GOOD RACES AT LUZERNE FAIR

WITNESSED BY A CROWD OF FIVE THOUSAND.

Miss Jennie, Owned by William Myers, of Wilkes-Barre, Took One Race, and Dick, Owned by John White, of Scranton, Took the Second—The 2.34 Trot and Pace Is Hotly Contested and Fast Time Results—Many Scrantonians Were Among the Spectators.

From a Staff Correspondent.

West Pittston, Sept. 11.—A crowd of about 5,000 persons visited the Luzerne County Fair grounds today. Besides the fine agricultural portion of the show there were two good horse races, both of them furnishing plenty of excitement and fun. The Lackawanna county horses were not quite as fortunate today as they were on Wednesday, the first race going to Miss Jennie, owned by William Myers, of Wilkes-Barre, in three straight heats, while Allan S., owned by L. A. Patterson, of Carbondale, won second money.

The second race, for trotters and pacers of the 2.34 class, took five heats to decide; first money being carried away at last long after sundown by Dick, owned by John White, of Scranton, after Graydon seemed to have it all settled. This made honors even between the two counties.

The brilliant sunshine dried out the track and put it in prime condition for today's speed trials. There was no dust and the directors had a heavy roller going over it all the morning, so that the course was smooth and hard, making fast travelling.

The judges of the various exhibits were at work early inspecting the entries in their several departments and deciding the articles that were entitled to first and second premiums, a red card denoting the best and blue second best. George Stevenson, of Waverly, ex-county surveyor of Lackawanna county, did the judging of the poultry and dogs and gave universal satisfaction. A. B. Lewis, of Pittston, had a coop of Rhode Island red fowl, the first seen in this section.

The fakirs were much more numerous today than yesterday. Games of chance were sufficiently numerous and sweat boards, wheels of fortune and crap games each had their share of devotees.

MANY FROM SCRANTON.

Among the spectators were many Scrantonians, most of whom were drawn down to this end of the world by the allurements of fast horseflesh. Indeed, were it not for the Lackawanna county patronage the West Pittston fair would thrive poorly. The majority of the horses come from the upper end of the valley, too, no less than nine Scranton horse owners having entered their racers.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the crowds began to pour through the gates leading into the grounds, most everybody being arrayed in holiday attire. The hitching rail and posts along the homestretch early became filled with horses and wagons and carriages of all kinds, from the ample hay wagon to the most up-to-date runabouts and tea carts. The automobile does not seem to have become popular in this section yet, for there were none in all the motley array of vehicles on the lawns.

The Metropolitan band of Wyoming occupied one end of the grand stand and rendered all the popular airs of this and other days with unlimited vigor.

The warming up of the "fast 'uns" keyed the crowd up to a high pitch of expectancy, which was denoted by the way the various drivers were hailed by acquaintances as they went whirling by, always putting on a little more speed as they passed the grand stand.

The officials who controlled the speed events were James Kelly, of Dunmore, starter; C. C. Bowman, C. H. Cutler and C. W. St. John, judges; R. M. Hughes and S. B. Bennett, timers; W. E. Saxe, clerk of course.

At 2 o'clock the summons for the horses to prepare for the first race was given. It was twenty minutes later before the starters were all out on the track. In the interval the grand stand and bleachers began to fill up rapidly and the faces of the stockholders brightened, as the prospects for a good day's attendance became visible. The grand stand was more than filled before the races got well under way.

The races were disposed of as follows:

FIRST RACE.

2.23 class, trot and pace, purse $250.

First heat—Seven starters out of ten entries. Director Clay drew the pole position; Francis J., second; David Copperfield, third; Lucy Heyer, fourth; Miss Jennie on the inside in the second rank; Allen S. behind Francis J., and Scherzonda on the outside. After twice coming up to the starting box they were sent away in a ragged line. Francis J. darted ahead at the turn, but went off his feet right away, and by the time he was quieted down he was fifth in the line. Lucy Heyer led to the first quarter, with Miss Jennie a length behind, and Allen S. third. Just before the first circle was completed Miss Jennie took the lead and was a head in front of Lucy at the half, with David Copperfield third, two lengths back. These positions were unchanged at six furlongs. On the way home Lucy did her best to catch Jennie, but the brown mare came in a half length to the good, with David Copperfield third, three lengths back and the rest of the field trailing. Director Clay had none too much room to spare when the flag went down. Time of heat, 2.23¼.

Second heat—Three times up and away they went to an exceptionally good start. Francis J. broke on the first turn and had to be pulled to a standstill. At the quarter, Miss Jennie was a length ahead of Lucy Heyer, and Allen S. was against Lucy's hindquarter. At the half Jennie was two lengths ahead, while Lucy and Allen were neck and neck, Lucy being in a pocket. Jennie led at six furlongs, while Lucy had gained a length on Allen S., who was threatened by David Copperfield. Coming home Lucy had a fit of sulks, and Allen S. went by, finishing a length behind Miss Jennie, Lucy Heyer being third by three lengths. Francis J. was distanced. Time of heat—2.21¼.

FINAL HEAT.

Third heat—More than a dozen attempts were made without success to get a good start. Different drivers were cautioned and wholesale threats of fines were made by Starter Kelly. Even then there was trouble. Finally the word was given to a fair start, and a race for blood ensued, Miss Jennie and Allen S. being a length apart at the quarter, with Lucy Heyer third. At the half Miss Jennie was two lengths ahead of Allen S., both going at a great clip. Allen S. tried to steal the pole at the half, but Jennie kept it by a burst of speed. She led all the way around the second time, and although Allen S. felt the whip he could not make up the distance. Director Clay and David Copperfield were distanced. Lucy Heyer came in third, and Scherzonda was fourth. Time of heat, 2.19¼. Summary:

1. Miss Jennie, br. m., Ed Tattum, Pittston	1	1	1	
2. Allan S., br. g., L. A. Patterson, Carbondale	4	2	2	
3. Lucy Harper, b.m., M. L. Perrin, Pittston	2	3	3	
4. Scherzonda, br. g., Wm. Koch, Jr., Scranton	5	6	4	
5. Director Clay, blk. g., James J. Mahon, Scranton	7	5	d.	
6. David Copperfield, b.g., Harry Jordan, Pittston	3	4	d.	
7. Francis J., blk. g., C. R. Connell, Scranton	6	d.		

Time—2.23¼, 2.21¼, 2.19¼.

SECOND RACE.

2.34 class, trot and pace; purse, $250.

First heat—Six starters faced the judges, out of nine entries, two of the withdrawals being Scranton horses, George Dunn's Egghorn and John Slattery's Lillian Roy. Dick drew the pole, Harry D. was second, Pop B. third, Lady McNiel fourth, Minnie Mills fifth and Graydon sixth. The start was made the second trip up. It was a fairly good one. Lady McNiel went dancing twenty feet from the wire. At the quarter Graydon was a length ahead of Dick, with Harry D. and Minnie Mills only heads apart for third place. At the half Minnie Mills had moved up to second place, with Dick third. It was an inspiring struggle, only heads separating the trio. The driver of Minnie tried to slip into the inside, but was headed off by Tatum, the driver of Graydon, and lost a little ground. At the three-quarter post Graydon had moved up two lengths ahead of Dick, with Minnie third. In the stretch Minnie again slipped into second place, Graydon won the heat by two lengths from Minnie Mills, with Dick third. The driver of Minnie Mills made a protest, but apparently it was not heeded by the judges, who gave the heat to Graydon. Lady McNiel was fourth. Pop B. and Harry D. were distanced. Time of heat, 2.23½.

Second heat—A tedious wait made the big crowd give way to cries of protest before the four remaining horses got on the track, Minnie Mills keeping the others waiting for over twenty minutes. The start was a nice one. Graydon led all the way to the quarter, with Dick second a length behind and Minnie Mills third, close up. Coming into the stretch Minnie broke badly and the other three were a furlong away when she steadied, Graydon leading by open lengths from Dick at the half. Dick had almost caught Graydon at the three-quarter pole, but broke. In the stretch Dick came up fast, but the mile pole was too near and Graydon won the heat by half a length from Dick. Minnie Mills was a furlong and a half behind when the flag fell. The judges, however, allowed her fourth position, on account of her breaking her hopple when she went in the air, her driver, M. L. Perrin, agreeing to take fourth money, no matter how the next heat went. Time of heat, 2.22½.

TAME HEAT.

Third heat—After two failures the start was fair. Graydon led Dick by a length at the quarter, with Minnie Mills third, the same distance away. Graydon broke at the fifth furlong and plunged for two hundred yards, Dick taking the lead. At the half Dick led Minnie by several lengths, and Lady McNiel was third a good way behind. At the third turn Minnie broke and Lady McNiel took second place and kept it to the end, the quartette being separated by rods. Time of heat, 2.26¼.

Fourth heat—This proved to be one of the hair-raising order. Minnie Mills was drawn by her driver, leaving only three. The word was given at once. In a furious burst at the turn Graydon broke and Dick and Lady McNiel rushed by and kept ahead of Graydon fifty yards to the quarter. At the half Graydon had made up some of the distance and at five furlongs drew into second place and then on even terms with Dick. At the three-quarter pole it was a pretty race, the two going like clockwork, side by side. It was a great drive to the wire, Graydon getting severely punished, but without avail, Dick getting the heat by a head. Time of heat, 2.25¼.

The fifth heat was all Dick's and he led a procession of three all the way around, Graydon being at no time dangerous, Dick winning by two lengths from him in 2.26¼. Summary:

1. Dick, b. g., Dr. Heckenburger, Pittston	3	2	1	1	1
2. Graydon, br. g., Ed Tatum, Pittston	1	1	4	2	2
3. Lady McNeil, G. W. Beemer, Clark's Summit	4	3	2	3	3
4. Minnie Mills, ch. m., M. L. Perrin, Pittston	2	4	3	dr.	
5. Pop B., b. g., W. Belles, Scranton	dis.				
6. Harry D., W. Stone, Waverly, Pa.	dis.				

Time, 2.23½, 2.22½, 2.26¼, 2.26¼, 2.25¼, 2.26¼.

Today there will be two races, the entries for which follow:

TODAY'S ENTRIES.

2.40 Class—Trot and pace; purse, $250. Egghorn, ch. g., George W. Dunn, Scranton; Baby Ray, ch. m., M. E. Howell, Avoca; Pop B., b. g., W. Belles, Scranton; Dick, b. g., Dr. Heckenberger, Pittston; Graydon, br. g., Ed. Tatem, Pittston; Lillian Roy, b. m., ohn Slattery, Scranton; Prince D., br. g., C. P. Wentz, Scranton; Lucy L., b. m., M. L. Perrin, Pittston; Black George, blk. g., M. L. Perrin, Pittston; Billy B., George W. Beemer, Clark's Summit.

Free-for-All Trot and Pace—Prize, $250. Wilkes Medium, b. g., L. A. Paterson, Carbondale; Director Clay, blk. g., Jas. J. Mahon, Scranton; Tinker, b. g., Dr. William Haggerty, Scranton; Callie K., s. m., Ed. Tatem, Pittston; Miss Jennie, br. m., Ed. Tatem, Pittston; Exploit, gr. s., M. L. Perrin, Pittston; Clesimtay, b. s., M. L. Perrin, Pittston.

A Well Dressed Ham.

The first Lord Azinger was the celebrated lawyer who achieved much fame at the bar as Sir James Schlett. On one occasion he had to call a witness whose evidence he was told might be somewhat dangerous unless he could be thrown off his guard and rattled. The man in question, an influential city merchant, whose vulnerable point was said to be self-esteem, was ushered into the witness box, a portly, over-dressed person, beaming with self-assurance. After looking him over for a few minutes without saying a word, Sir James opened fire:

"Mr. Tompkins, I believe?"

"Yes."

"You are a stock broker, I believe; are you not?"

"I ham."

Sir James paused again for a few seconds, and making an attentive survey of his victim, remarked, sententiously: "And a very fine and well-dressed ham you are, sir." The shout of laughter which followed, and in which even the presiding judge was compelled to join, completely disconcerted the witness, and Sir James' object was attained.

NEW TRIAL IS GRANTED

THORNTON CASE MUST BE TRIED AGAIN.

Judge R. W. Archbald Decided That He Erred When He Refused to Instruct the Jury That After the Fire the Insured Should Have Protection for the Property from Further Damage, and Separated the Damaged from the Undamaged Goods. Case Was Tried at March Term.

Judge R. W. Archbald yesterday granted a new trial in the case of P. M. Thornton, of Wilkes-Barre, against the insurance companies.

The case was tried at the March term of the United States Circuit court in this city, and a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $3,750 awarded.

The defendant companies asked for a new trial on the ground that the court erred in not directing that the defendant forfeited all claim to reimbursement because he failed to comply with a provision of the policies requiring that, in case of fire, the insured shall protect the property from further damage and separate the damaged property from the undamaged and put it in the best possible order.

Court ruled that it was the duty of the insured to do this, but denied that a failure to do so worked a forfeiture. Judge Archbald now decides that the jury should have been instructed that such neglect worked a forfeiture. The opinion reads as follows:

It was provided by the policy in suit that: "If fire occurs, the insured shall * * * protect the property from further damage, and forthwith separate the damaged from the undamaged personal property, and put it in the best possible order." There was evidence from which the jury might have found that this was not observed by the plaintiff in the present instance, and the court was therefore requested to charge in the defendant's third point that if he failed in this duty, he was not entitled to recover. The court affirmed the duty, but denied the result claimed, charging simply that while the plaintiff could not recover for any loss which was occasioned by his neglect to care for the property, he might have a verdict, notwithstanding it, for whatever there was over and above. The question is whether this instruction was correct.

The authority relied upon to sustain it is Woltere vs. Western Assurance Co., 95 Wis. 265, but the decision in that case has reference to an entirely different provision of the policy. The stipulation there was that the company should not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by the neglect of the insured to use all reasonable means to save and preserve the property at the time of the fire. This, it is submitted, was an unnecessary provision, and must be regarded as introduced out of extra precaution; every policy holder is bound to do all that he reasonably can in case of a fire to preserve and protect the property insured, and cannot, therefore, hold the company liable for loss which is traceable to a disregard of that duty. But it was rightly held, construing this provison, that as there was nothing which made the neglect of the insured an avoidance of the policy, the stipulation was sufficiently enforced by directing the jury to disallow for the loss of anything that was occasioned by it.

But the case cited does not touch the one in hand. The law which is really applicable is to be found in Oshkosh Match Co. vs. Manchester Fire Assurance Co., 92 Wis. 510. It was made the duty of the owner there, as here, if the fire occurred, to "forthwith separate the damaged and undamaged personal property, put it in the best possible order [and] make a complete inventory of the same," and having failed to do so, it was held that this was a breach of the conditions of the policy, and worked a forfeiture. "The conditions referred to are substantial and important," says Pinney, J., "and are designed, among other things, to enable the company to fairly investigate and ascertain the loss, and to detect dishonestly and fraudulent practices. They were conditions for the protection of the company, to be performed after the loss, and until performed or performance had been duly waived, no recovery could be had on the policy. We must regard these provisions as having been deliberately agreed to, and with the understanding that they were material and would be performed accordingly; and it is the duty of the court to give full effect to them as writetn."

There can be no question as to the soundness of these views. The stipulation in question is absolute, and must be observed as a condition precedent to a recovery. It is not introduced into the policy so much for the purpose of keeping down the loss, as to enable the company to ascertain with some degree of accuracy just what the loss is. And it must be as strictly observed as any of the other provisions with which it is directly associated in the context, such as the immediate notice of the fire, the furnishing of satisfactory proofs of loss within a specified time, or the submission to an examination under oath, and the production of books and papers, if required. All these are unquestionably to be complied with unless excused, and they are not to be distinguished in character from the one under discussion.

It is no answer to say that the plaintiff complied with these requirements so far as he was able, being prevented, as he claims, from anything further, by the interference of the company's adjuster and local agent. That was a question for the jury, and should not have been withdrawn from them as it was by the instructions given. They should have expressly told, in the language of the point, that if the plaintiff failed in his duty in not separating the damaged and undamaged goods, he was not entitled to recover. The rule is made absolute and a new trial is awarded.

DEMOCRATIC SCHEME EXPOSED.

Trying to Fool the Farmers by a Misstatement of Facts.

One of the arguments upon which Democratic stump speakers this fall will largely depend to capture unthinking voters has been disclosed through some boasting remarks of Democratic State Chairman Creasy. Its first outcropping was at the meeting of the McKean county Democrats. At that meeting the resolutions adopted made the following declaration:

"The auditor general's report of the state of Pennsylvania shows that the farmers and home owners pay $16.50 in taxes for each $1,000 in value, while the steam railroads pay but $2.75, the street railroads but $4.75, and telegraph and telephone companies but $3.20."

The statement is absolutely false in every particular. It is an attempt of the Democrats to excuse their own wretched shortcomings on the matter of taxation when they were in power. Republicans will not be deceived by this trick and subterfuge when they consider the deception, as exposed by the Philadelphia Press, which says:

"There is no state tax on real estate, as everybody should know by this time, since it was wiped out almost forty years ago. There is no state tax on trades and occupations, or on horses and cattle or on household furniture, all such taxes having been repealed years ago so far as the state is concerned. Wherever taxes of this kind are imposed it is a local matter. The tax on real estate paid by the farmers and home owners is fixed by the local authorities and raised only for local purposes. If it is burdensome it is the fault of the county, borough or city authorities, for the state has absolutely nothing to do with it. It is not a subject for legislation at Harrisburg, as the McKean Democrats want to pretend.

"The state gets the bulk of its revenues from tax on corporations in various forms, and though it is complained that the corporations are not taxed enough the state revenues have been so large for many years as to support the policy, long since adopted, of returning large amounts to the counties as a means of relieving the local burdens of taxation. This policy has been greatly enlarged in the past dozen years, and with the present overflowing state treasury there is very certain to be a clamor before the next legislature for still more liberality in that direction. Without counting what the state has surrendered by the remission of taxes on real estate it is paying to the counties from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 annually. This is in the form of returns of three-fourths of the personal property tax, school appropriations, the payment of judges' salaries and charities, together with some lesser items.

"Now let us see what kind of a grievance McKean county has against the state. The auditor general went to the trouble in 1897 to prepare some tables showing the amount paid the state by each county and that returned to each county by the state. These tables show that there was paid into the state treasury by McKean county in that year $19,358.88. There was returned to the county on account of personal property tax, judge's salary and schools alone $43,589.93, to say nothing of appropriations to charities. By charging the county with its proportion of state expenses and hospital and charitable appropriations the auditor general makes the benefits received by it amount to $92,445.14, as against $19,358.88 received from the county. But we have been content to take the direct payments, which show that the county received more than twice what it paid.

"The figures for McKean county are not exceptional. They are proportionately the same for all the counties. The money is collected from corporations and paid over to the counties to relieve the local burdens of taxation. If the farmers and home owners in any county are taxed too much let them look into their local administration and seek relief there. The state does not impose a penny of tax on them."

THE GIANT CACTUS.

From Country Life in America.

The giant cereus of Arizona and Northern Mexico is the largest growing member of the cactus family, attaining a height of sixty feet and a diameter of two feet or more. In the United States it is usually known simply as the "Giant Cactus." In Mexico they call it the "Saguarro" (the "g" has the sound of "w"). In proportion to their size the Giant Cacti are among the heaviest plants known, the body being largely composed of water. So full are they that travelers nearly perishing of thirst have saved themselves by cutting out a large piece and shaping the bottom of the wound to catch the water or sap, which collects in a considerable quantity in an incredible short time. One would scarcely seek to quench his thirst in this manner except in cases of dire necessity, for the sap is not of a pleasant taste.

The flowers, usually white, though sometimes tinged with smoky blue, are borne in a circle of clusters near the top of the plant, giving the effect of its being crowned with a wreath of white blossoms. These blossoms are followed by dull red, edible fruits, quite like a fig or pear in shape. The native Indians make it a point to gather all these fruits for food and in addition manufacture from them an intoxicating beverage. To obtain these fruits the Indians push them off one at a time, using a long pole, which is sometimes obtained from a dead trunk of one of these giants, for when dry the body splits up into thin strips the extreme length of the plant. The flower of the giant cactus has been adopted by Arizona as the territorial flower, but the sensational newspaper articles about the danger of its extinction are greatly overdrawn.

ONLY $10 FOR A COMPLETE CURE

The Request Is Granted—Hundreds of Seriously Sick Ask for a Lower Rate—All Persons Applying Now Will Be Treated for $10 Until Cured, Medicines Included.—This does Not Mean $10 a Month, but $10 for a Complete Cure—All Persons Accepted Under Positive Guarantee to Cure or Money Refunded—This Offer May Be Withdrawn at Any Time—It Is Important to Call at Once—The Great Quaker Physician's Work for Humanity, One of the Brighest Epochs in Medical History.

It has always been the cardinal principle of the Great Quaker Physician's life to do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people. He has realized that during the past few months many people in Scranton have been suffering from financial depression owing to the existing labor conditions. Hundreds of people have asked to be treated at a reduced rate. They have stated that their financial condition was such that it would be impossible for them to pay the ordinary fee charged by physicians.

Doctor Byers' offices are crowded to their utmost capacity. His practice in this city is the largest ever accorded to any physician in the history of medicine. Hundreds of hopelessly sick have been restored to perfect health and his name is a household word throughout the state of Pennsylvania. It would be manifestly unjust to treat a few at a reduced rate and charge others a higher price. In order to give all an opportunity to be cured at a nominal price, he will treat all persons applying at his offices on the following conditions:

All persons applying for treatment at once, no matter what the trouble may be, will be treated for the nominal sum of $10 until cured, medicines included. This does not mean $10.00 a month, but $10.00 for a complete and radical cure.

He furthermore agrees that if the patient is not completely cured in a specified length of time, to return the money paid without any quibbling or evasion; in other words, it will not cost the patient one cent unless a cure is effected.

Doctor Byers wishes to emphasize the fact that this offer may be withdrawn at any time, and in order to get the benefit of it, it is important to call at once. His practice is so large that it will be impossible for him to continue this offer indefinitely. If you call now you will receive the most careful and scientific X-Ray examination known to science, free of charge, and you will be treated until cured at the nominal sum of $10.00, medicines included. If you are not cured your money will be cheerfully returned to you. Call at once, as this offer may be withdrawn at any time.

BI-CHEMIC TREATMENT.

The different tissues of the body are made up of minute cells, and when these cells become disarranged, disease is the result. By supplying the proper nutriment to the cells, perfect health can be obtained. All diseases, no matter how chronic, can be cured by bringing the cells back to their normal condition. The treatment used by Doctor Byers is not allopathic or homeopathic. It is a treatment based upon an exact science and cures with the certainty of a fixed law.

FREE X-RAY EXAMINATION

Dr. Byers never accepts a case unless he knows to a certainty the cause of the trouble, and this can only be determined by a scientific X-Ray examination. His X-Ray outfit is the most elaborate and complete in this country. By his special Fluoroscopic attachment he is able to examine all parts of the body and find out to an absolute certainty the cause of the patient's affliction. Come and be examined; it is absolutely free. He will not charge you one cent. Come and find out what your trouble is and he will advise you in reference to a cure. It is all free. He asks no compensation.

KIDNEY DISEASE CURED.

Mr. Fred Rentschler, 351 Elm St.: "For a number of years I had been ailing with what the doctors called kidney trouble. There were pains across the 'smal' of my back which would at times extend around in front down toward the groin. My appetite was poor, I grew weak, nervous and could not sleep the night through. I treated with doctors here, in New York and elsewhere, but they did not cure me. It was in the early part of May that I began with Doctor Byers' treatment; I improved right along until I was completely cured. I never felt better in my life than I do now."

FIERY SKIN DISEASE.

Mrs. Samuel Brokenshire, Jermyn, Pa.: "For over ten years I suffered the most agonizing pain from eczema. Both legs were entirely raw from the knees down to the feet. They itched and burnt so I had to sit and fan my legs to keep them cool. Had to lay at night with my legs on a pillow. Had spasms as the result of the pain, coming on every twenty minutes. My friends expected me to die in every spasm. All doctors gave me up; said it was impossible to cure me or even for me to live. Reading about Doctor Byers my husband decided to try him as a last resort. His treatment acted like magic, the pains and itching have entirely ceased, I sleep all night, have no more spasms, am able to do my housework, and the legs are almost healed up. I feel that Doctor Byers has saved my life."

DOCTOR BYERS' RECORD

Doctor Byers was born of Quaker parentage and received his early education under the influence of that religious denomination.

He graduated with honor from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1872.

Matriculate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Full course attendance Pennsylvania Hospital for Acute and Surgical Diseases.

Full course attendance Blockley Hospital for Skin and Chronic Diseases.

Late of Eye and Ear Clinics Will's Hospital, Philadelphia.

Late of Prof. J. Solis Cohen's Clinics Diseases of the Throat.

Late Examining Physician Knights Templar and Masonic Mutual Aid Association of Cincinnati, O.

Late Examining Physician Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York.

HE SUFFERS NO MORE.

Irvin Gearhart, 2006 Smith Place, corner Jadwin street, a well-known carpenter and citizen, says: "I don't know how I can express in words sufficient praise for Doctor Byers' treatment. I had been troubled a year with pains that often kept me from work. Last August I was laid up three weeks and nearly all of January and the whole of February. The pains seemed to come through the small of my back down into the left groin. At times they were so severe I could neither lie or sit down. I was also troubled greatly with my head. Dr. Byers' treatment has cured me of all these distressing conditions."

DISEASE OF BOWELS.

Mrs. Barbara Dickson, Parker street, Providence: "I had chronic diarrhoea for fourteen years, which caused violent bearing down and dragging pains in my abdomen and loins. My bowels were often moved as high as seven times in one day. The straining finally brought about severe protruding piles. These caused me much misery. When I went to Doctor Byers' office I was so weak from my suffering that I could hardly drag myself along. The first treatment he gave me drove all the pains out of my hips and legs. My bowels now move regularly once a day, and the piles have ceased troubling me. God bless the good Quaker doctor for what he has done for me."

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Conrad Heilig, 115 Ash St. Scranton, says: "I had been troubled with Rheumatism for over six years. In fact, my condition was so bad that I was unable to move around without assistance. When I sat down it was impossible for me to get up alone. The pain was something terrific; no one will ever be able to appreciate the torture that I endured. I tried various doctors only to get temporary relief. Finally after hearing so much about the wonderful cures being performed by Dr. Byers' treatment I concluded to get to his office and place myself under his care. Today I am a living example of this man's superb skill. I can walk around like other people, and, in fact, I am a new man in every particular. God bless the great Quaker Doctor for what he has done for me."

BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.

Mr. William Snowden, Farewell, Wayne Co., Pa., says: "I had been troubled for over three years with a severe cough. I lost over thirty-five pounds in weight; I had no appetite, and was unable to sleep. In fact, my condition became so alarming that I had almost given up hopes of a cure. Doctors were unable to do me any good. I concluded to try Dr. Byers' treatment, and I commenced to gain in strength and weight almost immediately. Now I sleep well; my cough does not disturb me as in the past, and every one remarks about the wonderful improvement that I have made. I shall never cease sounding the Great Quaker's praises for what he has done for me."

DOCTOR
CHURCHMAN BYERS,

Chief Consulting Physician of the Bi-Chemic Treatment.
PERMANENT OFFICES,
(Entire Second Floor.)

412 Spruce St., Scranton Pa.

Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 12; 2 p. m. to 4
Evenings, 7 to 8 Daily.
Sunday, 10 a. m. to 12 m.

"The Rocktan"

It's a man's shoe; as perfect in style and manufacture as we believe it's possible to get at the price. We decided last season to have a shoe that would carry our own personal guarantee. We found the best maker of Men's Shoes, talked the proposition over with him; cut shoes apart to find the defects. He was satisfied and willing to follow our suggestions and the result of two months hard work is the "Rocktan." See the style of it. Prove our assertions by wearing it. Per pair . . . **$3.50**

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