your father were in prison, you, too, would grieve. Dear Miss Princess, I beg of you, say a good word to your father, so that he may let my father off, or at least let him out for a few hours, so that he may come to my wedding. With nuch love, Yours, ______ "There was too much fellow-feeling between the maiden in a palace and the maiden in a peasant's cottage to lot this appeal pass unnoticed. It might be a fraud, and the father a hardened of-fender, but the Princess wanted to know. She took the letter to the King of Wur. emberg, and inquiries were made he degree of culpability of this man who "sit in prison" on his daughter's must wedding day. It was found that he was only a slight offender, and he was, not

of the vehicle in safety. Dr. Edward Everett Hale says that when he brought home his first report from the famous Boston Latin school it showed that he stood only nine in a clss of fifteen. "Probaby the other boys are brighter than you." said his mother. "God made them so, and you cannot help that. But the report says you are among the boys who behave well. you can see to, and that is all I care about."

An officer who has been under General Wood at Santiago says of him: "I saw General Wood at his desk for three days, when, I really believe he was the sickest man in Santiago. Once, going into the palace in the morning, I saw him lean against the wall for support. but in a moment he braced up again and went on and worked just as hard that day as on any other. With chills shaking his entire body he would press his hand hard against the desk so as to stop the

POEMS BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

trembling while he wrote."

A Look Into the Gulf.

I looked one night, and the Semiramis, With all her mourning doves above her

head, Sat rocking on an ancient road of Hell, Withered and eycless, chanting to the moon

Snatches of song they sang to her of old Upon the lighted roofs of Nineveh. And then her voice rang out with rattling laugh; "The bugies! They are crying back

again-Bugles that broke the nights of Babylon.

And then went crying on through Nine vch. Stand back, yo trembling messengers of

Women, let go my hair. I am the Queen A whiriwind and a blaze of swords to

quell Insurgent cities. Let the iron tread Of armics shake the earth. Look, lofty towers;

Assyria goes by upon the wind?" And so she habbles by the ancient road. While citics turned to dust upon the earth

Rise through her whirling brain to live ngain-

Babbles all night, and when her voice is dend

Her weary lips beat on without a sound

The Goblin Laugh.

When I behold how men and women grind And grovel for some place of pomp or

power, To shine and circle thro' a crumbling

hour, Forgetting the large manslons of the mind.

That are the rest and shelter of man-kind; And when I see them come with

wearled brain, Pailid and powerless to enjoy their

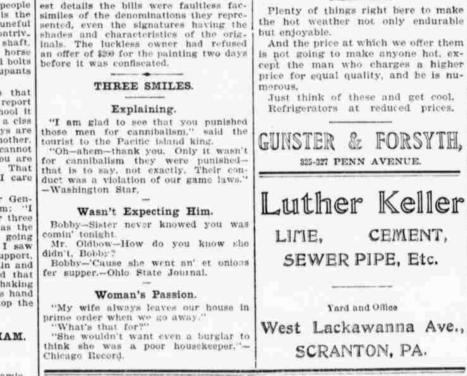
gains, I seem to hear a gobiin laugh unwind.

And then a memory sends upon its billow Thoughts of a singer wise enough to

play, Who took life as a lightsome holiday: Oft have I seen him make his arm a pli

Drink from his hand, and with a pipe of

willow Blow a wild music down a woodland WOY.





It is a fact which admits of no argument that a school teacher's task is a severe one indeed, and it requires a perfect system and steady nerves to be able to conduct a class-room in a proper manner. That Ripans Tabules help to keep the system in perfect order and strengthen the nerves is testified to by a prominent school teacher in Philadelphia, who says; "I have been teaching the Ninth Grade in the George M. Wharton School for the past eight years, and it is a hard matter to comprehend what a task I have every season when I get in a new set of pupils from the lower sections. You see it requires great patience and assiduity to discipline and educate boys, and the task is a very arduous one. Especially is this the case during the examinations when the work is very exacting and the drain on the system extensive. From leaning over my books and marking up papers for five or six hours at a time I get a headache and my entire system gets shattered, but a Ripans Tabule always straightens me up, and next morning I am ready for the task over again, feeling as fresh as ever from the effects of the magic Tabule taken on the previous night. It is certainly a wonderful remedy for nervousness and invigorating a wasted system, and in this I voice the sentiments of all the teachers in my section, every one of whom has used them with equally benchicial results.'

A new siyle packed coulding TES AIPANS TABULAS in a paper earlies (without class) is new for asls at some drug stores - non rive cann. This low priced sort is intended for the poor and the comming. One dense of the flow-could cannot like tables can be had for mail by conting fore, wight could to the the rest of the flow of the f



