THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1900.



"Because It's true."

into the street, and she's not strong."

ring-at least not yet," thought Mrs. Robinson, 'If I give her her wages she

won't need to do it, and she'll send it

As the old lady lay awake in the mid-

dle of the night, the door was cautious-

"Mrs. Robinson, are you awake?"

What is the matter, Susan?"

ahead with his eyes dilated.

The question came in a terrified whis-

"Master has gone up to the garret

Mrs. Robinson came hastily over he

the door of the coal cellar creaking on

its hinges. Stealing toward it they

peered through. He was inside work-

ing a stone in the wall, which in a few

moments he dislodged and set down on

He next took an iron box out of the

doesn't intend to try to sell the

pect any wages.

"She

back.

silently.

them.

left the cellar.

his left hand.

direction of the garret.

lie you can think of at the time. When Susan Jones came, however, Mrs. Robinson had her work cut out. The girl lied like an eel-there was no catching hold of her.

At first she just chirped out lies as light-hearted as a bird. "Pleas'm it were the cat," or anything that came uppermost. But the cat had a way of proving an alibi that astonished Susan. So Susan got as cautious as charity. and it would have done your heart good to see the two at it. For Mrs. Robinson had no sooner got the ferret of truth into one hole than Susan was out and in at another.

Anyone else would have got sick and | ly pushed open and Susan came in disgusted, but Mrs. Robinson didn't. "For," said she, "the girl has her good points, and I'll make a woman of

per. Susan's eyes were starting out of her head, and her teeth were chatter-And she succeeded, for Susan got ing worn out by the sheer uselessness of the thing, and at last shut down in disgust. After that the girl did not with a candle. I think there is somedepart from the truth for six months, thing wrong." and then she let off the awfulest lie Mrs. Robinson had ever heard in her bed and followed Susan noiselessly born days. At least Mrs. Robinson

thought it was. It happened like this. One morning when Susan was in the coal cellar she found a lady's ring that dazzled your eyes and took your breath away.

"It's one of them 5-cent things as you can buy in any tinker's shop," sho said to herself. "Just a lot o' rubbishy glass, I don't believe it's worth bothering about."

She took it to her mistress, however. Mrs. Robinson gave a cry when she saw the ring and started up with her mouth open. "It looks like one of the rings mentioned in my grandmother's inventory," she said. "I shouldn't wonder if it belongs to the lost set of diamonds."

Mrs. Robinson was a widow and lived with her brother John. Few men could the floor. look wiser than Mr. John when he tried it. His spectacles made him look like Solomon. When he came home ha put them on and raked out the inventicle out. tory and placed his finger on an exact description of the ring. It was valued at \$200.

After they had all wondered awhile they put on last year's clothes, got candles and went into the cellar, but though they shifted the coal about for hours they got nothing but their faces blacked. Mr. John's was the blackest

When she had got herself washed and dusted Mrs. Robinson put the ring on and wore it till night, but before retiring to rest she put on her tolle

"The lost diamonds are in the box which is hidden in the wall. I saw them. Get to bed, and we'll see them **NEED OF A HIGHER** in the morning." And they did see them, and a won-derful set of diamonds they were. A

beautiful, dazzling, shimmering neck-lace, and bracelets, and rings, all as set forth in the inventory. "It was really you who found them," said Mrs. Robinson to Susan, "and I'll have them valued, and you'll get your legal reward and more I'll pay your mother's rent as long as she lives."-London Weekly Telegram. A HUMAN SLEUTH.

Extraordinary Skill of an Indian

Scout in Trailing a Fugitive. From St. Nicholas.

Arklehita, a typical Indian, was chief scout at Fort Sisseton, Dakota, in 1882. Although he knew English well, he held the old Indian hatred of its use, and would never speak it except under extraordinary circumstances. He stood about five feet, nine inches in height, was slender, but wiry, and was about 24 years of age. Ordinarily he was

slow and sedate in his actions-very dignified, but when the necessity arose "Don't say any more. I don't want to hear it. I don't suppose you will exhe could be as quick as a flash, and had, like every Indian on the northwestern plains, a pair of eyes that Susan turned ghastly white. "I must have them," she gasped. "My mother needs the money to pay her rent. If could equal any field glass. His services-for he had been em-ployed as a scout for some years-had she doesn't get it they will turn her out

been very valuable to the government, and, in recognition of this fact, the officer in command had secured authority from the war department to promote him to the rank of sergeant; consequently he went around in a neat uniform with chevrons and stripes, very much impressed with his own importance, which he considered sec-ond only to that of the commanding

officer; and he took care that every one else also should respect his cank and dignity.

As his native name is the Sioux for 'soldier." it is easily seen why he was so named; but he had still another name, which the Indians had given him before his entering military circles, and that, translated into English. was the "grass-walker," or "trailer," for his absolutely marvelous ability to find the trail of anything that left even the slightest trace on the ground as it

along the passage. A glimmer of light shone through the banister above, Mrs. Robinson saw that her brother was passed over it. A desperate soldier named Brica coming downstairs, staring straight broke jail one night, and was pursued He approached as stately as a wax the following morning. The trail led

figure, and almost brushed against to the west for a trifle over a mile; The light of the candle fell full then it turned north for a quarter of on their white, upturned faces as he a mile, and we followed until we came passed, but he took no notice of them. to a tree at the edgeof a slough to the Down the next flight of stairs he northwest of the fort, called the "garwent, his sister and Susan following, den bar slough." Here Arkichita for they wanted to see what he was pointed under the tree and said Brice going to do. They lost sight of him at had lain down there to rest. the foot of the stairs, but soon heard

The trail here led into the slough. A Dakota "slough" is a shallow lake. he water of which is from six inches to three feet deep, with a soft, muddy bottom, but not generally miry. The center of the slough is usually free from grasses or weeds, but along the edges, from twenty to sixty yards out,

hole he had made, applied a key to it. ong tule-grass grows. raised the lid and took some small ar-This particular slough was a mile long, and varied from an eighth to a Then he replaced everything as it quarter of a mile in width, and there had been before, and, carefully oblitwas a foot of water covering as much erating all traces of his operations, soft mud. During the night the wind had rolled the water up considerably. As he passed his sister and Susan It seemed hardly possible to track anythey saw that he carried the lost ring between the forefinger and thumb of

thing through it, except where the tule had been broken down. Where that was the case even I could follow the trail; on reaching open water, how ever, the case was different.

sister's room, into which he disappeared for a few seconds. Coming out The eastern end of the slough reached again he mounted the stairs in the to a point near the fort not more than red and fifty yards from a

ETHICAL STANDARD THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR PUBLIC ILLS. Read This Striking Address by

President Hadley, of Yale, Delivered on Tuesday Before the Convocation of the University of Chi-

"An unusually well informed foreign

critic, Mr. Mulrhead, has recently pubished the opinion that the standard of personal morality in America is decidedly higher than in England, that of commercial morality probably a little lower, and that of political morality quite distinctly lower. There is reason to think that in this view he represents the consensus of opinion of well informed observers on both sides of the Atlantic.

"The causes for this condition o things demand serious attention. A failure to carry into politics the same kind of ethical standard which is applied in matters of personal morals implies, as a rule, that there is something

in a people's political condition to whose understanding it has not fully grown up. Such a failure implies a defect in public judgment rather than in individual character. It indicates that we do not know what virtues must be exercised for the maintenance of organized society as well as we know what virtues are necessary to the harmonious living of individuals among their neighbors.

STANDARDS OF POLITICAL MOR-ALITY.

"The difference between standards of political morality and of personal morality attracted attention as long ago as the days of the Greek philosophers. From that time onward every moralist who has really studied the subject has realized that there were certain disof a good ruler or member of the ruling class, which might be relatively less important in matters outside of politics. What is to be regarded as

par excellence the virtue of the ruler and the freeman is a question which is answered differently in different stages of society.

"In the earliest developments of civilization, stress is chiefly laid on courage to maintain authority; in a later stage greater importance is attached to the virtue of self-restraint, to submit in person to the authority imposed on

others; while in a still later developjected to by outside observers as inment at least equal prominence must be given to public spirit, to use for a crude, repulsive if you like; but they collective or unselfish end the measat least enabled a vast social machine are of authority bestowed on each into be run with a great deal of aggredividual. American society has witgate happiness and with less glaring nessed the passage from the first stage violation of justice than had been exto the second; much must be done before we have attained to the third.

VIRTUE OF COURAGE REQUIRED. with a change in conditions this degree of success was less fully assured. "In the beginning of civilization the And this change has already come virtue of courage is a necessary prerequisite for any and all governments. about. "Organization in business, in local When people so far emerge from super-stition that they begin to distrust the politics and in national politics has brought with it an inequality of opauthority of the priest, a strong and portunity and an unfairness of condifearless hand is needed to create an tions in which the game of life is organized police authority which can played. Competitive business is giving repress license and disorder. Whoever has this courage will have authority. place to trusts. The town meeting has been supplanted by the organized mufor without it there is no authority at nicipality. The old federation of states all. If it is possessed but by few we with strong traditions of home rule shall have an oligarchy; the more widely is it diffused the more nearly has yard, on which was a kiln that had shall be approach democracy. We can been built during the summer. The have no social order, oligarchic or demitself. peratic, without the personal courage and physical force to maintain it. So fundamental are these things that there is a disposition in certain stages of society to condone in the possessors of courage and fighting efficiency the want of many other virtues: to let them vindicate the majesty of the law by hanging the wrong man if the right man is not to be found; to let them assert their authority to make laws by an assumption of an authority in their own person to break the laws which they have made; to despise and suppress the 'base mechanical' who would protest against this arbitrary infraction of legal principle. "But the 'base mechanicals,' however unjustly despised in a nation's beginning, prove a necessity for its progress beyond those beginnings. The state, as Aristotle says, having begun as a means of making life possible, continues as a means of making life prosperous. When once the necessary basis of authority is established that authority becomes, with each generation, the more impartial and more absolute, protecting the laborer as well as the soldier or politician. The brave citizen can in these latter generations best serve the cauze of his country not by an excess of personal zeal in behalf of his nation, but by a readiness to submit his claims to the arbitrament of tribunals which have been established for the determination of justice FROM ONE VIRTUE TO ANOTHER. "The change from the virtue of fortitude to that of temperantic is manifest in every department of human retivity, as soon as it advances beyond a certain rudimentary stage. Fighting the American people-a system which ceases to be a matter of personal courage and becomes a matter of discipline, so that the ideal soldier is no ness of his own and with the right to longer the leader of a cavalry charge. but the organizer of victory, who can give and take orders as part of a larger whole. Success in business is no longer the perquisite of the venturesome trader who starts on a voyage of exploration, but the painstaking merchant who understands the laws of supply and demand and can is likely to be cofferive. regulate his conduct by those laws. In short, the whole feudal organization of society, where authority rests on courage and services given in return for personal protection, gives hibit. place to a newer and larger order, where the authority of personal principles is recognized as superior to that of any person, and where that man

of the frontiersman pass out of political prominence, and we reach the stage where the standard of social success is found in playing with keeness the games of commerce and of politics; where every man is expected to submit to the law, of which he becomes a part, but where, as long as he keeps within the rules set by that law, all things are condoned which do not pass the line of meanness or violent immorality which disqualifies a man from associating personally with his fellow SUDDEN SOCIAL CHANGE. "The suddenness of the change has

been attended with all the exaggeration to which sudden social movements are liable. In Europe the men who exercised authority in virtue of their courage were only gradually displaced by those who did so in virtue of their astuteness. The earlier standard of military virtue as a qualification for social distinction persisted long after it had ceased to be the main requisite for success in business and in politics, or even in war itself. Traditions as to the use of wealth which had survived from earlier times exercised a potent influence even upon those who had amassed that wealth by the methods peculiar to later ones. A man who would have that standing in the community which for most men is the chief object of ambition was compelled to pay his respects to the past no less than to the future.

"In America the case was different. The flood of industrial settlement swept so rapidly into the districts which but a short time before had been the habitat of the miner or the ranchman that it obliterated, as with a sponge, the traces of the social order of a ruder time. Unhampered by precedent, each set out to make his fortune in a world where all were from one standpoint peaceful citizens and from another absolute adventurers. Life in the halfsettled communities of the United States became a game in a sense which it perhaps never had been before; a game played by a series of accepted rules, and where no tradition or code of etiquette not incorporated in the tinctive political virtues, elements rules counted for anything at all. The superlatively necessary in the conduct result has been an exaltation of the principles peculiar to one stage of the world's history to an eminence of unquestioned supremacy which they have elsewhere sought in vain.

complete, wanting in background,

emplified in any other machine co

which the critics could point. But

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and a few weeks caros you pormanonly. Face Bleach is not a cosmetic, but a perfect skin tonic. It does not show on the face after application, and its use does not in any way interfere with your daily duties. It is applied twice daily, night and morning. Thousands who read this may have made up their minds to investigate what Face Bleach is, but have as yet neglected to do so. It will

11

tables in case it got lost in bed. In the morning the ring was gone Susan took a red face as soon as her mistress came downstairs. Mrs. Robinson just stood till and looked at her

for a moment, and then said: "Susan, what have you done with the ring?"

"I never touched it, ma'am," was Susan's reply, and the girl sat right down on her chest and burst into tears "Then what are you crying for?" in-

oulred her mistress But Susan sobbed on and said noth ing.

"I'll give you an hour to make up your mind about it." said Mrs. Robin "You're not to do any work for that time."

Susan sat on the chest the whole sixty minutes and cried herself out. Mrs, Robinson came down at the end of that time and found her still glued to the lid.

"Now, Susan, I want the solemn truth-" 'Yes'm." "Where's the ring?"

"Mr. John took it, ma'am." "My brother?" "Yes'm.'

No Money

in Advance

on Trial

and

Approval.

Wise as he was, Mr. John was struck in a heap when his sister mentioned the matter. "What-wha-what?" he gasped. 'The girl is stone mad. I never table, just where I left it the night it

"It's no use following him," said Mrs. Robinson. "I know the key he used and can get it in the morning." kiln was now ready for firing. Mr. John was coming down the garret stairs again, and they both held their breath in anxiety.

He then made his way toward his

He came all right till he got about half way down, and then, whether one of his heels interviewed a tack or something, no one will ever know, but all at once his legs shot out in front of him and he went sailing down the stairs, missing one step more at every

With the supernatural dexterity which characterizes the sonambulist. he managed to keep the candle in all the time, and now set it down in the lobby with a clank right end up. Mr. John rose with his face quite serious, and without rubbing himself or anything, went along the passage and disappeared into his own bed-

It is evidently not the first time he has walked in his sleep." said the old lady. "He must have visited the box before. That is how the ring came to be found. It must have dropped on the floor. To think that I never had the slightest suspicion. Susan, can you ever forgive me?"

"Yes'm." "There, you see the ring on the tollet heard such a thing in my life. I never went amissing." remarked Mrs. Robinson, as they entered her bedroom.

Once I thought Arkichita was baffled. after all; he had come to a dead standstill near the tule. Then an inspiration struck me. Perhaps by a circle I could find the trail. Happy thought! I put it into immediate execution, and found one. Rather elated at my success, I called: "Come quick; heap

He came over and took one trail!' look; just the suggestion of a smile played on his face as he said "Cow," I did no more trailing, but under stood what was bothering him. The post herd also had waded through here since Brice's escape, and it took all the scout's endless patience and wonderful

eyesight to keep the trail where the cattle had passed through it. The grass stem was of no use here We had passed over half the slough in this circuitous route, when suddenly Arkichita started straight as the crows fly for the edge of the slough near the brick kiln. Was he following the trail? On he went until he came to the shore nearest the kiln; here he stopped.

evidently bothered again. There was a scarcely discervible footprint in the mud and water right at the edge of the slough, apparently the last step the deserter had taken before reaching hard ground. This footprint showed the toes, as the deserter was now barefooted. Another thing about this print was its direction; it stood at right angles to the line previously followed.

Either the man had taken a sideward spring for the land from his right foot. or he had turned around and started back over his own trail,

Arkichita went down on his knees and inspected the grass, blade by blade. I kept a respectful distance at one side, astonished at the turn the affair had taken. Now, inch by inch, on his knees, he wrenched the secret from the apparently unwilling surface of the earth. Eighty yards from the kiln, he looked up and glanced at it. The same idea evidently instantly occurred to both of us. The trail was leading to the kiln! Then he arose, and, bending over, slowly advanced to the edge of the brickyard.

After reaching the yard Arkichita walked slowly around the outer edge of it, examining the ground with the utmost care until he came to the point from which he started, when he said: "Trail come in-no go out; man in there," pointing to the kiln. And circumstances proved him to be right, though it was thirty-six hours before the fugitive was located in the

kiln and captured. He Is Tamed Now. About two years ago a fairly well

known young man of this town who, in the days of his bachelorhood, was addicted to the habit of conversing through his head-covering, was delly ering himself oracularly on the subject of the duties of paternity. "A man who'll wheel a baby car

riage." he perorated, loftily, "is a triple-plated, quadruple-expansion ass. On Sunday afternoon last he was observed-all of the customary earmarks of sartorial economy distinguishing his make-up-placidly trundling a perambulator through Lafayette park. huge, fat baby goo-gooed in the per-

ambulator, and a little lady with a bulgy, home-made bonnet walked at his side. Silence is ready money, and there's tamed man.

serves the world best who can best take his share both in wielding and in recognizing this authority.

"Through these two stegres, which it has taken Europe centuries to accomplish, America has been passing in omparatively brief period. First we have the lawless frontler community. where men have such rights as they can defend with their own revolvers; where in case of emergency the vigilante who takes the law into his own hands is the most necessary of citizons; where the necessity for the presence of Judge Lynch is so sharply recognized that his occasional mistakes are condoned; and where absence of power to lesist on one's own rights is dmost as bad as having no rights at all. With the necessity for more reg-ular investment and comployment of capital and the establishment of police

a lot of pathos in the spectacle of a authority, which is co-incident with

become a centralized nation reaching out beyond its old borders to rule over nations less civilized than ONCE A GAME: NOW A TRUST.

"Under these circumstances it be comes impossible for the community to rest complacently in that egoistic morality which seemed sufficient for the needs of a generation earlier. We can no longer rely upon competition to protect the consumers against abuse when industry has become so highly organized that all production is centralized in the control 2 a single body. It is no longer true, in the sense that it was fifty years ago, that each man may be left free to manage his own business and that the communit, will find its work best done as a consequence of such freedom. Commerce and industry are no longer to be regarded as games where we have nothing to but to applaud the most skillful player when he wins and rest in the assurance that his triumph is in line with the best interests of the community as a whole.

of the several sections. But with the "What once was regarded as a game substitution of the work of actual govhas now become a trust, not merely in the superficial and accidental sense in ernment for that of discussion, the which the name 'trust' is now applied to all large combinations of capital but in a profounder sense, as a trust purposes. It becomes an arena for exercised on behalf of the public, which it is in the power of those who rather than for the interchange and reconcilation of differing views. It becontrol this capital to use well or iil at comes a field where party organizatheir pleasure, without adequate restraint from any quarter. Where where the self-interest of the several connetition is thus become a remote parts instead of becoming a means for contingency, and where law is almost necessarily inadequate unless it be the promotion of the welfare of the made so strict as to forbid the good whole becomes too often a means toward its spollation. no less than the evil in private business enterprise, a new system of eth-POWER IS MORE CENTRALIZED. ies is a matter of vital necessity for "With the increasing scale on which shall treat the director no longer as

public business is conducted, it has unan individual pursuing private bustdergone a change analogous to that which we see in private business. It resent the suggestion that he should has become a trust in a deeper sense conduct it unselfishly, but as having than it was a generation or two ago moral responsibilities to his stockhold-A wider discretionary power for good or ill is placed in the hands of those ers, to his workingmen, and to the con sumers that purchase his goods or his by whom the public affairs of the city services. In the absence of such an or state are conducted. These affairs ethical advance, no political or legal will not be safe when politics is resolution of the so-called trust problem garded as a game. Nor can they be made so by any constitutional machin-

PROHIBITIONS DO NOT PROHIBIT "A moderate degree of reform is in-

"Demagogues will continue to meet it with prohibitions which do not pro-Visionaries will attempt to limit its abuses by semi-socialistic measures that are readily evaded. But each of these classes will tend to perpetunte the evils which it is trying to check. They are attempting to reform by improved legal machinery matters for which there can be no real remedy without improved commercial morality. Nor are we better protected against the abuse of public trusts than against those of private ones. Our old fashioned methods of representative government have not proved adequate to guard us against the evils incident to the working of administrative ma chinery in our cities and our states.

"To govern properly in old times was chiefly necessary to see that a sound public opinion should be formed by debate between the champions of the different interests. A representa tive assembly, whose members came different districts, was admirfrom ably adapted to secure this end. Th presence of members from every locality involved was a sufficient promasters for another. tection against the adoption of measthat employment, the virtues and vices ures through ignorance of the needs affairs, where those who suffer are at

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any rate citizens and men of action, with the power to make their protests heard, even where they cannot make representative assembly no longer their resistance successful, much worse proves equally well adapted for our will it be in dealing with colonies and dependencies. The history of our Incontests between conflicting claims, dian affairs has proved how much real immorality may characterize the publie dealings of a peaple who in their private dealings with one another are tion can exercise its fullest sway, and characterized by honesty and straightforwardness. Whenever we govern a race so inferior that it is not, and in the nature of things cannot be, adequately represented in our councils, one of two things must happen-either it

will be left a victim of the most unscrupulous officeholders, as in the case alluded to, or it will be championed by disinterested men, not a means for their own political success, but as a duty which they owe to their own moral natures.

"Under an imperialistic policy our rovernment cannot remain what it was. It must grow either worse or better. It cannot remain a game in which the struggle for success is as far as pos-sible disassociated from the moral sense of the participants. It will involve either a direct breach of trust or direct acceptance of trust.

"Our own experience with problems deed possible by fixing the responsither than these, and the experience of bility in the hands of a single person England with this particular problem. both warrant us in the belief that we instead of dividing it among so many as to neutralize at once the power for shall move toward a better solution good and the accountability for evil. rather than toward a worse. England's first political dealings in India But this change, however salutary and even necessary in the conduct of muniwere characterized by methods totally cipal or state business, is far from indefensible. The career of Warren meeting the whole evil. Until there is a fundamental reform in the code Hastings is an example of how a really great man may be infected by a disof political ethics, which the commuordered public morality. But the very powerlessness of England to protect nity imposes upon its members, public itself against official abuse brought trusts will be no more adequately conhome to the English mind, as the controlled than private ones. Nay, they are likely to be even less adequately ditions in England or in America had controlled, because a public official, falled to do, the fact that public unholding his power as a tool of a ring. morality meant public immorality. and acknowledging no allegiance to standards higher than those which Without going so far as to assert that the reform of the English civil service have made his organization successful. and the purification of English polltics were the results of experiences in is as a rule more firmly entrenched in authority than the representative of India and the colonies-for this is a any private corporation, however exdisputed point-we can at any rate see tensive or powerful. Until such a that the very weakness of England's change is made the socialistic ideal of dependencies has compelled the young reforming the abuse of private trust men of England, as they go out into official duties in these lands, to adopt by the substitution of public trust will the position of protectors, quickened by the responsibility which attaches be but the substitution of one set of "If this difficulty is felt in internal

[Continued on Page 12.]

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A despairing man who had applied to us, soon after wrote: "Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them that my old self had died yesterday and my new self was born today. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?" And another wrote thus: "If you dumped a cartload of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."