This Is a Simple Tale of a Windmill.

But There Is a Tear For Every Smile in Its Narration.

"Yes, me: that is, I---

"And the money?

month.

The story of Charles and Claire is a ! very simple one. They lived honestly and loved each other with all their hearts. He was 35 years of age; she was 30. They lived in Paris and had

Claire was employed in the Bank of France and Charles worked in the Credit Forcier. Their combined salaries amounted to 400 francs a month and made possible certain luxuries-Theater des Batignolles, excursions to Saint-Ouen, fried fish suppers at Autell. Sometimes they went for picnics into the Department Scine-et-Oise.

One day they climbed up the heights of Montmartre, and from the summit they caught sight of the peaks of Chaumont. Then they went into ecstacies over the beauties of nature.

The real mountains must be wonderful." declared the husband. Said his wife: "What if one day we were to go and see the Pyrenees? Your family came from there, you know, and

you have an aunt at Pau." Charles soon remembered his aunt there—even recalled her name, Adele Beyries. He wrote to her to say they would go to spend a week at Pau during their next vacation. They at once began to make preparations for the trip. In order to live well in the Pyrenees they deprived themselves of many

At length the month of August came round. Charles and Claire had their vacation at the same time, and they left Paris on a Sunday night.

They arrived in Pau twenty-four hours later, and found the aunt without difficulty. She was selling bonbons and photographs of Henry IV. before the gateway of the castle. She gave her nephew the name of a good hotel. was raining when they arrived,

and the mountains were not visible. The next day the sky was still overcast, and the great mountains were shrouded in heavy mists.

'Never mind," said Charles, "let us go for a walk; the mists are sure to rise before long."

Unfortunately, instead of going in a southerly direction, where the Pyrenees were, they turned their faces toward the north, where lay the flat lands of Point Long. They walked for two hours with confidence. Suddenly, on their left, the land began to rise in low

"There they are!" cried Charles, and his awe-struck eyes began to search for a sign of the everlasting snows. You think those are the real Pyrenees?" said Claire, doubtfully,

"Why, of course," was his confident They attacked the hills bravely and

the sky began to grow clear, the clouds to break up. Patches of deep blue bega to show themselves through the mist masses. Presently the sun itself shone out, and before his flerce arrows the vapors rolled to one side and fled like an army of ghosts and specters in

The two Parislans continued to climb. Suddenly they saw before them a windmill; an old windmill whose arms were slowly turning in the wind on the summit of the hill. Charles was somewhat

Do they have windmills on the highest peaks of the chain? he thought. Perhaps the people have danced there as they did at Montmartre

"Peuh! The Pyrenees don't amount to much, you know," said Claire, with a shrug of her shapely shoulders.

Still they kept on climbing, and in a quarter of an hour found themselves at the foot of the mill. There was not a ploud in the sky. Claire turned round juddenly and uttered a loud cry.

"Oh, Charles, look over there!" Charles turned at his wife's wo and stood in amazement. The real Pyrenees rose up in the distance with such indescribable grandeur that Charles and Claire were overcome with

They stretched away in long blue ranges, rising higher and higher into the sky, ever more and more indistinct and blue. And over all were the great slopes of everlasting snow standing out white and grand against the deep blue skies. Claire and Charles had never seen such a sight before, and their eyes filed with tears of enthusiasm.

They waited there several hours and the next day they came again. And the lay after they came again. How they longed to see those mountains close! But they were not rich enough. Perhaps next year. * * * This time they must be content with looking at them low her cheeks! He wept as he kissed from a distance. They bought plans, her. photographs and a guide book and looked up the names of the peaks with ragerness that was almost passionate.

Charles and Claire enjoyed themselves more and more as the time passed, and when the day came for them to leave they were almost in tears. Oh, the ovely country they were going to leave Why were they not born there? Oh, to live in the open air, away from the madding crowd, face to face with the big mountains, and never to hear the street venders crying their ware! Charles especially was sad.

He was a child of the Pyrenees, be cause his parents had lived there and was calling to him, the exile in a great sity, to return to his true hom and live again in the pure air of the mountains and forests.

The last day, when he was making his adieu to the mountains, Charles saw the miller come out of the old windmill and an extravagant idea came into his head.

"Good morning, old fellow," he said

"Good morning, sir."

"To whom does this mill belong?" "To me."

"Do you have any land round it?" "Eight hectares."

"Are you willing to sell?" "Well, that depends," replied the mil-

ler, eyeing his interlocutor from head to "How much do you want?"

"How much do I want? Oh! 15,000 "Oh! You would let it go for 10,000?"

"Ah, non monsieur, non. By my soul, no, I could not go lower than 12,000." And the miller went into his mill again to prove that he would go no

But seeing that the strangers were going away, he ran after them, caught up with them and said: "You might leave your address,

Sometimes, you know, one has need of money-and-even for 10,000 francs, perhaps! Well, 10,000 francs are always 10,000 francs." Charles gave his address and walked

away with his wife in a state of high

"But you must be crazy," declared

though.

belongs to us now: it is ours." "What is ours?" he asked in amaze-

"The mill."

"What—you say—"
"Yes, see, here are the bank notes you sent me! Two thousand seven hundred francs! And here is some more I carned myself, putting 450 francs out of another pocket.

'You know," she explained, "I did not stay in the hotel because I felt just as ill there as I did in Paris. So I got work as "You think of buying that mill? a governess in an English family. Not only have I not spent our three arms of the mill, but I have saved a large por-"We shall have it. You'll see. We'll tion of the fourth. "But I had to leave because I was too work day and night and economize. In

four years we will have our mill; in four ill. Anyhow, here are 3,150 francs. With ears, perhaps three. And when once the 7,000 you have we can buy our mill we have got it we will retire and be- at once. Kiss me, dear, again-and ome millers. Then we shall be able to again! see the mountains every day and enjoy And Claire fainted away.

Claire came back to consciousness. She

They carried her into a hotel and put

her to bed, and sent for a doctor. All

they could do for her, however, was use

She grew daily weaker and weaker.

know, it is impossible to cure consump-

tion. Do not cry.
"Do you see the mountains yonder"

How beautiful they are tonight. Take

me nearer to the window so that I can

see the snow and the great precipices

"Charles," she added, in a voice that grew feebler every second, "I must be

buried in this beautiful country; in the

shadow of those mountains. And you-

you must buy the mill-" her voice al-

most failed her- "and live there al-ways; and in the evenings you must

gaze on the great mountains and think

-think of me; won't you, Charles?"

So Claire died, and in the far distance

the lights of the sunset touched the big

shoulders of the Pyrenees and shone on

their slopes of everlasting snow .- From

PARKHURST'S CENTER SHOTS

The sense of personal responsibility fo

the quality and trend of the municipality

one may happen to belong to should be counted the axis of all civic virtue.

You cannot reorganize rot. When mor

tification has begun to set in, the most

considerate thing that can be done is to

Our police and yours, I see, are cut, from

selves so as to save others the bother of

It is a long, bitter, square fight that will be the means of giving into your hands a city that you can generously be

proud of, and if you do not do it, some-body will have to, or your city will go ut-

terly to the bad and sway the whole coun-

The whole question that confronts you

just now is a question of righteousness versus iniquity, honesty versus knavery

You cannot live on the force of a resolu-

grade and up grade, you will have to

iasm is good, but it takes a constant suc

We have only begun yet in New York

readers since the sixth of last November

other beasts which, if more respectable

some of them are just as bloodthrists

Bad municipal conditions can put new corrupt judges on the bench just as fast

as you can impeach the old ones. Lop-

ping off the tops does not embarrass the

quite as racking to the system as chronic

A live preacher, if he only gets far

ing on in it, cannot watch the footsteps

above and apart from the fundamental

individual donations of their owners, con-tributed to the Kirmess probably not less

than \$1,200 altogether in the form of "free advertising. For contributing something like \$300 to the Kirmess, each paper, I un-dersand, got two 75-cent tickets per night.

iniquity.

If you have a mercenary judge,

the use of having clergy, anyway

keep replenishing your fires by chunks of combustible motive. E

ession of motives to keep it up.

try along with it.

From His Chicago Address.

and the forests and waterfalls.

she was going to die.

growing cold.

"Poor girl, you have killed yourself," said Charles, taking her in his arms to them! Oh! how happy we shall be! Kiss me. kiss me, Mrs. Miller!" And Charles embraced his pretty a carriage. They went to a druggist and young wife as if he was holding the en-

They went back to Paris and worked with enthusiasm. In order to realize their dream they economized in every direction, lodgings, clothes and even food. Claire succeeded in obtaining copying work and Charles kept books for a small storekeeper. In this way they were able to set aside 200 francs a

tire range of the Pyrenees to his breast.

At the end of the first year Charles showed his wife a roll of bills. "There is one of the arms of our windmill," he said, and together they sang the well known air, "The Pyrenees

Mountains.' So they worked on and in the even ings, when the pen fell from their tired fingers, they looked at the photographs

of the Pyrenees. Another year passed and Charles again showed his wife a large roll of

bank notes. "Here is another arm of our windmill," he said, kissing his wife and calling her "Madame la meunière"-Mrs.

They had both grown a little thinner. He was even a trifle bent and she had a cough. But still they worked on, their eyes dazzled by the dream of the future. As the end drew nearer their impaence and earnestness increased. The tenderness they would have lavished on a child was directed toward the promised land for their old age. All their dreams and thoughts were of the mountains-those distant, blue mountains with their majestic peaks and white eternal snows.

When the third arm of the windmill was gained Claire fell ill, and the doctor forbade her to return to the bank. Charles found out that she had consumption. Then he wavered.

"Wretch!,, he said to himself; "it is who am the cause of all this. I allowed you to work too hard, and I have not given you proper food, God is

He felt he was going mad. She was hand the remains over to the offices of hen going to die! She whom he called the undertaker. 'Madame la meunière"-My Lady Milthe same cloth, they are so sorry to have people do wrong that they are self-sacri-ficing enough to do all the wrong themer! To die even before she got her mill! Oh, it was too bitter!

"Don't fear anything," he said to his wife: "you will not have your mill, but you will live."

Charles sent her to Pau, where she passed the whole winter. She refused to go at first, and unwilling to give up their dream and spend on a doctor the money they had so painfully saved. She said she could get well in Paris,

spite of the cold and the fog. She mid this in a feeble voice, holding her husband's head in her hands and shutting her eyes tightly to prevent the tears coming out. But Charles was firm. He went

with her to Pau, and together they went up to see the old mill. Claire spent the winter with Adele Beyries, her husband's old aunt. He ceived two letters a week from her,

and Claire assured him she was getting He sent her 300 francs a month for the doctor's bill and her living expenses. All the cartoons of dead tigers with which while she wrote loving letters, saying our illustrated journals have fooled their

she did not need so much money and urging him to put it away in the savings bank. But Charles urged her to take good are of herself, and continued to send the money. One after another the and keep their incisors in just as good arms of the old windmill disappeared. And he had nearly had them all in his grasp! If his wife had not fallen ill

by this time But what good was there of thinking of such things at all?

they might have owned the whole mill

In the month of May he received a telegram from Claire.

"Come at once. Bring all the money. Charles turned pale. He left on the same day. His wife met him at Pau. How thin she was, how white, how hol-

"Oh, Claire, you did not tell me the truth when you said you were growing

better! "Yes," she said, "I told you the truth; I am better, I assure you! Ah! I am world respectably and to live beautifully

not very strong nor very fat; that will in the world to come.

per worker encounters persons who have

such radically wrong conceptions of the

purpose and function of the daily press,

and who are led by these misconceptions

into such entirely incorrect conclusions,

that it becomes almost necessary to try

to rectify these errors. Perhaps the most

annoying single delusion prevalent in this community is one which airly assumes

that the newspaper is primarily a phil-lanthropic enterprise, conducted for the general good, and therefore in duty bound

to give valuable space upon every occa-

sion to any enterprise which masks itself

behind the guise of charity. The ninety and nine times in which newspapers re-

spond to these demands are passed over with scant if any gratitude; but woe be-tide the luckless publisher who once ful-

ters or forgets this kind of sight draft

Most publishers, I am glad to say, do not

begrudge any reasonable contribution of

space or energy to a worthy cause, albeit that space means money to him just as certainly as, and in precisely the same

nanner that, shoes mean money to the shoe dealer or hats to the hatter, or bread

ust as the merchant or the banker or the

roker operates one, he naturally feels-he is not, in the course of his business,

generosity—not forgetting, when obliged, to evince a fair measure of common grat-tude—the chances are that they will get

all, and sometimes more than all, they

to the baker. But, operating a business

upon his generosity.

come. But, oh, Charles, you do not know yet what I have to tell you. It Health Hints and

Suggestions That May Save You Many a Doctor's Bill.

WISDOM FOR THE HOUSEHOLD These Hints Don't Cost Much, Are Not Copyrighted, and if They Don't Do You Any Good, They'll Not

There's a cunning young bacillus and natty little germ, Or some frisky diatoma or a microscopic

Do You Any Harm.

a Latin term, In our food and air and water and, by

And the sun will be much colder in about a million years,
And a portion of earth's moisture slowly was able with great difficulty to stand Thus far she had deceived herself, but

now that her dream was about to be realized, and she was with her husband my eyes with tears. again, she knew and recognized the gravity of her position. She knew that In a hundred generations man will have

> And his skull will be as naked as a shiny billiard-ball; His superfluous toes will vanish, he will be but four feet tall, by jings! you cannot wonder if my flesh begins to crawi. but four feet tall.

One evening, feeling her life slipping He will travel with electrics, bicycles and away from her, she took her husband's cable-cars, With his airships he will wander like a face in her hands, which were already meteor 'mid the stars; He will open navigation on the water-"Adieu, Charles," she murmured: "do

not cry. I shall die just the same. You ways of Mars,

And, by jings! where will you stop him
when he once lets down the bars?

> And now Edison's inventing patent food, and I'll be blessed If it won't knock out the farmers and the wheat-fields of the West; And this baby incubator—and perhaps

> that way is best,
> But I'll go to Philadelphia, where my brain can take a rest.

You wouldn't have thunk it, of course and no more would we. But unless Norman Kerr, the English toxicologist, is very much mistaken alcohol is perhaps the least dangerous originator of jags with which fallible humanity is beplagued. Dr. Kerr enumerates among the things that "make drunk come," as the Indian expresses it, ether, ocaine, eau de cologne, iodine, opium hasheesh, paraffin, kerosene, and even such seemingly innocuous substances as cod liver oil and castor oil. It would seem almost incredible that there could be such a thing as kerosene inebriety or cod liver oil intoxication, but the records of scientific research, as set forth by Dr. Kerr, are not to be disputed. The fact seems to be that overindulgence in any one of the numerous substances known generally as paratripics, begets a cummulative appetite, and that this is accompanied in time by functional derangement, and, worse still, by a slackening and weakening of moral fibre. Tea, coffee, and tobacco, while less injurious to most people than alcohol or opium or ether, serve to illlustrate the familiar saying that the appetite grows by what it feeds on. The tobacco habit, the coffee habit, the tea habit may grow on one until what was once a want becomes an actual need, and each is as necessary to the comfort if not to the health of the

devotee as food itself.

purity versus filth; and if the clergy can-not come out en masse and take a direct hand in the duel, what under heaven is upon the completeness with which the irritation is arrested and the air excluded. If caused by heat the part tion, but if your machinery is to be kept running to the end of the trip, level immediately be wrapped in some substance that will effectually exclude the air, which becomes a source of irritation to the raw flesh. This may be done very simply and easily by cotton wadding soaked in carron-oil; or, if these articles are not at hand, the burn may be sprinkled liberally with baking soda, starch or even flour, with just enough water added afterward to make are simply the product of an overheated imagination. And even if the tiger were a thick paste. All blisters should be slightly pricked before the part is killed there is a whole menageric of After the wound has been smeared with some one of the above preparations it may be lightly covered with cotton wadding. The dressing should be removed daily, and the part blackmailing police officer, displacing him does not touch the heart of the matter. carefully washed with a weak solution of carbolic acid-say from three to five per cent.— and re-dressed, Burns caused by acids or other irritating substances should be immediately imroots. There is very little use in doing anything unless you are prepared to do the whole. Spasms of virtue I think are mersed in running water, that the irritant may be diluted and carried off. If the burn is severe or extensive there will be symptoms of a constitutional disturbance of proportional severity. The first signs will be those of shock enough away from his study and his Bible to know the world and what is goor collapse, which should be treated of the prophet statesmen who swung the destiny of the people of Israel 2,000 years ago without feeling that the inthe heart and extremities. Within of inexperienced members. forty-eight hours the stage of reaction and inflammation usually occurs, spiration still vouchsafed to the man of and we have, as accompanying symp-

God is never designed to be employed ex-clusively in fitting men to get out of this toms, fever and inflammation of any of the organs of the body. If the trouble grows worse, after about a fortnight Saturday Reflections.

Now and then the reputable newspaper worker encounters persons who have such radically wrong conceptions of the purpose and function of the daily press, and who are led by these misconceptions.

The business of a newspaper is neither more nor less than to print and sell the news. This is all that it bargains to do. It is all that the public has any right to expect of it. It is quite as much as it can there will also be a large bill of expense. expect of it. It is quite as much as it can do, properly; although the generosity of publishers may superaid certain things to this fundamental commodity, such as general reading and opinion. The news of a newspaper may be good or ill, but in either case it is its commodity; it is what money. But the real fact is that they will it buys and sells, hoping to make a profit in the transaction. The man who asks the newspaper to step aside from its news selling to help along his cause, or a cause benefit show when they will not not if. selling to help along his cause, or a cause benefit show when they will not pay if in which he is interested, asks this, if he know the circumstances, not as a right, to be exacted without ever a "by your leave," my friend, it is the nature of the beast. be exacted without ever a "by your leave," but as a favor. All ald extended by news-papers to charity is in the nature of a but in practice it is out of the question. donation, a favor, a something over and Men must be taxed on the sly.

nission of the newspaper, which is, as Charles A. Dana once said, "to buy There was a thought in Andrew Car negie's recent speech to the students of Union college which many persons habitwhite paper at 2 cents a pound and sell ir ually overlook. It was that the man who The newspapers of Scranton, apart from whose fortune has been accumulated in the course of active commercial pursuits, really gets very little personally out of his good fortune. About all he gets is a living—possibly a better living than you and I are accustomed to, but still only a living. The rest is from the nature of things held in trust for the benefit of the broker operates one, he naturally feels—
if he is not, in the course of his business, toughened against feeling of any kind—he nevertheless feels, I say, that he ought to get the same credit for a donation to chaftly that is freely accorded to the shoe dealer who gives shoes or the baker who gives bread. He does not like, any more than the shoe dealer or the baker likes, to have people come to him and say: "You have got to give us so much of your property," which, in his case, is space, advertising, publicity, for that is nothing short of robbery; but if people will come to him courteously and throw themselves on his generosity—not forgetting, when obliged, pay? This was Mr. Carnegie's thought One doesn't have to indorse Mr. Carnegie One doesn't have to indorses his one occasionally meets a man who is of the opinion that all taxation should be levied directly on those who are to be one occasionally meets a man who is of the opinion that all taxation should be levied directly on those who are to be istic ferment and class jealousy.

jacent states.

than one for each 500 population. David Kennedy's Favorite Where all other treatments have failed, it has made a complete cure. Perhaps no more borrible case of Salt cure resulted.

It is used with similar success in case.

erysipelas and blood-poisoning may result. There is nothing to be done in these last stages but to follow a phy-Rules of Hygiene sician's orders. What has been said in reference to treatment pertains only reference to treatment pertains only to lighter cases; more serious burns ould be treated by the family physician.

The old prejudice against the midnight lunch is rapidly disappearing. It held up as a warning against this mild indulgence horrible descriptions of nightmare and gruesome predictions of early death from dyspepsia. But the superstition could not make headway against the growing tendency of modern persons toward night carousals, with their resultant calls upon the appetite. "As a matter of fact," says a physician in a recent magazine, " go ing to bed hungry is about the most foolish thing that a sensible person can worm,
Or some scientific wonder dragging 'round be guilty of. To be sure, one should noteat heartily of indigestible food; but under no circumstances is the craving for something to eat to be denied. Delicate persons, especially those who have little appetite, and who never eat heartly, are frequently kept awake dries and disappears,

And its crust is slowly cooling and exthe demands of the stomach for somecities our human fears,

So, by jings! you needn't wonder if it fills

cesses continue during sleep, and, indeed, are carried on in the best possible manner at this time, there being no forces at work to draw the vitality from what is for the moment its most important business. It would be well if every family made some provision for this need, and could keep ever ready milk, hot or cold, or a cup of broth or hot soup. It would take very little time and expense to do this, and the mental and physical condition of delicate members of the household would be greatly improved."

> It is a wonder that the sharp-eyed sanitary experts have not yet singled out the trolley car strap as a means of disease propagation. Take, for instance a Laurel Hill car on a Saturday night and see how many different conditions of health and cleanliness cling to this support, each imparting to its leather sides contributions of animalculae and microbes which are in turn taken up by the person or the clothing of the next victim of the overcrowded car. It is as reasonable to suppose that this strap telps to spread disease as it is to think similarly of the communion cup or the bar-room towel. If mankind is to be pestered to death by endless scientific langer-signals it might as well die of the trolley strap as of any other common disseminator of fatal contagions.

HEALTH FOR THE MILLION:

Rapid eating is slow suicide. Never begin a journey until breakfast

A quart of wheat contains more nutriment than a bushel of cucumbers. Sleep is the rest of a tired nervous sysem and the time of its recuperance. There is nothing more soothing in case of nervous reatlessness than a hot sait bath just before retiring.

In sleeping in a cold room establish a habit of breathing through the nose and never with the mouth wide open.

Digestion is accelerated by cheerfulness, it is true, but this does not occur till the close of the meal, nor till the fluids are bsorbed, or solidified, as in the case of Cold water is the salvation of the complexion. It strengthens the skin by stim-

ulating circulation, and renders it almost proof against chaps and cruptions. When he skin needs cleaning, warm water is absolutely necessary. Nervous people should eat fat food. Ev ery irritable and exhausted nerve should, if possible, be coated with fat. With the

fat should be combined grain foods and vegetables for strength, and fruits to keep up a healthful consistency of the blood. Success in treating burns, says a writer in Youth's Companion, depends An English physician calls atten means of keeping pneumonia, colds, chills and all allments that cold weather brings on at a distance. Deep and forced respir-ations, he says, will keep the entire body in a glow in the coldest weather, no matter how thinly one may be clad. He was himself half frozen to death one night, and began taking deep breaths and keeping the air in his lungs as long as possible. The result was that he was thoroughly com-fortable in a few minutes. The deep respirations, he says, stimulate the blood current by direct muscular exertion, and cause the entire system to become per-

vaded with the rapidly generated heat

AMONG THE LAWMAKERS. A proposition to establish a state cre matory for the incineration of human bodies after death is one of the ne that is talked of in the Minnesota legisla

ture. One of the bills before the Wisconsin legislature requires the railways to give 24-cent passenger rates, and sell 1,000 and 2,000 milage books, transferrable, at 2 cents.

A measure has been introduced in the Michigan legislature which provides terms of office of members of the legislature from two to four years, half the mem-bers to be elected every two years, ity this arrangement the legislature would with stimulants and hot applications to never have less than one-half its number

It cost the state of New York \$20,218,742 to maintain the public schools last year and Pennsylvania paid out \$18,586,75t in like expenditures. Here are two great ommonwealths, having a combined poulation of 11,255,867, expending the mous sum of \$38,805,483 in a single in the cause of popular education. It is significant of the trend of the times

The fish supply in Lake Ontario is sub-Lake Erie is going rapidly. Fishermen have caused the fish famine by selling for fertilizing purposes the small fish caught in the nets with those of catable size. The Ohio legislature is trying to devise a law for fish protection in Lake Eris, and hopes to receive the co-operation of all ad-

A bill has been prepared for submission to the New York legislature which will make a number of radical changes in the regulation of the liquor traffic. In cities of the first class, that is, in New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, saloonkeepers and hotel bars are taxed \$1,000 for a license for one year. Keepers of restaurants who serve liquors, wines, beer, etc., only with meals, are licensed for \$300. Incorporate clubs and associations permitting sales of strong drink on the premises must also pay \$300 yearly. Drug stores selling Equor on physician's prescription, not to be drank on the premises, \$20. Saloons where beer and ale only are sold are rated at \$100 license fee. There is a provision which requires a person destring to open a saloon to post a notice on the building intended to be occupied, ten days prior to filing his application for license, and if the owners or lessees of either of the adjacent buildings object the license cannot issue Another provision limits the number of saloons in any city or town to not more

Treatment of Eczema and Salt Rheum. These two complaints are so tenacious that the readers of The Tribune should know of the success obtained by using Dr.

Rheum was ever reported than that of Wilbur L. Hale, quartermaster, Pratt Post, G. A. R., Rondout, N. Y. Several physicians utterly failed to render him any relief; finally one of the physicians suggested that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy be tried and steady improve-ment followed its use, and a permanent

of scrofula, nervousness, kidney and liver complaints, and in all diseases brought about by bad blood and shattered nerves.

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Scranton, Pa., prepares boys and girls
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Sixteenth st., one block east of Broadway, at Union Square, New York. American plan, \$3.50 per day and upward. SCRANTON HOUSE, NEAR D., L. & W. passenger depot. Conducted on the European plan. VICTOR KOCH, Prop. Architects. DAVIS & VON STORCH, ARCHITECTS. Rooms 24, 25 and 25, Commonwealth

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Removes Freekles, Pimples, Liver - Moles, Blackhesda, Senbura and Tan, and re-stores the skin to its origi-nal freshness, productive VIOLA SKIN SOAP is simply incomparable as a skin purifying Stop, unequaled for the telled, and without a rival for the surreer, Absolutely pure and delicately medicated. At drugston, Price 25 Courts.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

Central Railroad of New Jersey. (Lehigh and Susquehanna Division)
Anthracite coal used exclusively, insur-Anthracite coal used exclusively, insurang cleanliness and comfort.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 18, 1294.

Trains leave Scranton for Pittston.
Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8.20, 9.15, 11.39 a.m.,
12.45, 2.09, 3.05, 5.00, 7.25, 11.65 p.m. Sundays,
9.00 a.m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p.m.

For Atlantic City, 8.20 a.m.

For New York, Newark and Elizabeth,
8.20 (express) a.m., 12.45 (express with Buffet parior carr, 3.05 (express) p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p.m.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton and Philadelphia, 3.29 a.m.,
12.45, 2.65, 5.00 (expect Philadelphia) p.m.

Sunday, 2.15 p.m. 12.45, 5.05, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p.m.
Sunday, 2.15 p.m.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at
8.29 a.m., 12.45 p.m.
For Reading, Lebapon and Harrisburg,
via Allentown, 8.20 a.m., 12.45 p.m.
Sunday, 2.15 p.m.
For Pottsville, 8.29 a.m., 12.45 p.m.
Returning, leave New York, foot of Libeerty street, North river, at 9.16 (express)
a.m., 1.19, 1.29, 4.20 (express with Buffet
parlor car') p.m. Sunday, 4.39 a.m.
Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal,
9.00 a.m., 2.00 and 4.30 p.m. Sunday 4.27
a.m.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

H. P. BALDWIN.

Gen. Pass. Agent.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.



Train leaves Scranton for Philadelphis and New York via D. & H. R. R. at 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.38 and 11.38 p.m., via D. L. & W. R. R. 6.09, 8.08, 11.29 am., and 1.30 p.m. Leave Scranton for Pittston and Wilkelsharre, via D. L. & W. R. R., 6.09, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 3.59, 6.07, 8.50 p.m. Leave Scranton for White Haven, Hazleton, Pottsville and all points on the Beaver Meadow and Pottsville branches, via E. & W. V. R. R., 6.03 a.m., via D. & H. S., R. at 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.35, 4.00 p.m., via D. L. & W. R. R., 6.09, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 139, 3.50 p.m.

D. L. & W. R. R., 6.09, 5.39, 1.20 a.m., 1.39, 3.50 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and all intermediate points via D. & H. R. R., 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.38, 4.09, 11.38 p.m., via D. L. & W. R. R., 6.09, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 12.9 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and all intermediate points via D. & H. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.06 and 11.35 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 8.89, 8.55 a.m., 130, p.m.

Leave Scranton for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.16, 11.38 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., and Pittston Junction, 8.98, 5.55 a.m., 1.30, 8.60 p.m., via E. & W. V. R. R., 241 p.m.

For Elmira and the west via Salamanca, via D. & H. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05, 6.05 p.m., via D. & E. W. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05, and 6.07 p.m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping or L. V. Chair cars on all trains between L. & B. Junction or Wilkes-Harre and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Suspension Bridge.

Bridge, Buttab, and Suspension ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. CHAS.S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., Phila., Pa., A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa.

Del., Lack. and Western. Trains leave Scranton as follows: Express for New York and all points East, 1.40, 2.50, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a.m.; 12.55 and 2.50

Utica and Richfield Springs, 2.35 a.m. and 1.24 p.m.

Ithaca, 2.35 and Bath 9 a.m. and 1.24 p.m.

For Northumberland, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Dan-ville, making close connections at Northumberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and the South.

Northumberland and intermediate stations, 6.09, 9.55 a.m. and 1.30 and 6.07 p.m.

Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 8.08 and 11.20 a.m. Plymouth and intermediate stations, 3.50 and 8.52 p.m.

Fullman parlor and sleeping coaches on all express trains

For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office, 328 Lackawanna avenue, or depot ticket office.





In Effect Sept, 16th, 1894.

North Bound. South Bound. 205 203 201 Page 1 | Cond. | Chairs Daily. | Cond. Arrive Leave A M P M ...

Hancock June 6 00 2 05 ...

Hancock 5 06 2 11 ...

Starlight 6 18 2 22 ...

Preston Park 6 25 2 31 ...

Como 6 32 2 41 ...

Poyntelle 6 0 2 50 ...

Belimont 6 45 2 58 ...

Uniondale 6 55 3 00 ...

Uniondale 7 7 7 7 13 1 9 M Carbondale 7 24 3 34 5 34 White Bridge 7 77 7 13 5 5 5 7 Mayfield 7 34 5 1 5 45 Archibald 7 40 3 51 5 51 Winton 7 43 3 3 4 5 54

All trains run daily except Sunday. f. signifies that trains stop on signal for pas sengers.

Secure rates via Ontario & Western before purchasing tickets and save money. Day and Nigha Express to the West.

J. C. Anderson, Gen. Pass. Agt.

T. Filteroft, Div. Pass. Agt., Scranton, Pa.

Erie and Wyoming Valley.

Trains leave Scranton for New York and intermediate points on the Eric railroad at 6.35 a.m. and 324 p.m. Also for Honesdale, Hawley and local points at 6.35 3.45 a.m., and 3.24 p.m.

All the above are through trains to and from Honesdale.

Trains teave for Wilkes-Barre at 6.5 a.m., and 2.41 p.m.

1.40, 2.50, 5.15, 8.00 and 2.55 a.m.; 12.55 and 2.55 p.m.
Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphia and the south, 5.15, 8.00 and 2.55 a.m., 12.55 and 3.50 p.m.
Washington and way stations, 2.55 p.m., Tebyhanna accommodation, 6.10 p.m.
Express for Binghamton, Oswego, Elmira, Corning, Bath, Dansville, Mount Morris and Buffalo, 12.10, 2.35 a.m. and 1.24 p.m., making close connections at Buffalo to all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest.
Bath accommodation, 9 a.m.
Binghamton and way stations, 12.37 p.m., Nicholson accommodation, at 5.15 p.m., Binghamton and Elmira Express, 6.05 p.m.

.m. Express for Cortland, Syracuse, Oswego tica and Richfield Springs, 2.35 a.m. and

Commencing Monday, day, July 30, all trains will arrive at new Lack-awanna avenue station as follows:
Trains will leave Scranton station for Carbondale and intermediate points at 2.20, 5.45, 7.00, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.30, 8.55, 6.15, 6.15, 7.25, 8.18 and 12.20 p.m.
For Farview, Waymart and Honesdale at 7.00, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.20 and 6.15 p.m.

at 7.00, 2.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.29 and 5.15 p.m.

For Albany, Saratoga, the Adirondacks and Montreal at 5.45 a.m. and 2.20 p.m.

For Wikkee-Barre and intermediate into at 7.45, 8.45, 9.32 and 10.45 a.m., 12.05, 1.20, 2.33, 4.90, 5.10, 8.05, 8.15 and 11.35 p.m.

Trains will arrive at Scranton station from Carbondale and intermediate points at 7.49, 2.40, 9.34 and 10.49 a.m., 12.00, 1.17, 2.44, 2.40, 4.54, 5.65, 7.45, 9.11 and 11.33 p.m.

From Honesdale, Waymart and Farview at 9.24 a.m., 12.90, 1.17, 3.40, 5.25 and 7.45 p.m.

From Montreal, Saratoga, Albany, etc., at 4.54 and 11.33 p.m.

From Wilkes-Barre and intermediate points at 2.15, 8.94, 10.05 and 11.55 a.m., 1.14, 2.14, 3.29, 5.10, 6.08, 7.20, 9.03 and 11.15 p.m.

