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When space will permit. The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be 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.

TEN PAGES.

BCRANTON, FEBRUARY 16, 1900.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

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

Macrum says his official acts at Pretoria were irreproachable. The trouble, as we understand it, was with the acts that he didn't do.

Now for the Viaduct.

AREFUL STUDY of the viaduct plans is calculated to remove opposition among those who have regarded the raising of the whole street as the proper method of construction. This, it must to home in mind, would cost an improper amount of money, perhaps half The Secret of Carnegie's Success a million deliars, whereas the plan embodied in the pending proposition provides for every convenience that could be secured under the other method. st a rest not to exceed \$167,000.

Op the subject of the need of a safe passage way for pedestrians and vehicles over the network of railway tracks at the foot of the West Lacks. venue evenue hill it is hardly necessary to present arguments. This need is everywhere understood. A kind Providence has watched over the wetfare of the thousands who daily cross these tenels so that the actual percenhitherto been small: but the peril is tion in the possibilities of efficient manenormous and continually increasing, Not only that, but the interruptions to traffic are both annoying and costly for public protection from these portis and interruptions is a matter that concerns not only the 40.neo people living on the West Side, but also every other resident of Scranton and all who trade therein. The elimination of this nuisance has become on imperious necessity.

The statement of the viaduct beoming committee, precented in vesterday's Tribune, is true and timely in every particular. This is not a sectional enterprise but a matter vital to the whole city. Let us dispose of the subject by voting to construct the

Resolutions of sympathy for the Boors from this time on may not seem out of place.

In Kentucky.

HE STATEMENT of Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, which is printed in full on another page, brings together in a concise manner the salient facts of a situation which even yet borders on anarchy and which at one time seemed to threater revolution. It clears up for those at a distance many things not previously understood by

That Judge Taylor was fairly elected governor of Kentucky last fall in spite of the operations of a partisan election law passed for the express purpose of preventing Republican success is not denied by anybody. That he was inaugurated governor upon the face of the returns which had been approved by a state board of election commissioners made up wholly of Democrats is a matter of history. That the complexion of the logislature had been changed by fraud in the count so as to give a sufficient Goebel majority on joint ballot to force the unseating of Taylor in case the state board failed to extinguish his plurality is believed by all the Republicans and many Democrats in Kentucky. Up to the time that Governor Taylor declared the legislature of Frankfort adjourned and by proclamation ordered it to convene in the town of London, he had the unanimous sympathy of decent people throughout the country. The justice of his cause was universally recog-

That action looked arbitrary and high-handed. It injured Taylor's case before the general public. Having sharply criticized it, we consider it fair to give space to his explanation of him to take it. It will be noticed that his citation of the constitution of Kentucky sustains the legality of his course. The constitution empowers the governor to adjourn the legislature to a place of safety during insurrection: he is the sole judge as to when insurrection exists. If it did not exist in the uprising of the Goebel minority against the orderly choice of the majority it certainly did impend in the presence at Frankfort of mobs of passionate citizens carrying two or three weapons aplece, and stirred by the unfortunate shooting of Goebel to a pitch of madness. All the elements of an insurrection were present in the situation which immediately followed Goebel's assassination; nothing but the forethought of the governor in having on hand for emergencies a sufficient force of troops saved the capital city

from wholesale violence. It is clear from the governor's statement that he acted at that crisis, not in panie, but according to a plan which had been carefully matured after due examination of the Kentucky constitution. He was the de facto and as yet the de jure executive; insurrection appeared to his judgment to be a fact already in progress; and he used the executive power accordingly. When the imminence of danger ceased, the

troops were sent away and the adjourned legislature was called back. There can be no criticism of Gover-

nor Taylor for having declined to be-The Scranton Tribune tray the will of the majority in a doubtful compromise with the usurpers. A compromise could only have been tolerated it necessary to preserve the peace; at best it would have been temporary.

This brings the case up to Judge Taft's decision that the Federal equity court has no jurisdiction to prevent emoval from state office. Office, the court held, is not property. Office can be abolished by constitutional amendnent: property cannot. The immediate practical effect of this refusal of the Inited States circuit court to interfere throws the case into the Kentucky state courts, which are avowedly partisan, and insures the early ousting of the Republican officials, from Taylor down. But to get the Demoratic claimants installed by a process of partisan prostitution extending all the way up from fraudulent primaries to prejudiced and perjured courts will be, in the end, an expensive victory for the Democratic party. The manhood of Kentucky will not stand for it.

The wind-up of the offeirs of the order of Tonti indicates that the members will get about forty per cent, of their claims. This is indeed a surprise to many, and the members are more than fortunate. When the day of settlement arrives for a get-rich-quick society or in fact any other scheme that is supposed to give something for nothing, the members usually have little to show for their money aside from certificates of stock or receipts for each paid in.

TERY GENERAL surprise is created by the figures of Outline Studies profits of the Carnegie Steel company made public in ourse of Henry C. Frick's law suit against Andrew Carnegie. The fact that in last year's sway of low prices in the steel trade, when many rail and structural mills did not get back a new dollar for an old, the Carnegie company cleaned up \$21,000,000 over and above every expense would sound incredible if stated by an outsider; but when affirmed in a legal paper by one who has had the best of chances to tage of deads and disabilities has know, it must be accepted as a revelaagement.

Location has done much for the Carnegie concern. It is near the great and these, also, are increasing. The coke district, it has limestone close at hand, it is the radiating center of many important railroad systems, it has the benefit of river transportation west and south, it is not far removed from the great lakes and it is a natural center of distribution in the rail, structural and billet steel industry. These advantages of location are not unimportant. They would give to Pittsburg steel production a lead which competition could not take away and, in dull times, spell the difference between profit and loss. But they are not alone enough to account for a \$21,000,000 profit in a year when the majority of steel mills considered it a lucky outcome if expense and income balanced.

The fact is that the Carnegie concern presents a concrete illustration of the great economy and effectiveness of centralized capital intelligently direct- asked. ed toward a specific end. The aim of Andrew Carnegie has been to rule the iron and steel trade. This aim he has never lost sight of. On the contrary, he has caused it to become the aim of all his business associates. The latter do not work simply to earn their salatles. They work to advance the common interest. In doing that work they are given a free hand. If a new idea is worked out in Japan, a Carnegie engineer is sent to Japan to investigate it. If a new idea presents itself in Braddock or Homestead, it is tested regardless of cost. It is nothing for the Carnegie people to spend on experi-

ments millions of dollars a year. Some of these experiments fall, others suce id, but all the time the productive enpacity of the plant is increasing and the cost of production, as measured in the unit of output, is decreasing. They are not content to get their machinery and equipment up to a certain level and then sit still for a period of years while competitors progress ahead of

them: they set the pace, In these respects the Carnegie Steel company is the model business enterprise of its kind in the United States if not in the world. Successful competithen with it is only possible along sim-

So long as Mr. Frick does not question his record as a golf player, Andrew Carnegie evidently does not intend to worry over million-dollar lawsuit tritles.

Regulating the Lake Levels. LTHOUGH it has been decided by the leaders at Washington to have no gen- man or woman." eral river and "arbor bill conditions and reasons which impelled this year, enough legislation treating of coastwise and inland navogation is RECENTLY a medical man told this under consideration to keep the committees of congress in charge of this subject as busy as ever. For example, on Wednesday the entire time of the house committee was occupied with a discussion between two eminent engineers as to the feasibility of constructing a dam across Niagara river sufficient to raise the level of Lake Eric three feet, and to regulate the contents of that capricions lake so that their depth will be approximately the same the year around.

To accomplish this purpose by dredging out the harbors and channels of navigation would cost \$2,000,000 at the start, according to Mr. George Y. Wisner, of Detroit, a member of the deep waterways commission that is figuring out the possibility of landing ocean steamers at Detroit, Chicago and Duluth. Then there would have to be a lot of additional dredging every little while, to keep the harbors and channels clear. What a dam would cost capable of holding back this additional volume of water he did not say, but presumably it could be built for much less than \$3,000,000. Such a

in charge of harbor improvements a: Buffalo, dissented from most of Mr. Wisner's opinions. He claimed that the raising of the lakes would be a matter concerning which Canada should have a say; that the danger from floods during the benting of a high wind upon the Canadian shore would be increased, inasmuch as Lake Erie already lifts itself eight feet higher than ordinary under wind pressure; and that many acres of improved land lying close to shore would go under if the dam should be built, opening a big door to damages. He therefore suggested that an international commission of American and Canadian engineers be appointed to consider the

question thoroughly. The suggestion is sensible. There should be a careful investigation. But if a little engineering work at Niagara river will more economically accomthe purpose of providing safe navigation for low draught lake vessels than the tedious harbor and channel dredging operations now intermittently authorized, then by all means let the dam project go on.

Although General Eitchener has dropped into the thinking part in the South African campaign, it is not likely that he is asleep.

The full text of Mr. Macrum's secret verifies the universal suspicion that the young man had spring fever.

There seems to be nothing very alarming about the present cold wave, save the flag.

of Human Nature

A Kentucky Comedy of Errors.

THERE IS A story of a young lady who was much admired and courted by a young man, who one day kissed her against her will. It made her furious, and she indignantly exclaimed: "if you dare kiss me again. I'll tell my father!"

She meant it, but he took it for the usual femining bluff of such occasions. usual feminine bluff of such occasion and repeated the dose on the spot. She ran out of the room to the back porch. where her father had just finished oiling

But by the time she arrived there she found out she wasn't as mad as she thought she was, and hatching up an exuse for her sudden appearance, salo. Papa, go in and show Mr. Blank your gun. He is a great authority on birds and guns!" "I will," said the father, who is an enthusiastic sportsman, and he made for the partor, gun in hand.

When her father entered the parlor that young man didn't even walt to say good-by; nor was he particular about his manner or place of exit. He broke through the window and struck a speed

he thought would distance the gun as well as the old man. It was with difficulty the father cor-nered him a few days later, and ex-plained; then it was a month later befere the girl could persuade him she had not intended a practical joke. But he is mollified now, and goes to see her, and, maybe, repeats the microbe doses, but she don't "tell papa" any more.-Polk County News.

Had the Dead Wood on her.

"I WILL," she exclaimed. "I will not live with you another day."
"You'll leave me, will you?" he calmly

When?" 'New-right off-this minute." You'll go away?"

"Yes, sir."
"I wouldn't if I were you."
"But I will, and I defy you to prevent

me. I have suffered at your hands as long as I can put up with it." "Oh, I shan't try to step you," he quietly replied. "I'll simply report to the police that my wife has mysteriously disappeared. They'll want your description, and I will give it. You wear No. 7 shoes; ou have an extra large mouth; you walk stiff in your knees; your nose turns up at the end; eyes rather on the squint; olce like a ---

"Wretch, you wouldn't dare do that," she screamed. "I certainly will, and the description will go in all the papers." They giared at each other a moment in silence. Then it was plain to be seen he had the dead wood on her.—Ohlo State

Moody on the Higher Criticism. DURING THE discussion of the Briggs

heresy case some years ago I sought an interview with Mr. Moody on "higher criticism," writes W. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record. "I'm not up to that sort of thing," he

eald, with a twinkle in his eye. "You see hever studied theology, and I'm precious glad I didn't. There are so many things in the Bible that everybody can understand that I'm going to preach about them until they are exhausted, and then, if I have my time left, I'll take up the texts I don't understand."

"Aren't you ever asked to discuss diffi-cult passages of Scripture?" I inquired. "Mercy, yes." answered Mr. Moody, almost every day, but I always answer copie just as I have answered you, and tell them that there is satisfaction and consolation enough in the promises of the Saviour, all that anybody can want. The single verse. Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest, contains all the theology and religion that I need, or any other

Had His Share.

K tale at a professional banquet.
"Not long since," said the doctor, "a
member of the medical profession died and in due time approached the gates of the Beautiful Land. He was, of course, accosted by St. Peter. 'What is your name?" asked the aged

Sam Jones,' was the reply. "'What was your business while or

'I was a doctor.' " 'Oh, a physician, ch?'

Made out your own bills, I suppose? "Collected 'em yourself?"

'Why-why-yes, sir,' stammered the wondering shade of the physician. "And then St. Peter threw wide the portals and said: "Go right in, my friend; if you've done that you've had punish-ment enough." "-Colorado Springs Facts

A College Joke.

JOHN BARRETT, the ex-minister to Siam, is a graduate of Dartmouth college. Thereby, says the Washington Post, hange a story which was told yes-terday in the senate marble room. Barrett was invited to a Dartmouth dinner, and was, of course, called upon for a speech. As everybody knows, he has a rather exaggerated idea of his own importance. So he began, in still-ed fashion, to relate the prominent part he took in the Orient during and after

dam, Mr. Wisner declared, would also raise Lakes Huron and Michigen and fully compensate for whatever loss might come to the latter in consequence of the opening of the Chicago drainage canal.

Major Symmons, the army engineer

he took in the Orient during and after the war with Spain.

"When I was in the cabin of that magnificent vessel, the Olympia," began Barrett, "where I had been called to consult with that brave man, George Dewey, in order that we might protect together the interests of our common country, the greatest republic which the world has ever known, Dewey placed his hand

upon my shoulder, and solemnly said to "Who stole Widow Perkins' squash

The voice was the voice of an old classmate of Barrett. It broke upon the speech with the force of an exploding shell. Instantly all the Dartmouth men solemidy answered: "John Barrett."

The ex-minister to Siam grew red and embarrassed, floundered through a few more sentences, and sat down.

The Crucial Moment.

WOULD YOU mind telling me how you became a successful man?" asked the visitor.

"Why, I couldn't talk about that now," answered the man with a worried look, "It's too early in life." "Hut you have made a fortune and eagineered great enterprises and secured the confidence and applause of your peo-ple and—" "Oh, yes. But that's all in my regular

work. Haven't you heard about what we're doing now"." Why-er, I can't say that I have. "We're going to give a party. It'll be one of the biggest ever, and you'll have to wait till my wife sees how I behave before its decided whether I'm a success or not."—Washington Star.

Danger in the Church.

NOTLONG since the bishop of I was a guest at a dinner party in Birminga guest at a dinner party in Birming-ham, says the Golden Penny, when a lady noted for her witty remarks, who was a guest, said:
"Do you know that there are times when it is dangerous to enter a church?"
"What is that, madam?" inquired the

bishop with great dignity, straightening himself in his chair. That there are times when it is posttively dangerous to enter a church,"

he lady's reply.
"That cannot be, madam," said bishop, "pray explain."
"Why." said the lady, "it is when there is a canon at the reading desk, a big gun in the pulpit, when the bishop is charging his clergy, the choir murdering the anthem, and the organist trying to drown the choir."

The Woes of Hayti.

THE AID-Your excellency, there is another cruiser in the offing. The president of Hayti-Heavens and Another one of those infernal foreign collectors!
The aid—I can't make out his flag, your

excellency.
The president--Oh, it don't make any difference. They all take turns in coming. Tell him to call again the first of the nonth.
The aid-But they always laugh when

I say that, and tell me they'll blow the cover off the whole island if you don't ettle instanter. The president-I suppose I'll have to, but, by gum; if this thing is going to

keep up we'll all have to go through the international bankruptey court and international bankruptey court and commence over again.—Cleveland Plain

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Bible is being translated into the Philippino dialects Missouri has suffered \$15,000,000 loss by

cent. of the world's commerce. In 1898 it did 9.5. In the battles of the Franco-German

war the propertion of killed to wounded was generally 1 to 41s. Temperance advocates will be pleased to learn that one man in six of the Brit-ish navy is a tectotaler.

Of 7.100 men who entered one of the state prisons in a given time, 6,000 admitted that they were drunkards. A St. Louis woman was asked how she managed her husband. "Feed him well

and trust to luck," was the answer. If our Southern states alone were as densely settled as Germany they would population of over 160 con con There are in Havana more beautiful

horses and elegant carriages than in any city of equal size in the United States. In 1859 there were 71,000 tons of steel made in the whole world. In 1898 the United States alone made 9,075,000 tons. Of the food plants now in use only pumpkins and a few grapes. berries were originally found in the soil The nut trees alone of the world could at a pinch feed a population three times as great as the present number of inhabi-

It is estimated that the various thea-ters and opera houses in Germany receive subventions to the amount of about \$500,-

Oats, barley and rye originated in the wild forms along the Mediterranean. The first noted species of wheat were brought

China's new railroad from Canton to Hankow, which, with its branches, will be 1,000 miles long, is to be built entirely by American capital.

About 50 per cent more business is be ing done in the United States, as meas ured by that reliable test the volume bank clearings, than was done in 1892. On the express trains running between Vienna and Constantinople the use of a sleeping berth costs 60 cents first class and 40 cents second class for every 12

It is announced that the French gov ernment, looking out for a new source of revenue, has determined to plant fruit trees all along the public high roads of France.

A bird's eye view of the sanitary situa-tion of Europe shows that it is the damp chill, cloudy North which is healthy, and the dry, warm, sunny South which is unhealthy.

The Le Conte pear, which has revolu tionized pear growing in Southern Cali-fornia, was originally the Chinese sand ear, grown solely for ornamental pur-

In the days of Queen Elizabeth the floor of the retiring room of actors was al-ways covered with green rushes, and it thus acquired the name, which we still use, of the "green room."

The cost of the railways of the United States up to 1897 was \$11.775,000,000. That of the world was \$15,520,000,000. This country stood at the head of the list, ther

ame Great Britain, then France. New Orleans has secured the largest floating dry dock in the world. The dock is being constructed by the government It will be 525 feet long, 100 feet wide and 28 feet in draught, and is capable of lift ing any ship ever built. It will cost \$1,000,000, and is to be completed in the fall. "Auspinarious" is a word recently added to some of the dictionaries. It originated in Oklohoma at the time of the opening of the lands to the public, and came from the same source as the word "sooner," which was coined into the lan-guage about the same time. "Auspinari-

ous" means fresh, rather impudent.

The Orient furnished us with melons cucumbers and onions. Egg plants and tomatoes were discovered in Peru. Quinces, pears, currants and large white grapes in Europe, while the most com-mon of our vegetables, celery, lettuce, cabbage and spinach, were transplanted from the shores of the Mediterranean. In 1186 astrologers said the world would be destroyed by the conjunction of the planets. A few years later another alarm was raised, and in 1532 Sinon Goulart claimed a mountain had opened in Assyria and a scroll had been shown him on which was written the prediction the world was coming to an and. He frightened everybody.

ened everybody. Baron Toll's expedition organized for the exploration of the New Siberia Is-lands and Sannikoff land will set out next June from a Norwegian port, whence it will proceed to the mouth of the Lena, on the banks of which, at a point above the town of Yakutsk, it will pass the winter. During the summer of 1901; the expedition will begin its exploration toward the poorth.

0000000000000000 In Woman's Realm 0000000000000000

44 AVE EITHER of you a book," was the anxious inquiry given out by Superintendent Howell's authority to the eager pupils of a grammer scho yesterday, the same with purposes

yesterday, the same with purposes of correction.

They eyed it doubtfully. Some way it looked all right but one hand went up and one face bore a curcka smile.

"What is it, John?" asked the teacher.

"Have either of ye a book?" replied John, triumphantly, while most of the other children regarded him with envy.

But the teacher shook her head and then another hand, waved in the air and an excited voice shouted. "Now, of course, that wasn't right. It should be have either of youse a book?" And then the teacher's face bore an expression which reflected the thought of the possibilities of the English language in Scranton.

JUST WHY the street car conductors should have such a prejudice against opening a ventilator is incomprehensible to the average min i. After the air has been rigidly excluded all the way from Taylor to Throop and from Peckville to Scranton, and from Pittston and back a half day or more, the inside atmosphere is apt to become—well a trifle weary, to say the least. One woman who rides frequently is evidently regarded with disfavor by the conductors. who rides frequently is evidently fe-garded with disfavor by the conductors. One of them, a nice, polite one, too, who doesn't project you down the aisle at double quick time with his hand confid-ingly placed on her back and doesn't tread on her frock while stretching to a strap, was heard to remark yesterday, to a recruit just as she was clambering on the step: "O Jimmy! There she comes! Ye may as well go in there and jab open a ventilator. Y' can shut 'in

MRS. GEORGE is a dear little old lady, the oldest in the Home for the Fileadless, and she had a birthday on Wednesday, It was her eighty-fifth and it was appropriately celebrated. Mrs. Walker gave a birthday dinner for her. There was a splendid big birthday cake from a kind friend and, of course, valentines galore. The pathetic story of this old English lady's life is one to stir the heart, and her patient, beautiful way of living that life has brought to her scores of friends who wish her birthdays may be many.

again when we get down town."

THE NEW course connected with the Hardenbergh School of Music is at-tracting much attention. It contemplates the instruction of people who while not having great skill in music can learn to thoroughly understand the great composers and thus add many fol to their enjoyment. The course will be opened as soon as a sufficient number of applications are received.

THE AWFUL prediction by Mrs. Carof the National Suffragists, that be there will be a woman president of the United States, is an outlook which will cause the average man of the period to feel resigned at the improbability of b

THAT Second Presbyterian supper is tonight, and no mistake. It is to be the finest one of the year and the la supper.

LIFE AND DEATH.

To live for the good of others. To grope in life's dismal halls, To help our sisters and brothers, To comfort the one that falls; To travel the broad and natural path, To gratefully forgive, To live for all of the human race-

Thus it is to live. To die in the twilight of happy thoughts To die as the autumn dies. To fade from the glitter of human life As the sunlight fades in the skies; To know that the world is better, To have uttered the human cry,

And to know in the night that the cry was heard-Thus it is to die.

-Percy Fitzhugh, in Brooklyn Eagle.

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A fireman who lives in a Pennsylvania town suffered from a sore mouth and tongue for a year. Doctors told him it came from his stomach and would not get well. He concluded to try Ripans Tabules, and says: "I am happy to say the first box cured my mouth and tongue, and I don't know how to praise them enough."