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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, JULY 11, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President-WILLIAM McRINLEY. Vice President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Congressmen at Large - GALUSHA A GROW, ROHERT H FOERDERER.

Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH. County Congress-WILLIAM CONNICL Judge GEORGE M. WATSON Sheriff JOHN H. FELLOWS. Treasurer J. A. SCRANTON District Attorney WILLIAM R. LEWIS.

Changetary JOHN COPELAND Clerk of Courts THOMAS P. DANIELS. Recorder of Deeds-EMH, BONN legister of Wills-W. K BECK Jury Commissioner-EDWARD B. STURGES. Legislative. Form District-THOMAS J. REVNOLDS. Second District-JOHN SCHETER, JR.

Third District EDWARD JAMES, JR.

Fourth District -P. A. PHILBIN. The statement that large advance contributions to the Bryan and Stevenson campaign fund came from Pretoria confirms the suspicion that this Boer sympathy business would be expensive

Personal Acquaintance.

HARLES M. PEPPER, the newspaper correspondent, who spent four months on board the train that in 1896 carried Mr. Bryan 18,000 miles while he was delivering more than 500 campaign speeches to an aggregate of 4,500,000 people, says that Bryan's renomination had been foreseen by him from that time. It came, he asserts, in consequence of this extended personal acquaintance. "Having seen and heard their champion, it was not difficult to understand that whether he was defeated or not the majority of these 4.500,000 people who felt they had got acquainted personally with Mr. Bryan were going to be his zealous supporters thereafter."

Will not the same rule be likely to Republican side four years hence? With the exception of President Mc-Kinley he is today the best known man in the Republican ranks. His western tours have made him known to hundreds of thousands, and before the present campaign shall end this number will have been increased to millions, distributed throughout the politically debatable territory both east and west, with possibly a following in the south, which will not be diminished in consequence of the fact that Roosevelt's mother was a Georgian, while of his two uncles one was an admiral in the Confederate service and the other was a midshipman who fired the last gun from the Alabama before she went down. It is evident from, the tone of the representative southern press that there is in the south a widespread sentiment of personal admiration for Roosevelt, recently voiced with great force by Colonel Watterson and re-echoed by General Rosser of Virginia, which it would not be difficult to develop into a political factor calculated to exert power at the next national nominating convention.

It will be remembered that both in 1888, at Chicago, and in 1892, at Minneapolis, there was a strong demand for McKinley's nomination, which he had the manhood to refuse on account of his relations with John Sherman. This was before the great demonstration by contrast, in 1893-6, of Protection's value and is to be explained less on the ground of McKinley's identifleation with the protective policy than from the fact of his extended personal acquaintance, derived largely from repeated campaign tours throughout large areas. The people who had seen him, shaken hands with him and heard him speak remembered him; he was not a political abstraction. The factor of personal acquaintance in politics is far more potent than money or great ability which keeps aloof from the multitudes. It is the largest single constituent of political success, as it also is of success in other walk of life. In other words, it is canvassing that counts.

Democratic organs this year appear to have entirely abandoned faith in "boy orator" business as a winning

Imperialism in Cuba.

NDER THE new charter of the city of Havana, granted under this "imperialist" adlocal authorities are clothed with virtually as wide-reaching powers touch- of the veil from the secret diplomatic ing all matters properly municipal in character as are enjoyed in any city in the United States. There is not a thing in the government of Havana which they cannot do without let or hindrance precisely as if Havana were New York, save the one restriction that summary fines shall not exceed \$50, a restriction regarded as necessary in the beginning as a check upon the inflammability of the Cuban temper and doubtless as a precaution against of-

The city will have control of all matters within its boundary, partieutarly the establishment and regulation of the city administration, the adoption of measures relating to the use, arrangement and ornamentation of public ways, the comfort and health of the innabitants, the promotion of their material and moral interests and led British sentiment; and the only the security of their persons and prop-Mty. The charter gives the new of-

the Scranton tribune Ing. alignment, widening, grading and Bayard, cleaning of streets, squares, parks and very class of public ways, their use their occupation by pillars, rails, pipes and other objects, and their paving. lighting and sewarage. It also gives oution of water to parkways, streets, bathing establishments, laundries, ourtains and troughs, and of the markets, slaughter houses, institutions of nstruction and charity, prisons and also given supervision of the sanitary and hygienic service and of amusenents and public meetings, the use of and the maintenance of good order upon public ways. This covers such matters as the display of advertisements, the exhibition of flags on the street, hawking noises, the discharge of firearms and fireworks within the city boundaries. Vagrancy, the suppression of vice and immorality, the regulation of rates for vehicles, the regulation of gas, water and electricity, telephonic and telegraphic connections, the fire department, watchmen, private police and the imposition of fines for the breaking of ordinances are also matters with which they are empowered to deal. The municipal administration shall include the use, care and preservation of lands, goods and rights which are appurtenant to the city and the establishments dependent thereon, and the administration, distribution, collection and expenditure of and accounting for all income and taxes necessary to carry on the municipal functions. The officials shall also have power to grant franchises and concessions. Neither the central nor the provincial government shall have power to intervene in matters placed under the control of the city

> Such widespread powers as these were never enjoyed before by Cuban officials in Cuba. They amount practically to independence in local affairs, which is the necessary foundation of independence in all the affairs of the island's government. It is to be seen how this exceptional freedom of action will be used, whether wisely and well or tyrannically and in a manner to necessitate eventual curtailment. The United States hopes for the former but is not going to shirk any of its responsibilities in the event of the latter contingency. "Imperialism," concerning which our Democratic friends wax so eloquent in denunciation, means simply that where the Stars and Stripes have been lifted in consequence of the Spanish war, there has got to be in future peace, justice and good order. Nothing less will satisfy the American conscience.

In the coming National Democratic campaign it has been decided that Mr. apply to Theodore Roosevelt on the Bryan shall play the larger circuits only and avoid provincial one-night

The Work of John Hay.

N EDITORIAL in the Philadelphia Press, apparently inspired from Washington, accords to Secretary Hay credit for having accomplished with regard to China a concert of international policy and action such as Lord Salisbury was unable to secure under similar circumstances in Armenia

"But for the presence and influence

of the United States it is not improbable," says the Press, "that we should have seen, as in Armenia, Russia and France on one side and England and the Triple Alliance on the other, with Germany doing just enough to prevent all action. The English press at home and English correspondents on the ground have, not unnaturally, assumed that, as in Armenia. Russia would prevent all action on one pretext and another. But it is the inestimable privilege of the United States to be the only power in the world equally friendly to both Russia and England. Each desires our good will and at no possible point are we the rival of either. Japan is our next neighbor. Our most northern island in the Philippines is but a few hours from the most southern point on which flies the Japanese flag, and Japan understands, if some Americans do not, the advantage to civilization, humanity and future self-government of having the American flag in the Philippines. Secretary Hay has made a most skilful use of this advantageous position. He led, as the United States outlining a plan for common cocperative action. Thanks to the astute and efficient diplomatic action of the notministration at Washington, the work of restoring order and punishing the responsible authors of the Peking massacres has been begun on lines and along a policy which promises to insure the integrity of China, the creation of a new and stable government and the preservation of freedom of trade to a population of 400,000,000,"

This testimony comes from a source which knows and can be accepted as true. It implies a remarkable tribute to John Hay's diplomatic ability but not more so than is set forth in the current issue of McClure's magazine by the Washington correspondent of ministration, the elective the London Chronicle, A. Maurica Low. Mr. Low's article is a lifting proceedings immediately prior to and early in the war with Spain. It gives the real story of the manoeuvers of the continental powers to save Spain from a thrashing and of England's part in declining to join in any auti-American combine, but it also explains details of Mr. Hay's work in this connection that reveal him as one of the most accomplished diplomatists of this or any other time. According to Mr. Low, it was John Hay who averted war over the Venezuelan message. Bayard was then our ambassador at London and had grown senilely sentimental. Gresham was secretary of state and had proved a sad misfit. When Olney succeeded him and took held in gladiatorial style, Bayard could not conveniently be deposed, but had to be

ficials authority as to the closing, open- on a confidential mission, unknown to

The assignment was accepted by him as an act of public duty and its result by persons, animals, vehicles, etc., was shown in England's final assent to Venezuelan arbitration, an assent due almost wholly to the effective representation of the American position them charge of the supply and distri- made by him unofficially in personal interviews with the men who shape Great Britain's foreign policy. The ecord of his contact with diplomatic problems is one of victory almost at every point, for he has been for forty the lock reformatory. The officials are years a student of international policies, enjoying exceptional means of insight into the motive and mainsprings of foreign diplomatic action and he knows every point in the game. Even the canal treaty, temporarily criticized, is a monument to his foresight and astuteness and will so be recognized after the fog lifts. The government is certainly fortunate in having such a man at the head of its state department at a time when there is so much call for ability, experience and farsightedness in the guidance of our foreign relations.

One hopeful aspect of the Chinese dituation is the fact that the most dire news comes from Shanghai, many miles from the seat of government, and in almost every case lacks con-

The Dowager Empress of China eems to have been only slightly under the influence of the drug.

Hon, David B. Hill is not expected to lescend very far from the perch for another four years.

Mr. Towne's time could be profitably mployed in perusing a blography o Hon, Tom Watson.

The original Dewey men are now geting under the electric fans.

Where Strikes Are Virtually Unknown

From the Springfield Republican.

 F EXCEPTIONAL practical interest touching
the labor problem and the labor problem, and especially timely in the United States at the present moment, is Henry D. Lloyd's little book, under the title "A Country Without Strikes," which de-scribes the scope and operations of the com-pulsory arbitration law adopted about ave years ago in New Zealand, a country which Mr. Lloyd has recentely visited for the purpose of studying its many and radical social and labor reforms. An introduction by William P. Reeves, former minister of labor and author of the srbitration aw, is a feature of the book.

Voluntary arbitration is now a familiar expe ient in the United States and elsewhere. It as been deemed the only tolerable and practiable kind of arbitration. It has been the rethose who admit the need of intervenon in the warfare of labor and cabital, and the have asked and have received no satisfactory answer to the questions: How can the decrease of a compulsory arbitration be enforced? Will compel workmen to work against their will? Will you compel capital to operate on losing terms? And so we have had voluntary arbitraand rarely have them accepted. They have simply been jostled aside as workmen and employers come to blows, and are almost invariably just as interested and as helpless spectators of the strike as the general public.

Before pressing a scheme of compulsory arbitration upon the New Zealand parliament, M Reeves studied the workings of voluntary arbitration wherever applied. He found it universally useless, or practically so. The Massachuthe lot, but we have only recently pointed to he fact that the state is paying \$2,000 a year o cach of these arbitration commissioners for loss which have not been generally of visiviming more and more imperceptible. et this New Zealander tells us that the fault is ot with the commissioners. It is with the stom, which is described by him as a abana,

The New Zealand compulsory arbitration lawonly one in the world of actual applicationrow out of the maritime strike of ten years ago ch spread untold losses and bitter feeling and uffering all over the colony. The laberers were defeated in that strike, but it proved to be the orkingmen. Five years later, after much agi ation and persistent pressure in parliament com the minister of labor, the present system as adopted, and it is almost enough to say for that there has not since been a strike worth cutioning throughout New Zealand. The law es not force arbitration upon the disputants ough it may later be amended to do so. forces arbitration only on appeal from either one or both of the parties in dispute. appeal has been made, the case goes through to award, and both parties must abide by it.

There are boards of conciliation which first ar cases. Then a judge of the Supreme court of the colony, selected for the purpose, sits as a court of arbitration to give judgment and vard on vases coming up from the conciliation ards. Laborer are encouraged to organize in ions, which are incorporated by law. Manu facturers or employers may also organize This secures a responsible financial ody on the part of the workmen, with which could, without arousing jealousy, in the state can deal in enforcing its awards, the naities being fines. If any organized body of laborers—and seven men in any one employment can form themselves into a union under the lawif any such body of men have a grievance, such insufficient wages, they can appeal to the employer must come before the hoard with them, whether he wants to or not. The state of his affairs is then inquired into. His books subject to inspection, and he can state his side of the case. The men present their side, and are obliged to do this themselves or through one or more of their number, no hired counsel being wanted or allowed. Meantime, work goes on at the factory as if nothing had happened. If the final award is for higher wages the employer must concede the point. If he refuses he is fined, and the case is revived against him by the men, and he would thus be fined again and again until he yielded, or chose to suspend

But in fact little trouble has so far been erienced in making the awards effective. The surt of arbitration is very generally resorted to re very generally accepted in good faith. An operant point is that the case for both sides given publicity; the facts upon which the ward is based—uside from the warrantable busi ess secrets of the employer—are available to all, and public opinion is thus brought in as an imtant factor in bending the one side or the er to the decree. Other advantages scented the law, besides industrial peace, are a unicity of wages for like work in like trades, ch extends, by force of example, from the erce of the court in a single case through colony. Wages and terms are fixed so that anulacturers can plan their business and enver to contracts without fear of labor disturbance ver known before, can marry, boy land and build homes. As yet the operations of the law are confined pretty closely to manufacturing inoutry, but it will doubtless in time he extend ed to other industries, and also to the govern ment itself, as a railway employer and otherwise,

it is enough, further, to say of the act that it now has the support of all parties in the col-ony, and that of the conservative as well as that of the radical classes. So valuable is industrial counteracted, for he had utterly misled British sentiment; and the only
way the Cleveland administration coull
find to do this was to send Hay over



PRINCE TUAN, HEAD OF THE BOXERS.

This powerful potentate, whose name sometimes is spelled Ch'un, is the seventh brothe of the late Emperor Hien-Fieng. Beside him on the chair sits the present emperor, while standing at Prince Tuan's left is the emperor's brother and heir. It is to raise this younger prother to the imperial throne that the unnatural parent is conspiring to have his eldest born assassinated.

book is of very great interest to all classes in the United States. The New Zealand experiment must be older to deserve any other appellation, and it applies to a homogeneous political society exceptionally favorable to success. But its achievement to date is nothing less than wenderful. The possibility of its successful trial elsewhere is hardly to be doubted.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"Time and again," says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, "The assertion has been made by friends of Mr. Bryan that he is stronger oday than four years ugo. Of course, truth or falsity of this idea cannot be estab-lished, nor will it be, until the votes are cast and counted next November. But it is open to argument. We think he is weaker now than he was in 1896. Take the paramount issue, as the Democrats choose to call it, anti-imperialism. Will that make Democracy a winner? Is there any serious disaffection among thousands, or millions, of voters over the course taken by the Republican administration in its dealings with the new islands? Has there been any outcry over the possession of the islands, or the government of the natives, as far as it has progressed? Are the people scared? Have they shown in late elections that the administration was unworthy of confidence and that imperialism was going to carry America to the demnition how-wows? We have not noticed it. In fact, as far as we can see, the people are paying but little attention to this matter. Of course, the Democrats-the regular dyed-in-the-wool product -are shouting themselves hoarse over the danger to the Republic, and they will vote for Bryan and the whole ticket. But that is because they are Democrats. Their action will add no new strength to Mr. Bryan. Then it is well to re-member that not a few Democrats of advancing tendencies will not hesitate to turn from the old party by reason of its insularity and littleness. They want to see this nation in the lead of the worldly procession, and if it is to get there and stay there, it will be only by continuing the Reis stronger by reason of that exploded fallacy Even in the west, where it had some strength few years ago, it has gone glimmering, excep among Democrats who have always been Deno crats and always will be. Is it not, then, a fair conclusion that Mr. Bryan will be beaten and even more decisively than he was beaten

The Philadelphia Times has been at the troble to collate, classify and present to its readers the nine presidential tickets now in the field, as follows:

President, William McKinley, Obio. Vice-Preisdent, Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y.

Democratle. President, William Jennings, Bryan, Neb. Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.

People's Party (Middle-of-the-Road), President, Wharton Barker, Pa. Vice-President, Ignatius Donnelly, Minn.

People's Party (Fusion). President, William Jennings Bryan, Neb. Vice-President, Charles A. Towne, Minn.

President, Eugene V. Debs, Ind. Vice-President, Job Harriman, Cal.

President, John G. Woolley, Ill. Vice-President, Henry B. Mctcalfe, R. L.

United Christian

President, Rev. S. C. Swallow, Pa. Vice-President, John G. Woolley, Ill.

DeLeon Socialist. President, Joseph F. Maloney, Mass. Vice-President, Valentine Remill, Pa.

President, William Jennings Bryan, Nen. Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.

Former Governor Thomas M. Waller, of Conecticut, one of the most powerful Democratic leaders of this state, will not support the Bryan ticket. In a statement Governor Waller says: I was a Democrat and a bolter in 1806, and as the situation has not changed, I am a Democrat and a helter still. I rejoice that the Bryan convention distinctly and definitely reiterated the 16 to 1. Socialist-Populist plank of the Chicago platform instead of concealing its intent and character by hoisting, as pirates some time do, an attractive and alluring flag. The imperialism militarism and the other ingredients of the Kan sas City platform may be well enough in them selves, but they are only used to lessen the four taste of the 16 to 1 dose of poison the composition contains. The attempt of the Kansas plat-form to mislead thoughtful people by declaring that other issues will be made in the compaign

more prominent than the 16 to 1 heresy is to

apparent and too silly to accomplish mucl

Sava ex-President Cleveland: "I had most ardently hoped and desired that the platform to be constructed at Kansus City would be consistent with the professions of these in charg of Democratic management, to the effect harmonizing discordant sentiment in the party was an object of supreme importance. In these circumstances, the incorporation of a specific demand for free silver at the ratio of 16 to ment. On the basis of such a declaration th and Democracy is to gain the confidence and my port of our thinking and reflective citizens, beyond my comprehension," Mr. Cieveland fused to discuss the ticket.

The Burlington Gazette, one of the oldest Dem cratic papers in Iowa, editorially repudiates the action of the convention and predicts deteat for the Kansas City ticket. The following comments are from leading Democrats, both of then prominent in party and business affairs in Bur ington, Ia.: William Carson, jr.-"I have al

put in their platform the plank for the free and indimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16

A lively ruction is promised in Empire stat Democratic politics in consequence of Rich. Croker's brutal treatment of David B. Hill Kansas City. Comptroller Bird S. Coler, it anti-Tammany gubernatorial possibility and pr tege of Hogh arcLaughlin, says frankly lie i tends to follow Hill's leadership in the futur-and intimates that the Brooklyn Democracy may do likewise. An anti-Tammany Democratic or ganization in New York city is talked of an If it is formed it will make the fur fly. Mayo McGuire, of Syracuse, is for Hill, and through out the state there are unmistakable signs of revolt against Croker's dictatorship. The up-state Democracy are not fond of being used as a door mat by the Van Wyck lee trust gang an they propose to assert their independe

Says ex-Congressman Charles Tracey, a leading Democrat, of Albany, N. Y.: "It is a sad spectacle to see so large a body of citizens apparently endeavoring to depreciate the good money of the country. I cannot understand the spirit which induces a party to misrepresent the government of the country by asserting that its executive desires to make practically a change in the form of government, while as a matter of fact there is no evidence in the action of the ederal administration or in the Republican platform to force upon the country what has been ermed in the Democratic platform imperialism "Those who read newspapers which give the

Times, referring to the Luzerne primaries, "tha Senator Scott openly declared himself as against Quay's re-election and was supported by the distinetly anti-Quay people; while Drury, although not publicly committed on the issue, was supported by the friends of Quay. Nebraska has never furnished the country with

news well understand,"

a president, or Illinois with a vice-president, except Stephenson. The only Republican canois was defeated in 1884. In omitting all reference to an income tax, the

Kansas City platform makers manufactured lot of embarrassment for Colonel Bryan.

BRYANISM A DISEASE.

From Harner's Weekly. Is Bryanism a political faith, or is it a disorder like nervous prostration, for which time and a proper exercise of the will are the only cercure? We should like to believe that is the former, because if it were a political faith it would involve sincerity of purpose, a decent regard for the facts of history, a lofty conand a loyal adherence to some principle of government concerning which same men may rea senably differ. Stripped of its eccentricities, it is were truly a matter of conviction with its folowers, there would still be something left in its seential qualities concerning which even its op-sonents would have to admit the value. There could be something in its crosd to save it from utter and everlasting condemnation by the earn-est mind seeking honestly for a solution of existing political problems. How does Beyanism stand such a test as this? Stripped of its vagaries, what is the residuum that even of a nor al condition of mind can possibly claim to opresent any sterling principle, which should a potential factor in the administration of the affairs of the United Status? require a genius greater than that of Sherlock Holmes to find it. The eye that could detect the needle in the hay-stack would be powerless to ferret out this saving pushty, and for the simple reason that it does not exist.

ROOSEVELT.

From the Troy, N. Y., Becord.

Roosevelt is the typical American, brave, im-petuous, generous, brainy. He is popular be use everyone recognizes the simple goodne of his nature and the blunt honesty of his pur poses. He is admired because of his frank earn stress in every undertaking, and is respected or the sterling character which leaves its mark on every effort of his gentus. all right, and before the campaign closes he will stand higher than ever in the opinion of the people, whether they are admirers of simple manly attributes or worshippore at the shrine



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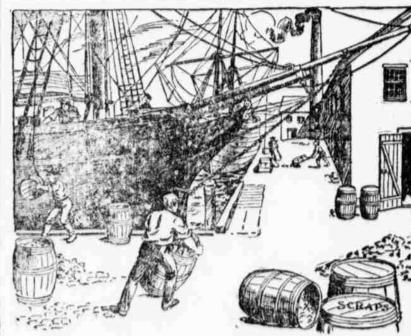
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Yes, I am a chemist, and as a chemist I had an engagement for two seasons at Boothbay Harbor in Maine, a place where we took in fish scraps and other refuse and turned out bags of fertilizer, the first smelling about as bad as it could and the transformed substance I thought gave out an odor that was a little worse. I don't know that the smells had anything to do with upsetting my stomach, but I came away from that place with about the worst digestive apparatus I ever knew about and it was complicated with insomnia. When I did sleep I was not much refreshed. With a headache every morning, little sleep and no appetite for food, I lost twenty five pounds in weight and my friends said my disposition was worse than my physical ap earance. It was by the recommendation of a member of my own family that I first used Ripans Tabules, but the result was satisfactory and immediate. I soon gained in weight all I had lost and added three pounds more, and never in my life was my appetite better or my sleep more sound and refreshing than now. My daughter, who was troubled with a distress after eating, took some of the Tabules on my recommendation and says she thinks they are splendid. We are both well now. I was 44 years of age on the 17th of February.