Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib-une Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

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

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

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., Second-Class Mail 144.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bear-ing 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 ac-ceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, JULY 31, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President-WILHAM McKINLEY. Vice-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. ROBERT IL FOERDERER. County.

County.

Indge-GEORGE M. WATSON.

Sheriff-John H. FELLOWS.

Dreabure J. A. SCRANTON.

District Atterney-WILLIAM R. LEWIR.

Nothendary-JOHN COPELAND.

Lork of Courte-THOMAS P. DANIELS.

Register of Deeds-FMII. BONN.

Register of Wille-W. R. BECK.

Tory Commissioner-LDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislative. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHELER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fearth District—P. A. PHILBIN,

The absolute madness of the disease known as anarchism is shown in its assassination of King Humbert, one of the kindest and best monarchs of Europe, opening the way to the succession of the Prince of Naples, who has the reputation of being a poor sub-Stitute

As to Hypocrisy.

CCORDING to the Times, no state bank or state banker has had "anything to do with the efforts of the Morgens, Drexels, Rothschilds, et al., to use the government for their personal benefit." Our contemporary, although industrious in its attempt to befoul the nest occupied by its accomplished editor in his capacity as bloated bondholder and leading director in a local banking institution, has not yet established by detailed evidence that the Morgans, Drexels, Rothschilds, et al., have put forth any effort to use the government for their personal benefit. it simply says so; but inasmuch as it was saying, prior to the Chicago convention of 1896, that the only honest currency was currency founded on the gold standard, a position which it now enthusiastically discredits, its mere say so stands in need of corrobcration. We might easily charge, by way of retaliation, that the class of bankers of whom the editor of the Times is a most conspicuous representative, namely, the state bankers, put forth efforts to use the government for personal benefit when they secured the insertion in the Democratic plat- it has shown any disregard of it. It is repeal of the prohibitive tax on state bank circulation, in order to revive the bank circulation, in order to revive the from that held by the editor of the days of "universal counterfelt detec- New York Staatz-Zeltung but it does should say that we could not prove it; that the administration has lost respect and besides, we do not find it necessary on the Republican side of the house, to assume that every man who has acquired property or won a competence | be inaccurate in its belief that there is in life is primarily a rascal, at whom mud batteries should be aimed for the ple by force of arms and make them delectation of the envious. We had a great deal rather be complimented without regard to their wishes. with the title "hypocrite" by the Times, knowing little its vituperation counts, than to have to enact the continuous exhibition of hypocrisy given by the bond-holding plutocrat who edits the local organ of discon-

The British critics who are finding fault with the slow movements of Lord Roberts evidently imagine that the South African war is being conducted on asphalt pavements. The latest news from the front indicates that if Roberts has not been speedy enough to suit every taste he has nevertheless been doing effective work.

The More the Merrier.

THE SCRANTON TRUTH last evening announced an educational contest differing in some details from the contest inaugurated recently by The academic scholarships, with all expenses paid, for a full course, in one instance (at Wyoming seminary) lasting four years, in one (at Keystone academy) three years, in two instances unilmited as to time (the latter being commercial and short hand courses in the Scranton Business college) and in one instance a course of plane instruction (at the Scranton Conservatogy of Music) together with valuable immediate rewards (Sohmer plane, Columbia, chainless bleyele, gold or silver watches and first class camera) and cash commissions. These are to be" entned by actual work done in canvassing for new subscribers and are in lieu of the regular salaries paid to professional canvassers, thus putting the whole matter on a strictly sbusiness-like footing.

ten scholarships in the International Correspondence schools, covering respectively instruction in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, architeothre, civil engineering, sanitary plumbing, heating and ventilation, chumistry, commercial branches, mechanical and architectural drawing and ornamental design. These are to be presented to the persons receiving the ten highest votes on coupons to be cut from copies of the Truth. We can cheerfully testify to the excellence of the instruction thus offered and shall promptly congratulate those who may succeed in winning the Truth's liberal awards; too many opportunities of education cannot be opened to the young men and young women or our valley. At the same time, we take the liberty to point out that our contemporary's offer in no way conflicts with The Tribune contest, which enables each contestant to earn by personal tabor rewards certainly well as are the Chinese Boxers that their pression.

The Scranton Tribune are happy to say, which has been not be interfered with. generally recognized.

Let the good work go on and th nore the merrier.

We wish to assure our Democratic ontemporary that on the Republican side there will be no dodging of issues this fall of efforts to evade what it is pleased to regard as the "paramount question." We are equally loaded for bear, wolf or jackass and ready to tackle either or all, singly or combined. But we don't intend to let the Democratic opposition play any confidence game on the American people through the false pretence that free silver has ceased to be an issue.

Unnecessarily Perturbed.

NOM THE New York Staatz-Zeltung we have received the following unsigned statement of reasons why its distinguished proprietor, Mr. Ottendorfer, who refuses to support Colonel Bryan, will not support Major McKinley;

The editor of the Scranton Tribune says in an editorial of his paper, "Why Mr. Otten-dorfer cannot vote for McKinley we do not know, and should be giad to have him explain." The caplanation is given in every num-ber of the New York Staatz-Zeitung referring to the presidential campaign. It is in consepaymee of the entire disregard of the constipolicy of our present administration-because of the attempt to subjugate a foreign people by force of arms and make them subjects of the United States without regard to their wishes, and thereby introducing despetism which cannot be continued without destroying our libruler of the United States.

Disregard of the constitution has tration in our history. When made in general terms it means nothing more than a convenient method of partisan criticism. When made specifically there is always a way to bring the matter to a test. The Supreme court of the United States has no more sacred purpose than to safeguard the constitution. Before it any act of the administration involving a mooted question of constitutional interpretation can be brought for review. This court has not yet passed upon the constitutionality, for example, of the Porto Rican tariff, which involves the whole question of the administration's authority over the newly acquired Island territory, but it is expected to do so in egular order; and in view of the conflicting opinions which have been pronounced by judges of subordinate federal courts, this final word must be spoken before any one can say authoritatively that there has or has not been disregard of the constitution. Mr. Ottenderfer is entitled to his opinion, of course, but it is the opinion of the Supreme court, as yet unspoken, which will have determining power, We don't believe that the present administration has shown an "entire disregard of the constitution." We don't believe and "yaller dog" scrip; but if we | not follow, because of this difference, for the constitution. Men may differ in opinion and yet be honest.

an attempt to subjugate a foreign peosubjects of the United States This, too, is in dispute. The great majority of Americans of standing who have been to the Philippines and studied the conditions there assert that by far the larger proportion of the native inhabitants, and nearly the whole number of property owners and men of substance, want the kind of administration involved in American sovereignty in preference to the kind involved in Aguinaldo's plan of a Tagalo dictatorship. Their testimony the testimony of those who assert to the contrary. The "foreign people" who are now being "subjugated" are Manila. They are the people who and tried to drive them into the sea. Technically they are not "foreign peo-The Tribune's offer is of the people of Germany. By all the kin is connected by overland wire with Europe. rules of international law the title of No country in the world is so rich in natural the United States to the Philippines resources as is China, and in no country are validity and to ctides with the title alone there is sufficient coal to supply the world of Germany to the correspondent taken all of the provinces of China proper contain over from France s the conclusion of coal. the Franco-Prusonan war. These re- part of China, have been worked by foreign captsisting Tagalos are men who theed a generation or two of American free Shansi one field of anthracite covers an area of schools to fit them to express an in- nearly 14,000 square miles, while in the western

Our German contemporary may also

government. The possibility of the American people awaking some day to find them- precious metals are also abundant. selves enslaved is hardly worth worrying about at this time. Sufficient unto that day is the evil thereof. We imag-ine that upon this score the proprietor ture being required for the most insignificant

The offer made by the Truth is of Hawaii rejoices in American protection, and even Queen Lilliuokalani advises her former subjects to be loyal. Of the new comers under the made in 1875 by the famous downger empress, Stars and Stripes the Hawaiians are who placed Kwang Su upon the throne best qualified to appreciate the advantages of such a connection, and vantages of such a connection, and miles. The largest of the dependencies is Montheir example will no doubt be a golfa, with an area of 1.288,000 square miles. worthy object lesson to the discontented in Porto Rico and the Philippines who have been unhappily influenced by Democratic spellbinders and home demagogues.

> The officials of a railroad at Coudersport have attempted to put a stop to the rice-throwing nuisance that accompanies the departure of wedding parties from their stations. The crusade thus far has proved a dismat fatlure, and ultimate success seems far away. The average maiden ern vesels and modern implements of warfare. of marriageable years is as firmly convinced that rice-throwing is the proper ceremony upon such occasions

> worth the effort required, a fact, we sancient beliefs and customs should

The reported rainfall in India is a appeful indication of an improvement in the future conditions of this land of distress. Charity, however, should not pause in the work of relief as it will be many weeks and possibly many months yet before the starving can be left to their own resources even in the most promising localities,

begins to look as if Germany ould best serve the interests of peace in Europe and Asia by putting Mr. Krupp out of business.

An Indiana man has offered to give

way his farm if McKinley shall be elected. We advise him to begin to pack the furniture. Investigation would probably de-

monstrate that in Porto Rico as in

other localities the noisy party is in

Facts About the Middle Kingdom

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

the minority.

C HINA'S political status with the world be fore the present disturbances began was somewhat complicated. Her territory had been encroached upon and she had been impelled to sign treaty after treaty relinitishing control over vast sections of her coast wise land. At Che l'oo on the 8th of May, 1895, she signed away the island of Formoso to Japan. The Germans, in November, 1897, seized not be continued without destroying our life-rities and republican institutions. The latter be-some an empty shell that will in the course of time be accommodated to the exigencies of the great province of Shantung, and on the first of time be accommodated to the exigencies of events, the people of the United States may one day awake to find themselves enslaved as much as they try to make the inmates of the town and the whole district. Russia, early in dijects to the will of the present the spring of 1808, forced the imperial govern-nited States. the will of the present the spring of 1808, forced the imperial govern-ment to sign an agreement by which Port Arthur and Ta Li En Wan, with their contiguous Disregard of the constitution has water and lands, were leased for twenty-five spite of the schools founded by the European charged against every adminiscontract might be extended at Russia's pleasure. Russia was given absolute control of this part of Chins, with the liberty of building whatever forts, military posts and docks she deemed advisable. A zone of land was reserved to the north of which no Chinese troops were to be power. Great Britain was not idle meanwhile. Of the grand council and several other officers. China was forced to sign a compact with her giving her control of Wei Hai Wei for a term tions at home in which foreigners are employed. Hong Kong. In April, 1898, China gave to e government of France a ninety-nine years' of Kwang-Chow-Wan and its bay near the sland of Hainan, and last November this gift was enlarged by the cession of two islands comanding the entrance to the bay. Italy was in-stently demanding a share of the Chinese coast then the Boxer uprising suddenly diverted at- at 1,850,000 men. tention from the land-grabbing processes that had been going on in China for five years.

vested in a general conneil. Imperial affairs e under the direct control of the cabinet, called pears and estin i.ko. This consists of four members, two of cign residents. om must be Chinese and two Manchus. The is advised by two men from the Great. The capacity of these two assistants is arely legal and literary. Under the catinet and States, e council are seven great boards, which acively direct the affairs of the government. Each | very great, of these boards has for its heads a Mancha and a hinese. The functions of these organizations are described in their titles, which are: The board goods and exported \$114.506,747 of civil appointments, which looks after the public land sold China the most goods. He savice and its local officials; the board of ond and the United States third. venues, which manages imperial finances; the oard of rites and ceremonies, dealing with customs and observances; the military board, in to the seven great boards is an organization of this board may bring any complaint whatever be fore the emperor, and a censor is always present at meetings of the seven great boards of the em-

In Chica proper the population is divided beween eighteen provinces of Shantung, Chill, cial. The vicercy has a cabinet composed of of-ficials who attend to the affairs of the various departments. The provinces are divided into prefectures, which are sub-divided into districts, and each district has its ruler. All towns and villages have municipal government organizations

All of the railroad construction is China is limited to the north. There is a line from would, in any court of justice, outweigh Pekin to Tien-Tsien, eighty miles, and thence the coast at Taku, twenty-seven miles. line from Tangku to Shan-hai-Kwan, runs through the coal district for 147 miles, and 113 miles farther along the coast to the Guli of Liao the people who recently plotted to Tong. In all China has about 400 miles of massacre every white inhabitant of railroad track. Plans for upward of 2,000 miles had been laid when the revolt put an end to Manila. They are the people who constructive industry. The Chinese government turned on our soldiers without cause has taken more kindly to the electric telegraph than to the railway. There is communication between all the great cities, and the system is on the increase over all the empire. ple," no more so than the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine are foreigners to 4,000 miles of telegraph line in operation. Pe-

The mines at Kai Ping, in the northern telligent wish in the matter of their part of the same prevince a field of bitu coal is of equal extent. In Hunan there are hard and soft cost areas covering nearly 22,000 square miles. Iron, copper, lead, tin and the

emperor has absolute power, and is personally of the New York Stnatz-Zeitung is un-necessarily perturbed. papers of state except when he gives the great scal of the complex to a minister. This trinket transfers his power to the holder. Succession to the throne is not ruled by heredity. The helr is selected by the emperor himself from among the members of a younger generation of the imperial family. The late sovereign died before naming his successor, and the selection was

> The area of China proper is 1,336,541 square Then follow Tibet (651,000 square units, East Turkestan (431,800 square guiles), Manchuria (365,310 square miles) and Jungaria (147,950

> In naval power China cannot be considered among the greater nations of the earth, yet her admirally is much stronger than it was before her conflict with Jupan. It is said that she has at

Although Christian missionaries have been orking in China for more than three centuries, they have not succeeded in making a deep impremion. The Roman Catholics have fared bet-



LORD PAUNCEFOTE.

British Ambassador at Washington.

ter than the Protestant evangels. 1,000,000 Chinese have been converted to the re-ligion of Rome, while the total number of all people were in favor of an enlargement of their other Christian converts is only 50,000. In spite of the schools founded by the Europeans literary class is very small, and is the ruling class of the country.

Until 1861 the empire had no government er-ganization to deal with foreign affairs. In that rth of which no Chinese troops were to be year the now famous Issing-li-yamen, or foreign artered without the consent of the dictating office, was created. It is composed of members

> According to the Statesman's Year Book the rmy of China numbers about 1,000,000 men (war footings). But this estimate does not agree with the latest figures collated by Russian officers, who may be considered the best authorisies in the world on this subject. Russia's military agents have placed the military strength of China In 1842 China proper was said to have had a

> population of 413,000,000. This statement has been modified to 880,253,020 by using the various estimates of the Chinese government in different years and estimates furnished by intelligent for-The climate of China is most varied. In ger

> eral it may be said to resemble that of the United States. In the north the rivers freeze over in winter. In the south the heat and humidity are In 180s China imported \$150,897,120 worth of

> goods and exported \$114,506,747 worth. Eng-land sold China the most goods, Japan came sec-The native official name of the great empire of

Chang Kwoh, meaning the "middle kingdom."

POLITICAL NOTES.

ver the proposed constitutional convention, the chief aim of which is to restrict illiterate negro uffrage, while allowing whites of equal illit-racy to vote. They have called a state convenion to consider ways and means of taking effec-Slanei, Homan, Kiangau, Nganliwei, Riangsi, tive opposition to this contemplated injustice. In Chehkiang, Fukien, Hupeh, Hunan, Shensi Kansu, Seehen, Rwargtung, Kwangsi, Kwelehau and Yinnan. The provinces, which roughly correspond with the departments of France, the spoud with the department of France, the spoud with the spoud w tive opposition to this contemplated injustice. In theri call they say: "In view of the recent call counties of England or the commonwealth of the United States, are cach governed by a governor general or a viceroy, who has, under the embedding the requisites of exercising the elective franching the many is his to current the vote of the requisites of exercising the elective franching the requirements of the requisites of exercising the elective franching the requirements of the requirements o man, notwithstanding he may possess no more of the requisites of exercising the elective franchise than his black neighbor, we feel that we partments, military, judicial, political and financial. The viceroy has a cabinet company posed, after all the years of toil and labor we have spent in helping to build up the waste places of the old commonwealth, by filing har forests, building her railroads, excavating her canals, beautifying her cities, and tilling the soil. Therefore, we invite at least five persons from each county in the state to meet in conten August 22, 1000, at 12 m., to confer in regard to this matter, and do such other things as our

interests may demand." Senator Hoar denies that he has changed his mind on the Philippine question. "I think," he says, "the Philippine islands belong to the Philippine people. I think that people have a rght to such government as they think good for themselves and that we have no right give them such government as we think good for them. I lament the great midule that has been made. But it has been made. We have now to deal with the future. I believe the men who made that mistake including the president made it honestly. But I believe they mean to establish a good government in the Philippin islands now. They mean to establish a goo islands now. They mean to establish a good self-government there. They are disgraced for-ever if they do not do it. Local self-governto any people who desire it and demand it. I could rather trust the future of the Philippin people to those men, grievous as their mistake has been, than to trust it to the men who who the treaty was pending played and juggled with this great and sacred matter of human liberty

Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, says: "I am a Democrat, and believe I know as well as any other man what is demanded from Democrats by their party. I did not vote for Bryan in 189 nor did I vote for McKinley. ions about this year's neminations, but I do not are to state them. It is my belief, however, that the Republicans will carry Maryland by about forty thousand majority."

Adlai Staevenson was orginally a greenbacker

BRYAN AN IMPERIALIST.

dissentients from the policy that President Mc Kinley has pursued, believe that if they vote for Mr. Bryan they will vote for a man that will reverse his policy. Upon what grounds they rest this belief, we do not know. If they say that Mr. Bryan has denounced imperialism, we reply that he has favored it; in fact he can been all sides of this question, and in proof of this let us quote two or three characteristic passages from his utterances during the past tw-In the speech that he made at the Omaha ex-position, June 14, 1898, he took a position that square miles) and Jungaria (147,052) square miles). The total area of this vast demain is 4,218,401 square miles, just 717,000,401 square miles in excess of the area of the United States, including Alaska and the Indian Territory and excluding the new dependencies in the Atlantic and Pacific occaus.

The bond recover China cannot be considered to the total comes within our reach? * * * Shall we also that the considered to European corresponding to the total comes within our reach? * * * Shall we also that the considered to European corresponding to the total construction of the total don a just resistance to European encroupon the Western hemisphere in order to in the controversy of Europe and Asia? If others turn to thoughts of aggrandizement tent fifteen modern cruisers. There are no better salfors or naval fighters in the world than
the Chinese, when they are equipped with modern vessels and modern implements of warfare.

If others turn to thoughts or aggrandizement,
and yield allegiance to those who clothe handcovetousness in the attractive garb of 'national
destiny,' the people of Nebraska, if I mistake
not, will place themselves on the disclaimer
entered by congress, and expect that good faith shall characterize the making of peace

A month later a change had come over the

In borders. Therefore, while he was still oppo-peans to what he was still pleased to call, imperials The he drew this distinction in a speech at Sava nah, July 13, 1898; "Jefferson has been in support of imperialism, but our opp must distinguish between imperialism and ex-pansion. They must also distinguish between ex-pansion in the Western hemisphern and an expe and the Orient. They must still furthe tinguish between expansion which ntiguous territory for future settlement and expansion which serures us alien races for fu-ture subjugation."

On June 14th, he was opposed to the seizur of the first place of land within our reach is had no taste whatever for land covotousness; h was as much opposed to the annexation of terr tory on this continent as on any other continer But on July 13th, he thought it was all right to annex territory on this continent, no matter whether contiguous or not; he was opposed only to the annexation of territory in another phere. But as time passed, convincing him the was still behind the American people, continued to mosify his views. On January I 1800, in an interview at Minneapolis, he thre aside the distinction that he had made at Sa vanuah and come out virtually as a full-fledged imperialist. His exact words are as follows: " am a firm believer in the enlargement and ex-tension of the limits of the republic. I den't mean by that the extension by the addition of contiguous territory nor to limit myself to that. Wherever there is a people intelligent enough to form a part of this republic, it is my belief that they should be taken in. Wherever there is a people who are capable of having a voice and a representation in this government, there the limits of the republic may be extended. The Filipinos are not such people. The Democratic party has ever favored the extension of the lim-its of this resulting but it has rever advected. its of this republic, but it has never advocated the acquisition of subject territory, to be held under colonial government."

Here we have the advocacy of expansion that shall include territory in any part of the world may include also people that are aliens. The be subjected to coercion, and that they shall not in favor of the coercion of any people; the are only in favor of the suppression of ity that tries to overrule the will of majority, as in the Philippine islands; they are not in favor of the incorporation of a people that are fit for self-government; but as so as fit, then all the blessings of free government shall be granted. On the Philippine question, the Philadelphia platform says "Our authority could not be less than our re-sponsibility, and wherever sovereign rights wer extended, it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put dow armed insurvetion, and to confer the blessin of liberty and civilization upon all the rescurd peoples. The largest invasion of silf-govern-ment consistent with their welfare shall be seured to them by law."

What more could Bran, if elected, do? It is true that he might withdraw the United States forces and leave the Filipines to their own de-But mother he pur the Domocratic play form favore that course in so many words. In view of that fact, what could be more absurd than the supposition that Bryan is any more of an anti-imperialist than any one else that has, without his shuffling, advocated expansion.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Eleven millions of men are said to belong to the great Chinese Society of Boxers. It is estimated that the people of England pend £250,000 a day in furniture moving. The imports of erude rubber to this country Fornce consumes 925,000,000 railors of wine

annually, equal to 24.25 gailous per capita of Among the 161,000 inhabitants which the law

ensus gave to New Mexico, there were 20,000 Indians and 50,000 Mexicums omes of £21 and upward, and then only one nan in 700 comes within its scope. Five women sitting together in a Philadelphia atreet car the other day carried finger purses the initials on which spelled the word E-M-P-T-Y. A report of the membership of the Boston Young Men's Christian union, issued April 1, shows 5,533 members, the largest in the history of the union for nearly fifty years.



Particular Interest centers around our \$20 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 nstruction and finish are observed and comparisons made. The decision generally is-that these are better in every war than anything ever offered at the price.

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For three years and a half I suffered horribly with dyspepsia; everything I ate disagreed with me. I gave up all rich foods and consulted several physicians, but still I did not get any better, was badly constipated, had frequent headaches and dizzy turns. In February last I began taking Ripans Tabules and felt better almost immediately. I have taken three Tabules a day ever since, and would not know what to do without them.

WANTED.—A cope of bad health that R-I-P-A-NS will not benefit. They banish pain and group to the property of t