MONEY IN UMBRELLAS.

WHAT IT COSTS NEW YORKERS EVERY YEAR TO KEEP DRY.

A Dealer Estimates That \$4,200,000 Is Spent Yearly for Umbrellas by the People of the Metropolis-A Strange Fact About Umbrella Stealing.

"They cost New York a good deal of money every year," said the fat umbrella man as he deftly rolled a silk umbrella and placed it back in the case. "The amount must run so far up in the thourands it would seem an exaggeration to one who didn't know anything about it. If the amount was expended in charity no one in this town need go hungry.

"The ratio of people who carry umbrellas is larger in this town than in any other in America. I suppose it is because we have so many rainy days. Probably 80 per cent. of the adult population of New York carry umbrellas, and 10 per cent, of the children over twelve years of age. I have been in umbrella business for twenty years, and I have watched it pretty closely.

"The average life of a good umbrella is about a year. Sometimes an umbrella will wear four or five years. You can tell nothing about them. There is nothing more uncertain. The man who will guarantee an umbrella is foolish. The severest tests will not reveal anything, because every good umbrella is carefully examined before it is put on sale. Every part of it passes through the hands of an expert, The silk is passed upon, the framework and the stick. If anything is found not up to the standard it is sent back, and yet it is a very common thing for an umbrella to go all to pieces inside of three weeks. The best umbrella expert in this town can tell nothing about them.

PRICES OF UMBRELLAS. "As I said before, the average life of an umbrella is about a year, if the owner can keep it as long as that, which is seldom the case. There seems to be many men who make it a business to lose umbrellas as fast as they buy them, while others never lose an umbreila. The average life of an umbrella and the average service of an umbrella are two very different things. I suppose that the latter is about six months. As nearly as I can arrive at it from close observation about 700,000 people in New York carry umbrellas. "That is a good many, but I think thees

timate is under rather than over the exact

truth. For, mind you, there are many

who have two or three umbrellas at once.

You can buy an umbrella for almost any price. The average of the good cheap umbrellas is about two dollars. The average of the good silk umbrellas is five dollars. The general average is about three dollars. "Now you can readily arrive at an estimate of the amount of money which New Yorkers spend for umbrellas every year. You will remember that I said that the average service of an umbrella is about six months, so that every one of these 700,000 people have to spend six dollars every year to supply themselves with umbrellas. Just multiply that and you will find that this big town spends \$4,300,000 a year. Mind,

that is not exaggerating in the least. And the umbrella habit is growing. There is one firm in Philadelphia alone which turns out 10,000 umbrellas a day. There is something strange about umbrellas. To begin with, is their general contrariness about wearing. Then they have a curious effect upon human nature. I wouldn't trust my brother with an umbrel-In, and he is as honest a man as ever lived. He could have all the money I have, but not my umbrella. A man cannot be honest about them. I don't know what there is in the things, but I do know that is the effect they have upon people. There is not a day basses but a man comes in here and wants the stick and handle in an umbrella

MEN AND UMBRELLAS. "I remember once that a man bought an umbrella from us, and I remembered it be-

cause of a peculiar mark. "Not long after another man brought it in and had another handle put in it. We put in two other handles for different men, and then the original owner brought in the umbreila. We put in the handle that was first in it, and he never discovered it. I never saw a man who would not appropriate an umbrella if there was any possible excuse for so doing. A man who will withstand all other temptations is utterly helpless at the sight of an umbrella. I don't pretend to offer any explanation for the man who takes the umbrella is no more to blame than the kleptomaniac who

steals from dry goods stores. "It is hard work to sell umbrellas. People always rebel against having to buy lay down in front of it and appeared to go them. They seem to think that they are being imposed upon, and resent it accordingly. You have to answer more questions than a man at an information bureau, and guarantee the weather for the next ten years. And we do meet the crankiest lot of cranks. The other day a man came in here and spent an hour and a half looking over the stock. After he had inspected everything he looked at his watch and said he was much obliged. He had about that much time to put in before his train

left, and he had spent it very profitably. "If you ever buy umbrellas yourself let me tell you something as a guide. You can buy the best umbrella that is made for \$6.50. When you pay more than that you are paying for the bandle or a name. If you want to spend a lot of money you can go up town to one of the big jewelry houses and spend anywhere from \$35 to \$100 for an umbrella, and the umbrella itself is the same old \$6.50 umbrella. And if you don't want an umbrella of that kind you can get one for \$3 which will outwear any silk umbrella that was ever made."-New York Recorder.

The Turk and His Beard.

The Turks esteem the beard as the most noble ornament of the male sex, and consider it more infamous for any one to have his beard cut off than to be publicly whipped, pilloried or branded with a red iron. Almost any orthodox Turk would prefer being put to death rather than have his beard removed from his face. In that country to pull or irreverently handle the beard is an insult which can only be avenged by taking the life of the person who is rash enough to commit such a crime, or for the Turk to lose his own in making the attempt to call the offender to account. Turkish wives kiss their hus band's beards, and children their father's as often as they come for the customary valute. - St. Louis Republic.

Roses and Turks.

"It would give a genuine and religious Furk a fit if he saw how little appreciation Americans show for the rose and what little reverence they have for it," spoke a lorist as he wrapped the foil about the stems of a bouttonniere.

"The rose is beyond question the pret-Hest flower that blooms, and it was se tonsidered by the Turks many years be fore the conquest of Grenada. There is a religious legend generally believed in throughout Turkey that the red rose iprang from a drop of the great prophet Mohammed's blood. Everything beautiful in nature is ascribed to him. The Purks, therefore, have great reverence for the flower, and allow it to bloom and die antouched, except on state occasions and for the purpose of making rose water.

"After the conquest by the Turks they would not worship in any church until the walls were cleansed and washed with rose water and thus purified by the blood of

the prophet. It is used on the body for the same purpose. A Turk whose conscience is stung by some act or deed he has committed will caress and pay reverence to the rose to appease the wrath of the prophet and Allah

"With these ideas inculcated in him from youth it would shock him severely to see the pretty flower strewn in the path of a bridal couple, thrown on the public stage or banked up in hundreds at a swell reception or party to be crushed and spoiled in an evening."-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

BANDEAU AND MONOCLE.

Anomalies and Curiosities of the Fickle

Fashion Goddess. At what shall we hesitate in these days of anomaly? A certain authority devotes half a column of small type to a discussion of the effects of the revival of the bandenu-that smoothly plastered arrangement of the bair in which it is parted in the middle and brought down over the temples and cars in the fashion of Evangeline pictures-which it says is right at our doors, and in the next breath announces the arrival of the monocle. Was there ever such a combination? Conceive Evangeline sporting a single eyeglass and holding it in position by contortions of the cheek and eyebrow!

Since Turkish toweling has been brought out in lightweights and dainty



MOTRE-MANTLE

colors and sold by the yard it has been utilized for various purposes other than washeloths and bathrobes. The ornamental varieties are at present employed for loose dressing sacks made with bell sleeves and tied together with ribbons matching the pink, blue or yellow stripes of the material. These are cool and comfortable garments, well suited to the season, and as they do not have to be either starched or frozed the laundering is a sim-

It is said that chatelaines are again coming into fashion, the natural consequence of the universal popularity of the belt. No doubt they will be worn by a great many women of acknowledged good taste, but there is nevertheless always a suggestion of vulgarity about any article of clothing or personal ornament that rattles or jingles, a hint of the aboriginal savage who delights to decorate himself with strings of clattering bends and bits of clinking metal. Perhaps when humanity reaches the higher stages of evolution it will wear no jewelry whatever and will regard gems and metal work in the light in which it now considers paintings and statuary-as things of beauty not suitable

for purposes of bodily adornment. he latest devel ent in wraps consists of two full capes of moire mounted on a yoke and bordered with jet. The lower changed when both are perfectly good. We cane has two long stole ends in front that know well that the umbrella belonged to reach almost to the bottom of the skirt somebody else, but, of course, we never say and are finished with jet fringe. A torsade of moire fastened at the shoulders by rosettes outines the voke, and a bow of black satin ribbon with floating ends unites the

A Wonderful Chicago Cat. A woman asked a Chicago Herald repre-sentative a few days ago to come to her house and observe the cunning device of her cat in its war aminst the rate. The cat, a big tom, was found in the back yard, standing on a box under a tree. The boards around the fence had been cut, and through this aperture the rats were in the habit of emerging. The woman took a bacon bone and threw it into the yard. Immediately it; I simply know that it is a fact, and that Tom got up, jumped off the box, and taking the bone, carried it near the hole and began rolling on it and rubbing himself with it industriously. After he had greased himself well be left the bone near the hole,

"Now," said the woman, "he will stay there through the night, and in the morning there will be balf a dozen rats laid out around him. You see, the rats smell him if he remains in his natural condition and won't come out, but the grease of the bacon bone deceives them, and when they come out he catches them. When he can get a vendson bone his catch is enormous, som times as many as twelve rats being found dead in the morning. As soon as any of us get up in the morning he will scratch at the door to be let in, and will, by his mewing, induce us to go out to see the result of

Diamonds from the Sky. Carbons have now been yielded by aeroof development. Uncrystallized graphite has long been known as one of the constituents of meteoric irons and other stones have recently been found in a meteor that fell in western Australia, and a scientist has just reported on some diamond corpuscles that were found in the Siberian acrolite that fell in 1885 .- St. Louis Republic,

Probably Satisfactory.

Phlatz-It glows with pride because it never pokes itself into other people's busi- guiness.-London Tit-Bits. ness,-Exchange.

The Hot Season. All ozone now deserts the air.

And leaves missma microbes there. The heat wilts men to spineless lumps And leaves them in the doleful dumps. It slowly turns, from hour to hour, Our milk of human kindness sour, And on the brain such strain is wrought That it can hold one only thought-

It's hot! The healthy man it fries away To dull, devitalized decay. It boils his brain beyond control And cracks the enamel off his soul.
"All flesh is grass," the Scriptures say. It takes this grass and makes it hay. We wish to sit in just one spot And cherish but one single thought—

It's hot! Man is too weak to work or play. And far too impious to pray. It is an all sufficient labor For him to sit and watch his neighbor-To watch his neighbor dig and delve-But he's too weak to work himself. He loves to sit in one lone spot, With this one solltary thought-It's hot!

It's hot, and labor is a crime We'll wait and sit till dinner time, And then we'll wait another spell Until we hear the supper bell. All other work is out the question Except the labor of digestion.
With work we'll not be overwrought,

And we will cherish but one thought-It's hot! -New York World.

world.

LOST HIS BEARD IN A WILD RIDE.

The Pemarkable Experience of a Drummer on the Back of a Moose. Several evenings since a party of con-

vivial spirits had assembled, as was their wont, in a certain place-which shall be nameless-within the limits of this city's business district. There was one of the number who usually reserved his story until the latter part of the evening, and on s - occasions those constituting the party and departed slowly homeward after the story was finished, agreeing to a man that for stories told in good faith as actual experiences of the relator they must be awarded the palm. The tale was told as

"It was while I was in the porthern part of Maine on a hunting trip with a party of men from Boston. They had good luck with small game, but they wanted a moose, I told them that I would show them one before long, and I did. One or two days after they began asking me where the moose was and kinder got me riled. I took my gun and told them that I'd get a moos pretty quick if they wouldn't come racing round like a pack of steers. Off I went, and had gone about a mile when I heard a noise. I got up a tree as soon as possible and had just sot fairly seated when two of the finest mo se I ever set eyes on came right under the tree. Here was luck, an I took aim at the largest and pulled the

At this point the narrator looked rather sheepish, as if he had no particular desire to proceed but after considerable urging he continued:

"The truth of it was, boys, in my hurry from the camp I forgot to bring my cartridges, and didn't even have one in my Well, I knocked my head against a limb and trie to think how I was going to get one of these moose, who all this time were eying each other like cars and dogs. All of a sudden they started for each other and came kerplank together. They then backed off and tried it over. They kept at this for quite a time, and seemed to be getting kind o' tuckered out and were walking round and round till they got their wind. The largest one was right under me and I could almost touch his antiers. I never knew how it happened, but down I went head over beels and lit right on that critter's back. He didn't seem to like this sort of surprise party, and just threw back his head and went, the other one following

"Lucky for me the trees in that place were rather high, and there wasn't much danger of being knocked off the limbs. Well, the time that it takes me to tell this was time enough for that moose to go half a mile and the smaller one right behind all the time. I was clinging to the sides of that moose like a cockroach to a biscuit; it was all I could do to breathe, and I had lost my hat long before. I noticed that we were going toward the camp and we soon hove in sight of it. I gave a shout, and as I did so felt something slip down my throat. The boys heard the shout, and looking up, saw us coming. Down went the board they were playing cards on, and off they scudded like so many jack rabbits. We were now right in the camping place and I wanted to stop there, but just about a hundred yards from the camp the moose stopped suddenly and I went over his head into a brook. I wasn't much hurt, and scrambled out like a grasshopper out of a knothole, and right in front of me lay those two moose, dead as herring. I put on as straight a face as I could and walked

up to the camp as unconcerned as possible 'Here's the moose I promised you, boys,' I said, and we all went out to cut them up. The boys never said a word until after sup per, when one of them handed me a small mirror. I really did not know myself. Just as sure as I am telling this, my beard was gone, worn off by the rapid progress I had made through the air, and two of my front teeth had been knocked out from the same

"Both moose had run themselves to death."-Bangor News.

How the Hoglish Is Caught,

The hogfish, usually found in comparatively deep water, was caught by the sportsmen off the great reef at low tide. The dead coral heads, which had been beaten into a wall and formed the hiding places of innumerable living forms, were partly hare, the water deepening suddenly to the blue depths of the Guif. Standing on this vantage ground, bearing the crawfish bait and extra tackle, with the dingby hauled up in smooth water on the inner side, the fisherman easily threw beyond the gentle breakers into deep water, tenanted with a score of enter fishes; whose savage attacks upon the juscious bait only served to draw

The bite of the hogfish was a steady strain, but the moment the hook was felt became a game dan worthy of the best efforts of the fisherman. Often were our sportsmen force! amid the breakers in eir attempts to drug the highly colored and harlequin like creature from its home into the still waters of the inner reef. With its enormous mouth the fish haven peculiarly swinclike appearance, fully redeemed, however, by its rich coloring and the long and richly cut dorsal fins and tail. It ranks next to the snapper as a table fish.-C. F. Holder in Century.

A Costly Drop Cartain.

The curtain of the new English Opera house as it hangs looks. Hie a magnificent pair of goiden gates. It measures thirtythree feet high, and is forty-eight feet A special room had to be hired for it to be made in. The base of the curtain is gold colored siik, on which has been worked an applique of a darker tone of the lites or meteorites in three different stages same color. The applique is outlined by a fine cord of silk; a fringe with tassels decorates the foot of the curtain. The silk is about a yard wide, and between 500 and that fall from the sky. Graphite crystals 600 yards of it, and more than thirty gross of cord, have been used in the curtain. The silk was made in Lyons and the cord and frings in Loudon. The lining is of yellow salcen, and the substance of the curtain is obtained by layers of wadding. The valance is also applique work in bright reds, blues, yellows and browns. The Ly-Sharpson-What makes your nose so ceum cartain, which is made of plush, was presented to Mr. Henry Irving by the Baroness Burdett Coutts, It cost 1,000

In the summer of 1800 Darwin, then fifty one years old, was "idling and resting," as he says, at the house of his sister-in-law. Two species of Drosern, or sundew-plants which are common in eastern North America-were abundant in the neighbor hood, and he noticed that many insects seemed to have been entrapped by the

This observation led him to make some experiments, and as he wrote to Dr. Asa. Gray, the eminent botanist, he soon became "infinitely amused" at his results. In the following November he wrote to Sir J. D. Hooker, "I have been working like a madman at Drosera," and in a letter to Sir Charles Lyell, a few days later, he says, "I will and must finish my Drosera manuscript, which will take me a week, for at present I care more about Drosera than the origin of all the species in the

But the manuscript was kept for fifteen years, and finally brought out in 1875. Meanwhile, he had written and published his work on "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," but had not forgotten his "beloved Drosera." "It is a wonderful plant," he writes to Dr. "or rather a most sagacious animal. I will stick up for Drosera to the day of my death.

It was enthusiasm of this kind, held in check by sound judgment, which made Darwin so brilliantly successful as a scientific experimenter.-Youth's Companion.

In a Hotel Elevator. I was waiting in a hotel elevator a moment for a friend and chatting with the

elevator boy, who, in this case, was about sixty. He was very angry too. "He was no gentleman, miss; of cours he wasn't, or he'd a taken his hat off and pulled that cigar out of his mouth. Them two things give him dead away."

"But I thought gentlemen did not remove their hats in the elevator any more.' "That mought do, miss, in a block, but not in a hotel, miss, which is like being at home, in a sense."

Three men got in at the landing, and see ing me, off came their hats in the most deferential manner. The elevator man winked respectfully. When they got out "It didn't cost them a cent to do that.

but you could see they was used to it. Why, we has gentlemen come here, that don't make no show eyether, that won't pass a lady in the hall without a taking off their hats. An' in the elevator, Lor' bless you, miss, they has the ettyket of it all by heart jest as it should be. A man ain't going to get his death of cold bein' polite in an elevator."-Detroit Free Press.

FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE. Some New Things For the Children

America to Wear. Fashions for children do not change so

grown persons. Freedom of movement and health always enter into plans for the rictles in a way to which grownup styles, not hampered by such considerations, are Little English girls still wear the conven-

tional plain freek of belland or cashmere, year round, that leave their poor little arms any. This is mentioned only as an extreme example of the slow change of children's fushions and is not by any means recommended as a pattern to be followed



CHILD'S COAT.

would be rather too barbarous for our win- Journal. ters, at least in the larger part of the country, besides spoiling the whiteness of the future young lady's arms, a matter to

probable ball dresses.

Gowns and coats mounted on a yoke are the most practical of any style of dress for young children. Such garments are comfortable and easily washed, and as they are also quite in the mode there is no reasonable fault to be found with them. Sheer lace trimmed lawns, dotted muslins and flowered as the content of t flowered nainsooks are materials more in vogue this summer than the elaborate all over embroideries that have been so popular for the last few years. White nun's veiling and china silk are also employed. and both are said to wash as well as cambric. The close Dutch caps so long worn have given way generally to sunbonnets.

An illustration is given of a child's coat of fine white woolen stuff. It is shirred back and front to form a yoke and has a plain cape trimmed with two white ribbon ruchings. The cuffs of the full sleeves are edged with the same decoration, and the bonnet is similarly trimmed.

A BARBAROUS CIVILIZATION.

Popular Amusements in Roman London Were Cruet and Inhuman.

Of the character of these entertainments we have frequent representations on the British cups and vasts. They were too often frightful copies of the worst fashious of Rome. The bull fight, with its bestiarius, or matador, is seen painted on the common pottery; it is still preserved in the national amusements of Spain. Cock fights were also popular everywhere, and game cocks with dangerous spurs have left their bones among the rains. Athletic sports and thuriot races were no doubt as well attended in Britain as at Rome or Constantinople. But the amphitheaters, with their bideous contests of men with wild beasts or with each other, seem to have followed the Roman colonist wherever he wandered.

They are found along the wall of Hadrian, in the cities of the west, at Glones ter and Chester, and no doubt the amphi-theater of landon will at some time be exhumed or some traces found of its ill omened site. The amusements of a nation indicate its character and its fate. The nation that wlaks into cruel sensuality in fall to datay. Progressive development toward humshity and refinement can alone give a lasting strongth to political institutions, and Roman Britain perished by its

own hand. The larbarous thirst for inhuman spectacles is seen everywhere in the Roman remains. On the cups and vases that adorned the family table the favorite ornament seems to have been taken from the sports of the arena. The bestiarius, or matador, is seen engaged in a fearful struggle with the savage bull, the gladiator pursues his deadly aim. These designs, which must have educated the mind of childhood and been familiar to the masses of the people could only have served to prepare them for revolution and merciless disorder. It is not the ballads so much as the amusements of a people that a wise legislator would

The amphitheaters of Colchester, Silchester, Caerleon, Richborough and many other cities were of stone, like those of Rome, and were of considerable extent. A theater of large size has been found at St. Albans, but as yet we know too little of the Roman cities to determine how many beasted their places of public amuse ment. We can only infer that no large town was without its amphitheater. The tale told on the Roman pottery seems con clusive. The Romano-British were accus tomed from childhood to delight in scene of cruelty and human wee.-Eugene Lawrence in Harper's.

Testing the Schoolmaster.

In the town records of the city of Boston there is a curious passage which records how a schoolmaster was examined and what happened. The manner in which the visit of inspection is recorded makes one incline to the view that the unjucky schoolmaster may not have had fair play, although if he was really inefficient he may be said to have been judged by his peers. In the record for the 23d of May, 1722, it

is set forth that: "Coll Pen Townsend, Jeramiah Allen Esqr. & John Edwards together with the

Select men, Vissitted the wrighting School at the Southerly End of Boston on Thirsday the 24th apil 1722, and Examined the Scholars under mr Ames Angers tuition as to their proficiency in Reading writing Scyphering & the masters ability of teaching & Instructing youth his rules & methods therefore And are of Opinion That it will be no Service to the Town to Con-

tinge, mr anger in that Employ. Wherenpon it was voted that the said Mr. Ames Anger should not continue master of the "Said South School." It is true that nothing is said of the methods of spelling inculcated at the "wrighting School," and it is also possible that a clerk rather than the committee was responsible for the errors of the record; but there is certainly something absurd in the passage as it stands,-Youth's Companion.

Rules About Dicting.

It is scarcely necessary to go deeply into the subject of diet. The first essenti to restrict the quantity of food to the actual needs of the system. A ravenous apperite can generally be conquered in three or four days. During this interval a person "turning over a new leaf" feels quite weak and dispirited, but he braces up with surprising rapidity, and soon wonders that he ever made a glutton of himself. He who diets should make up his mind before he sits down just how much he will eat, and on the instant that he has rapidly nor so completely as those for finished his rations he should leave the dining room. "He who hesitates is lost," If the corpulent subject took no more

construction of garments for little people, which are therefore restricted in their vabetter to deay himself sweets and starchy foods, cakes, pies, pastry and the like. The quantity of bread should be restricted; one or two slices of dry toast is quite sufficient for a meal. Potatoes are very futtening, with a full skirt and bodice gathered into and, therefore, had best be excluded from a uniting belt and short sleeves, all the the diet. If milk is used the quantity should be small. As for ments, those which to be roughened or turned blue by cold or are lean should be preferred. Soups, for tanned by the summer sun-when there is obvious reasons, are objectionable.-Bos-

A German cobbler, who was reputed to be one of the laxlest and most worthless men in Leadville, dag a hole in his yard and salted it with ore, and, showing the pit to the representatives of a company, he was able to sell out for \$2,500. During the carouse which followed he boasted publicly of the way in which he had fooled the capitalists, but before the purchasers of his property heard of these Temarks they had sunk the shaft four feet deeper and had struck one of the richest veins of carbonate in Leadville, The cobbler, on learn ing what had happened, danced about the edge of the pit and swore that he had been swindled. The mine yielded about \$1,000,-000.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Her Hat Was Too Big. When Liszt was in good humor he was in the habit of kissing all the pretty pupils in his class. I remember on one occasion a very levely young girl came to the lesson wearing a hat that had a rather extraordinary wide brim. Liszt noticed the hat at once, and going up to her kissed her gayly, but with some little difficulty, owing to the projecting brim of the hat. Then he said, half seriously, "My dear, you will have to get another hat, one with rather less brim by American parents. The short sleeves to it."-Etelka Iliofsky in Ladies' Home

THE ONWARD MARCH

of Clio, Iredell Co., N. C., writes: "My daughter was first at-



daugitter was first at-tacked with pnear-monia and pleurisy in very bad form and was then taken with a very had cough, which kept growing worsa and worse, until final-ly it seemed as though site had consumption very bad. The phy-sicians prescribed Cod liver oil, but to no benefit. I procured two bottless of Dr.

benefit. I procured two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and size hasn't felt any return of lung discusse in over twelve months. She was nothing but a skelston when she took the first dose, and to-day she weighs ES pounds."



THE GREAT 20th Day. FRUNCEI REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It a trace really and quickly. Cures when all others full Young men will require their lost minimod, and old man will recover their youthful very by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervanness, Lost Vitality, impotency Nightly Envisions Lost Iward, Falling Memory, Wasting Discusses, and all offices of self-abise or excess and indiscretion which until one to a nity business or pagriage. great nerve tonie and blood builder, agreat merce tonic and blood builder, bring g back the pink glow to pale checks and re-toring the fire of youth. It wards of Joannity at Commoption, Insist on having RECVIVO, no flow, it can be excited in vest pocks. By most 1,00 per package, or six for 5.5.00, with a post to written guarantee to cure or refund money. Circularires, Address (1 2701782 CO 52 River St. CHICAGO, III.

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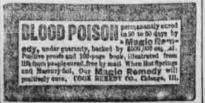
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A Handsome Complexion Is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. Pozzoni's Complexion Powder





From the N. Y. Tribune, Non. I, 1538.

The Flour Awards

"CHICAGO, Oct. 31 .- Fhe first official announcement of World's Fair diplomas on flour has been made. A medal has been awarded by the World's Fair judges to the flour manufactured by the Washburn, Crosby Co. in the great Washburn Flour Mills. Minneapolis. The committee reports the flour strong and pure, and entitles it to rank as first-class patent flour for family and bakers' use."

MEGARGEL & CONNELL

The above brands of flour can be had at any of the following merchants,

who will accept THE TRIBUNE FLOUR COUPON of 25 on each one hundred pounds

of flour or 50 on each barrel of flour,

Scranton—F. P. Price, Washington avenus |
Gold Medal Brand.
Dunmore—F. P. Price, Gold Medal Brand.
Dunmore—F. P. Price, Gold Medal Brand.
Dunmore—F. D. Manley. Superlative Brand.
Hyde Park—Carson & Davis, Washbure St.
Gold Medal Brand; J seph A. Mears Main
avenus Superlative Brand.
Green Hidge—A. L. Sponcer, fold Medal Brand.
J. T. Methale, Superlative.
Providence—Fenner & Chappell, N. Main avenus, Superlative Brand.
Olyphant—James Jordan, Superlative Brand.
Olyphant—James Jordan, Superlative Brand.
Peckylle—Shaffer & K is of Superlative.
Jermyn—C. D. Witters & Co. Superlative.
Jermyn—C. D. Witters & Co. Superlative.
Gold Medal.
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