ETIQUETTE

GOOD FORM.

It Carries the Great World With It, Let Lesser Mortals Say What They Will.

"Twenty years ago a man or woman in even the smartest set of New York society would have been puzzled to give a definition of the term 'good form,' which is now so constantly used. The good old knights and dames of those days whose birth, breeding and education had taught them all that is comprised in that well worn term had never heard the expression and never applied it to themselves or their friends. They were refined, educated and accomplished men and women, full of that delicate appreciation of others and that unwillingness to hurt the feelings or irritate the susceptibilities of those with whom they were brought in contact, which is the very essence of refinement. It is true that the men sometimes gave utterance to a sturdy round oath without careful consideration of who might hear them, and the dear old dames would in an unguarded moment ask a direct question touching the affairs of their friends or neighbors, which in these days is the first and greatest offense against good form. But, for all that, they were honest and true, overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and ready—nay, glad—to give of their time and their strength to nurse the sick and suffering, to watch by the dead and to comfort the broken hearted. All these offices of love and devotion helped to soften the hearts of those who ministered and to annihilate the germs of selfishness and self seeking which are latent in every human heart. And the nature thus purified and elevated reacted upon the outer man and gave to the women a softness of manner and sweetness of expression which one seldom sees now on the faces of those who have passed 20 years of age."

Good form, as the writer of the foregoing explains in Harper's Bazar, had its origin in England and is taken in with its mother's milk by every English child of a certain birth and rank. Americans who have not had the early training must, to attain it in perfection, go through a course of polishing—I might say pumice stoning—by which every natural emotion, every impulsive movement of mind or body, may be forever stilled. Never to ask a question, never to show feeling, never to utter a syllable betraying fear, love, curiosity or even interest in those about you; to keep the body in as complete subjection as the mind, with every muscle and fiber in absolute repose and not an eyelash trembling even were a bomb exploding in the street or a tree struck by lightning before your door—this is good form as the English understand it. The absence of it is very bad form and not to be tolerated in the best society either of London or New York.

That it is attractive in many instances, gives a wonderful finish to the manners when set off by perfect taste in dress and an ever present watchfulness to discriminate between politeness and snobbishness, is beyond a doubt.

WHY HE LIKES ANNIE LAURIE.

A Tenor Who, When a Little Boy, Sang for General Sherman's Soldiers.

"Why do I think so much of that beautiful old song, 'Annie Laurie'?" said Albert G. Thies, the tenor, to a reporter at a gathering of musical people the other evening. "Well, I will tell you. Ever since I was two years old I have loved that song. It was the first one I ever learned, and I was fully seven years old before I cared for another. One day, soon after I learned it, my mother missed me from the house. She made a diligent though fruitless search for me in the neighborhood for several hours. Finally a policeman came along who said, after listening to her story, 'Why, that must be the little fellow with long yellow curls that follows the Italian organ grinder nearly every day and sings "Annie Laurie" for him. I just left the pair at the corner of — street.'

"I often think what an interesting appearance I must have presented on my first concert tour. I had run away from the house in order to go barefooted, and had followed the organ, singing when its owner played my favorite tune. When I was only six years old I had the honor to sing 'Annie Laurie' before General Sherman and his staff.

"I shall never forget that day. It was in 1864. The army had just returned from the south and was encamped on Riker's Island. One day my brother, who was an aide-de-camp to the general, obtained permission for my mother and me to visit the island. I was dressed in black velvet, with a wide linen collar, and had a soft hat of black felt stuck jauntily over my curls. As I walked about the village of white canvas, the officers and men would come out and hug and kiss me as they thought of their own dear ones at home whom they should soon be permitted to see again. I was the first child they had seen since their arrival north.

"Some one, probably my brother, had told them about my song and they made me sing it. As I sang, the tears would flow down the rugged cheeks of the dear old fellows as, with broken voices, they joined in the chorus. Their approval took a practical form. My pockets soon began to be heavy with coins of various kinds. Many a man gave me the last cent he had in the world. None of them had much money at that time, I fancy.

"I received just $5.06 besides a bag of crackers which a kind hearted soldier gave me. Bad luck, however, attended me. The tug which had brought us from this city went away and left us. We had to hire a farmer to take us in an ox cart to the other side of the island, where we took a ferryboat. The farmer charged us five dollars, which about used up my first professional fee.

"My love for the song is so well known in the musical profession that an American woman violinist, in order, as she said, to keep peace in the family, has nicknamed my wife 'Annie Laurie.'"—New York Tribune.

Washing Feet as a Marriage Ceremony.

Washing the feet seems to be intimately connected with weddings. In the old Roman days the feet of the bride and bridegroom were washed after the ceremony had been performed. The custom of washing the bride's feet does not seem to have been so prevalent as that of washing the bridegroom's. Wood, in his "Wedding Day in All Ages," only gives one instance of the former. He says, "Among the ancient Poles the bride walked three times round a fire, then sat down and washed her feet." He refers more frequently to washing the bridegroom's feet.

In India the daughter of a Brahmin is dressed by her father in a festive dress, and washes the bridegroom's feet, the bride's mother pouring out the water for that purpose. In Malabar the bridegroom's feet are washed by a young relation; and in some parts of Java the bride, as a sign of her subjection, kneels and washes the feet of the bridegroom when he enters the house.

Somewhat analogous customs prevail among the agricultural classes of the east of Scotland. The actual ceremony is falling somewhat into desuetude, though the "feet washing" is still the name given to an evening of hilarious enjoyment preceding the marriage by a day or two. The practice is common in the north of Scotland both in relation to bride and bridegroom, and so far as the latter is concerned usually gives rise to some horse play.—Chambers' Journal.

Thackeray's Love for Music.

Mrs. Ritchie, Thackeray's daughter, in her reminiscences says that her father always loved music, and understood it too. He knew his opera tunes by heart. "I have always liked," she says, "the little story of his landing with his companions at Malta on his way to the east, and as no one of the company happened to speak Italian he was able to interpret for the whole party by humming the lines from various operas. 'Un biglietto—Eccolo qua,' says my father to the man from the shore, 'Lasce darem' la mano,' and he helped Lady T. up the gangway, and so on.

"We used sometimes to bring Mr. Ella home to dine with him, and he liked to hear his interesting talk about music. Through Mr. Ella's kindness the doors of the Musical Union flew open wide to us, and it was there I first heard Dr. Joseph Joachim play. When I listened to the familiar happy stream flowing once more before the crowding listeners I could only marvel with wondering gratitude that such a strain should have accomplished the opera of one's long life in all its varying scenes and combinations."

A BOOK FOR EACH GOWN.

Judic Chollet's Hint to the Girl Who Would Create a Sensation.

A certain publishing firm has taken to advising its women customers to buy books for summer reading according to their bindings, these to be chosen with an eye to the gown which is to be worn during the process of perusal. This idea is good as far as it goes, but it suggests something better—in itself it is too simple a scheme to satisfy an intellectual woman. A more thoughtful plan is to match the title of the volume with the costume, which will give scope to ingenuity and add a unique charm to the indulgence of literary taste which could never be enjoyed if one looked only to the blue, red or gray linen of back covers. The real color of a book is often decided by its name, and it is that which should be selected in harmony with the wardrobe, since the binding is proved to be uncharacteristic by the fact that it frequently varies in different editions of the same work, while the title remains the same.

CHINA SILK GOWN.

For the benefit of women to whom this is a new suggestion a few hints are submitted, which, it is hoped, will serve to turn their attention in the right direction and stimulate them to more complex individual combinations.

"Point Lace and Diamonds" may be read to fill up the tedious minutes that intervene between the conclusion of dressing for a reception and the arrival of the carriage which is to take one there. "Heartsease and Rue" is an admirable adjunct to a half mourning costume. "The Coming Race" should be read only while wearing the colors of one's favorite upon the turf. "Letters From Hell," which is far less dreadful than it sounds, would go well with a red and black gown. "Water Babies" appropriately accompanies the bathing suit, while with a yachting dress nothing could be better than "Ships That Pass In the Night."

Many other books will commend themselves to women preparing a summer wardrobe as useful under various circumstances. The scheme is an excellent one, providing, as it does, for external, if not internal, consistency, that brightness and most becoming jewel in the entire list of gems.

A sketch is given of a young girl's gown of blue and white china silk. It has a double skirt slightly draped on the right side and a round bodice trimmed with white silk muslin ruffles to simulate a yoke. The balloon puff of the sleeve is confined in the middle by a band of white ribbon, and a white ribbon belt surrounds the waist. "Ballads In Blue China" should be carried with this costume.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Importance of Technical Papers.

The indifference displayed by the large majority of workmen in engineering shops and other industries to producing anything better than the average standard of work, or to relate themselves beyond the position they happen to occupy, is lamentable. The superintendent of a large shop said recently: "I want a man for foreman of one of our shops, and would you believe it, there is not one out of the whole 600 that I would trust. I never saw such a lot of men in my life, they don't care for anything. There isn't a single mechanical paper taken by one of them, and yet they are a fair average."

A prominent railway journal makes the excellent suggestion that enterprising and progressive manufacturers should supply trade papers to their men at their own expense, holding that the increased efficiency thereby promoted would repay them many times over.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Sugar Will Make You Fat.

"Good Queen Anne," of England, died of obesity. According to the physicians of her time Anne's grossness of body was caused by her drinking hot chocolate and milk, sweetened with sugar every night before sleeping. Nothing fattens one more rapidly than sugar, five ounces of which, eaten daily, it is said, will increase the weight one pound a week. This is a fact for the consideration of the lean who wish to become stout.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

White House Weddings.

The first wedding to occur in the White House was that of Miss Todd, a relative by marriage of President Madison. Then in their order came the weddings of Elizabeth Tyler, a daughter of President Tyler; John Quincy Adams, Jr.; Miss Easten and Miss Lewis, both during General Jackson's administration; Martha Monroe; Nellie Grant; Emily Platt, a niece of President Hayes, and, last, President Cleveland.

ROSES AND MEMORIES.

Gloam and a grayness as of breaking night
Till the June day awakens, till the hush
Breaks into song of throstle, and the lush
Long grasses stir and quiver, dewy bright.

A world of dusky crimsons, with the white
Snow petals building, and the fragrant blush
Of the moss rose—an ever deepening flush
Of flowers that wait the love kiss of the light.

So breaks the morn of roses; but, alas!
Dead Junes have left their memories, a flower
Pressed between storied leaves, a twist of grass
Once fitted to my finger in that bower
Of twilight blooms. Oh, love! though youth must pass,
Life holds the mem'ry of that golden hour.
—C. A. Dawson in Chambers' Journal.

GOOD HEALTH

ENGLISH HYGIENE.

The Bicycle and Five Meals a Day as Tonic and Complexion Improvers.

As reported by the New York World, Miss Frances Willard's complexion improver and eye brightener is the bicycle, prescribed by Dr. B. W. Richardson, one of England's greatest hygienists. She takes it in large doses, and it took her 20 hours to learn it. In learning Miss Willard had two rules and rode up to them. She says: "The major premise I took was, 'I will not fall.' That is rule one. There is an old Yorkshire proverb, 'It's dogged as does it,' which I took for rule two. I used to repeat it a dozen times."

Other things besides the bicycle that Miss Willard took for her health while in England were:

"Five meals a day. I never thought I would come to it, but I did. I had to. There is no resisting the heavy, soggy climate in any other way."

"And were your teeth under tea all the while?"

"I must admit that I drank tea. I took it very weak, with lots of cream, but I was never able to decline it. As soon as I awoke a pretty maid brought me a pretty service, with shell cups, a pot of the fragrant, steaming beverage and a dish of biscuits. At 9 o'clock I had more tea, with a breakfast of fruit, eggs and toast. At 2 we had lunch—a meat lunch, but not heavy meat. Beefsteak was ordered for us, while the family had chicken, squab, fish or some other light meat. I very soon lost my liking for steak and took what the rest had. We had tea and caraway cake at 5, dinner at 8, and at 10, instead of more tea, I had Indian cornmeal and milk."

Extract of Marrow For Anemia.

It has been claimed, according to the New York Herald's European edition, although it has never been proved, that the marrow of the bones of young animals takes a part in forming blood—that is to say, that it transforms white globules into red. From this theory has sprung the idea of using marrow in the treatment of anemia, as has been tried by M. Dixon Mann.

The physician of the Salford Royal hospital claims to have obtained excellent results in two cases of chlorosis and in a small boy very much weakened by repeated loss of blood by the administration of a glycerin extract of red veal marrow taken from animals freshly killed. After a few weeks' treatment microscopical examination of the blood showed a noticeable increase in the number of red globules, and there was at the same time improvement in the general condition.

The extract used had the appearance of a dark red liquid not at all unpleasant in odor or taste and was given in doses of one or two teaspoonfuls a day.

She Obeyed.

"Now, mamma, I"—

Thus the child began, and was stopped short by her mother.

"Lottie, how many times I've told you not to begin with 'Now.' It is 'Now, mamma,' 'Now, I can't,' 'Now, I will,' Now something or other continually. Don't say it again! The very first time you do I will send you to stand fifteen minutes in the corner."

Little Lottie knew full well the terrors of that punishment. What an eternity it seemed to her to stand that length of time with her face to the wall, not allowed to turn around or speak till told that the time was out, for always after about three minutes she felt sure the fifteen minutes must be passed, and that she, forgotten, must stand there always! So cautious Lottie retreated with her doll out of mamma's hearing, and it being already late in the day escaped condemnation.

When the little nightgown had been donned and mamma said tenderly, "Now, darling, say your little prayer," Lottie failed to notice how the catcher had been caught on the "Now," but answered:

"I can't—I mus'n't."

"Lottie! Why not?"

"'Cause if I say my '— I lay me' I must stand in the corner."—Housekeeper's Weekly.

To Imitate Mahogany.

In the manufacture of furniture it is often found that excellent results both in economy and effect are gained by the ability to imitate valuable hard woods. The French artisan is especially skilled in this art, and will produce a surface so like the wood imitated, in texture, density of hue and polish, that many expert judges will often mistake the imitation for the natural wood. The appearance of mahogany is given by the following process: The surface of the wood having been made perfectly smooth, diluted nitrous acid is rubbed in.

To a filtered mixture of one and a half ounces of dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, is added one-third that quantity of carbonate of soda. This gives a very thin liquid, which is brushed with a soft brush over the wood. The process is repeated, and shortly the wood assumes the external appearance of mahogany. If the composition has been properly made the surface will resemble an artificial mirror, and should this brilliancy at any time be impaired, it can be restored by rubbing the surface with a little cold drawn linseed oil.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

He Uses a Machine Now.

A lecturer not so well known as he hopes to be always uses a typewriter in answering letters asking him to lecture. He writes an atrocious hand, but not so blind as to prohibit the possibility of deciphering it. His explanation of his custom, however, is extremely practical. "I was once invited to lecture," he said, "at a place where I had always been extremely anxious to speak. The letter of invitation was very complimentary, and I answered that it would give me great delight to speak at such and such a place on such and such a subject on a certain evening. Imagine my surprise when I received a note regretting that previous engagements would prevent my speaking on such and such a subject, etc. Since that day I have always had my replies typewritten, and I have never found reason to regret my reformation."—New York Tribune.

Our Huge Internal Commerce.

Statistics of our internal commerce have never been accurately collected, but it has been estimated that the domestic produce moved and exchanged in this country during 1890 amounted in value to $25,000,000,000. The annual river commerce of Cincinnati is valued at more than $50,000,000. The tonnage that passes up and down the Detroit river annually is greater than that which enters the port of Liverpool. The number of vessels that enter and clear at Chicago exceeds every year by 7,000 the number of those that enter and clear at New York. The tonnage passing through the Sault Ste. Marie in 1890 exceeded that passing through the great Suez canal by 1,000,000 tons.—Senator Frye in Forum.

Repetitions.

Louis XIV said to Boileau, on receiving his epistle on the passage of the Rhine, "This is fine, and I should praise you more had you praised me less." The same compliment had been paid before his day by Queen Margaret—la Reine Margot—to Brantome.

Frederick the Great is reported to have said, in reference to a troublesome assailant, "This man wants me to make a martyr of him, but he shall not have that satisfaction." Somewhat like, though not identical, was the remark of Vespasian to Demetrius, the cynic, "You do all you can to get me to put you to death, but I don't kill a dog for barking at me."—All the Year Round.

The Liver and the Legs.

The liver depends upon the legs for exercise. The movement of the body keeps the liver from becoming torpid. A torpid liver and gastric disorders cause unsettled nerves and painful and frequent headaches. All these things come from the fact that the legs and the liver are not exercised enough, that the various digestive juices have not been absorbed by the system. It has been demonstrated in the case of bile, which is absorbed with great rapidity from the intestines and re-excreted by the liver, that it does not pass into the general circulation at all.

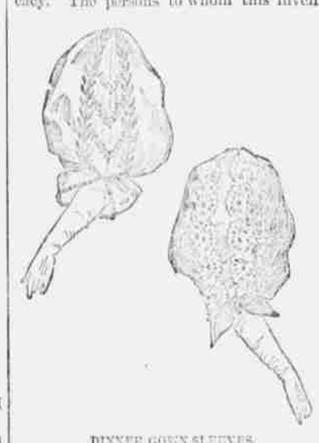
As the liver gets its principal power from the activity of the body, it will be seen that the proper distribution of the gastric juices and oils which aid digestion is dependent more upon the steps a woman takes and the manner in which they are taken, than upon the quality and quantity of the food consumed.—Jenness-Miller Magazine.

OVER HER SHOULDER AGAIN.

In Decollete Gowns There's a Tendency Toward Increased Covering.

The latest fashion in table arrangements is as interesting to most housekeepers as the newest thing in dress, so they may like to know that finger bowls are by no means out of date and probably never will be until olives and nuts are eaten with a knife and fork. The water in the bowl should be lukewarm, and in place of the slice of lemon to which our eyes have so long been accustomed a tiny bunch of sweet violets rests upon the surface. This is to be removed, dried with the napkin and worn as a corsage bouquet or in the buttonhole.

Speaking of the table, we learn by way of Paris that a Philadelphia chemist has invented a series of essences, or rather gastronomic perfumes, with which we may so scent and idealize a slice of plain bread as to fancy while eating it that we are dining on roast pheasant, pate de foie gras, partridge or other substantial delicacy. The persons to whom this invention would be of the most benefit are those who habitually live upon bread and would therefore be glad to break the monotony of the diet by at least a suggestion of something richer, even though the suggestion had no more solid a basis than did the feast of the Barmecide. But the essences seem to be almost as expensive as the genuine articles of food, and few of us like to pay for pretense when we can have reality for the same amount of money.



DINNER GOWN SLEEVES.

There seems to be a tendency toward making decollete gowns high over the shoulder again, instead of cutting them straight across and leaving the curve of the shoulder uncovered in the style so much in vogue last winter. Not that the latter fashion has disappeared, but the other is reappearing.

A sketch is given of two designs for the sleeves of dinner gowns. Each reaches only to the elbow. The first is of silk trimmed with embroidery and pearls and finished with a loose cuff. The second is of velvet, with an application of guipure, and is left open on the outside to show the arm.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

A Lawyer's Income.

A lawyer's income is not anything like so steady as a physician's. One lawyer who earned $75,000 during the year before last, confesses that he took in only $10,000 last year. Such variations are not merely frequent, they are almost to be counted on.

It is to such variations that lawyers ascribe the spendthrift character of the successful men in their profession. When they make money it seems to come overwhelmingly, and, as it comes after a period of enforced self denial, it is apt to go as it comes.

One well known lawyer, who has recently established himself in town, took $40,000 as a fee in a recent celebrated will case. It gave him prestige, but in the year that succeeded that event he did not earn as much as he got from that single case.—New York Sun.

Correct Diagnosis.

Doctor—Good morning, Mr. Lover. What can I do for you?

Mr. Lover—I—I called, sir, to—to ask for the hand in—of your daughter.

"Humph! Appetite good?"

"Not very."

"How is your pulse?"

"Very rapid when—when I am with her. Very feeble when away."

"Troubled with palpitation?"

"Awfully, when I think of her."

"Take my daughter. You'll soon be cured. Ten dollars, please."—New York Weekly.

FAITH AND DUTY.

God made me: I will not apologize—
The workmanship is his; if firm and fair,
The credit of its strength I do not share;
If it be rudely reared, and men despise
Its quaint design, and deign to criticise,
I make no murmur, for I have no care—
I question not the builder seen nor there,
Believing still that all his ways are wise.
This is the one sweet duty that I claim:
To keep the palace chambers cool and pure
And fly chaste withes, while they endure,
And all the many turret lights aflame;
To pour love's wine, and bid the world take part,
Around the purple altars of my heart.
—James Newton Matthews in Chicago Tribune.

A WRECK

of the physical constitution often comes from unnatural, pernicious habits, contracted through ignorance or from excesses. Such habits result in loss of manly power, nervous exhaustion, nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and a thousand and one derangements of mind and body. Epilepsy, paralysis, softening of the brain and even dread insanity sometimes result from such reckless self-abuse.

To reach, reclaim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Cholera Infantum and Children's Stomach Troubles

Physicians by the thousand recommend BOVININE.

Space will not permit the publication of one per cent. of the names of eminent physicians who consider BOVININE indispensable in treating all such cases. Here are only a few out of many, just to show what a great food BOVININE is:—

L. B. Swormstedt, M. D.		Washington, D. C.
J. R. C. Cowell,	"	Wilmington, Del.
B. Bantus,	"	Waterloo, Ia.
J. W. Bell,	"	Pittsburg, Pa.
J. E. White,	"	Toronto, Can.
J. W. Coolidge,	"	Scranton, Pa.
T. W. Herbert,	"	Washington, D. C.
W. J. Martin,	"	Pittsburg, Pa.
S. D. Dewey,	"	Richmond, Va.
W. S. Morrison,	"	St. John, N. B.
S. H. Moore,	"	Indianapolis, Ind.
W. W. James,	"	Philadelphia, Pa.

These and twenty-five thousand others have taken the trouble to write us stating how they depend upon BOVININE in all children's illness.

Sold by all druggists.

THE BOVININE CO., NEW YORK.

Complexion Preserved
DR. HEBRA'S
VIOLA CREAM

Removes Freckles, Pimples, Liver-spots, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. At all druggists, or mailed for 50cts. Send for Circular.

VIOLA SKIN SOAP is simply incomparable as a skin purifying Soap, unrivalled for the toilet, and without a rival for the nursery. Delicately and delicately medicated. At druggists. Price 25 Cents.

G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.

For sale by Matthew Bros. and John H. Phelps.

ENDORSED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER

HAVE YOU ASTHMA CATARRH HEADACHE NEURALGIA

This MENTHOL INHALER will cure you. A wonderful boon to sufferers from Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, or HAY FEVER. Affords immediate relief. An efficient remedy, convenient to carry in pocket, ready to use on first indication of cold. Continued Use Effects Permanent Cure. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price, 50 cts. Trial free at Druggists. Registered mail 60 cents. E. D. CUSHMAN, Sole Agent, Three Rivers, Mich., U. S. A.

CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL. The surest and safest remedy for all skin diseases, Eczema, Itch, Salt Rheum, Cold Sores, Burns, Cuts. Wonderful remedy for PILES. Price, 25 cts. at Druggists or by mail prepaid. Address as above. BALM

For sale by Matthews Bros. and John H. Phelps.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.

1st Day. 15th Day. 30th Day.

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

REVIVO produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self abuse or excesses and indiscretion which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, or none. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, 1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address

REVIVO MEDICINE CO., 63 River St., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by Matthews Bros., Druggists, Scranton, Pa.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

E. J. LEONARD

MOOSIC POWDER CO.

Rooms 1 and 2 Commonwealth Bld'g.

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MINING and BLASTING

POWDER

Made at the MOOSIC and RUSHDALE WORKS.

Laflin & Rand Powder Co.'s

ORANGE GUN POWDER

Electric Batteries, Fuses for exploding blasts, Safety Fuse and

Repauno Chemical Co.'s High Explosives

Ladies Who Value

A refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder. It produces a soft and beautiful skin.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 1, 1893.

The Flour Awards

"CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The 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."

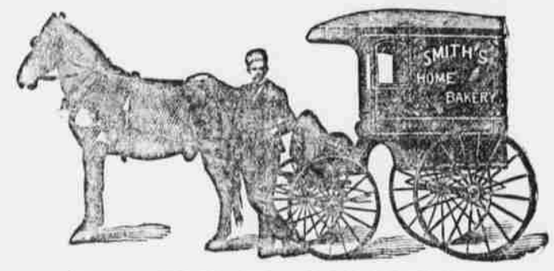
MEGARGEL & CONNELL

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

SUPERLATIVE AND GOLD MEDAL

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 avenue, Gold Medal Brand.
Dunmore—F. P. Price, Gold Medal Brand.
Dunmore—F. D. Manley, Superlative Brand.
Hyde Park—Carson & Davis, Washburn St. Gold Medal Brand; Joseph A. Mears, Main avenue, Superlative Brand.
Green Ridge—A. L. Spencer, Gold Medal Brand.
J. T. McHale, Superlative.
Providence—Penner & Chappell, N. Main avenue, Superlative Brand; J. Gillespie, W. Market street, Gold Medal Brand.
Olyphant—James Jordan, Superlative Brand.
Peckville—Shaffer & Kisler, Superlative.
Jermyn—C. D. Winters & Co., Superlative.
Archbald—Jones, Simpson & Co., Gold Medal.
Carbondale—B. S. Clark, Gold Medal Brand.
Honesdale—I. N. Foster & Co., Gold Medal.
Minooka—M. H. Lavelle
Taylor—Judge & Co., Gold Medal; Atherton & Co., Superlative.
Duryea—Lawrence Store Co., Gold Medal.
Moosic—John McCrindle, Gold Medal.
Pittston—M. W. O'Boyle, Gold Medal.
Clark's Green—Frace & Parker, Superlative.
Clark's Summit—F. M. Young, Gold Medal.
Dalton—S. E. Finn & Son, Gold Medal Brand.
Nicholson—J. E. Harding.
Waverly—M. W. Bliss & Son, Gold Medal.
Factoryville—Charles Gardner, Gold Medal.
Hopbottom—N. M. Finn & Son, Gold Medal.
Tobyhanna—Tobyhanna & Lehigh Lumber Co., Gold Medal Brand.
Gouldsboro—S. A. Adams, Gold Medal Brand.
Moscow—Galge & Clements, Gold Medal.
Lake Ariel—James A. Bortree, Gold Medal.
Forest City—J. L. Morgan & Co., Gold Medal.



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