

WILL GO TO JURY TODAY

Trying to Rebut Inference of Malicious Intent in Libel Case.

LITTLE ON THE STAND

Swore That He Was Not Actuated by Malice When He Penned His Vicious Attack on Colonel Ripple. Also Swore That He Is Sole Owner of the Paper—Witnesses He Called Failed to Testify to the Things He Said They Told Him—O'Toole Swore That He Never Wrote Anything for the Editorial Columns of the Scrantonian and Never Wrote Anything Abusive of Colonel Ripple—Has No Interest in the Paper—He Is Merely a Gatherer and Writer of News—Closing Arguments This Morning.

Before court adjourns today the case of the commonwealth against Richard J. Little and M. J. O'Toole, who are charged with libelling Colonel E. H. Ripple, will be in the hands of the jury.

All of the testimony is in and this morning Attorney John T. Lenahan will make the closing argument for the defendants. Attorney Joseph O'Brien will argue the case of the commonwealth and after Judge H. M. Edwards charge the case will be given to the jury for consideration.

The intense interest taken in the case was shown by the great crowd that thronged the large court room all day and watched the progress of events with the greatest interest.

When the court opened in the morning Judge Edwards ruled that the libelous articles under consideration in the case on trial were not privileged communications and therefore refused to admit the evidence in a view to justifying the libel.

Against the earnest protests of the attorneys for the commonwealth, however, he decided to admit testimony to rebut the inference of malice which could reasonably be deduced from the language of the libelous articles.

FOR THE DEFENSE. Then the defense called a number of witnesses to prove that they had no malice in publishing the articles.

Colonel Ripple had used money in politics. This for the purpose of showing that Little acted in good faith in printing the articles. The first of these witnesses was John J. O'Grady, of West Scranton, who is now employed on the Scrantonian. On the stand Mr. O'Grady swore diametrically opposite to his sworn testimony in the Langstaff election contest.

Little admitted that he wrote the libelous editorials contained in the Scrantonian of July 30 and Aug. 6 and that the suggestion of his counsel swore that the articles were printed for the public good and not because he had any malice toward Colonel Ripple. He denied all malicious intent and said he had the highest regard for the prosecutor as a private citizen.

LITTLE ON THE STAND. It is many days since such a spectacle was seen on the witness stand in this county as Little presented when undergoing the raking cross-examination of Attorney John F. Kelly.

Dr. Mitchell says in difficult cases of Anemia, he adds cod-liver oil half an hour after each meal and he likes to use it in an emulsion; that he has watched with growing surprise some listless, feeble, creature gathering flesh, color and wholesomeness of mind and body from this treatment.

"Scott's Emulsion" is cod-liver oil combined with hypophosphites. It regenerates tissue, invigorates the nerves and brain, enriches the blood and adds fat and strength.

ACOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

of the libel cases tried in this or any other county. He was asked by Mr. Kelly if he is a voter and said he is but when requested to tell how long he has been a voter and give other details with reference to his citizenship he asked leave to withdraw the answer in which he said he is a voter. He then admitted that he never voted and was never naturalized although he has been in this country upwards of ten years. Little swore that he is sole owner of the Scrantonian.

M. J. O'Toole when on the stand disclaimed all responsibility for anything that appears in the Scrantonian. He is only a salaried employee whose business it is to gather and write news. He never contributed anything to the editorial columns of the paper and never wrote anything abusive about Colonel Ripple for the paper. In no way is he financially interested in the Scrantonian, he said. In fact, he was moved to the city of Scranton for a week when he had been getting \$17 a week from the Times while acting as its city editor.

MORNING SESSION. When court opened yesterday morning, Attorney John T. Lenahan, of counsel for the defense, announced that he had something further to offer in the way of an argument on the question of admitting evidence with a view to justifying the libel which was before the court at adjournment Monday afternoon.

He read an opinion of Judge Livingston, of Lancaster county, to show that in a case along somewhat the same line that judge allowed all the facts to go to the jury and permitted the jurors to decide whether or not the article was a proper one for publication, because it is a matter of fact and facts are for the consideration of the jury. He cited another authority as saying that while the court may be better qualified to interpret the language of the libelous article, it is nevertheless a question for the jury, because it is one of fact.

Mr. O'Brien, in reply to Mr. Lenahan, read an opinion written by Judge Endlich, of Berks county, discharging a rule for a new trial in a libel case in which there was a conviction. In that case it was decided that the question of privilege is one for the judge alone and that the new constitution clearly intended that. Otherwise, conditions would become so intolerable as to make the law of libel a by-word. This decision was afterwards affirmed by the Supreme court. Mr. O'Brien also maintained that the law of 1897 made it the duty of the court to decide what constitutes a privileged communication.

Mr. Lenahan said they did not contend that in every case the court is compelled to admit such testimony, but in a matter of such interest to the public as that of the case at issue it is a question for the jury to decide. He contended that the testimony ought to go to the jury for two reasons: first, because the libel was a matter proper for the information of the public, and second, to rebut the presumption of malice. Judge Edwards ruled that the communication was not a privileged one and that the article was not within the protection of Section 7, Article I, of the constitution of Pennsylvania. In order to make such a communication a privileged one it must refer to the official conduct of a man in a public capacity, in the matter proper for public investigation and information.

NOT PRIVILEGED. The article complained of did not pretend to discuss the official conduct of Ripple, nor did the evidence disclose any circumstances tending to show that the matter was proper for public investigation or information. Under the circumstances and the evidence in the case, the court ruled that the communication was not a privileged one and not entitled to the protection of the constitution. The court also held that the decision of this question was for the court and not for the jury.

This ruling was called forth by an offer made Tuesday by the defense to prove that the allegations contained in the libel were true as a matter of fact. They would have been allowed to do this if the communication was privileged, but not coming under that head, the law would not permit the defense to even attempt to justify what they said. The judge said, however, that while evidence would not be admitted as bearing upon the question of justification, he would allow a good deal of latitude in the admission of testimony that might be offered with a view to rebutting the inference of malice.

John J. O'Grady, of West Scranton, was on the stand, and then in answer to a question by Mr. Lenahan, the defense asked that he be allowed to testify for the purpose of showing that the article in question was published on information furnished by O'Grady and others and was made in good faith, believing it to be true. This offer was objected to by the commonwealth.

MR. KELLY'S ARGUMENT. Mr. Kelly said that the presumption of legal malice cannot be rebutted. "The article is a libel per se," Mr. Kelly continued. "The court has no held, and whether or not there was actual malice is a matter we have no concern with now. The fact that it is a constitutionally allowed libel under the inference and is the duty of the court to instruct the jury. If a man could go on the stand and testify that there was no malice when he penned a defamatory article, no matter how libelous that article was, if the jury believed him that would end the matter, and there would be no protection for reputations in this state. I defy the gentlemen to show a single authority in Pennsylvania or any other state where a man who wrote an article that is libelous per se was allowed to prove himself innocent of malice. The moment legal malice is inferred we have nothing to do with innocent intent or absence of actual malice. There is nothing left for the defendants to do but to disprove the publication of this article if they can."

The court refused to take this view of the case. Judge Edwards overruled the motion and allowed the publication of the article to be discussed. The reason given by the court was that the presumption of malice in a libel case is always rebuttable and that the party charged with uttering a libel is entitled to show the bona fides of his action. After Judge Edwards ruling the examination of O'Grady was taken up. He said in July he had a conversation with Little in which he told him that in the fall of 1897 he got \$10 from Colonel Ripple and also the promise of a position in the county jail. The money was to be used for political purposes. On cross-examination he admitted

that after receiving this money and promise of place he voted at the election. He said he is now employed on the Scrantonian and has been for about six weeks. But before that he was employed as a miner. Before entering the mine he was frequently furnished Little and O'Toole with information on which they based articles for the Scrantonian. O'Grady said he testified in the Langstaff election contest in July, 1898, but could not remember the nature of his testimony. In answer to the notes of the evidence taken before the election contest commissioners was offered in evidence and it appeared that O'Grady told the commissioners that he received no money or other valuable thing for his vote at the fall election. In other words, he swore that O'Grady swore to an untruth yesterday or when he testified in the election contest in July, 1898. O'Grady also admitted that he served a term in the county jail.

M. J. O'Toole was sworn and said he has been in the city of Scranton since the middle of last February. In July his duties were that of gathering and writing news, acting in the capacity of associate editor and reporter. For his services he was paid \$15 a week. O'Toole denied that on Aug. 5 last he had a conversation with Deputy Constable Jacob Ellman in which he admitted that he wrote up Colonel Ripple. He also denied that he had anything to do with the writing of the editorial complained of.

ON CROSS-EXAMINATION. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Kelly and said that before he entered the employ of the Scrantonian, while employed on the Times, he frequently gave the Scrantonian items of news that he could not use in the Times or give prominence to in the columns of that paper. He has no interest in the paper other than his salary and he never told any one that he had. When on the Times he had a salary of \$17 a week. He was asked by Mr. Kelly if he left the Times to accept a smaller salary on the Scrantonian because it was more congenial. The question was objected to and the objection was sustained. O'Toole admitted that as a matter of fact he was not an editor, merely acting as a gatherer and writer of news. He admitted he knew nothing as to who the owners of the paper were. He never wrote an editorial for the paper and does not know who wrote the editorials. That work was done by different persons. He knew this because he saw editorials in the handwriting of different persons. Editorials were written by the regular staff of the paper. He never wrote an article for the Scrantonian which contained the name of Colonel Ripple except in reporting meetings or in a general political story.

Charles Peter testified that he had a talk with Little in June with reference to Colonel Ripple. He told Little that he got money from Colonel Ripple for political purposes. That was all he told Ripple. He did not specify the amount or what the money was to be used for. RICHARD J. LITTLE, the editor of the Scrantonian was called to the stand and sworn and was examined by Attorney Lenahan. The witness said he is editor and publisher of the Scrantonian. He was called to the stand on the paper since its first issue in 1897 and since February of this year when his partner, James Mahon, retired from the business, he has been sole proprietor. No one else has a financial interest in the paper. The witness then went on to tell the conversation he had with persons who told him that Colonel Ripple had used money in politics. He first referred to C. G. Boland. During the last year he had many conversations with Boland. The latter told him that during the last three campaigns money was used in politics in this city; that men went from Democratic to Republican headquarters and obtained money and brought it back to Democratic headquarters and contributed it to the campaign fund. Who the money was obtained from did not appear. Little could not give the details of his conversations with Mr. Boland. These details were so numerous he could not remember them. The witness then said that in conversation with James Moir the mayor told him that he knew certain police officers received money from Colonel Ripple to be used in politics. He mentioned Jas. Peeney and M. J. Walsh as two of the officers. The mayor also told him that Colonel Ripple had written to a man named McQueeney in which the latter was offered a position. They tried to get the letter for publication but failed. He had a conversation with Wade M. Finn but what Finn said was of a general nature about the buying of votes.

TALKED WITH FELLOWS. During June, July and afterwards he had frequent conversations with ex-Mayor John H. Fellows who told him that Daniels and Reese and others had received money from Colonel Ripple to be used in corrupting voters. Nothing further was elicited from him by Mr. Lenahan.

He was then turned over to Mr. Kelly for cross examination. The examination was most searching and thorough and demonstrated that Mr. Kelly is unusually clever in that branch of his profession. There was no attempt on his part to bully or browbeat the witness. He asked plain, concise questions and insisted on like answers. When Little tried evasion he found it was useless. Mr. Kelly pursued him with his question until an answer had been given. On one occasion Little saw fit to answer the rapidity and force with which Mr. Kelly interrogated him of the solemnity of the occasion and the fact that he was under oath took all of the desire to be flippant out of the witness and he conducted himself with proper decorum thereafter.

On his cross-examination Little repeated that he is the editor of the Scrantonian and wrote the libelous editorial printed in the issue of July 30. The article printed in the same issue and signed "A Workingman" was written by a man named Davis, of West Scranton, he understood. The communication came to him through the mail and without making any effort to find out whether or not the communication was written by Davis or whether or not what it contained was true he printed it trying to justify himself on the ground that he had heard rumors of similar import on the street.

THE LIBEL QUOTED. All of the most malicious and libelous parts of the articles were then quoted for Little's benefit and he was asked if he had printed them for the information and enlightenment of the

public and for the public good and he replied in each case with varying qualifications that he did. He admitted that the Davis who lived at the number on Filmore avenue given by the man who wrote the card signed "A Workingman" called at the Scrantonian office and denied being the author of the communication. "Why did you not act fairly then and print a retraction?" asked Mr. Kelly. "I was not sure that Davis did not write it," replied Little. "Did you not have at least as good information that he did not write it as that he did?" asked the attorney. "I think not," feebly murmured the witness. "You tell us," said Mr. Kelly, "that you print all of the matters to purify the politics of this city and county. Are you a voter?" "Yes, sir," promptly replied the witness. "How long have you been a voter?" was the question. Little hesitated a moment, flushed and moved uneasily in his chair and then asked permission to withdraw his last answer saying he did not mean what he said. He then admitted that he never voted and has never been naturalized. The witness then was questioned by malice in anything he said about Colonel Ripple and also denied that he meant to charge the Colonel with false pretenses in what he said about his services in the war.

FELLOWS' TESTIMONY. Ex-Mayor John H. Fellows, bondman of the defendants, was called. He told Little in June last that he knew Colonel Ripple used money in politics. The money was paid to members of vigilance committees in the Sixth ward. In cross-examination he confessed that he had not personal knowledge that Colonel Ripple paid any money. He was told that he had. Fellows denied having any financial interest in the paper. Wade M. Finn, another bondman, was sworn after Fellows left the stand. He, too, admitted that he told things about Colonel Ripple. What he told the Colonel Ripple used money against him when he ran for select council in the Second ward. He did not say what direct knowledge he had on that subject. Finn denied being interested in the Scrantonian, but admitted that he carried two copies of the paper to his home. Mayor James Moir, to whom Little went for advice immediately after his arrest, followed Finn to the stand. Some time before July 4 he met Little and Little told him that certain policemen on the force had used money in politics. The witness then told Little that two officers residing in the eighteenth ward had used money in politics at one time. He did not say who they were or who they got the money from. Witness also told Little that Michael McQueeney, of the Second ward, had received money from Colonel Ripple for asking him to work against writing for mayor. McQueeney promised to bring him the letter, but did not do so. He never saw the letter, and has no direct knowledge of its contents. McQueeney was called to the stand, but his testimony was objected to and Judge Edwards ruled that he was not to be admitted under his morning ruling.

TESTIMONY FEEL SHORT. None of the witnesses testified that they told Little what Little said they did, proving the truth of the old saw that a story increases in size as it passes along. In Mr. Vidava's opening to the jury he said they would show that John Courier Morris told O'Toole that Colonel Ripple had given orders to The Tribune to pitch into the Scrantonian. When O'Toole was on the stand yesterday he was as silent as a clam on that matter and his attorneys were careful not to ask him about it. In rebuttal the commonwealth offered the notes of evidence taken in the Langstaff election contest in July, 1898, for the purpose of contradicting John J. O'Grady's testimony. A copy of the Scrantonian of Aug. 6 containing a number of libelous articles concerning Colonel Ripple was offered in evidence. The defense objected on the ground that it was a subsequent publication and did not show the state of mind of the defendant at the time the libel was printed. Judge Edwards over-ruled the objection and allowed the paper to become part of the record in the case. That closed the case on the part of the commonwealth.

Attorney Smith presented the following points in his closing argument to the jury: First—The legal inference of malice in a libel case is not rebutted by evidence of facts until the contrary is proved. Second—If the circumstances attending the publication of a libelous matter were written and published, show that the defendants may reasonably be supposed to have a just and worthy motive for so doing, and that the law will not infer malice from the mere falsity of the charge. Third—Probable cause is a reasonable ground of conviction, supported by circumstances sufficiently strong in themselves to warrant a cautious man in the belief that the person is guilty of the conduct charged. If there is any evidence in the case the jury believe that the defendants had probable cause to believe that the charges in the indictment alleged were true, then the questions of both malice and negligence are excluded from the case. Fourth—If the jury, from all the evidence in the case, believe that the writing of the article complained of, or any part of it, did not originate in malice or negligence, the defendants are excusable and are not guilty of writing and publishing a malicious libel. Fifth—That malice, negligence and want of probable cause are the constituent elements of the offense charged. That either of these elements, if probably true by circumstantial evidence. Therefore, if the material circumstances in the case reasonably tend to the construction, the one leading to innocence and the other to guilt, the jury is bound to adopt the construction leading to innocence and acquit the defendants. Sixth—If the jury believe that the defendants had probable cause to believe that the charges contained in the alleged libel were true, or if the jury have any reasonable doubt as to the truth of the charges, they are bound to acquit the defendants. Seventh—If the jury believe that the alleged libelous matter was not written with malicious intent and that there was no negligence on the part of the defendants or if the jury have any reasonable doubt as to the truth of the charges, they are bound to acquit the defendants. Eighth—If on the whole evidence in the case the jury have any reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendants, they are bound to acquit them.

The law points were argued briefly by Mr. Stinson and Mr. Kelly and court then adjourned until this morning, when the closing arguments will be made. PENNSYLVANIA PENSIONERS. Washington, Oct. 17.—Pensioners: Increase, Theo. Miller, White Haven, Luzerne, \$5 to \$2.

CONVENTION OF STATE BANKERS

WILL MEET IN THIS CITY TOMORROW AND FRIDAY.

This Evening the Council of Administration Will Meet in the Hotel Jermyn to Discuss Questions Connected with the Meeting—Distinguished Men of the Financial World Who Will Be Here and Address the Bankers—Programme Arranged for Thursday's and Friday's Sessions.

The fifth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' association, will be held in the Board of Trade assembly room on Thursday and Friday of this week. Between one hundred and one hundred and fifty delegates are expected from all over the state.

The delegates will probably arrive this afternoon and evening and will make their headquarters at the Hotel Jermyn. Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, will arrive about 5:30 p. m. on the Delaware and Hudson. This evening the council of administration will meet in the Hotel Jermyn and discuss questions of importance. The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock Thursday morning by the president, Charles A. Kunkel, of Harrisburg. The regular programme will be gone through and in the afternoon the delegates will be treated to a carriage ride from the Hotel Jermyn, at 2 o'clock over the Elmhurst boulevard and around Lake Scranton. In the evening the Scranton club will give them a reception.

PROMINENT MEN. Among the men prominent in this country in banking matters, who will be present, are the treasurer of the United States, Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, president of the New York Security and Trust company and Hon. Thomas J. Powers, commissioner of Banking in Pennsylvania. The convention will be concluded Friday morning. During this latter session, five minute speeches will be given by various members on important banking questions. The following committees are in charge of the convention:

Committee on Arrangements—F. L. Phillips, chairman, cashier-Traders' National Bank, Scranton; William H. Peck, cashier Third National Bank, Scranton; Shepherd Ayars, vice president Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit company; William Backett, cashier, National Bank, Easton; S. E. Shumaker, cashier First National Bank, Huntingdon; D. S. Kloss, cashier First National Bank, Tyngsboro.

Reception Committee—Isaac Post, chairman, cashier First National Bank; H. C. Shaffer, cashier Scranton Savings Bank; William H. Peck, cashier Third National Bank; C. W. Gunter, cashier Merchants and Mechanics Bank; A. H. Eynon, cashier West Side Bank; A. H. Christy, cashier County Savings Bank and Trust company; Shepherd Ayars, vice president Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit company; F. L. Phillips, cashier Traders' National Bank; H. G. Dunham, cashier First National Bank; and cashier Dime Deposit and Discount Bank.

The programme of the convention follows: PROGRAMME OF CONVENTION. Thursday, Oct. 19.—Convention called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. by the president, prayer, by Rev. Charles E. Robinson, D. D., of Second Presbyterian church; roll call, reading of minutes, address of welcome to Scranton, by the mayor, Hon. James Moir; address of welcome, on behalf of the Scranton banks, by William H. Peck, cashier of the Third National Bank; annual address by the president of the association, Charles A. Kunkel, of Harrisburg; annual report of the secretary and report of council of administration, D. S. Kloss, Tyngsboro; annual report of the treasurer, John J. Foulkrod, of Philadelphia; report of auditing committee; address, "The Treasury and the Currency," Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States; reports of special committees; unfinished business; new business; adjournment.

Friday, Oct. 20.—Convention called to order by president at 10 a. m.; prayer, by the Rev. C. M. Gilpin, D. D., of Elm Park church; call of reports, brief statements by chairmen, giving general condition of business in the several groups; "Practical Banking Questions," open to all delegates under the five minute rule; address by Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, president of the New York Security and Trust company; address, "The Banking Department of Pennsylvania," Hon. Thomas J. Powers, commissioner of banking of Pennsylvania; election of officers of association and of delegates to American Bankers' association; selecting time and place for next annual convention; installation of president-elect; adjournment.

A SCHEDULE PREPARED. It Will Be Observed in the Y. W. C. A. Gymnasium.

The following is the schedule for 1899-1900 of the gymnastic classes at the Young Women's Christian association: Monday—Advanced children, 4 p. m.; misses, 5 p. m.; evening, 7:45 p. m. Tuesday—Hyde Park branch, 4 p. m.; Pleasant Hill branch, 8 p. m. Thursday—Misses class, 4:15 p. m.; evening class, 7:45 p. m. Friday—Advanced children, 4:15 p. m. Saturday—Boys' class, 8:30 a. m.; beginning girls, 10:30 a. m.; South Side branch, 7:30 p. m. Boys are admitted between ages of 7 and 12 years.

FUNERAL YESTERDAY. Constance Moffat Was Laid to Rest in Dunmore Cemetery.

The funeral of little Constance Moffat was held yesterday from the residence of her mother Mrs. A. K. Moffat on Quincy avenue. Rev. Rogers Israel conducted the services. Messrs. J. N. Oakford, F. H. Kingsbury, Joseph Mott and H. W. Kingsbury acted as pall bearers. The funeral was private and interment was made in the family plot in Dunmore cemetery.

FOOT BALL NOTES. The Scranton High school and the strong Keystone Academy team of Factoryville will clash together on the gridiron this coming Saturday. A hard game is expected and a liberal attendance is hoped for.

The School of Lackawanna will journey to Wilkes-Barre and meet one of the Wilkes-Barre High school next Saturday. Considerable disappointment is still felt in foot ball circles over the fiasco at last Saturday's game, between the Lackawanna and the High school. The result was disappointing to both sides and has only served to stir up a mutual feeling of distrust, which it is to be hoped will pass away, and the former amicable relations of the schools be restored. This region is well represented on the

Weary and Worn

Work and drudge! Health disregarded! Haven't time to be sick. Tired and ailing but can't stop work. Stop long enough to remember that all there is in life is forfeited when health goes. Pay attention to early symptoms and write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Mrs. Evelyn Wood, 518 Fulton Street, Peoria, Ill., writes: "I wish to say to my suffering sisters that if they want to be free from those dreadful diseases with which women are so apt to be afflicted, take Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for four years. My troubles were leucorrhoea and irregular menstruation. The menses appeared too often, and lasted too long. I became very poor, looked badly, had no appetite. I felt as though death would be a relief. My friends advised me to take more outdoor exercise, but hardly realized that I was too weak to go out. I resolved to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicines, and after taking several bottles of Compound, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash. I can truly say I am enjoying a new life. Menses have become regular, and last the proper length of time. I feel better than I have for ten years. I praise your medicine to all my friends. If any one would like to write to me in regard to your Vegetable Compound, and what I has done for me, I will gladly answer their letter."

Mrs. S. Barnhart, New Castle, Pa., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I intended to have written to you before, but since my recovery I have been very busy. I had been sick ever since my marriage, seven years ago; have given birth to seven children, and had two miscarriages. I had falling of womb, leucorrhoea, pains in back and legs; dyspepsia and a nervous trembling of the stomach. Now I have none of these troubles and can enjoy my life. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked wonders for me."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will surely aid suffering women and the sympathetic advice of Mrs. Pinkham is always promptly forthcoming on request.

Mrs. Bradish's Happy Letter. "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—About two years ago I began to run down and soon became almost a wreck. I lost my appetite and began to lose flesh; my blood was impoverished and I had to leave our store. The doctor gave me a little tonic, but I steadily grew worse and consulted another doctor. He helped me in some ways, but my headaches continued, and I began to have night sweats and my rest was so disturbed that I would have hysteria and would cry and worry over business matters and my poor health. Finally, husband took me South, but with no benefit. This was a year ago; no one can ever know what a winter of misery I spent. Would blot after eating and was troubled with palpitation of heart and whites. Having read by happy chance of your medicine, I bought it and wrote for your advice, and before having finished the first bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the hysterics nearly stopped and I slept soundly. I used seven or eight bottles with such benefit that I am as healthy as I can ever remember of being. I shall never cease to sound your praises."—Mrs. E. M. Bradish, 179 Dix Av., Detroit, Mich.

More Than a Million Women Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine.

BEAUTY, THE CONQUEROR BELLAVITA. Arsenic Beauty Tablets and Pills. A perfectly safe and guaranteed treatment for all skin disorders. Restores the bloom of youth to faded faces. 10 days' treatment \$2; 30 days' \$5.00, by mail. Send for circular. Address, BELLAVITA MEDICAL CO., Gillette & Jackson Sts., Chicago. Sold by Messrs. Marshall & Thomas, druggists, 329 Lackawanna ave., Scranton.