CONVENTION IS NOW UNDERWAY

[Concluded from Page 1.]

Vice-President Duncan Mitchell led the visitors. The escort committee was composed of: Walter Jones, president of the union; John H. Devine, chairman of the committee of arrangements; George Gothier, secretary; Hugh Frayne, treasurer; E. C. Patterson, W. A. Stanton, Joseph Oliver, Daniel Coleman, Nicholas Burke, Thomas Quinn, Humphrey B. Campbell, Joseph Williams, Stephen B. Price, Patrick Buckley, Evan D. Jones, Richard Roberts and P. S. Coyne. Heading them all was J. E. Laverty, of the carpenters' local union, carrying the American flag.

Arrived at the big hall, the delegates found the interior beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and the stage embellished with palms. A large oil portrait of President Gompers was suspended above the platform. On the floor were placed a table for each two delegates, on which were distributed stationery, labor literature and reports.

While the delegates were preparing for business, Lawrence's band, in the gallery, played a series of national airs, including "Dixie," which provoked ringing applause from the southerners, and "Star Spangled Banner," at which the delegates arose and joined in singing its closing bars.

Devine's Address.

At 10:25, President Gompers rapped the convention to order, and presented John H. Devine, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, who, in behalf of the Central Labor union and the organized workmen of the two valleys, welcomed the delegates to Scranton. He said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Delegates:

As a representative of the Central Labor union of Scranton and vicinity, permit me to extend to you a hearty welcome to the city of Scranton.

I believe it is beyond the power of human tongue to give expression to the feelings of joy and gratitude that rise up in the local hearts of the thousands of our fellow trade-unionists in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys. They extend to you a hearty welcome in return for the kindly aid and paternal succor given to them in the hour of need by the different national bodies comprising the American Federation of Labor. You have held up the beacon light of our grand old organization and pointed out the way of emancipation to the long-suffering and sorely oppressed wage-earners in the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

The seeds you have sown the past few years have not fallen upon barren ground, for today we are thoroughly organized, marching steadily onward, shoulder to shoulder, and, if from time to time, we meet with reverses, it will only serve to intensify our interest and bind us more closely together until victory is finally perched upon our banner, and a full measure of justice is meted out to all wage-earners within our jurisdiction.

It affords me great pleasure to extend an especial welcome to our fraternal delegates, and particularly to our friends from across the ocean, because it points out, not alone to us Americans but the whole world, the broad platform upon which trade-unionists stand.

Mr. President, it would be presumptuous on my part were I to extend my remarks further, therefore, in conclusion, I extend to you all a hearty welcome, hoping your stay amongst us will be a pleasant one, and that when you part from us you may have stowed away in the innermost recesses of your hearts many fond recollections of the city of Scranton.

Gompers' Reply.

In reply to the address of welcome, President Gompers said:

I don't know whether this gavel should be used first as a rap or knock, but taking the address of welcome by a representative of the Central Labor union of Scranton from an inverse standpoint, I should first of all thank him for the presentation of the gavel, and second that it may be wielded in the interest of humanity and success for united labor's cause. As to the warm words of welcome to the delegates and officers of this convention, I beg to assure Brother Devine, and through him organized labor of Scranton, and through it the whole people of this district and the whole organized world, that the labor movement stands for all that is good, true and noble, and that the deliberations of our convention will convince the most skeptical to that effect.

I want to thank you, Brother Devine, for the honest words of welcome that you have expressed.

To the seeds that have been sown by the workers in our movement, that they have not fallen upon barren soil; that they have taken root and given evidence of fruition in our movement during the past few years. To those men and women who persevered in it at first, when the doors of so-called society were closed in our faces and to be affiliated with unionism was a disgrace. It seems meritorious to us to now look back at the splendid results that have been achieved in the public judgment, the public conscience and public interest, that has so altered conditions as to give an opportunity even for the chief magistrate of our country to set his seal of approval upon organized labor.

From the dismal past to the bright present, the splendid virtues of which are apparent, is a great stride, and it is due to the earnest movement in our ranks that this great change in the public mind has been brought.

I have been, perhaps, making a speech, which I had hoped to avoid. Men and women of this convention, we have much to be proud of in these results. If there be any men in the movement

JOHN H. DEVINE,

Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements, Who Made the Address of Welcome to the Delegates.

who should be discouraged, I ask them to look back and see what has been accomplished and then ask themselves if their work has been in vain.

Again, Brother Devine, I want to thank you. I know that I can speak very timely and very suitably and can only say that I hope the delegates will be interested, and their stay be productive of good results and pleasant to themselves.

First Business.

Walter Jones and George Gothier were appointed messengers, and J. C. Dunnell, assistant secretary.

The very first item of business, the report of the committee on credentials, precipitated a skirmish in miners-firemen war. C. L. Shamp, of Chicago, general secretary-treasurer of the stationary firemen, is a member of the auditing committee and committee on credentials. He said three days ago that when his committees had reported the convention would hear something about the mine workers that would put that body in an unenviable position.

When the credentials committee reported, it was discovered, it had in the list of temporarily excluded delegates, the seven representatives of the 225,000 mine workers. The reason assigned was that the auditing committee had found the mine workers owed $4,000 for its per capita tax.

President John Mitchell in tones that betokened both surprise and indignation, arose to protest against his delegation being left in the disputed list. He explained that the miners had paid a special assessment of $5,000 to keep out the machinists, and, this should have been enough to make up the alleged deficiency in the per capita assessment. It was a question, he said, if the miners owed anything and if the convention so desired he would at once deposit a $4,000 check to insure the debt, but whatever the convention did it must not disqualify the miners' representatives even temporarily.

President Gompers, President O'Connell of the machinists and other prominent leaders, spoke in behalf of the miners and against the proposition to unseat them.

The convention by a practically unanimous vote, seated the miners' delegates without any credentials. The convention then took a two hours' recess for dinner.

President Gompers' Report.

At the opening of the afternoon session President Gompers began the reading of his annual report. It contained 20,000 words and required three hours for presentation.

After a few prefatory remarks, he gives some statistics as follows:

During the year, 996 charters were issued. Of this number, seven were to national unions, four to state federations and 123 to central labor unions and trade assemblies. One was to a trade assembly in San Juan, Porto Rico. Charters were also issued to 575 local trade unions and 267 federal labor unions.

At the end of the fiscal year, October 31, 1901, we had affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

National and international unions, 85.
City central labor unions, 527.
State federations of labor, 20.
Local trade unions, (having no national or international), 750.
Federal labor unions, 2700.

There were issued during the year, from national and international unions and the American Federation of Labor (direct), charters to the following:

Number of newly formed unions, 1,056.
Charters surrendered or unions disbanded for formed nationals, 1,150.

Showing a net increase of local unions for the year of 313, and a gain in membership in the past year of 261,119.

About Strikes.

On the subject of strikes President Gompers said:

We have had four strikes during the year of a general character, that of the International Association of Machinists, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the Textile Workers of Danville, Va., and the River and Dock Workers of San Francisco. The latter, after an advantageous compromise, was adjusted and may be counted as a distinct victory.

The strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was of a far-reaching character. The purpose for which it was inaugurated was not achieved, and it was terminated upon conditions less advantageous than perhaps could have been obtained. Owing to the widespread interest which this strike aroused, a large number of iron and steel workers employed by other companies than the corporations against which the strike was inaugurated, have been organized under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated association. The hope is entertained, too, that the day is near at hand when everyone employed at the various branches of industry and coming under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated association, may be enrolled as a member, prepared to defend and promote the interests of the entire craft, and to further the great cause for which we unite and federate, the cause of human justice.

The strike of the members of the International Association of Machinists was inaugurated May 20 for the establishment of the nine-hour day without reduction in wages. An agreement existed between the International Association of Machinists and the National Metal Trades' association (the employers in the machinery trades). One of the provisions of the agreement stipulated that on May 20 the 9-hour day should be inaugurated.

There was no provision as to wages, but,

The machinists contended that if a reduction in the hours of labor involved, as the employers insisted, a corresponding reduction in wages, there was no necessity for a mutual agreement to reduce the hours of labor.

What It Implied.

The fact that an agreement existed to inaugurate the 9-hour day implied that there should be no loss in wages.

For weeks without avail the officers of the International Association of Machinists sought to obtain an expression from the officers of the National Metal Trades' association upon this specific point, but could elicit none. The strike began, and continued for several months. In a few centres it is still carried on.

The officers of the association report that the strike has very largely succeeded in establishing the 9-hour rule in the trade, and has given a great impetus to the organization so that its membership now is much larger than ever before in its history.

Through the courtesy of President O'Connell the information is furnished that about 77,000 machinists were involved in the United States and Canada for the attainment of the 9-hour day, coupled with the demand for 12½ per cent. increase in wages; the regulation of a proper number of apprentices, and an increased rate for over time; that settlements have been effected whereby 60,000 machinists have secured the shorter workday, and compromises affecting about 15,000 others.

From its inception it has been the constant aim of the American Federation of Labor to be of the greatest possible benefit to its affiliated unions and the members thereof. The limit of its ability to render practical, tangible assistance was the length to which the membership in general was willing to go. It is quite a common thing to receive the most clamorous demands for immediate financial assistance from those organizations whose membership may be engaged in a controversy, who have been particularly antagonistic to any proposition looking toward the creation of a fund, or the means by which such a fund could be created, during the periods when they were employed and when they were neither engaged in nor anticipating any industrial disputes. The old adage to "prepare for war in time of peace" has not been recognized by them, and when they enter or are forced into a labor struggle, they insist that the munitions of battle—funds—shall flow into their coffers at their first bidding.

Would Be Amusing.

Were it not so serious, it would be amusing to note the peculiar notions which obtain among some of our fellow-unionists, particularly those whose membership is of recent date, or whose experience is brief, as to their demands for financial assistance when they are confronted with, or engaged in, a strike or are locked out.

They are evidently under the impression that there is some mysterious source from which unlimited funds can be drawn at their mere beck and call, and are much chagrined when informed that if the workers expect to have a fund upon which to draw in times of need, it is essential for them to contribute toward it while they are employed during the periods of industrial tranquility.

After more than a third of a century of active participation in the labor movement, devoting the best thoughts of which I am capable to the promotion of the interests of our fellow-workers, I am convinced beyond the peradventure of a doubt that there are no means so potent to the permanency of organization; to constant betterment in the condition of the workers; to the maintainance of industrial peace, that is, the prevention of strikes and lockouts, and yet with all the gradual economic, social, political and moral improvements of the whole wage-working class; to instill the spirit of fraternity and solidarity among them; as to demand the payment of higher dues in unions, coupled with the protective and benevolent features of which they admit and of which they are a corollary.

Of all the forces at work for the establishment of right relations among the peoples of the civilized world, none is so potent as trades unions.

The movement of labor makes for the fraternity of man, and the peace of the peoples of the nations of the earth. The organization of the toiling masses, in the several countries, leads to the recognition of the fact that our interests are identical, not inimical; that we have the same, or very nearly, the same contest for the establishment of a higher conception of human rights; and that in the same proportion as our fellow workers organize, unite, and federate shall we not only help to further public opinion, but largely constitute that public opinion by our very unity and the common policy which guides us.

Advices have reached me that a congress for the establishment of international peace will be held in the near future in connection with the exposition now being held at Charleston, S. C., and that an invitation to our Federation will be extended to participate in that congress. Inasmuch as the trade union movement is more potent for political reform, civic education, moral development, economic advancement and international peace than any other movement of our day, I suggest that authority be given for participation in that congress when held.

Chinese Exclusion.

In our last report your attention was called to the fact that the Chinese Exclusion Act will expire May 5, 1902. This fact is repeated now, and the warning given that energetic and immediate action is an imperative necessity. There is no question to be considered by the present congress fraught with half as much import to the American people, than is the question as to whether or not Chinese shall be excluded from the United States. Fully realizing the immense importance attached to the work done by the American Federation of Labor, and the danger of underestimating the strength of the antagonistic element, I have arranged for a most active and energetic campaign.

There can not be any honest division of opinion on Chinese exclusion. However much we may oppose, and with justice, unrestricted immigration from elsewhere, this Chinese question is not at all to be compared with or included in a general immigration law. Important as are the interests of labor involved, they form by no means the sole or controlling influence governing us in our efforts to continue the policy of exclusion.

Apart from the fact that we are workingmen, we are also American citizens, fully imbued with the grand principles underlying our form of government and our present system of civilization. The introduction or continuance of an element so entirely at variance with our economic, political, social and moral conceptions, and so utterly incapable of adaptation to the Caucasian ideals of civilization, is not only dangerous to us as a class, but is destructive of the very institutions we are so earnestly striving to uphold, maintain or attain. Whatever may be he opinion of others, to us this matter does not permit a compromise.

We insist upon an exclusion act which will effectively exclude. Provision must be made for proper enforcement of the law when enacted, and the jurisdiction and execution of the law so conferred as to remove it from the legal juggling to which former laws have been subject.

Judicial Injunctions.

During the year several of the courts have still further extended the scope of injunctions, even going so far as to restrain workmen from "persuading," even by peaceable means, other workmen from taking employment in establishments in which a strike prevails. When the fact is borne in mind that there is neither constitutional nor statutory law under our federal or state governments under which these injunctions are warranted, that they constitute an invasion by the judiciary of the legislative functions of the congress and the legislatures, we are all the more reminded of the warning of the founders of our republic that, unless the people are alert at all times and shall safeguard themselves, the judiciary will silently but steadily filch from us the rights we have acquired and which we assumed to be constitutionally guaranteed.

Our cause for gratification is not of an affirmative character so far as labor legislation by the federal congress is concerned. We can not point to advantageous federal legislation during the past year. Beyond doubt, however, had it not been that the representatives of the American Federation of Labor were directly on the ground, always earnest, alert, active and persistent, laws would have been enacted making our course more difficult, and the future gloomy.

The sum total of labor legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress is the Seamen's Relief Bill; the abolition of involuntary servitude in Hawaii, and the leave of absence for employes of the navy yards.

When the convention closed at Louisville last year, many of the delegates proceeded to Chicago to participate in a congress called under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, where a general discussion was held upon the subject of voluntary and compulsory arbitration in labor disputes. Together with other representatives of our movement, I strenuously opposed any declaration favoring compulsory arbitration. From the sentiment in favor of it by a number in attendance, and particularly by one who seemed to speak by the card, it seemed to me that a most aggressive attitude on my part was necessary.

Right to Strike.

In the course of two addresses before the congress, I deliberately determined to, and did, shock the advocates of that scheme by my pronounced utterances as to the right of the workers to strike for any good reason or "for no reason at all." No sane or thoughtful trade unionist advocates strikes, and certainly would not strike "for no reason at all. On the contrary, it is the tendency of organization, as well as the aim of trade unionists, to prevent and avert strikes whenever and wherever possible; but we insist, and will insist, upon the legal right of the workers to quit their employment at will, without incurring the risk of punishment by fine or imprisonment. We insist, too, that when the state can inflict financial punishment or send to jail a worker who, for any good reason known to himself, desires to change his employment, or who refuses to work so as to induce his employer to grant him fairer conditions of employment, that moment the worker is reduced to veritable slavery. In truth, quite a change of sentiment is being experienced in the country itself which gave to the world the now-trusty known and re the euphonious but soulless title of compulsory arbitration.

All who observe and think rightly know that there is no power so efficient to prevent hasty or ill-considered strikes, or to reduce the number of strikes to a minimum, as a well organized and well equipped union of the trade, and a thorough federation of all organized workers.

Questions often arise in the official family of the president of the United States in which justice, fair dealing, ethics, and the law and its administration must frequently be under consideration, and, unless there is some representative of the workers competent to speak in their name, to advocate their cause, to convey to the executive head and his advisers the laborers side of labors' contention, he and they must be deprived of valuable and far-reaching information. It is to supply this present deficiency that the American Federation of Labor has asked, and should repeat, and increase its efforts, to secure the enactment by congress of a law creating a department of labor, with a secretary who shall have a seat in the president's cabinet.

As a matter of fact, without a single exception, the members of the cabinet are now representatives of the employers' and business men's side of industry and commerce and finance.

Direct Legislation.

One of the great ills from which the political morals of our country suffers is the party domination, which in turn is usually dominated by a political boss. We find our people arrayed in parties against each other, when, in truth, many find themselves in sympathy with measures for which the opposite party is the sponsor. Under the party system, which implies the party boss, that which is supposed to be the lesser of the two evils is chosen. To stand for measures and principles so that we as workers may have an opportunity of petitioning for favorable, or vetoing vicious, legislation, and each question or measure being determined, upon its specific merits or demerits, are some of the causes upon which the American Federation of Labor predicates its demand for direct legislation by the initiative and the referendum.

Some advance has been gained at a few points in this direction. Our conventions have ordered action favorable to this system, which has received the careful consideration of my colleagues and myself.

With the utmost sadness and regret we record the untimely and brutal assassination, on September 6, of William McKinley, president of the United States.

Our movement may have sometimes differed from the policy which President McKinley pursued; but there were few of us who were not deeply conscious of his lovable disposition and his kindly nature.

In the republic of the United States, there is neither cause nor necessity for the existence of the political assassin.

The death of President McKinley caused the greatest shock and deepest sympathy among the organized workers of our country, and his name and memory will always occupy a tender spot in our hearts.

President's Message.

Mr. Gompers made an incidental reference to President Roosevelt's message and its favorable recommendations on the matter of labor legislation. "I had several interviews with the president on labor matters," said President Gompers, "and at his request submitted briefs on various labor questions. I would call the delegates' attention to the fact that the president's message declares that government work should be made under fair conditions. The president quotes the word 'fair' in his message." Mr. Gompers laid particular stress on the word "fair," to give the delegates to understand that the president used the word in the sense that labor unionists use it.

It was 5 o'clock when Mr. Gompers finished the reading of his report. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he had concluded, there was a long period of rousing cheers.

Secretary's Report.

Appended are a few abstracts from Secretary Frank Morrison's report:

Fellow Workmen:

It is with pardonable pride and a great deal of satisfaction that I am able to report a more than substantial increase in the amount of revenue received during the year. The increase in receipts from per capita tax is $15,097.45, a net gain of 25 per cent. over that received last year. Receipts from supplies show an increase of $2,-611.06; the American Federationist, $6,662.31, and from the assessments, $22,126.77.

The income from the year was $115,220.91. This amount includes the $31,832.27 collected from assessments, and deducted would leave the actual available receipts as $83,388.64—received from the following sources: Per capita tax, $55,097.22; supplies, $17,687.88; the American Federationist, $10,198.22.

The expenses were $113,708.39, being $3,487.50 in excess of the receipts. Over one-half (50,011.10) of the expenses incurred are contained in two items, namely: Amount paid in organizers, $22,-228.74; sums turned over to the International Association of Machinists and forwarded to the metal trades on strike in San Francisco, Cal., $28,712.02.

While our information received, covering strikes and lockouts which occurred during the past year, has not been as complete as it should be, yet we have received reports from 46 national and international organizations and 222 local trade and federal labor unions, which show that there were 1,056 strikes, in which 171,221 members were involved. Out of that number, 145,505 were benefited and 12,707 were not benefited. The total cost of the strikes reported upon is $548,985.40.

The tabulated statement shows that 1,856 unions were chartered during the fiscal year and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor direct or through their respective national and international organizations. The total gain in membership is 261,119; 59,086 of the gain is contained in the membership of the 782 local trade and federal labor unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor during the past year.

Financial Statement.

Treasurer John B. Lennon's report was in substance, as follows:

Total income	$126,542.65
Total expenses	118,708.39
Balance in hands of treasurer	$7,814.26
Balance in hands of secretary	1,000.00
Total funds	$8,814.26

The three reports were referred to committee.

The protest of the colored tobacco workers of Richmond, Va., against the seating of William E. Seal, delegate of the Richmond Trades and Labor council, was unavailing. The credentials committee reported in favor of seating him and recommended that the federation charter a separate council in Richmond for the colored unionists. This leaves the cities of Richmond, Norfolk, Danville and Roanoke free to continue in their constitution the clause barring colored people from admission to their councils, which clause formed the basis of the colored tobacco workers' protest.

The protest against the seating of Delegate Gravel, of the Detroit Trades council, presented by the American Federation of Musicians, was not sustained. The Detroit Trades council expelled the local musicians' union because it did not support a strike of stage hands. Some of the musicians who favored the strike formed an independent union and was given membership in the Trades council. This is in conflict with the laws of the federation, which forbid a central body from admitting any organization not affiliated with its appropriate national organization. The credentials committee reported that the matter is to be amicably adjusted by the Detroit people at home.

Fraternal Greetings.

A telegram, extending fraternal greetings, was received from Frank P. Sergeant, of Peoria, Ill., grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The secretary was instructed to respond in kind.

The convention was brought to a close with a song by Rev. Frank S. Ballentine, of Christ church. It was the song he composed for the mass meeting on Mitchell day and sung by him at the armory on that occasion. It was entitled, "We Trust in Great Jehovah and Johnny Mitchell, Too." By eliminating "Johnny Mitchell, Too," and inserting "Brawn and Muscle, Too." It was very nicely adapted to yesterday's assemblage.

The delegates joined in singing the chorus, and at its conclusion gave hearty cheers for the author. It was a repetition of the "hit" the song made on its first rendition.

At 5:30 the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

CONVENTION NOTES.

Ben Tillett, the second of the fraternal delegates from Great Britain, arrived yesterday morning and was present at the convention.

President T. J. Shafer, of the steel workers, was present at both sessions, but was not heard from. It is not positively known whether or not he proposes to bring up his dispute with President Gompers and President Mitchell, of the mine workers. The general belief is that he will not do so.

The badly shattered and storm beaten badges provided by the Central Labor union, and previously described in The Tribune, were distributed to the delegates yesterday.

The Metal Trades' federation again adjourned its convention last night until Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The credentials committee held a session last night and passed upon a number of protests.

The delegates were entertained last night at Music hall with an informal smoker. An elaborate cutting literary and musical programme was rendered and beautiful refreshments served.

The sign-makers will give a ball to the delegates at Music hall tonight.

The committee of arrangements was congratulated on all sides on the beauty and completeness of the souvenir programme. The labor delegates were especially complimentary of its typographical neatness and artistic design. It contains 100 pages of information concerning the convention and the city, including pen and ink sketches of the principal labor union leaders, and city and county officials, and views of public buildings and points of interest in and about the city, besides a mass of valuable reading matter from business houses all over the country. The contract is a product of the Scranton Tribune plant.

John F. O'Sullivan, of Boston, in attending the convention as the representative of the International Typographical union, of which he is both vice president, in the typographical union, he represents the writers' union affiliated, he being the first vice president of the Associated Labor Press. Mr. O'Sullivan is reporting the convention for the Boston Globe.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners claims to be the second largest organization affiliated with the Federation. It has 91,000 members in good standing.

Christmas Suggestions

On the Purchasing of Common Sense Gifts.

The generous custom of purchasing Christmas Gifts has been your practice for years. Some people find it a serious and responsible business.

The best of all gifts for people to buy for their friends is what they really need, because such gifts will have a double value—the value of generosity and service.

What are the best things to buy?

Here is one good answer. The best things to buy, or at least some of the best things, are **BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.**

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers will protect the feet and the health.

Remember when you are protecting the feet you are protecting the whole system, and will make the whole family fit for the duties of life.

Is there anything more common sense and more appreciated by the receiver than a pair of suitable Boots, Shoes or Rubbers?

If every man, woman or child who gives Christmas presents would give away at least one pair of **BOOTS, SHOES** or **RUBBERS**, they would be doing more good, more direct good, for their friends; in fact, for the entire community, than the millions of some so-called philanthropists.

Because the hope of the future is the healthy condition of the body and brain of today.

Because on the health of the body depends the health of the brain, and as the feet are the most important members of your body they should receive the most particular care.

BOOTS, SHOES and **RUBBERS** for all conditions of life make superior common sense gifts; they are made good, at all prices, by American mechanics.

These are some of the things that may be given wisely as common sense gifts. There will be no regrets with gifts of **BOOTS, SHOES** or **RUBBERS.**

We advize those who can to come to us and make their purchases as early as possible, but no matter when you come we will serve you, as you are always welcome whenever you come.

During the Holidays visit our stores and make yourself right at home. Use the store as if it was your own, bearing in mind that we have the largest assortment of **BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS** and **SLIPPERS** that will bless the giver as well as the receiver.

LEWIS & REILLY,

Always Busy.

114 and 116 Wyoming Avenue

114 and 116 Wyoming Avenue

TWENTY YEARS AGO

The matron looks sadly at the portrait of herself, taken some twenty odd years ago when she had just stepped from maidenhood to wifehood. The years slip back as she gazes. It seems but yesterday when she was crooning to her first little one. What great changes came to her with marriage and maternity. But they were happy changes, which brought her the growing love of husband and children. Now she is facing another change, which because of its radical character is named *the* change of life. She feels depressed, unhappy. She recalls stories she has heard of women who at this time become mentally morbid, as well as physically miserable. Her own feelings seem to forecast such an experience for herself, and her very anxiety serves to aggravate her condition.

The turn of life is a troublesome time for almost all women. In some cases the disposition is seriously affected or the mind unbalanced. In others this period is marked chiefly by physical suffering, great nervousness and mental irritation. In almost all cases the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is essential for womanly health and comfort. At this period even if the physical suffering is not great, it is too great, however small, to be borne unnecessarily, when the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would give physical health and mental cheerfulness. In extreme cases of physical suffering or mental disorder, the great worth of this medicine is amply proven. J. S. Carlisle, Esq., of Manchester, Coffee Co., Tenn., Superintendent of Coffee Co. Asylum, writes: "'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets' are the best medicines for the diseases for which they are recommended that I ever used. They saved my wife's life at the time of change of life. I also cured the worst case of lunacy we ever had with your 'Favorite Prescription.' The case had been under the doctor's care three years. I used your medicine seven or eight months and the patient was as well as ever she was in her life."

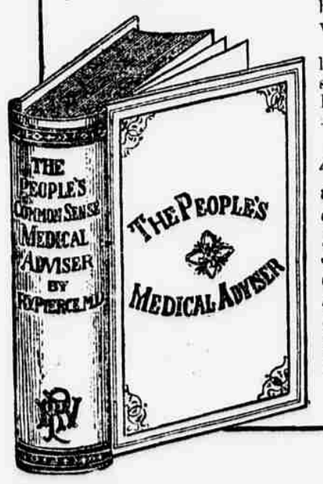
Such cures testify to the efficacy of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in extreme cases. Its effect in the average cases of change of life is illustrated in the following testimonials.

Mrs. M. Barnes, of Balls Ferry, Shasta County, Cal., writes: "My physician said I was suffering from the effects of 'change of life.' I had heart disease and uterine trouble and rheumatism. My head was so dizzy I could hardly stand up. When I began to use Dr. Pierce's medicine I improved right along. I took seven or eight bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' a teaspoonful three times a day, and the 'Pleasant Pellets' at night. I feel as well as I ever did. The 'Favorite Prescription' cured me after I had been sick for two years so I was hardly able to be about."

"About five years ago I had very poor health," writes Mrs. S. E. Whalen, of Holden, Johnson Co., Missouri. "After doctoring four years with our town doctors they gave my case up; said they had done all they could. I had been confined to my bed half my time; the other half could hardly drag around. I had such pains in my back and abdomen I could not stand on my feet for more than a few minutes. My feet were cold or burning, and my periods came too often. The doctors said it was change of life, so, as I had heard of Dr. Pierce's medicines, my husband got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription.' I took it and it helped me in some ways, so I wrote to you and followed your advice. I commenced 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the 'Pleasant Pellets,' as I was constipated all the time, and pills would weaken me so that I would have to go to bed. To the great surprise of everybody I got well. Have had no use for doctors since I tried your medicine."

"Favorite Prescription" meets every requirement of the womanly organism at every stage of life. At that critical period when the girl becomes a woman, its use establishes regularity. When maternity is in view it is the one medicine for woman's use, giving great physical strength and comfort, and making the baby's advent practically painless. It dries the disagreeable drains which undermine the strength, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All letters are held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



A HEALTHY LIFE and how to live it, diseases and how to cure them, obstacles to health and how to overcome them, are only some of the subjects discussed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work, containing 1008 large pages, is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers.

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