EDUCATION IN BERLIN.

THE CAPITAL IS THE NUCLEUS OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM.

The Training That Young Germany Gets in His Schools and Gymnasia-Attention Paid to the Instruction of the Girls Throughout the Empire.

Germany seems most satisfactorily to have solved the problem of education for ali. Berlin may be considered as the nucleus of the whole national system, and from this center it has radiated with trifling and unimportant modifications over the entire fatherland. Taking the capital as the representative center, there are in Berlin two "royal high schools" for girls at which the terms for each pupil are 100 marks, or twenty dollars a year! The directors receive salaries of 6,000 marks, and those of the professors vary from 500 to 2,600 marks.

There are five "civil high schools" where the pupils are received on the same terms, where the women teachers are paid from 700 to 2,400 marks. There are also 180 "civil communal schools" where the scholars are taught gratuitously; the directors and teachers receive, in addition to their residences, salaries not much lower than

those of their colleagues. Every branch of education receives the most careful attention, and all the professors are qualified eminently for their task, and have the highest possible respect for and consciousness of the dignity of their vocation. History and literature are prominent studies; English, French and Italian are taught, and music to any one desirous of taking up the study. IN OTHER CITIES

It is exceedingly rare that a German girl does not cultivate at least one art; there are several conservatories of music and a number of excellent studios, with masters and mistresses of tested eminence, at which they can perfect themselves in music, singing and painting at prices merely nominal At fifteen girls generally leave school, but for one or two years more they attend preparatory classes that enable them to pass the higher teachers' examination. This practice obtains in the upper and official circles, where it is not a necessity, and with the best results, as the standard of education is most remarkable in these classes of society, especially taking into consideration that the girls are not dependent on their studies for a future livelihood.

Dresden and Stuttgart, like many other German towns, have excellent schools, but they are frequented by more foreigners than those in Berlin. Over and above the establishments just mentioned are several "institutes" in Berlin. One, the "Louisen institute," called after the founder, Queen Louise, is now under the patronage of the reigning empress; another, the "Kaiserin Augusta stift," was founded by the aged empress, and was the object of her con-

stant thought and intelligent supervision, To the last she was its active patroness, and knew all the inmates by name, taking the liveliest interest in their welfare and progress. Young girls are admitted to the 'stift" at the age of ten and remain there until their confirmation. The old Emperor William and the Empress Augusta bad long been in the habit of assisting at this religious ceremony every year, and also at the rarer but yet not infrequent occasions of baptism.

REWARDS FOR GOOD GIRLS. Some time ago the wife of the first secretary of the Japanese legation in Berlin was instructed in the tenets of the Christian religion, and at her desire received into the church. The aged sovereign was her godfather, and gave ber the name of Augusta. Many Roumanian, Servian and Montenegrin girls are educated at this institution, but the greater number are hon-est little Germans, whose chief inducement to perseverance and application is the prospect of being able to kiss the hand of the empress four times a year-the first time at Christmas, when they are invited regularly to the palace to a Christmas tree prepared for them; the second time at Easter, when their majesties open to them the royal park of Believue and let them look for the Easter eggs hidden in the grounds, in presence of the assembled court, while the religious ceremonies of confirmation and occasional baptisms afford the loyal little maidens other opportunities of testifying their veneration and

Apart from the more ambitious establishments there are a great number of smaller private schools remarkably well managed by middle aged ladies who are not allowed to take a license for teaching if they cannot prove that they have suc-cessfully passed the higher examinations for such a license. As a rule German children are sent to a preparatory school as early as six years of age to prepare, if girls, for the higher schools; if boys, for the gymnasia. In the latter the pupil passes through all the classes to the baccalanreate, which is reached generally at nineteen, after which they go to the uni-

THE GYMNASIA.

Most of these gymnasia are immeasurably superior to the average school in other countries, and the course of studies is calculated to turn out perfectly grounded and generally well informed youths. Among the best are the "Wilhelm Gymnasium" and the "Wende Institute," the latter being where Prince Bismarck spent some time. For the students who prefer it, there are the "Real Schulen," or practical schools, where no Greek is taught, and where young men are not prepared for the university.

When foreign parents are not able to expatriate themselves and make a home for the children on whom they wish to confer the advantages of a first rate education on moderate terms, there is no difficulty in housing them in a German family where they will soon find themselves quite as free and comfortable as in their own homes, Many respectable people, moving in charming society, can be found willing to open their doors to foreign boys and girls, and to treat them almost with parental care.

Considering the monetary basis of these arrangements the profits to the hosts must be purely nominal, wirtle there are considerable advantages for the guests in the arrangement. The young strangers readily acquire the language, and their studies at school or gymnasium are thus much facilitated; they are, besides, put in the way of a good deal of social relaxation of a perfeetly wholesome kind, and of attending, at a ridiculously small cost, all the best concerts and operas.-Cor. New York Sun.

Norwegian Engagement.

"Leap year reigns forever in this heathen land!" exclaimed an English tourist stopping in a Norway village. One evening he had been taking a lesson in Norsk from a young lady, a good natured Norwegian being present, who had just walked sixteen miles across the mountains. When the last rose to go to her lodgings in an adjoining house the Englishman offered to escort her through the darkness.

She declined the offer and in so abrupt a manner as to surprise him. When she had gone the Englishman asked the Norwegian if he spoke English. "Not much—only a few words," he answered. "Tell me what means that ring the lady wears." "She is going to be—how you call it?" asked the Norwegian, in scarlet perplexity. "Going to be married?" "Yis, yis?" "But," continued the Englishman, "what

but they mark the men. Among us It is the man who wears the ring." "Oh, I see? That is a new light!" said the Englishman, taking the man's large left hand, on whose fourth finger was plain solid gold ring. "That is your wed-

ding ring, then?"
"Nai, nai!" he replied laughing and blushing. "That means I have got to be "And then what becomes of it?"

"We put it on the right hand instead of the left," said the Norwegian, holding out his hand to bid the Englishman "Godt

Then, as he was closing the door behind him, he said in confidential tones, "Yis, that young lady who was talking to you is going to marry me next month!"-Youth's

Held in Memory.

We need tact quite as much as sympathy when we speak of death; the death more particularly of some one dear to friend or ac-quaintance. Grief, to an almost abnormal legree, sharpens the sensibilities, and by a curious law of the mind difficult to comprehend, it creates in the individual a certain acuteness, a certain fastidiousness, as it were, by which in many cases he becomes alive not so much to the sympathy expressed as to the form in which that sympathy has been proffered. In other words, the mind of the sufferer has for the time being become as sensitive to impressions as that of a sick person, and as ready to be hurt by trifles. The very tone of the voice may jar, and one be hurt by a mournful cadence, and the other by a note of hope, or well meant but ill chosen words in letters be as often cause for pain as the "creaking of clumsy boots" to fever strick-

Happily, beneficent nature in her own time heals such sorrow, and the part of the friendly counselor, till that time be come, is little better than intrusion. It is when the attitude of the mind becomes conventionalized, a form of grief crystal-ized into definite rules of observance, that the outsider desires to make protest-as when a mourner waits a year to the day before drawing up the window shades or idmitting visitors; or as when only out of town invitations are accepted; or one will listen to music but draw the line at the drama. Yet even here there is so little that is vital to which to make appeal that avoidance of the subject seems rather the easier way.-Harper's Bazar.

The Fork Is Overworked.

Why should the fork be preferred before he spoon in the absorption of pudding, diaphanous in itself, and whose chief claim upon the palate's appreciation is the thinner sauce which accompanies and glorifies it? How wearying and unsatisfactory it The spoon is the only proper sensible vehi-cle. With the spoon each mouthful of to pudding and pudding sauce the fork is an abomination. Give us, say we, the spoon, whatever etiquette may say to the contrary.

The fork is overworked also in the eating of peas, seccotash and limpid food of that sort. Instead of chasing one poor pea around your plate with the impotent fork, and finally having to head off its flight with a bit of bread, why not drop the fork and utilize the convenient and sensible ng of its comforts and its joys? The fork is all right up to a certain point; but there is such a thing as the fork being overworked. -Boston Transcript.

Death Singles Out Strangely.

just met, a while ago," said Mr. J. W Nier, a Kansas City engineer, "a soldier who was wounded at the battle of Wound ed Knee. He was in the act of firing when he was shot, the ball from a Winchester passing from armpit to armpit, clear through both lungs. He was given up for dead, but today says he is just as well and strong as ever he was in his life.

"It is curious how death stalks, singling out some and sparing others who seem to court a visit from him. I remember when I was in the government's employ at the Mississippi jettles that the yellow fever visited the squad of twenty-eight on duty at the jetties, and seventeen became prostrated with the fever. The others became exhausted in watching their stricken com-rades, and one night three of the patients, ecoming crazed, broke away and took to the canebrakes. The next day they were found in a swamp, and these three of the seventeen afflicted were the only ones who recovered."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

She Knows How to Manage.

A wife whose husband has a bungling brain and a homely face used to try to make things pleasant at home by express ing her admiration of his talents and giving him the pet name of "Brains." Her delicate flattery did not seem to have much nfluence upon him, though she kept it up for a whole year after their marriage. One time not long ago, when she was in a happy frame of melting mood or meditative state she expressed her admiration of his comely countenance, and at last went so far as to ay she would give him the pet name of Beauty." He smiled as she repeated the word with a full consciousness that she had touched his weak point. And now, whatever be his meed of mind or the vicissitudes of life, that word dispels all other thoughts and the twain are happy.-Chicago News

Thackeray and the Showman.

Thackeray, who lost his mother when about five years of age, was taken in charge of by his aunt, Mrs. Ritchie, who was alarmed on finding that her husband's hat fitted the boy. She accordingly took him to Sir James Clark. After an examination the popular physician said:

"Don't be afraid; he has a large head, but there is a great deal in it."

Thackeray had not only a large head but he was tall and large altogether. He used to tell his own story of the traveling showman whom he found one day sitting disconsolate by the roadside, because he had just lost his giant. Thackeray asked

ically and seriously the showman examined him and said: "Well, you're nigh tall enough, but I'm afraid you are too hugly."-London Tit-

whether he might do for the place. Crit-

Antiquity of Familiar Anecdotes. Some of the stories that were told of Abraham Lincolu had a rage in Athens in the Fourth century B. C., when they were told of Alexander the Great; and some of the stories commonly told of General Butler have been associated with smart persons so far back that they shade off into demonology.-Boston Transcript.

Cost of the Garfield Monument. Mr. Aldrich, managing editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, writes: "The entire amount expended on the Garfield monument, including grading, sodding, flagging and general improvements about the site, was \$150,000. Subscriptions amounted to \$134,755, but the interest swelled it to the required sum. Contract was let Oct. 5,

1885; construction began spring of 1886; dedicated May 30, 1890." Bucklen's Arnica Salve. I am ignorant of is the difference in your rings between married, unmarried, going to be married and never going to be married."

"Oh, you will never tell that," said the Norwegian, laughing loudly. "We cannot mark the women in this country as you do,

HEATING FROM NATURAL GAS.

Great Progress Has Been Made in Vehicles for Radiating Warmth. When natural gas was first employed for heating dwellings, several years ago, the devices for adapting it to stoves and grates were very crude, and the amount of gas consumed was correspondingly extrava-gant. The end of the pipe—from half an such to an inch-was run into the stove or grate, a perforated iron burner was fitted upon it at right angles, and the cavity filled with broken fire brick, slag from the glass furnaces, doorknobs of porcelain, balls of fireclay, or other substances that would

radiate a great deal of heat. Frequently the bits of broken brick were whitewashed, as were the back and side walls of the grates, or they were artistically done in water colors, the gas flame neither smoking the one nor burning off the other. After a time fireclay was molded into imitations of logs of wood, the cut ends of the logs, the cracks and knots and the bark with moss on it being imitated so successfully that the results could scarcely be told from the real back logs

of oklen times.

These imitation logs were placed on large brass andirons, and when the flames were seen lasting from flasures the illusion was complete to the sense of sight, and to the sense of feeling too, for while "one side roasted the other side froze," as used to be said of attempts at keeping warm by the fireplaces of our grandfathers.

A year ago it began to be noticed that the supply of gas was diminishing. People woke up on cold mornings to find only a sickly blue flame languishing at the bottom of the grate or stove where once had been a roaring furnace. They were assured that there was plenty of gas; that some tempor ary obstruction in the pipes had caused the shortage, and all would soon be right. And all was right as soon as the weather

panies were insisting that consumers should burn gas by meter, instead of paying so much for each fire and consuming all they pleased. This initiated the eco nomic stage of natural gas use. Inventors set their wits to work, and soon the market was flooded with all sorts of devices for getting the largest amount of

became warmer; but presently the gas com-

heat from a minimum consumption of gas. The deep set back walls of the fireplaces built for coal were moved out and the throats of the chimneys stopped up. Various metal heaters with reflecting surfaces and draughts arranged on scientific principles were made to set into the fireplaces, until a fire that formerly required from 100 to 150 feet of gas an hour could be made to do the same service with a consumption of but fifteen feet. When

the price of gas was raised from ten cents

to fifteen cents per thousand feet in Pittsburgh, thousands of economic gas grates, is to do justice to such food with the fork! The spoon is the only proper sensible vehifirst cold spell. One of the cheapest and most cheerful pudding is anointed with its medicum of devices now in use is an adaptation of assauce, and when you have finished your bestos to firebacks and radiating surface pudding you have not the mortification of A heavy cardboard, coated with asbestos, gazing into your saucer and seeing there is perforated with rows of holes, from sauce which the fork is powerless to carry which are suspended fringes of skein asto your tantalized mouth. When it comes bestos, which becomes incandescent in the flame, and gives forth a beautiful, scintillating glow which imparts great cheerful-

ness to the apartment and at the same

time radiates considerable heat. But by far the most economical thing is a small sheet iron stove not much larger than a man's silk hat. This is lined with copper and sometimes filled with asbestos fiber, and is connected with the supply pipe by means of gum hose, so that it can be set in the middle of the room or near spoon? Why should etiquette despoil entstove, consuming no more gas than an ordinary argand burner, will heat a medium sized room to a comfortable temperature and reduce gas bills to proportions correspondingly comfortable.-Youth's Companion.

Growth of the English Language.

It takes a child several years to acquire 1,600 words. The average illiterate person never uses more than from 1,000 to 2,000 Intelligent persons, even those engaged in the learned professions, do not make use of more than from 6,000 to 8,000 words all told, although there are properly belonging to the English language over 225,000. Of course this is exclusive of the Latin technical words, which are not, properly speaking, English, although they are

used as a part of the language. There is a large number of words which until recently have escaped the attention of lexicographers. In the text of the Encyclopedia Britannica there are 10,000 words which have never been formally entered and defined in any dictionary. In the Century Dictionary there are 70,000 words found in no other. This fact shows the unrealized wealth of the English language. And, by the by, here is a statement which is not without interest. There is not today any man living who is sufficiently learned to write one average page of the 7,000 pages of the Century Dictionary. -Dr. Cones in Chicago Post.

Routes to the Gold Fields.

The "Argonauts" had several routes among which to select. By those from the England and the middle states the Cape Horn route was generally preferred; those from the southern states chose the Isthmus of Panama or Nicaragua or Mexico; while the hardy pioneers of the west, who had become accustomed to prairie travel, started in their covered wagons, and, following buffalo trails, broke the paths which in a few months were plainly outlined by the bleaching bones of their beests and the mounds of dead companions who had succumbed to the hardships of the

Many who could not leave their homes sought to invest their capital in the seductive venture, and a co-operative plan was generally adopted in the New England states by which the services of working members were offset by a fixed amount of money contributed by others. Hundreds of companies were organized on this plan, each of them with a physician, and in many instances with a chaptain also.-Century.

Just Why a Fat Man Puffs. In suggesting a new theory of the sun's ight and heat to the members of the Boston Scientific society, Mr. George Smith showed scientific reasons why a fat man

should suffer more than a lean one in sum-The new theory, briefly put, is this: Gravity is an eshereal force continually streaming from space through every solar or celestial body. If the body is not mov-able with relation to some larger body, this force of gravity becomes that form of molecular motion which we call heat.

As gravity depends upon the mass of a body, and as heat is, according to Mr. Smith's theory, in one sense gravity, it follows that the larger a body is the hotter. Hence the fat man's discomfort.—Boston

Perfume and Cleanliness. How many ladies know that the sweet odors with which they love to surround themselves are really stimulating and refreshing—lavender and lemon that our grandmothers folded away in chests of roses and violets that breathe gentle fragrance from every fold and frill of sweet woman's habiliments today, even the homely scents of sage and benzine. There is an occasional grumbler whice, for want of something else to criticise, pro-fesses an aversion to this perfume habit among women, and descents learnedly on the superattraction of well bathed nature's own fragrance emanating from a cleanly

person clothed in fresh linen. But the grumbler doesn't understand that the faint, delicate fragrance of per-fume is the sign manual of perfect cleanli-ness. Sweet odors, like fresh flowers, fade swiftly when brought in proximity with a

person which, from disease or carelessu emits any poisonous vapors. So the next time you meet a lady with that faint, intoxicating fragrance lingering in her gar-ments you may know for a certainty that the cleanliness that is next to godliness is the basis and beginning of the fragrance that delights you.—New York Sun.

FLOWERED GOODS THE THING.

They Will Be Quite Popular In the Country and by the Sea.

Flowered goods are "the thing" this summer, both with woven and stamped figures. Satin princess comes in all the delicate evening shades brocaded with small flowers in their natural, brilliant colors. Changeable moires are also shown with damasse floral effects, and black moires with tapestry flower designs. Striped chintz patterns are reproduced in silk weaves, the stripes being in satin of delicate tones mingled with tiny sprays or bouquets. Then comes the vast array of taffetas and surahs, having self colored bands and clusters of flowers and leaves in a woven pattern. These are also shown in a variety of changeable tints, and in that case the flgure has a different tone from that of the ground. In addition to these appear the usual printed india and china silks-cool, pretty and inexpensive-for summer gowns, and yet wearing very well.



FIGURED INDIA SILK GOWN.

Besides the flowered silks mentioned there are many challies prettily sprinkled with floral designs, and, daintlest of all, French organdles in white and delicate tints embroidered with dots and printed with nosegays or detached blossoms. These, combined with lace, make charming summer gowns. Of course the popu larity of these filmsy fabrics has produced styles suited to them, involving puffs, ruf-fles, panniers, draperies and shirrings of all sorts. As usual, these special fashions favor the slender woman rather than the plump one, but the latter can always fall back on the tailor made styles, which are hers particularly, and which are not only neat, but simple. Novices often proclaim that plain styles are more difficult to make successfully than furbelowed ones, but it is nevertheless a fact that a much trimmed gown badly made looks worse than a simple one equally badly made, for it has the

additional drawback of pretentiousne A sketch is given of a gown of printed india silk, the skirt of which is plain in front, but slightly draped at the back. The round bodice is gathered in at the waist and has a square lace yoke outlined with a silk ruffle. The sleeves, which have a puff above the elbow, are tight below it and have lace cuffs. A velvet ribbon belt surrounds the waist, from which depend wo long ends Four velvet resettes trin the bottom of the front of the skirt.

SHOULDERS ON THE SLANT.

The Newest Puffs Are Innocent of Gathers at the Top.

It is evident that sloping shoulders are to be the fashion for some time to come Sleeves began to come down from their lofty position over a year ago, and this sea son marks another stage in their descent. The newest puffs are cut in circular form. so that while they are full around the elbow they are quite innocent of gathers at the top. A style of sleeve is now shown in which the upper part is laid in flat tucks and is sufficiently elongated to extend completely over the shoulder and up to the collar. This gives the slanting effect with a vengeance, and if it were not a fashionable novelty it would be considered ugly, but no doubt we shall soon be come used to it. It is a suitable mode for the woman with broad, square shoulders, who, so long the accepted mold of form, finds herself suddenly bereft of her prestige and under the necessity of simulating the



CLOTH CAPE.

denderer type. Many puffed sleeves are caught up with embroidered straps ex-tending from the shoulder to the bottom of the puff, and usually a bertha or epaulet falls over the top. It is not unsafe to predict a gradual return of the shawl to fashionable favor unless present tendencies are abruptly and unexpectedly checked. The new jacket sleeves are full at the top, it is true, but the fullness is laid in a double or triple box plait on the top of the shoulder, which keeps it flat there while allowing a bouffant spread below that point.

Capes are usually cut in circular form, which causes them to lie flat over the shoulders, although they fall in ample folds over the back and arms. Very often a breadth of extra fullness is inserted behind, notably in a thin black cloth cape, which had a gathered panel of moire let into the back. These capes are scarcely as attract-ive as those made entirely of moire, however. The latter are often cheapened in appearance by a trimming of white lace, but when black is used the effect is very good. Meire is not serviceable for general wear, of course, and therefore a num ber of cloth capes are shown, mainly in black. A sketch is given of one which was made to match a severe walking costume. It is composed of three graduated circular capes, very flaring and plainly finished with stitching. The garment has a high, close cellar. Judic Chollet.

A Terrible Threat.

Caller-Johnny, what are you going to Johnny-I'm gotn' to be a congressman.

Caller-That isn't a very high ambition.

Johnny-Well, then, pa'd better buy me that drum before Liget my mind well made up.—Munsey's Weekly.

Books and Conversation Conversation demands knowledge, and to say it could never have been carried very far without books is but to say it could not have flourished without a record of the best, and, it must be said, the worst, which men have done, thought and imagined. For us, of course, it is impossible to imag-ine life without such a record. Society has been called "a strong solution of books."

which, not conversation, but coarser pleas-ures played the chief part. What conversation would be possible among the degraded Australian savages, referred to by Darwin, who use very few abstract words and cannot count above four? Even the early Greeks themselves preferred good living. Feasting with music is declared by Ulysses the "fairest thing in the world." Conversation and literature have grown up together, and, like the "love birds," we cannot have one without the other. No sustained conversation goes far without some aid from books, no witty conversation would be intelligible without knowledge of them.

Science and letters agree in representa-tions of life without literature as life in

Miss Lydia White, a brilliant Irish woman and a Tory, used to give famous par-ties in those days, at the beginning of this century, when the Whigs were for a generation or more in a hopeless minority. At one of these parties all the guests were Whige, and they were complaining of the sorry plight of their party. "Yes," said Sydney Smith, "we are in a most desperate condition-we must do something to help purselves; I think we had better sacrifice a Tory virgin." Lydia White at once caught and applied the allusion to Iphigenia. "I believe," said she, "there is nothing the Whigs would not do to raise the wind."-Gentleman's Magazine

Poverty and drudgery kept Lawrence Barrett out of school, and only when "call boy" did he really learn to read. Then that head of his came to his aid. Begging candle ends from the theater he would go to his wretched little room and stick them on tacks purposely nailed into the floor, as the ends were too short for a candlestick. There, lying flat on his stomach, the future tracedian taught himself to read out of an old copy of Johnson's dictionary.

"I'll wager I can trip you up on the first page," said Laurence Hutton, on being told this incident.

"Try me," replied Barrett. A very extraordinary page is that first of Johnson's dictionary, beginning with such unusual words as aeronical, abacist, abatis, all of which Barreit spelled and defined correctly. "What's 'abacot?"

"A cap of state used in old times by our English kings, wrought up in the figure of two crowns. "What's 'abannition?" "A banishment for one or two years for

manulaughter." "What's 'abditory?" "A place to hide and preserve goods in." The very words of a dictionary that Bar-

rett had not opened for thirty years!-Kate

Field's Washington. Fame at Home. "A Book of Scotch Humor" illustrates anew of a native of Angandale the saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. "I ken them a'," said the rustic, speaking of the Carlyles; "Jock's a dector about London. Tam's a harem scarem kind o' chiel, an' wreats book an' that. But Jamie-yon's his farm you see owre yender-Jamie's the man o that family, an' I'm prood to say I ken him. Jamie Carlyle, sir, feeds the best

James Parton says that his best books have enjoyed a far smeller sale than his poorest, and he feels a cartain measure of

swine that come into Dumfries market."

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache. dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, when caused by constipation; and consticause of all of them.

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From the N. T. Tribune, Nov. 1, 1130

The Flour **Awards**

"CHICAGO, Oct. 81 .- 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

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of flour or 50 en each barrel of flour,

Scranton—F. P. Prica, Washington avenus |
Gold Medal Brand, Dunmore—F. P. Prica Gold Medal Brand,
Dunmore—F. P. Prica Gold Medal Brand,
Dunmore—F. D. Manley, Superlative Brand,
Hyde Park—Carson & Davis, Washburn St.
Gold Medal Brand; Jeseph A. Mears, Main avenue, Superlative Brand,
Green Ridge—A. L. Spencer, Gold Medal Brand,
J. T. McHale, Superlative.
Providence—Fenner & Chappell, N. Main avenue, Superlative Brand;
J. T. McHale, Superlative.
Providence—Fenner & Chappell, N. Main avenue, Superlative Brand;
Olyphant—Jaraes Jordan, Superlative.
Market street, Gold Medal Brand,
Olyphant—Jaraes Jordan, Superlative.
Jermyn—C. D. Winters & Co. Superlative.
Jermyn—C. D. Winters & Co. Superlative.
Archabid—Jones, Simpson & Co., Gold Medal.
Archabid—Jones, Simpson & Co., Gold Medal.
Hephotbon—N. M. Finn & Son, Gold Medal.
Tobyhanna—Tobyhanna & Lehigh Lumber
Co., Gold Medal Brand,
Gouldboro—S. A. Adams, Gold Medal.
Hephotbon—N. M. Finn & Son, Gold Medal.
Tobyhanna—Tobyhanna & Lehigh Lumber
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Gouldboro—S. A. Adams, Gold Medal.
Hephotbon—N. M. Finn & Son, Gold Medal.
Tobyhanna—Tobyhanna & Lehigh Lumber
Co., Gold Medal Brand,
Honesdale—I. M. Fostar & Co. Gold Medal.
Forest City—J. L. Morgan & Co., Gold Medal.
Forest City—J. L. Morgan & Co., Gold Medal.



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