#### the Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month,

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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 signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

#### TWELVE PAGES

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS .- C. C. Ferber, E.

The possibility that the Supreme court may annul the present board of control makes important the election of good men on the board of six. The Republican candidates, Ferber and Fellows, are good men.

#### In the Interest of Peace.

HE COUNTER propositions which it is said were submitted by Governor Taylor are sensible. He demands immediate repeal of the Goebel law, to be signed by himlikewise obedience on the part of the legislature to the constitutional requirement that the reports of the contest committee shall be ratified by the two houses sitting separately. If the majority of the logislature shall then decide that he was not elected, he will step aside in the interest of peace until a fresh appeal can be taken to the people.

This is to some extent in the nature of a compromise inasmuch as it indicates a conditional and temporary surrender to the Democratic conspiracy which has set out deliberately to overturn the well of the people as expressed last November at the polls. But from the alternative of a civil war carrying feuds and bloodshed into every county in the commonwealth; setting neighbor against neighbor and friend against friend, Governor Taylor not unnaturally shrinks. It is true that the responsibility for starting such a wholesale vendetta would not be his; yet sometimes it is wiser to yield a little to high excitement and await the justice of time than to be in any manner instrumental in the bringing on of horrors. The governor has profited by his recent mistakes. He is now doing his thinking first. In this amendment of conduct and policy he shows to much better advantage.

No man can say how this frightful tangle will unravel; but the bonesty of purpose of these Democratic leaders who signed the original Louisville agreement is now put to the test, and we shall soon see whether there is to be peace or war.

Why should not the average capa- time of peace prepare for war." affiny shown by pupils in the public schools be made the basis of promoexaminations?

#### To Meet at Charleston.

HE EXECUTIVE committee of the National Educational association have inspected and approved the arrangements made by Charlestown, S. C., for the entertainment of the association July 7-10 inclusive, and in a circular give convincing reasons why this name of the Lord in vain for purposes choice of a meeting place was made.

"The committee," says the circular, "were deeply impressed by the earnest appeal of the citizens of Charleston, endorsed with equal earnestness by the leading educators and the press of the south, that the present is a most opportune time for the National Educational association to lend its aid in support of the recent revival of educational interests in the south, which is no less manifest than is the industrial revolution throughout the same territory. Moreover, the committee could not fail to recognize the new national spirit which has arisen from co-operation in the recent Spanish-American war, and which suggests the certain and valuable results that will follow a closer and more helpful fellowship in solving the peaceful and important problems of national life and education."

Charleston is perhaps the most conservative and exclusive social center in the south. Much of its life is passed in the spirit of before the war. If the educators of the nation can break through this crust of traditionalism and let in a little modern sunlight, bad a guard consisting of a corporal and their visit will be well worth while.

Critics of the new canal treaty overlook that the American navy can do they chaffed the little licutement in all the fortifying it wants to, three wild western way and had all the fun that miles out to sea.

#### Not Helpful to Expansion.

COKING AT the subject from its standpoint, we do not wonder that the Chicago Times-Herald takes vigorous exception to the tariff legislation pro-"It savs:

ries with it the condemnation of the proposed law. It is monstrous that certain business interests in this country should be allowed so to pervert the we have. If it is no more than a belonging we exanot afford to hold it in subjection to any class of American citizens who may do with it as they see fit. Under those circumstances what would become of home rule and of our declarations against taxation without representation? Puerto Rico should a man having business before a court have our tariff laws or tariff laws of in Alaska to travel 1,000 miles and abits own creation. To give it special sent himself from home for from four legislation by Louislana planters is in to nine months in order to get into principle to put it at the mercy of a personal communication with justice.

foreign tyranny and to deny it those blessings of free government which are

our boast." The success of the special interests in impressing their views upon congress is due to the fact that they make it their business to protect their interests. Puerto Rico, being some distance off and without powerful friends at court, must take pot luck. The cause of expansion is not promoted by this very evident unwillingness on the part of congress to exhibit the moral courage of its obligations; but we dare say it will work out right in time. Our American problems usual-

Judge Taft, the head of the new Philippine commission, laid the foundations of his success as a reporter on a Cincinnati paper. He will do.

#### War Losses Compared.

CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Press takes exception to an editorial in a recent issue of that paper, portion of which was reproduced in The Tribune, in which the assertion was made that the Spaniards, as compared with the Boers, could not shoot. "Our army at El Caney and San Juan hill, although inferior in numbers to the army under General Methuen or that under General Buller, lost far more men," says he, "than the British have lost in killed and wounded in any engagement yet fought in the South African war. At Modder River 12,000 Boers killed 73 and wounded 412 of the British, being about 4 per cent of their own number. At Magersfontein they killed 160 and wounded 694 of the enemy, being about 7 per cent, of their own number. At Colenso they killed 155 and wounded 764 of the enemy, being less than 8 per cent. of their own number. At Santiago the Spaniards-about 6,000 in number-killed 232 and wounded 1,284 Americans, being 25 per cent. of their own number. This comparison is 3 to 1 in favor of the Spanish as against

the Boers. "The British met the following losses in the above battles and collapsed: At Modder River, 485, not 3 per cent. of their force. At Magersfontein, 854, not 5 per cent of their force. At Colenso, 919, not 5 per cent, of their force. At Santiago 15,000 Americans lost 1,500 men, being 10 per cent, of their force, but captured and held the works of the enemy. At El Caney a few hundred Spaniards held their ground nearly the whole day against Lawton's whole division, and were at last practically surrounded and exterminated. At the same place, the Seventh United States infantry, after losing 32 men killed and nearly 100 wounded, advanced and occupied the enemy's ground. In spite of bloody bulletins, no British battalion has reported any such loss in the present war."

It is barely possible that all the British casualties have not been reported. At the same time, no American wishes to detract from the honors won at Santiago. Whatever the facts may be as to the relative marksmanship of Spanlards and Boers, the lesson of both war is the same: "In

In saying at Hartford that he "Is tion instead of head-splitting written | more conservative than Jesus Christ," Mr. Bryan exhibited the bad taste which seems just now to be epidemic out West. The Topeka minister who hippodromes his intention to run a paper "as Jesus would"; the Kansas Populist who intends to run for congress on the platform: "What Jesus Would Do," and the whole brood of mountebanks, blasphemers or unconscious egotists who are taking the of self-glorification make reverent people very tired.

> Alaska as an Awful Example. HE TERRITORIAL form of government which it is proposed to give to the Philippines is all right when it is administered properly, but heaven he'p the Filipinos if the United States shall neglect them as it does the peaceful and loyal inhabitants of Alaska. In one of Mr. William E. Cur-

tis' always interesting Washington letters in the Chicago Record, in reference to the presence at Washington of a large delegation of Alaskans whose mission is to try to persuade congress during this session of congress to press to do something for their neglected the passage of the bill offered by Repreterritory, we find some interesting citations of the hardships and absurdities of the present government, or, rather, lack of government. For ex-Last summer 200 men were arrested for

violation of the mining laws at one of the gold camps and were taken to the nearest town. They were all stalwart miners, and their captor was a second licutement of the army, 22 years old, just the roughest characters that a minuse camp attracts. The prisoners submitted for solution with an insistence that canwith the greatest good nature, although the exearsion would furnish; but when be got them to the nearest town-I be-lieve it was St. Michael-there was no court to try them, no jail to hold them, not even a justice of the peace, and meals at the hotels and restaurants cost 55 each, with loogings at a similar

The absurdity of the situation was recexception to the tariff legislation proposed for Puerto Rico. Claiming that this legislation was dictated by the to-bideo and sugar growers of the states.

"It says: "The mere statement of the fact car- his preposterous responsibility until contry should be allowed so to pervert the principles of our government. If the saland is part of the United States it should have the same fiscal laws that stant which those rough men have for the authority of their government and the law-abiding spirit of the roughest

portion of our population. The first request preferred by the Alaskan delegation is that congress establish at least three courts, so that it will not hereafter be necessary for

The second request is for authority. Right and Wrong now lacking, to organize municipal government. On this point Mr. Curtis

Towns of 1,500 and 2,000 people already exist by sufferance, and they are governed by officials elected without the authority of law. It is another illustration of American manhood. Their authority is respected and obeyed without question, although everybody knows that the exercise of power is unlawful and authorized only by public sentiment. There are no county, township or municipal organizations in Alaska; no school districts, no police, po fire departments, no power to make rodds or streets or to enforce order or sanitary conditions, except force order or sanitary conditions, except by common consent, and where money is needed for these purposes it is raised by subscription. This cannot go on much longer, however. Before June 1 it is ex-pected that the town of Cape Nome will contain 20,000 inhabitants, and it is carcely possible that so large a com-nunity can be governed without law or formal authority. Already the sanitary conditions are said to be dreadful. Be-fore the last boat left an epidemic of typhold fever had broken out and there is no telling how far it has extended.

There is no sewerage, no method of disposing of garbage and offal, and the water is bad naturally. Most of the supply used for drinking and cooking is taken from a river which flows through at least two mining camps and receives nearly all their filth and refuse. There is no other source of supply, and no power to protect this water from polluion. The epidemic of typhoid fever is traced directly to its use, and unless something is done immediately upon the opening of navigation to protect this water or to furnish distilling apparatus by which the salt may be extracted from sea water the results will be fearful. If the bubonic plague, which has already reached the Hawaiian islands, should be communicated to Cape Nome the situation would be desperate and thousands of lives would pay the penalty of ne-The Alaska delegation also asks ap-

propriations for the construction of roads, for the support of schools, postoffices, mall service, prisons, and for other purposes which are absolutely necessary for a new community. There is, says Mr. Curtis, plenty of money for this purpose, "The United States government now collects a revenue of from \$250,000 to \$500,000 a year by taxation, which goes into the treasury at Washington, and only a part of it, not more than one half, is expended for the benefit of the people who pay these taxes. The only way to get it out of the treasury is by an act of congress. The congress of the United States, sitting in Washington, is the only legislature or common controll for the government of this territory from 5,000 to 7,000 miles distant, and with an area of 579,890 square miles, larger than twenty states of the union east of the Mississippi river. Not a dollar of the taxes collected in Alaska can be expended for any purpose without an exact and specific appropriation by the senate and house of representatives, of whom 95 per cent have never been within 5,000 miles of the territory, and most of them have only a vague idea

of the conditions existing there." It is clear from these brief extracts touching only a few of Alaska's political needs that the experiment of territhe congress at Washington has not been calculated to entitle congress to a certificate of merit. The less that congress takes upon itself to do for the Philippines until there has been put before it the results of careful study and of experience among the Filipinos. the better will be the chances of a sucessful outcome of American sovereignty in the archipelago,

The Evening Bulletin of Philadelphia signifies its belief in the expansion policy by organizing a special cable to arouse the just suspicion of every news service embodying the services of more than 100 correspondents distributed throughout the world. The Bulletin is one of the best newspapers in the United States.

It was bad health that sent Thomas R. Bard away from his Chambersburg, Pa., home and finally landed him in California, from which state he will soon come east as a United States senator. He is in a position to appreciate the adage, "Tis an ill wind that blows good to nobody."

Colonel Bryan's eastern tour ought to be worth not less than 50,000 votes to the administration.

#### MUST BE SETTLED RIGHT.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Republican legislative managers Washington have apparently arrived at the conclusion that it would not be wise sentative Crumpacker providing that the congressional and electoral representa-tion of states in which large numbers

tion of states in which large numbers of men are systematically deprived from voting shall be cut down to correspond with the number of actual ballots cast. The men in charge of the programme of law-making at the national capital seem disposed to discourage agitation of the subject on the verge of a presidential campaign in which the Republican parts hopes to capture the electoral votes party hopes to capture the electoral votes of some of the border southern states. This question, nevertheless, is one that can never be settled until it is settled not be denied.

#### A BUNCH OF 'EM.

There once was a Sultan of Sulu

Who loved to chew betel and tulu. To Roberts said he: "Mack's down upon theethinks-and he's right-I'm

once was a statesman named Clarke Who scorned to bribe men in the dark, So he bought 'em by day In a frank, open way, and was shocked when it caused some

There once was a brave Tagal chief Who said: "It is past all belief How oft it's been cabled I've been killed or disabled-It's high time I had some relief."

There was a brave old Yankee tar For a long time a very bright star. Search the skies now at night, And you'll not find his light. Which shows us how fleeting things are. Said a worthy old warrior named Kruger

To his trumpeter: "Play us Somewhat similar theme, For it's my little scheme "Play us a fugue, or To rush out on the foe like a cougar." There was a young man who would

rhyme About in this style all the time. An infuriated mob Did a very neat job. And he met the fate due to his crime. -Philadelphia North American.

## of Canal Question of Canal Question we must never permit our naval rank among the nations of the world to be any lower than it is, and if possible should make it higher. Let us go on and build up our navy; get the best armor whether it costs \$500 or \$400 a ton; and while we do not need a large army, we do need one of the present size, which is really a very small army compared to

From the Philadelphia Press.

HE BLUNT proposal made by the New York Sun that the United New York Sun that the United States at once admit Nicaragua as a state shows the inevitable difficulty in which the leading and logical opponent of the Hay-Pauncefete canal treaty finds itself plunged. No middle ground exists between annexation, which is spoliation, and neutralization, which extends law over the canal. One or the other is inevitable. Either the United States must blee the canal and its contiguous territory under its own direct sovereignty, or it must place this great waterway on the same basis and under a protection simi-lar to that under which the Sucz canal rests and has rested for twelve years. The seizure during a period of profound peace of the territory of a friendly American state, whose independence we have in the past more than once recognized and accepted in special treaties, no American would urge or could defend. The mere suggestion is enough to re-

call all objectors to the canal treaty to the plain law and right of the situation. The route of the Nicaragua canal is not on American soil. It is on Nicaraguan By treaty, Mearagua has agree with Great Britain, Spain, Italy and Pelrium that through any cenal there the commerce of these nations and their ships of war shall have an equal right with other nations. To this policy the l'nited States has not been able to ob-ject, because, beginning with Scoretary Henry Clay's instructions in May, 1826. to our ministers, we have constantly held that, if a canal across the isthmus be opened, "so as to admit the passage of opened. "So as to admit the passage of sea vessels from ocean to ocean, the benefit of it ought not to be exclusively appropriated to any one nation but should be extended to all parts of the globe, upon the payment of a just compensation or reasonable tolls." The open navigable character of all interoceanic waterways we have insisted upon from the first. We fought the North African pirates for the freedom of the Strats of Gibraltar. We forced Denmark to surrender her claim for sound dues at the entrance to the Paltic. We have applied the principle or joined in applying it to rivers like the Amazon and the Congo. We have accepted the principle in our own case in the Yukon, whose natiga-

The Interoceanic canal, wherever built, and the same principle applies to the Panama route as to Nicaragua, though not to the same extent imbedded in treaties, must, according to the principles we have ourselves her, urged and acted on for a century, be a free waterway in peace and it war. This is not only our right, but equally the right of every South American state. It is a South American state. It is a on which Mexico would have a right jealous; to insist. All these American powers, for which we have afficially stood before the world in the International Peace congress at The Hagne-to-which the South American powers were not asked to send delegates, the United States standing for them-have a right to the declaration, the practice and the enforcement of the freedom of the inter-oceanic canal whose construction will divide the land passage and open the waterways between North and South

This right to a free canal for both American and European countries is basal. It is our unbroken national pol-It is accepted in international law, It is right. It is politic. The United States can maintain its ascendancy in the Western world and be accepted as orial government as administered by its rightful defender by the world of Europe only if the United States respects the rights of the lesser and weaker powers which make up the American system, protected by the Monroe doctrine. Any sign that the United States proposes to play the part of the bully, to refuse the pain rights of international law and to disregard of international rights. has the United States ever taken has other course. For three-quarters of a century we have steadily insisted on a American power and pave the way for their sympathy with an European protest against such an act of aggression. be free, the best course is to secure this by assuming complete responsibility for its freedom and requiring of Europe a pledge never to interfere.

The United States digs the canal, for lidch it has at various times had nuthorfrom the powers owning the routes, se United States owns the caust. It works the canal. It polices the canal, It protects the canal. At any moment it has full right to place on it any armed force needed to project its full freedom to ourselves and all other nations. All Europe is solemnly to agree to leave this task to the United States. What more could be asked or could be done? But the United States does not do this be-cause the canal is on its own territory, because the canal is not. It does not annex the strip needed for the canal because it cannot, except as an act of spollation and ought not us an act of wise policy. It takes the canal as a trust. It assumes this serious responsibility as the guardian of the Western Hemisphere. It does for the nations of the world what no one else can do, and following the lines of its own unbroken policy, it does not make the canal a military post or part of its ewn fortifi-cations, but discharges the full duty of protection, as England does at Suez, by keeping a navy which can dominate the

The United States in this canal treaty is at the parting of the ways. It is easy by annexation or even by fortification to raise the conviction throughout the East-ern and Western world that in due time this country intends to use its great power to take what it wants, where it wants and as it wants, by force. Such a reputation once established will be fatal Such aggression leads always to final de feat and decadence. Or, accepting the plain rule and pri-ciple of international law and our own past policy, the United States can pledge itself to build the canal and keep it free against all comers. England, which owns 46 per cent, of the Suez Canal shares, and needs it as the path to India, has accepted this princi-ple and practice for Suez. The United States cannot depart from this policy principle and practise without ceasing to rely upon law and right, and obeying and observing each, and beginning instead to rest its future on force and the spoilation of the weak.

#### ARMY AND NAVY.

From a Speech by Governor Roosevelt.

In dealing with the future let us profit by the lesson of the immediate past Above all, let us keep clear of ever as-serting a policy which we do not intend to carry out. Bluff is a very bad thing in either nation or man. I most heartily believe in the Monroe doctrine, that the United States should forbid any foreign nation from acquiring, under any pretext whatsoever, a foot of American soil, north or south, beyond what it may already have. I hope that our nation will uphold this doctrine unflinchingly and unwayeringly. But it is idle to assert it lest we intend to make our words good by deeds if the need should arise, and to do this we must be prepared; otherwise we shall bring disaster upon ourseives, and when the disaster comes we shall have to thank, not the men under whom it may chance to come, but ourselves, the people of the United States, for not hav-ing the forethought to make full preparation in advance. If we intend, as I carnestly hope and believe we do intend, to keep the Monroe doctrine as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy,

is really a very small army compared to the size, the wealth and the needs of the nation. And we must make this an in-strument of the highest fighting em-

#### PLATT AND ROOSEVELT.

Interview with Lemuel Quigg. The governor knows that Senator Platt admires and respects him, and likes him, and he entertains the same sentiments toward the senator. In temperament, however, in experience and in many other respects they are very differen men and they differ widely in their view from time to time. But each realizes how necessary the other is to the wel-fare of the Republican party, and each has learned to respect the sincerity of the other's opinion. The enemies of either or both, who are sitting around waiting for a quarrel between them, can make up their minds to wait a long while.

#### NOTHING SERIOUS.

A Business Demand. 'Here, Henry, these lozenges will keep ou from coughing in church." "Great governor, Amelia, I can stay away from church if I have to. What I want is a lozenge that can keep me from coughing in a railway office."—Indianapolis Journal.

#### Damp Experiences. "I take a cold-plurge bath every morn-

"That's nothing. My wife throws a wet blanket on me at least twenty times day."-Chicago Times-Herald.

#### Constancy.

"I have been married for 15 years, and "Wonderful"

#### "Yes; she's afraid I might go in without wiping my feet."-Chicago Times Herald.

One Needed. She-They seem to be lost in each oth-

r's love. He-Yes; they ought to advertise for a minister.-Puck.

#### NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The four hundredth anniversary of the In proportion to its size Britain has

cight times as many miles of railway as the United States. The rose was an emblem of immor-tality emong the Syrians and the Chinese

planted it over graves.

Ninety people out of every nundred masticate their food with the teeth on the left side of the jaw.
All gam-bearing trees, or conifers, are especially healthful, since they give out great quantities of ozone.

Seetch and English mikmaids believe their cows will "go dry" if they forget to wash their hands when through milk-

ing.
The olive crop of the past year, of Southern California, including pickled olives and olive oil, was estimated at \$100,000.

present day considered an omen of ill luck for a hare to cross the road in front of a traveler. In Holland and Belgium it is believed

that ill-luck is sure to follow all through life anyone that, accidentally or otherwise, kills a stork.

A patent has been taken out for a stocking, into the top of which threads of India rubber are woven, the stocking

thus being self-supporting Illinois ranks second to Pennsylvania in depart from our own settled policy with reference to free waterways, converts our protection into tyramy and will link the Monroe dectrite with the upscrupulous. The production of peru is flustrated. The population of Peru is Illustrated Nor by the fact that the Valley of Sana, av which in the days of the Incas had a population of 700,000, now has only 5,000. In the past ten years the production of free canal. To assert now the right to wheat has increased 51 per cent, in the close the canal at will and by force is south and the number of hogs raised to arouse the just suspicion of every there has during that period nearly doubled.

If a fire needs blowing to give it a good start it will be found that blowing down into the flames makes it burn up more brightly and quickly than if blown from

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prices-makes it all the more so. Our Table Linens, as usual, are only of the best-such celebrated makes as

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My first symptoms were pains in or over my kidneys and next my feet began to feel kind of pricking and I was very thirsty. I drank over three quarts of water or lemonade in one night. I got very weak in my back and legs and dark spots came under my eyes and very severe pains from the base of my brain clear down my spine, and, oh, such darting pains down my legs. At last I got so low that I was as helpless as a child. Some of the doctors called it Bright's disease. This began in January. Being a soldier, I went to the Soldiers' Home at Waupaca, Wis. In the hospital there I was doctored for eleven months. All this time I kept getting worse. As soon as I got the Ripans Tabules I began to gain, and am getting along fine and am gaining in flesh. My age is tifty-five and my occupation a sailor and winters lumbering.

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