#### 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 algued, for publication, by the writer's real name.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 29, 1899.

#### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

#### State. Justice of the Supreme Court-J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster. Judge of the Superior Court-JOSIAH R.

ADAMS, of Philadelphia.

State Treasurer-LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES E. BARNETT, of

Washington. Election day, Nov. 7.

The councilmanic petitioners who want the mayor to trespass on the land of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal company for the purpose of interfering with the Scranton Railway company's exercise of a private right of way re mind one of Artemus Ward, who was willing to put down the cruel rebellion if it took all his wife's relations.

#### Christian Science and the Law.

The case of the Reiber child, alleged to have died because denied medical attendance on account of parental inclination toward the faith cure, brings up in our own community a question which has of late years commanded general attention-the question of the law's relationship to psychical healing, so-called. The facts in this particular case remain to be established hence we defer specific comment; but taking this incident as a starting point, how far ought the authorities to go in the direction of interference with the alleged curative practices of those who yield allegiance to the doctrines of Christian Science?

We have hitherto traversed this ground but it may not be amiss to repeat the suggestion that the law in its application to human disease should be enforced wherever and by whomsoever it is violated, not with particular virulence or bitterness toward any class or sect but because it is the law, and binding as such upon all good citito practice healing for pay without and complied with the prescribed requirements, then that man should be prosecuted, whether he be a Christian Scientist, a Spiritualist or an Agnostic. The religion he professes has nothing to do with it. It is a simple question of the violation or non-violation of a specific law, to be decided in accordance with the facts as revealed through judicial proceedings.

Similarly, in the matter of placarding contagious diseases. If the law says that this shall be done, those who disobey that law should be haled into court and made to account for their negligence. Judgment upon those innocent of guilty intent should be lenient and admonitory; but if any culprit or set of culprits sets up a martyrom nose and tries by means of specfal religious pleading to claim special exemption calculated to creet a special class in the community with unauthorized indulgences, then the magistrate's duty is to come down hard and establish an example. The law has no right to go into religious debates. Its purpose is to keep the peace and preserve to the best of its ability the general health and welfare; and in execution of this purpose it must show neither fear nor favor.

General Miles has expressed to a Chicago reporter his satisfaction with the way things are now going in the War department and his wish that his friends will permit their enthusiasm for him to subside sufficiently to enable the new secretary of war to effect his purposes unhampered. Good for Miles. Let the mischief breeders take notice.

#### The President at Pittsburg.

The words used by President McKinley yesterday in welcoming to their homes the surviving veterans of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment deserve to be read and re-read by every American citizen until their import is fully digested and forever afterward unmistakable. Give especial heed to

"Peace brought us the Philippines by treaty cession from Spain. The senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the constitution. It became our territory, and is ours as much as the Louislana purchase, or Texas, or Alaska. A body of insurgents, in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the islands, disputed our lawful authority, and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American senate were attacking the very forces who fought for and secured their freedom. \* \* \* The world will never know the restraint of our soldiers-their self-control under the most exasperating conditions. For weeks subjected to the insults and duplicity of the insurgent leaders, they preserved the status quo, rememberfrom their government to sacredly observe the terms of the protocol in letter and spirit and avoid all conflict except in defense pending the negotiations of the treaty of peace. They begin hostilities against the insurgents pending the ratification of the treaty of peace in the senate, great as was their justification, because their orders from Washington forbade it. I take all the responsibility for that direction. Otis only executed the orders of his government and the soldiers, under great provocation to strike back, obey-Until the treaty was ratified we had no authority beyond Manila city, hay and harbor. We then had no other litle to defend, no authority beyond that to maintain. Spain was still in possession of the remainder of the archipelago. Spain sued for peace. The truce and treaty were not con-

the insurgents. Our kindness was reciprocated with cruelty, our mercy with a Mauser. The flag of truce was invoked only to be dishonored. Our soldlers were shot down when ministering to the wounded Filipinos. Our humanity was interpreted as weakness, our forbearance as cowardice. They assailed our sovereignty, and there will be no uncless parley-no pause until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established. The misguided followers in rebellion have only our charity and pity. As to the cruel leaders who have needlessly sacrificed the lives of thousands of their people, at the cost of some of our best blood for the gratification of their own ambitious designs, I will leave to others the ungracious task of justification and eulogy."

Well may the president recommend that every soldier and sailor who, by serving beyond the time of his enlistment until a new army could be organized for his relief, saved the American nation from the disgrace of chaos in the Philippines and preserved unsuilled the fruits of earlier victory. shall have a special medal of honor But what of those who, from snug retreats at home, have been encouraging the enemies of their country and in effect firing on our soldiers from the rear? We hope to see the sovereign people adjust this account also,

From the financial standpoint the United States as a colonial power is succeeding quite well. Cuba, as was ments are more hysterical than logical, noted yesterday, in its first half year and are based upon theories utterly of American supervision, yielded in revenue nearly \$1,500,000 more than she cost; and now we are told that a proportional increase in revenues has occurred in Hawaii under American oc upation. American rule in Porto Rico and the Philippines has not had a fair hance yet; but from all we know it is easonable to conclude that the finandering of these new dependencies will be conducted efficiently and honestly, Would that we would feel equally at case as to the other results,

#### An Agreement with Canada.

Announcement is made that no agreement has been reached between the United States and Great Britain touching the Alaskan boundary dispute which will close the controversy temporarily until congress can meet It provides, we are told, that the Canzens alike. If the law forbids a man adians shall have the use of a port on the Lynn canal. There is, however, first having registered as a physician distinct declaration that this temporary occupation of a port on the Lynn canal by British customs officers shall in no way affect the final settlement of the boundary question, but both the British and American interests and claims will be fully reserved. The use of the port is to be temporary until the question of ownership of the disputed strip is finally settled to the satisfaction of both countries.

Under this temporary agreement

also, so at least the story goes, Canadian white pine lumber not dressed tongued or grooved, but including logs and rough boards is to be admitted free into the United States. In return for this, citizens of the United States are to have absolutely free access to the Canadian fisheries with rights of landing, to secure bait or prepare the catch for the market consents to a modification of the treaty regulating the building of warships or the lakes in such a way as to permit the creation of a reasonable fleet of modern ships to be built above the Niagara Falls. Quebec coal is to have free entry over the New England boundary, which will relieve the mills of that section of their present dependence on Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In return, the Western coal, including that from the bituminous fields of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is to be admitted free to the Canadian border. It is also stated that Great Britain agrees to a radical modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to permit the building of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States with certain guarantees in regard to neutrality in case of war. The temporary agreement or modus vivendi thus established is to continue in force until November, 1990,

This news belongs within the category of interesting if true. It comes from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Press, usually good authority; but very probably it is put out as a feeler. An arrangement similar to that outlined above, provided it let the coal question alone, would satisfy American opinion. There is no disposition among our people to be unneighborly to Canada. If she needs a Pacific port and will offer a fair equivalent for it, let her have it by ail means. But it is not the part of wisdom to complicate such a controversy with side issues relating to reciprocity in coal.

One does not have to look to the Philippines or Armenia for examples of cruelty these days, judging from reports of the experience of the man who was injured in a runaway near Peckville the other night. It seems almost impossible that even the framp fraternity of America could furnish fiends who would deliberately rob a helpless man who was suffering from agonizing pain and laugh at his appeals for aid. This is an instance which is almost enough to make the reader regret that ing" that they were under an order the inhuman wretches could not be apprehended in a locality where lynching is prevalent.

The Tammany managers of the Dewey reception refused to allow were not the aggressors. They did not \$1,500 for the accommodation of visiting newspaper men but are to spend \$2,500 in breakfasting 400 favored guests on the morning of the land parade. Tammany presents many queer aspects and this one is certainly as queer as any of them.

There seems to be quite a contrast

In one respect the faith healing business accomplishes good ends. It puts life into a good many lazy people who cluded. The first blow was struck by | imagine that they are

#### EXPANSION'S CALL TO THE LAWYERS

WORK OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

Opening Address by ex Senator Manderson, the Acting President, Reviews the Nation's Colonial Duties, Sketches Some of the Obvious Tendencies in Legislation and Considers the Trust Problem.

Buffalo, Aug. 28.-The American Bar association, which met here today, was called to order by ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson, of Omaha, Neb., the acting president. In his opening address Senator Manderson reviewed with approval the work of the recent peace conference, particularly emphasizing the good to come from the project of arbitration outlined by the conference, paid his respects to the International Law association, many of whose members are in attendance here, and continued:

The gathering of the grain from the bloody fields of war has been had, but what the harvest may be is as yet an unsolved problem. With the Philippine Islands, in armed resistance to the exercise of powers legitimately ours and the performance of duties irre-sistibly devolving upon us, the situa-tion is intensified. Much dispute is there as to what are these powers and what these duties. Many of the argusubversive of the fundamental princi-ples of the law of nations, and prac-tically destructive of the lawmaking

Our Supreme court in 1833 recognized "the settled principle in the law and the usage of nations, that the inhabitants of a conquered territory change their former sovereign is dissolved." Frequently thereafter and particularly in 1857, after the conquest of New Mexico, it insisted upon the same rule, holding to the right of military occu-pation and "through and by that means ordaining a provisional or tem-porary government for the acquired

territory." Amongst the would be necessarily incident to the change of sovereignty would be the appointment or control of the agents by whom and the modes in which the government of the occupant should be administered—this result being indis-pensable in order to secure those objects for which such a government is

#### ON SOUND LINES.

Our government has proceeded upon these lines of a principle recognized and acquiesced in by all civilized pow-ers. The president has issued his orders based upon this law. While in-sisting that since the cession from Spain our "powers as military occu-pant are absolute and supreme," he guarantees the protection of private rights of persons and property, the ad-ministration of justice under the or-ganized courts and the freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupation.

The collection and administration of revenue, the care of public and private property, the restoration of commerce, the movement of trade in its accusustomed channels are all provided for customed channels are all provided for, and standing in the way of an order-ly, beneficent "provisional or tempor-ary government," are insurrectionists in arms, revolutionists in battle array, ncouraged in their rebellion by political theorists who would if they adopt a policy not only Utopian but sculating; one that would make great republic a weakling to be flouted at and scorned by the Powers.

DUTY THAT IS PLAIN. The plain duty that devolves upon this country is to suppress this revolt with firm strong hand put down this insurrection and when our sovereignty is acknowledged and our supremacy made manifest with kindly guidance and generous aid lead these people of the Asiatic seas to self-government and insure to them "domestic tranquil-ity, provide for their common defense, promote their general welfare and se-cure the blessings of liberty to them and to their posterity" as provided in the Constitution of the United States. If a separate autonomy can be safely had for these islands, and I sincerely hope it may be, we can surely trust the congress that it will be granted. If with Hawaii and Porto Rico they are to become dependencies, colonies or territorial possessions we can safely rest upon the wisdom of a people that, in the past, has wrestled with far more difficult problems, taken with safety territory more vast, and, under then conditions, more remote, asimilated populations most distinctly foreign, rid itself of the fearful incu-bus of domestic slavery and quelling an insurrection greater than any that history records, restored a dismem-bered Union and rejoined disunited states with a bond of cement so strong that the paradox came that disunion meant a more perfect union, and seces-

lon meant accession. In Cuba we are pledged to the res toration of complete tranquility and the inauguration of a stable home gov-The impositions and horrors of Spanish rule, will, under the guiding care of this country be replaced by a just and humane government created and maintained by the people of that fair Island of the Antilles. If she shall come to us in the future, it will be of her own volition and on such terms as a treaty of annexation may

The questions that arise as to all these possessions, whether they are a present fact or in expectancy, are those of law rather than politics. The lawyer, not the politician, must write the compact that shall unite these distant

TENDENCIES OF LEGISLATION. We bid fair to become a government y boards, bureaus and commissions, their increase, so marked for some time past, and particularly in the last year, is to continue. A horde of office holders, usually serving for a salary, but sometimes paid by fees, has been called into being to examine, inspect, license and regulate. With physicians, milk yenders dentities before and milk venders, dentists, barbers and embalmers undergoing examinations and receiving diplomas before they can come into contract with us, it would seem as though we are safely guarded from the cradle to the grave. The cost is great, for these boards and officers with their deputies, office force and necessary assistance, running into necessary assistance, running into many thousands the country over, require an immense sum for their maintenance. The additional patronage given to the governors of states and mayors of cities is large, and some might see in this great increase of chances to reward for political favor, some lurking element of danger. But the compensation for cost and danger is that our corpus is to be scientifically between the French police system of fiction, which has for years been the admiration of lovers of detective stories, and the French police system of reality as demonstrated by the Dreyfus trial.

In one respect the faith healing busistate a beer inspector has been created to examine that alleged non-intoxicat-

of legislative courtesies and cannot complain of any lack of attention at the hands of the law-makers. The railroad commissioners in many states have enlarged powers. The effort at governmental regulation that looks towards absolute control and the confict between rights that are intra-state and those that are inter-state, con-tinues and will do so until the Federal Supreme court definitely and with exactitude decides the rule that will controi the power of direction and guidance by the state authorities on the
one hand and the federal commission
and tribunals on the other. It is to
be hoped that the court of last resort
will soon settle the important question
of what is the basis upon which a reasonable rate shall rest.

#### sonable rate shall rest.

TRUSTS, The problems, legal and political that are the most absorbingly important and likely to lead to far-reaching results in law-making and statute con-struction are those incident to so-call-ed trusts, poels and combinations in manufacture, commerce and trade. The legislative difficulty seems to be to draw the line that should divide the objectionable trust or monopoly that defies the natural laws of trade, from the desirable corporation or the concentration of capital productive of good esults. To strike down the one and not cripple the other is no easy task for the law-maker. Concentration is the order of the day. Industries of importance and enterprises of magnitude can only be carried on with success by bringing together that aggregation of capital and limitation of personal liability permissable in the creation called a corporation. This artificial person has accomplished, in the gathering of the raw materials from the store houses of nature; the making from them in shop, mill and factory, articles of use or ornament: the gathering of them in mart, store and warehouse to vend to the consumer and the distribution. of them by the numerous channels on water and land, more of substantial advantage to mankind than any other instrumentality. The century now closing has seen during its hundred years an advance on all lines of pro-duction, with corresponding benefit to the consumer, such as has been afforded at no other period in the world's history. Corporations that have for their purpose a bettering of methods of manufacture, sale or distribution: the cheapening of the making of the article produced; the improvement in the style or convenience of the finished product; the economy in its vending and transportation, are a great good to mankind and in them, legally con-ducted, there is naught of evil to our race. No more disastrous calamity could befall this republic, that largely by such concentration of rapital, with the safeguards thrown about the investment, has kept for itself its own splendid market and is now capturing the markets of the world, than a blow administered, either by statute or deision, destructive of those corporate interests that are honestly capitalized, fairly based and legitimately managed.

#### AN AUARMING DRIFT.

Viewing the work of the law-makers and the courts one cannot but feel some alarm at the drift of both, while realizing that the action of many of the corporate creatures made by law are such as demand as to them that a halt should be called and their aggressive advances cease, even if their destruction must be ordained to stop them in their career. The fear is that we may go to extremes and that in wiping out the iniquitous trusts we may destroy the legitimate corporations. The public mind is excited by the yellow tinged articles of a partisan trust and the loud mouthings of blatant politicians, seeking simply party advantage and keeping of power or the gaining of patronage to be dispensed. In platforms parties will vie with each other in denunciation of trusts and combinations and with meaningless phrases, "full of sound and fury," seek to capture the votes of the groundlings. The evils that exist cannot thus be remedied. Laws framed in haste that are designed to obtain political advantage, or are based upon popular usually to plague and torment their Adam Smith is right in saying that "the occasions on which a government can help or intervene are, a certain well-defined province of action excepted, exceedingly rare and ought to be looked on with the gravest suspicion and permitted with the greathesitation.

That evils exist that need legislative orrection cannot be gainsayed. Over or fictitious capitalization, monopolis-tic tendencies leading to the destruc-tion of fair competition, the decrease of producing cost with advance of the price to the consumer, are wrongs de-manding a remedy; but the cor-rective cannot be safely applied when unreasoning denunciation, furious hostility and desire for partisan gain rule the legislative mind, and truckling to popular outery sways the

EVOLUTION OF THE TRUST. Nearly all the states have what are termed anti-trust laws, and in them the term trust has received much enlarged definition. We recall when the term signified an organization by which the control of several corporations was vested, by transfer of stock otherwise, in a central committee or board of trustees, who controlled or suspended the work of any of the cor-porations at pleasure, and could thus regulate production and defeat competition, thus controlling the prices of the necessaries and conveniences of This surrendering of the powers of a corporation, by its own act, to the control of a trust was an act of legal hari kari and afforded ground for a forfeiture of its charter by the state. This penalty being invoked, many corporations seeking results, not to be permitted by way of trusts, form-ed new corporations of great magnitude that swallowed the smaller which became extinct. It is estimated that over 500 of these organizations have been formed that have taken over the stock of many corporations, in all lines of industry, with a capitalization of billions of dollars, represented by pre-ferred and common stock. It is believed that the preferred stock repre-sents more in value than the property purchased, and that the common stock usually has no real basis of value. Those who sell their plants or stock to these enterprises, the glibed tongued promoters who launch the scheme and the persuasive bankers who float the stock of the over-capitalized venture are the ones who reap the harvest, while the gullible ones of the public who invest in the stock

#### are the losers. LABOR TRUSTS.

In considering the course of state legislation on the subject of com-binations, one cannot but be struck with some inconsistencies that car only be explained by the necessities of politics. When it is considered that labor cost is the very large per cent-age of everything that is made and sold, it seems strange there should be no inhibition upon organizations that exercise a complete and monopilistic control of about all the trades and exist to maintain the price of wages or to increase them. We read no enactment and hear no denunciation of combinations that, by most drastic methods, frequently bring widespread ruin in their train, add largely to the cost of both the conveniences and necessaries of life. Statutes afford many strange contrasts, but none more remarkable than this—that combinations may exist and be fostered to advance in exist and be fostered to advance the consumer the cost of labor, but resouri the office of inspection. In the consumer the cost of laber, but organizations to advance the price of the finished article are to be punished with severity. The reconciling of these inconsistencies and the attempted enforcement of the state laws solving the most absorbing problems will be watched with the most intense interpriate trial, upon its merits. propriate trial, upon its merits.

Paliroads are always the recipiant will be that those who are recipiant will be that those who are recipiant will be that those who are recipiant.

be guided by the light that will come from calm, deliberate investigation, and not be swayed by the catch phrases of the political demagogue.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

Laird & Lee, Chicogo, have issued a handsome de luxe edition of the popular Italian story, "The Heart of a Boy. ie of the most wonderful psychologica inalyses of childhood ever written. The pocket form an English-French and French-English distionary, containing over 60,000 words and meanings—an invaluable book to take with one to Pari

next year. Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Miley, lat-General Shafter's chief of staff, now it Manila, will tell in the September Scrib ner's some curious things about the se ret society which has been the back sone of the insurrection in the Philip

Among the virile articles in Ainslee's for September is a paper on "The Alaskan Boundary Dispute" which reviews understandingly the whole subject. Another, on "The Author of David Harum," is an informing glimpse at the personal qualities and peculiarities of a writer who has achieved exceptional osthumous fame.

The September Century, the "Salt-wa-ter Number," is to be full of stories, poems, pictures and articles relating to the sea. The editor of the Century At-las, in writing of the International Date Line for this issue, discloses the curious fact that, by the acquisition of the Phil-ippines, the United States is the only nation in the world whose trade will have to cross the date line to reach an impor-tant part of its territory.

Edwin Markham, nuther of the "Man with the Hoe," has written a poem on the Dreyfus affair that will appear in the September number of McClure' Magazine. The same number will con tain a character sketch of Admiral Samo son embodying reminiscences and anec-dotes of him from persons who knew him intimately through his boyhood and from his intimate associates in the mavy.

#### MEDITATIONS OV A BATCTER-LOR.

When u want 2 go 2 kolledge & ain't tot the money go eny how.

The gratest fule in Ameryca iz the nan that thinks he iz the wisest. Hyer education aint never ruined me

When u take a Miss, u generally makes mistake. I mite lern 2 luv a parrot, if it wuz ded; ute a Nu Woman-never!!
A dood iz like a would-pecker (no of ense 2 the would-pecker Intended)—a

pretty big bore.

When 1 c a man sitting around the stov, chuing 2Fakker 1 generally cums 2 the konklusion, that hiz wife urns it.

The gratest diffunse biween a woman a ate day klock iz that a klok runs down itself once in atc das, but a wo-man runs down hur nabors every da in

Eye generally kalkulate that the man that sits a round with hiz hands in hiz okits aint got nuthin else their U nin't ever an Egoatist, it is aluz u're

the week.

The difrunse biween a law yure & gait post iz that I stands up 4 itself. the other lies 4 hiz kliants. Sum fokes iz like a gas-o-meeter E4 strik a match 2 it. Their iz lots ov gas but their ain't much lite.

When i c a lazl man I no he wood make a good mewsick teecher beause he

#### iz so gude at beeting tyme. -Ellot Keys Stone. PERSONALITIES.

Amhassador Choate is visiting Andrew arnegle at Skibo Castle. Baroness James de Rothschild owns he finest collection of fans in Europ Colonel Rice, of the Twenty-sixth In-Dewey at Norwich university. Governor Pingree, of Michigan, says the knew nothing of politics and took no

nterest in them until he was 47 years troit. Queen Victoria has expressed a wish hat Sir John Fullerton should retain the

ommand of the Victoria and Albert, spite of his approaching promotion to the rank of vice admiral. Major Marchand, whem rival factions

re combining to exalt into the here of the hour in France, was born at Thois sey, a village on the edge of the district where the Macon wine is grown. His father is a curpenter. Dr. Richard Kandt, the German trav-

eler, whose recent journey to the source of the Nile has attracted much attention. is to be paid an annual salary of 7,000 marks by the German Foreign office to enable him to continue his explorations The only editor without one kind of arms in the United States is said to be Aaron Smith, editor and manager of the Mount Pleasant, Tex., Times-Review. For all this lack he turns out "copy" as fast as any veteran in the business, and manipulates a typewriter with his feet. Boston's police are now looking for a George Simpson, whom they claim is the worst man in America. He has been : burglar, horse thief, incendiary, forget and bigamist, and now he is wanted for a murder committed at Dover, N. H., eight years ago. Simpson began his ca-reer of crime while he was a preacher, and robbed many houses before suspi-cion was directed to 1 im. He then tray eled around the country, occupying pul pits in small towns on Sunday and swin-dling on week days. The man whom he killed was a sheriff, who was in pursuit of him with a posce.

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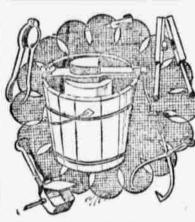
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I am 28 years old and have been employed in the actuary department of a life insurance company for years. A little more than a year ago I began to have very severe headaches, from which I was not free night or day. My doctor told me flat it was from my stomach and the want of exercise; so, besides taking his medicine, I purchased a bicycle to ride for exercise. I never knew then what it was to be in any other way than consti-pated, my bowels not moving sometimes in three days. My weight was reduced to 117 pounds, for I was slowly starving myself rather than cut a good meal, knowing what the after-effect would be. About five or six weeks ago two friends and myself were eating dinner when my troubles came up as a subject of conversation. One of my friends took a small packet out of his pocket and handed me two Tabules, saying: "Take one after you finish eating and one before you go to bed. Then buy a box to-morrow and you'll be surprised at the results." He was right: I was surprised at the results. I purchased a package of Ripans Tabules the next day. The first package seemed to relieve me so much that I purchased the second, and have been taking them over since. They have surely made a man of me again, and I only wish that I had a "before and after taking" picture, for it does not seem possible that such a change could have taken place in such a short time. I never tire recommending them to my friends,

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So, 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 amplies and 1.800 testimentals. Bit 1 PANS, in far a context, or it is

it exists, may be had of all driggists who are willing to sail a standard medicine at a monorate protobanish path and protong life. One gives raised. Note the word it I PANS and the parket. According to

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