

The Scranton Tribune

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

SCRANTON, MAY 23, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES EMORY SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State. Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. CROW, ROBERT H. FOERSTER, Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERG.

Legislative. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District—JOHN S. HETTLER, JR., Third District—EDWARD J. WELLS, JR., Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

The closing of registration under the Crawford county primary system presents to the Republican voters of our county a bounteous assortment of names from which to choose candidates for the various offices. The system has been successful in bringing into the field a number of candidates not hitherto prominent among aspirants for elective office. Among these may be mentioned Mr. E. B. Sturges, who is for the first time before the voters of the Republican party, and Major Everett Warren, who although long active and industrious in party service, has not previously sought a local party honor. It has also called into the campaign a number of young Republicans, who, although hoping to be chosen, will not suffer from the advertising value of the contest even though their first effort should not prove successful. From this time onward to the primaries on June 11, twenty days hence, the search for support will doubtless be prosecuted vigorously and it is to be hoped, in good temper and a philosophic spirit. Where there are so many candidates, disappointment is inevitable; to be prepared for it will, therefore, be the part of wisdom.

Democracy Defending Trusts.

THAT THE Democratic leaders are not sincere in their frequently proclaimed fierce opposition to trusts has been established most thoroughly by the action of the Democratic minority in dissenting from the legislation in remedy trusts proposed by the Republican majority of the house committee on judiciary. On April 15 the majority of that committee reported favorably an amendment to the constitution giving congress power to regulate trusts. The amendment which it proposed to make was as follows:

Congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations, whether existing in the form of corporation or otherwise. The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation. In support of this amendment the Republican majority submitted the following incontestable propositions:

First—The exercise of monopolies and combinations, or so-called trusts, formed for improper purposes, purposes detrimental to the interests of the people and relating to and seriously affecting manufacturing, production and business, is generally conceded. Second—The Supreme court of the United States has decided that congress is without constitutional power to regulate, or regulate or control them when formed and operating in the states except as to the carrying on of interstate commerce. Third—Manufacture and interstate commerce are so intimately connected and mutually dependent and so affect all the interests of the people that congress should possess power over both. If it was wise and beneficial to give congress power over interstate commerce, it is manifestly detrimental to do so in respect to manufacture and production, which may, and many times do, dominate such commerce. Fourth—Congress may regulate and control interstate commerce, but cannot control and dissolve corporations to carry it on, but not manufacture or production, which is so part of commerce, even when a monopoly exists in manufacture and production, and it may be, as to its own products, substantially destroys interstate commerce. Fifth—Monopoly, combination or conspiracy in manufacture or production of any kind is no part of commerce, and hence, except in the territories, is beyond the reach of national protection or action. No power to regulate or control monopolies of any kind is conferred on congress by the constitution, unless it is a monopoly to control interstate commerce, which may be doubted. Can congress prevent the ownership by a New York corporation of those controlling it of every railroad and every steamship line in the United States? Sixth—Most monopolies, and nearly all the great combinations or trusts formed for improper purposes, extend their operations and business into all the states and territories and affect the business and property interests of nearly all our people, thus becoming, in a sense, national in their character. Hence they should be subject and amenable to uniform laws operative throughout the United States and the territory thereof and which congress alone is competent to enact. These laws should be enforced by the courts of the United States, thus securing uniformity of administration. Seventh—The several states are powerless to enact any laws operative outside their respective territorial limits. Finally the laws of the same state differ from those of other states, and hence a monopoly, conspiracy, combination or trust forbidden by the laws of one state may and frequently does exist in another, and by purchase or otherwise may and frequently does obtain control of all competing organizations in the United States, and so become a national monopoly. That is, throughout the United States and the territories it monopolizes and controls the manufacture and production of and commerce in certain articles, and fixes the price at will. Eighth—No state can exclude from its territory the corporation of another state engaged in interstate commerce, and hence a monopoly in manufacture existing in one state, if also engaged in interstate commerce, may, so far as any state is concerned, carry its product into every state and control the price and market everywhere. Ninth—These evils and other incidents thereto can be effectively remedied by a constitutional amendment and subsequent congressional action only. In this same connection the Republican majority of the house judiciary committee reported favorably a bill making sweeping amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law. One of these

amendments makes combinations in restraint of interstate commerce criminal instead of illegal and increases the penalty for conviction. Another includes among those against whom proceedings may be brought the agents, officers and attorneys of the suspected corporation. Another denies to the convicted monopoly use of the mails and provides that the railroad shall not transport their goods, the latter being subject to confiscation by United States marshals. The railroad which knowingly transports such goods is to be subject to a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000; and the agent, officer, manager or attorney of such railroad who aids in the transportation is to be punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment. Enforcement is provided for by making prosecutions mandatory upon United States district attorneys, clothing the federal courts with power to summon persons and papers, and giving to any person, firm, corporation or association or any officer of the United States, the right to begin any civil or criminal proceeding or prosecution authorized in this act, whether in the name of or in behalf of the United States or otherwise. The foregoing propositions, it will be perceived, do not limit the drastic treatment of objectionable trusts. Yet the Democratic minority now makes a report dissenting from and objecting to them. The Democrats pronounce the proposed constitutional amendment "feeble"; they deny that existing laws have been enforced properly; and instead of supporting vigorously the amendments to the Sherman act set forth above, which put it in the power of any citizen at any time to set the whole machinery of the federal courts in motion against a trust, they go out of the way to suggest other remedies, mostly far-fetched and indirect, such as the denial of patent rights to trusts, the removal of tariff duties, etc.

In short, when confronted with definite propositions of anti-trust legislation, the Democrats, notwithstanding their furious harp against the trusts and their demagogic and despicable assertions that the Republican party is a trust-governed institution, have backed squarely down and revealed themselves in official records as afraid to lift a hand against the octopuses they clamor so much about. Never was a spectacle at once so ludicrous and so pitiable.

In other words, the United States does not propose to go to war in order that South Africa may have peace.

An Incongruous Alliance.

THE INCONGRUOUS alliance they expected the reply submitted to them by Secretary Hay and add that it does not modify their purpose, which is to appeal to the people of this country in the hope of bringing about American intervention in their behalf.

We suppose this means that they will join hands with the Bryan boomers in a guerilla warfare on the McKinley administration. There is no law to prevent the carrying out of such a programme. Having presented no credentials they are not amenable to the discipline which it is customary for our government to administer upon foreign representatives who intermeddle with American politics. Their status is simply that of unofficial visitors, who have complete liberty of speech and action so long as they obey our state and federal statutes. They seem to be men deeply in earnest and anxious to make a good impression. The real friends of the Boer cause in this country should therefore admonish them to abandon their awkward and unavailing alliance with the Democratic campaign managers and should point out to them that no good whatever can accrue to their countrymen in South Africa by intermeddling in American politics. The administration at Washington will not be swayed from its duty by minority clamor. Its policy of impartial neutrality has been deliberately chosen as being the only policy consistent with existing circumstances and the American people will not depart from it, no matter what the Boer envoys may say or do.

Looking Ahead.

WHEN ONE of the speakers at a public meeting held in Cape Town in honor of Mafeking's relief referred to the Boers as cowardly scoundrels, Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner, interposed a just rebuke. He could, he said, admire heroism even in enemies. He believed that only a few Boers were concerned in the reported cases of treachery. He declared that they were mainly brave men fighting for a bad cause, which they believed was just.

This is the proper and also the politic spirit. The English have not only to conquer the Boers by force of arms; that, considering the preponderance of their numbers and strength, is the smallest of their tasks and is already well-nigh accomplished. The greater duty awaits them when, having won in the appeal to force, they shall begin to reconstruct the foundations of government and society with a view to promoting the substantial and permanent welfare of South Africa.

The spirit of Lord Milner's utterance is the spirit of a statesman who knows that a stable civilization cannot be established on a basis of race hatred, suspicion, jealousy and mutual ill will. The Boers are a necessary part of the future of South Africa, and even if they were not it is not likely to be feasible to transport them. When they have learned a few lessons in the school of war the next step will be to show them that British control does not mean tyranny, oppression or proscription but a reign of liberty with law and open justice for all men. It will do no good and much harm to call the Boers cowards. They are not cowards. Their personal bravery has been established beyond reproach. The trouble is wholly with their mental apparatus. It has not kept pace with the age. It is obsolete and needs re-

pairing. A generation or two of good government conducted on modern principles and liberalizing tendencies will make a new man of the Boer and one who in the years to come will frankly admit that what Sir Alfred Milner said was true.

The arrival of the bubonic plague in San Francisco may well cause alarm. Under ordinary conditions the problem of checking an epidemic is one to create anxiety, and the San Francisco health officials, confronted by hordes of unkempt and uneducated Chinese who can never be reasoned into proper observance of laws of sanitation, have an unenviable task before them in the effort to check the advance of this most terrible of plagues.

The suspension of Director of Posts Rathbone is not an indication that there is to be any covering up of the Cuban postal frauds. If "pull" could save a man, Rathbone would probably escape. He is Mark Hanna's most intimate friend. But "pull" is powerless with the men who are conducting this investigation. The guilty cannot escape.

Attorney General Griggs has indicated that he will cheerfully accept the extradition bill introduced by Congressman Ray, chairman of the house judiciary committee. Now let congress act promptly, so that the trial of Neely and his pals may be expeditious.

The "Gaines gusher," which was recently purchased by the Standard Oil company for a fabulous price, has taken a sudden slump, and the output is now but 210 barrels a day. This is decidedly the shabbiest trick that has ever been played on the great oil octopuses.

Admiral Dewey has again denied, this time in writing, his ever authorized salute to the Filipino flag and his entrance into any kind of alliance with the insurgents. It is too much to expect, however, that the campaign liars will be silenced.

In a few months hence it will be safe to wager that any article of merchandise that did not receive "the highest award at the Paris Exposition" was not on exhibition during the world's fair.

The existing ministry in France has received a vote of confidence, which simply means that the firework is being held back until after the Paris exposition has closed.

After Admiral Ahmed Pacha of Turkey has taken the measure of the American navy, the sultan may feel more disposed to pay up.

The stampede from Pretoria seems another of the indications that the end of the South African war is near.

Agunaldo is not doing much fighting now, but his proclamations seem liable to go for ever.

Would be Senator Maginnis of Montana wears his honors thus far with commendable modesty.

Quay having declared himself, another blast from John Wanamaker is in order.

Almost any man would rather be the iceman than the councilman these days.

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

From a Letter in the New York Sun. Let anybody forget that we cherish an entirely distinct and characteristic national individuality, and, as we loyally believe, an idea of government superior to that of any land whatsoever. Our population has been drawn, let it be remembered that our grant was founded as a vigorous protest against a political system built upon the power of birth and wealth. Our whole history is a record of upright men of strong, manly character fighting to the front as our leaders, not because they were revered for their wealth, or their family, but because their ability and integrity commanded the respect of the people. Even when in some instances their private lives showed a lack of the systematic discipline so essential in making the most of a vigorous personality, the people hailed them because they manfully stood up to the dictates of their better natures and showed they could fight for them. This manliness has never been supplanted by wealth in the reverence of our fellow citizens, and while our people accept the true history of our greatness it never will be. There is only one aristocracy in the United States, the aristocracy of personal worth, and before the American people accept the doctrine that mere wealth makes the best rulers they will have to abandon their title to be a distinct people, with a distinctive genius and foundation of political principle and theory.

THE LIAR OF THE LINKS.

I have been from Maine to Denver and from Denver to the coast. And I've met with many liars great and small; I've listened to New England brag and Minnesota boast. And the wretched Western whopper of them all, but I want to go on record that it is my firm belief. That for quality that never fades nor shrinks, the unbroken King of Links, the General-in-Chief—Is the glib and gilded liar of the Links. The old familiar lies of mighty deeds with rod and gun. The trick that caught the trout or killed the moose. Are simply brainless bubbles when this most accomplished son Of Ananias once gets fairly loose. He will tell you how in driving from the sixth or seventh tree. Some thirty minutes after set of sun. His ball slipped thro' the bark upon a slippery elm tree. Then cartoned from a branch and holed in one. He will tell you how in leaping one his ball sent up so high. If took at least three minutes to come down; And how he won by twenty holes, and didn't have to try. Against the celebrated slasher Brown. He will also tell of bunkers high as any mountain. Over which he's sent his ball with deadly aim. And with manner bold and "brassy" he will lie about the stroke. With which he won the championship game. He will tell about the blindfold game he played a year ago. When his famous round in fifty-three. He will tell how he's defeated all the best this land can show. And many famous chaps across the sea. In short, with all respect to other liars here and there. For versatile mendacity, methinks He stands alone, unparalleled and quite beyond compare. This monumental liar of the Links. —E. C. Walcott, in the Sun.

Washington View of Topics of Interest

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, May 22.—A tariff for revenue only will generally be classified as a tariff that doesn't produce more revenue either for the national treasury or the wage-earner. Note the following statement of customs receipts:

Table with columns: Under, Annual, Average. President Harrison: \$207,494,695. President Cleveland: \$155,188,357. President McKinley: \$177,992,454. The Wilson bill of 1896 and 1897 extended into the McKinley period, but customs revenues are now rapidly increasing and the customs receipts of the fiscal year which ends next month will be above \$225,000,000.

In two years of the Cleveland administration, 1894-95, we exported \$1,100,000 more gold than we imported. In two years of the McKinley administration we imported \$147,700,000 more gold than we exported. The difference in the country in the two periods was \$292,000,000 in favor of McKinley. This doesn't include his billion-dollar favorable trade balance.

In 1884 there were only 231,845,500 bushels of wheat retained for home consumption; in 1899 the quantity retained was 402,700,253 bushels. In 1894 there were three million bushels of wheat not even to buy bread. In 1899 every bushel could buy bread. These two comparisons represent the different conditions of the country under Democratic and Republican administrations.

In 1855, one of the years of Democratic disaster, the exports of American cotton goods were worth only \$13,780,510. In 1899 they amounted to \$12,506,914. Under the policy of protection there was an increase of nearly \$10,000,000 in the foreign demand for American goods, and fully \$8,000,000 of this amount was paid by foreigners to American wage-earners.

Outside of the city of New York, the bank clearings of the United States during the first four months of this year were \$303,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of last year. There were good gains in all parts of the country except at New York, where the dull stock market lessened the bank clearings.

There were nearly 7,000,000 more telegraph messages sent over United States wires in 1899 than in 1895. That indicates better business conditions last year because of the Christian Science demand for American goods, and fully \$5,000,000 of this amount was paid by foreigners to American wage-earners.

American mills consumed 1,257,190,466 pounds of cotton in 1899. They manufactured 2,306,548,795 pounds in 1899. The southern planters and mill hands should not lose sight of the fact that they entered into any kind of alliance with the insurgents. It is too much to expect, however, that the campaign liars will be silenced.

Exports of corn in 1899, under free trade, were only 28,265,405 bushels. In 1898 and 1899, under protection, they averaged 200,000,000 bushels each year.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Editor of The Tribune.—Sir: In a late issue you quote Dr. Sample, the moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, as charging Christian Science with un-Christian views and ethics. I sincerely hope it was not intended this charge should apply to Christian Science as taught and exemplified by Mary Baker G. Eddy, for no abject coward is wiser of its mark than such a one. Christian Science includes neither sympathy nor defense for evil of any kind. The folly of pseudo-Christian Science under every guise, and the absurdity incident to errant understanding, Christian Scientists must always deplore and condemn that the surprising wisdom of genuine Christian Science is in harmony with the Bible and the very best Christian sentiment of the ages.

Dr. Sample says: "It denies a personal God." In the Bible we read (Gen. 1:1): "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." "Do not I fill heaven and earth?" saith the Lord. In Science and Health with key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker G. Eddy (page 10, line 24), we read: "If the term personality, as applied to man, means individual personality, then God is personal Being—in this sense, but not in the lower sense."

In the Presbyterian confession of faith (chap. 2, sec. 2), we read: "Jesus is but one only living and true God, who is infinite in being and perfection, a most pure spirit, invisible, without body, parts or passions, etc." Here it is seen that the authors of the Presbyterian confession of faith in remarkable coincidence agree with the teachings of Mrs. Eddy and the B. S. in regard to the infinite personality of God. Again Dr. Sample says: "It denies an incarnate Christ, a Saviour from sin." John describes Jesus as follows: "And the word was made flesh and dwelt among us (and we beheld His glory as of the only begotten of the Father full of grace and truth); and Paul speaks of 'Jesus, the mediator of the new covenant.'"

Mrs. Eddy writes of Christ Jesus as follows (Science and Health with the key to the Scriptures, pages 228 and 235): "Mary's conception of Him was spiritual; for only purity could reflect truth and love, which were to be incarnated in the good and pure Christ Jesus." Jesus' advent in the flesh partook partly of Mary's earthly condition, although he was endowed with divine spirit without measure—this enabled Him to be the mediator, or way-shower between God and men."

The Westminster confession of faith (chap. 8, sec. 2), speaks of Jesus Christ as follows: "The power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and as 'very God and very man, yet one Christ, the only mediator between God and man.' Here the language of the Presbyterian church is not more happily asserted the incarnation of Christ and his mediatorial office than have Mrs. Eddy and John and Paul. From the facts before us, whatever driving of pseudo-Christian Science Dr. Sample may have heard or whatever misconception of Christian Science he may have had in mind, it is certain that his

statement has no actual relation to the teachings of Mrs. Eddy and the Bible. Dr. Sample further says that in addition to ethics that ever diverted souls from God and duty." In "Christian Science versus Pantheism" by Mary Baker Eddy (page 13) are set forth with striking emphasis the following requirements: "Thou shalt love no other gods before me." "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." "Be ye perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

It goes without saying among correctly informed people that these Bible rules embody the only system of ethics ever anywhere taught or exemplified by Mary Baker Eddy. And whatever may deserve the indignation of Dr. Sample while time shall last every true Christian Scientist will follow this simple system of ethics Mrs. Eddy has gleaned from the Bible emphasized and endorsed. "Let people die without medicine." These recently appeared in your columns a paragraph from Dr. McLeod's sermon of last January in which he speaks of letting people die without medicine. Allow it to be said that the records of our board of health show that during the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, in this little city of Scranton alone fifteen thousand people have passed away under some kind of medical treatment. It must also be noted that in addition to medical treatment there was brought to save one or another of these fifteen thousand cases every phase of religion existing in our city. Fifteen thousand in the ten years registers human ability to save the sick in our city. Culture and skill have faithfully labored to the limit of human achievement; humanity will still properly welcome every advance towards health and longevity. Estimated by the coroner's courteous attention to Christian Science, the death rate of this fatality (fifteen thousand in ten years) is greater than the death rate under Christian Science treatment during the same time in this city. Humanity will here find a profitable field for careful reflection.

"Christian Science a menace to public health." Your editorial of May 16 seems to indicate that your impressions of Christian Science methods, coupled with the conclusion that it is a standing menace to the public health. The following is a written rule in force with the membership of the First Church of Christ Scientists of this city: "It is recommended among the families of this church, where there is any suspicion or evidence of a contagious disease, that the patient be isolated, that all visitors be excluded and that the patient be not allowed to go in public until the occasion for spreading the contagion has disappeared." The above rule is of long standing and is the natural outcome of our recognition of the human rights of the community. Respectfully,

David N. McKee, C. S. D. Scranton, May 22.

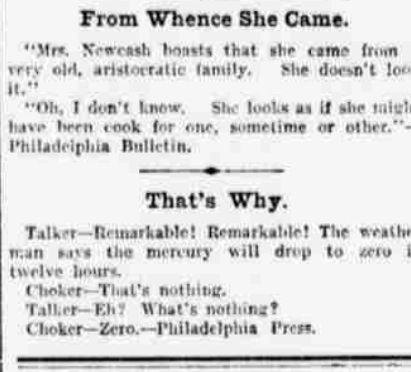
From Whence She Came.

"Mrs. Newdash boasts that she came from a very old, aristocratic family. She doesn't look it." "Oh, I don't know. She looks as if she might have been cooked for one, sometime or other."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

That's Why.

Talker—Remarkable! Remarkable! The weather man says the mercury will drop to zero in twelve hours. Choker—That's nothing. Talker—Oh! What's nothing? Choker—Zero.—Philadelphia Press.

Bedroom



Suites

Particular interest centers around our \$29 Three-Piece Bedroom Suites. And it is not difficult to decide why. There is something about each piece which catches the eye and invites a better acquaintance. Then construction and finish are observed and comparisons made. The decision generally is—that these are better in every way than anything ever offered at the price.

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Horses and carriages are superior to those of any other livery in the city.

If you should desire to go for a drive during this delightful period of weather, call telephone 704, and Everett will send you a first-class outfit.

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AGENTS: Pittston, JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth, W. E. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre.

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New line of Satin Strips Challies, in the best selected patterns. Special for this week 28c.

Choice assortment of best all-wool French Challies, in patterns mostly suitable for house gowns. Special price, 39c.

Extra choice line of best Satin Stripe Challies, in plain grounds, polka dots and fancies. Price, 75c.

Shirt Waists Can best be judged by seeing them, and the way ours have been selling for some weeks past would indicate that the styles are correct and the prices right.

Wear showing a magnificent assortment in all the leading materials and kindly invite you to look them over.

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Look for Our Display Booths at the Elks' Carnival This Week.

Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa. We carry the largest line of office supplies in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

1901 CALENDARS FOR THE NEW YEAR. An opportunity to secure exclusive patterns and first choice. Tinted Backs, Hangers, Colortype Backs, White Backs, Gold Embossed, Mounted Photographs, Half-Tones, Lithographs. Prices—From \$12 to \$95 per Thousand. THE TRIBUNE has exclusive control of the finest line of Calendars ever exhibited in Scranton. It is early yet to think of work here outlined. The full line of samples is now ready at THE TRIBUNE office and is now complete, but the best will go quickly, and no design will be duplicated for a second customer. THE TRIBUNE, Washington Avenue. NOTICE—Orders taken now for December delivery.

Illustration of a woman in a dress. I must say, said she, I have more confidence than ever in Ripans Tablets. When I woke this morning I had a slight headache but disregarded it, for I had so much to do. I was at the dressmaker's at eleven, then at the milliner's to see what I could find for a bonnet, and by that time my head ached so I was almost crazy and I called a cab and came home; and the first thing I did was to swallow a Ripans; then I attended to two or three matters that could not wait and the next time I thought of the headache it had gone. I believe if I had taken the Tablets when I first got out of bed I should have had no headache at all. New apple packet containing THE RYBANS TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FODDER COURT. This packet is intended for the poor and the economical. The dose is one or two tablets three or four times a day. The price is 10c per packet. The name of the manufacturer is THE RYBANS CHEMICAL CO., 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200.