WORLD OF LETTERS.

A CONFEDERATE HISTORY.

The R. N. Woodward company, of Baltimore, have favored us with ad-vance sheets of a "School History of the United States," which Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, formerly a chaplain in the army of northern Virginia and now chaplain of the United Confederate veterans, has prepared for southern schools. In his preface, Dr. Jones thus tells what he has tried to do in the book:

"In traveling over the South, I have "In traveling over the South, I have heard general complaint that histories by Northern authors were unjust and unfair to our section in their Colonial Revolutionary and Civil history, and that when they came to treat of the causes, conduct and results of the great 'War between the States' they are utterly unfair and misleading, both in what they narrate and in what they omit. It is also thought that some books by Southern authors are either un-suitable for the schoolroom, or lose their value by an attempt to be neutral, and hence coloriess on the great questions nence coloriess on the great questions that have divided the sections, and that, compiling from Northern historians, they have fallen into many of their errors, both of commission and of omission. For some twenty years I have been collecting material and preparing myself for the task, studying earnestly not only the best of the current histor-ies, but original sources of information as well, and diligently seeking to reach the exact truth on all disputed points. Born, reared and educated on Southern sell, following for four years with youthful devotion the battle-flag of the Southern Confederacy, for twelve years secretary of the Southern Historical Society, and during all these years devoting time and close attention to American history. I may modestly claim that I have had some facilities for knowing, and some qualifications for preparing, a history of the United States which shall be acceptable to the South and fit to be taught in her schools."

If Dr. Jones' history shall fail to prove "acceptable to the south" it will be bethe south is very difficult to please, for he has enthusiastically given it the benefit not only of every doubt but also of every romance which his ingenuity could devise to take the place of less welcome facts. An instance of the later disposition on his part may be cited on page 227 and 228, whereon it

"General Scott, after holding a council of military men, advised the evacua-tion of Fort Sumter as a 'military nec-essity,' being satisfied that it could not be re-enforced or provisioned wi hout a great expenditure of treasure and blood. The confederate government had sent Messrs. Forsyth, Crawford and Roman to Washington, with instructions and full powers to treat with the federal government and fairly settle all ques-tions at issue. Secretary William H. Seward of the state department, while declining to recognize these commissioners officially, still, in an informal interers ometally, still, in an intermal interview which he granted them, held out to them hopes of a peaceable settlement. Judge John A. Campbell of the supreme court, in the presence of Associate Justice Nelson, had an interview with Mr. Seward (at Mr. Seward's Instance), in which Mr. Seward assured him, and authorized him to assure the commissioners, that Fort Sumter will be evacuated in the next five lays. When the time had expired, so far from evacuating the fort, Major Anderson was busily engaged in strengthening its defenses. Judge Campbell had another interview with Mr. Seward, who as-sured him that the fort would be evacuated and that the government would not undertake to supply Fort Sumter without giving notice to Governor Pick-

"Meanwhile it was published in the papers that large naval and military preparations were being made by the government both at New York and Norgovernment both at New 1012 of re-en-folk with the evident purpose of re-enbell wrote to Mr. Seward of these facts and of the anxieties of the people of the south, and reminded him of his peacesouth, and reminded him of his peace-able assurances. Mr. Seward sent the laconic answer: 'Faith as to Sumter fully kept; wait and see'—although he knew that the fleet of several ships, carrying 285 guns and 2,400 troops, had already sailed for Charleston harbor.'

Again, in the sub-chapter headed "The Cause of the War," we are treated to such sentiments as these:

The war had now begun. Who was responsible? Was it a "Slaveholders' Rebellion;" a revolt of disappointed Southern leaders against "the best government the world ever saw?" Had the Southern states a constitutional right to secede, and were they justifiable in doing so? Had the United States Government the right to coerce sovereign states, and was Mr. Lincoln, justifiable in inaugurating a war of subjugation against the South?

When the colonies wrested their inde-pendence from Great Britain, she treated with each state as a sovereign re-public, and not with the combined states. When the government of the "United States of America" was first formed under the constitution, it was by the secession of states from the old Confederation, and when the new con-stitution was adopted, the right of withdrawal for what they might deem sufficient cause was distinctly reserved by both New York and Virginia, and was thus secured to all the states who entered, or might thereafter enter, the

North Carolina and Rhode Island refused at first to join the new Union, and remained out as sovereign states.

This right, which was reaffirmed and into the colonies by the cupidity of Old emphasized by the famous Virginia and New England, and against the freand Kentucky resolutions of 1798-99, was quent and earnest protest of the emphasized by the famous Virginia and New England, and against the frequent and seriously questioned in any quarter, southern colonies, especially Virginia contest under the exergencies of partisan politics. Through a period of many years, New England had an unbroken record in favor of the right of secession. In 1804, the legislature of Massachusetts passed an act to the effect that the purchase and annexation of Louisiana by the general government was a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union, and that it absolved of Louisiana by the general government was a sufficient cause for the dissolu-tion of the Union, and that it absolved

movement in the direction of secession occurred in New England during the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, which was from the first very unpopular in the New Eng-land states, although the war was really undertaken in the interest of their com-

The war was denounced as unholy and without any plea of justification.
Even in the pulpits disunion was boldly advocated as the only remedy for the monstrous wrong. When Commodore Decatur was chased into New London by a British squadron, he made repeated attempts to steal out in the darkness of night, but in every instance the enemy was warned by the burning of enemy was warned by the burning of blue lights on shore. Thus that brave officer, to his great exasperation, was held powerless by enemies at home.

When the news arrived of the declaration of war, the flags were half-masted in Boston harbor and at other points. New England decided that her militia should not be permitted to go outside the state limits to help carry on the war. Not content with negative measures, the six New England states sent delegates to Hartford. December

sent delegates to Hartford, December 15, 1814, where they sat with closed doors. They determined that the national government must make a radi-cal change of policy, or New England would withdraw from the Union. Having decided on this momentous step, they adjourned to the following June for more decisive action. Before the day for reassembling arrived, the war ended. But for this, the United States would have had at that time to face the question of subjugating the New England States, or of allowing their un-doubted right to secede from the Union and set up for themselves.

In celebrating the fifth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington, April 30, 1839, ex-President John Quincy Adams made a speech, which was re-ceived with wide approval in New England, in which speech, after deploring the growth of sectional feeling, and ar-guing that if the time came when the guing that if the time came when the States should lose fraternal feeling for each other, it would be better for them to separate, and far better for them to "part in friendship from each other than to be held together by constraint," he says: "Then will be the time for the reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the constitution, to form again a more perfect Union, by dissolving that which could not bind, and to leave the which could not bind, and to leave the separated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation to the

Three years later. January 24, 1842. Mr. Adams presented a petition to con-gre's from the citizens of Haverhill, Mass, praying that congress would "immediately adopt measures peaceably to dissolve the Union of these states," and assinging reasons for such action. Resolutions censuring Mr. Adams for presenting this petition were introduced by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, but, after two weeks debate on them, dur-ing which Mr. Adams ably defended the petition and his relation to it, the resolutions were laid on the table, the house seeming to approve the position

In 1844, and again on the 22d of Febru ary, 1845, the legislature of Massachu-setts passed resolutions avowing the of secession, and threatening to secede, if Texas was admitted into the Union. Indeed, there seems at that date to have been no serious question North. South. East or West of the right

of a state to secede.

This view of the question was iterated and reiterated by leading statesmen and newspapers throughout the north Even after the election of Mr. Lincoln, and up to the actual breaking out of the war. Horace Creeley, one of the ablest and most influential Republicans in the country, advocated again and again in the New York Tribune the right of the Southern States to peaceably withdraw from the Union, and the wickedness and folly of the claim that the general government had any right to coerce them. He said: "If the cotton states shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace."

We must, resist to the direct extremity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treatles of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we must continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self-government."

We conclude, therefore, that the second of states not only had a perfect it, we insist on letting them go in peace The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless."

Again: "We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets." And again:
"If the Declaration of Independence justifies the secession from the British Empire of 3,000,000 colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of 5,000,000 Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861."
The New York Herald, of November

23, 1860, said: "Coercion, in any event, is out of the question. A union held together by the bayonet would be nothing better than a military despo-

tism. After the inauguration of Mr. Lin-coln, the Commercial, of Cincinnati, one of the ablest Republican papers in the country, said: "We are not in favor of blackading the Southern coast. We are not in favor of retaking by force the property of the United States, now in possession of the seceders. We would recognize the excultivate amicable relations with it."
General Scott, the commander-inchief of the United States army, was very emphatic in advising that there should be no war on the seceding states, and that the Federal Governstates, and that the Federal Govern-ment should say to them: "Wayward sisters, depart in peace." It would seem, therefore, that the right of the Southern states to secede was beyond all reasonable dispute, and that it was even recognized by a large part of the public sentiment of the North.

and remained out as sovereign states, independent republics, until the rights of each state were made clearer by amendments to the constitution, and the right of state to secode put beyond the right of state to secode put beyond facts. Slavery had been introduced facts. Slavery had been introduced facts.

their limits of slaves brought from Africa. The Northern states held slaves as long as they found them prostaves as long as they found them pro-fitable, and then, instead of setting them at liberty, they sold them to the South, put the money into their pock-ets, and afterwards began a bitter, per-sistent and relentless crusade against slavery and slaveholders. Through long years of excited and bitter controversy over this question

Through long years of excited and bitter controversy over this question, the South submitted to compromise after compromise, in which she yielded almost everything, only to find fresh demands from the other side. Finally, she saw the constitution and the laws of the land set at defiance by the "Personal Liberty" bills of many of the Northern States, the decisions of the Supreme court defied, and its judges, who in that day were stainless ermine. Northern States, the decisions of the Supreme court defied, and its judges, who in that day were stainless ermine, abused and villified, the constitution of the United States denounced as a "League with death and covenant with heil," the doctrine of the "Higher law" proclaimed, her territory flooded with incendiary literature, and invaded by an armed band, whose avowed object was servile insurrection, murder, arson, anr rapine; abolition leaders proclaiming that they would have "An antislavery God and an anti-slavery Bible," and announcing as their platform "ineligibility of slaveowners for every office great and small, no co-operation with them in religion, or society; no patronage to pro-slavery merchants, no guest-ship in slave-waiting hotels, no fees to pro-slavery lawyers, physicians, parsons, or editors, and no hiring of slaves;" and to cap the climax, a sectional climax, a sectional party avowed these principles and took possession of the government by electing a sectional President to carry them into practical effect.

The tariff, the fishing and other boun-

The tariff, the fishing and other bounties, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, the establishment of four well-equipped dockyards at the North to one at the South, the expenditure of immense sums of money for lighting, buoying, improving and fortifying the Northern coast, and very much smaller sums for similar purposes along the Southern coast, although there are four miles of sea front in the South for one at the North, and the very patent fact that the trend of legislation, since the North and Northwest had gotten the control of congress, had been to discriminate against the South and in favor of the North—all these things had brought the ablest men of the Southern states to conclude that the South would be better off out of the Union.

Add to these and other facts that might be mentioned the pregnant fact The tariff, the fishing and other boun-

South would be better off out of the Union.

Add to these and other facts that might be mentioned the pregnant fact that the General Government was fast drifting from the principles of its founders and being changed from a "Republic of republics" into a consolidated nation, a great centralized plutocracy, and that the new party which had come into power utterly ignored the old doctrine of "State sovereignty," and it is not to be wondered at that the Southern states should feel that the time had come for them to resume the powers originally granted to the general government, and peaceably establish a new government of their own.

But Virginia and the border states still clung with ardent love to the old Union, and were driven out only when Mr. Lincoln inaugurated a war of subjugation against their sister states, and called on them to aid in the onslaught. The frequent declarations of the Confederate states that they wanted peace, and not war, were strongly embodded in the close of President Davis's message to the confederate congress, April 24, 1861, in which he said: "We protest solemnly, in the face of mankind, that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor. In independence we seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the states with which we have lately been confederated. All we ask, is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, we must, resist to the direst extremity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from

ceding of states not only had a perfect right to withdraw from the Union, but that they had amply sufficient cause for doing so, and that the war made upon them by the North was utterly unjustihable, oppressive and cruel, and that the South could honorably have pur-sued no other course than to resist force with force and make here heroic struggle for constitutional freedom.

We have not space enough to permit us to follow to any greater length this curious so-called history, which it is proposed to introduce into the schoolooms of the southern states for the vitiation of the younger generation and the perpetuation of the false glamor surrounding treason and secession. It the south likes this kind of history with its alternating perversion, suppression and manufacture of facts, we suppose the north has no legal right to object; but just the same it is a mighty istence of a government formed of all what many of the south's most eminent the slaveholding states and attempt to citizens have voluntarily admitted was

FICTION.

"Sir Mark, a Tale of the First Capital," presents what we imagine to be Anne Robeson Brown's first serious attempt at fiction. It is the story of a spirited young Englishman dispossessed co his patrimony by reason of the Stuart wars, who manages by a combination of artifice and force to get back a considerable fraction thereof. with which he sets sail, in the latter part of the last century, to America. Arriving there, he is taken into the family of a prominent Quaker citizen of Philadelphia, then the capial city of the young republic, and is soon made acquainted with Mr. Washington, Mr. Adams and other leading figures in the new government. The young man gets drawn into a conspiracy against the commonwealth, from which he is opportunely saved; and after a conversation with Washington, in which the author makes a successful attempt to picture the dignity, calmness and reserve tion of the Union, and that it absolved the Union, and that it absolved the Union, and the public men and the Public men and the people of New England generally insolutern states, which passed laws dorsed that view. But the first active against the further introduction into the republic. Some scenes in the book

are drawn rather crudely, but upon the whole the novel reads well and occupies an engaging new field. (New York, D. Appleton & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Through the Appletons, F. Schuyler Mathews has just brought out a com-panion volume to his very admirable ook of two years ago on the "Familia: Flowers of Field and Garden." It is "Familiar Trees and Their Leaves," and it contains, in addition to instructive descriptions, over 200 drawings by the author of characteristic leaves representing every section of our wooded area. "Possibly there are some of us." Mr. Schuyler remarks in his preface, "who may not think that a leaf is a thing of beauty. Leaves certainly are common, but they are far from common place. If we doubt this, let us try to draw or paint a single leaf. One may draw ever so carefully and well, yet he cannot tell with the pencil or the brush all the truth and beauty of one leaf. Its color is too waxen and pure to be imitated by earthly pigments; its outline is too subtile, its teeth are too finely and vigorously formed, and its veins are too infinitely complex for one to copy with absolute. Nature's wonderful art is common; the world is filled with untold billions of leaves, no two of which are exactly alike." The object of the present vol ume is to bring some of these common but yet wonderful and too often unrecognized truths of Nature home to the eyes and to the minds of men and wo men who are willing to give a little time, now and then, to Mr. Schuyler's

SOME LIVING AUTHORS.



II .-- William Canton.

Among bards of childhood of the pres ent day William Canton is preeminent ly laureate. Years ago Robert Buchan an associated the name of a fellow Scotsman, William Miller, with this lofty and felicitous title; and no one who has read or listened to that inimitable child-poem "Wee Willie Winkie" will question the sanity of Mr. Buchanan's espousal. It is a long time since Miller's day, however, and many swee and happy warblers have arisen and continue to make cheerful melody in the world's great nursery. Wearled with manhood's cares, Robert Louis Stevenson sought relief in the children's garden; returning from a lay's laborious toll in the capacity of surfaceman, Alexander Anderson contemplates in a moralizing spirit the "cuddling" bairns; even Robert Buchanan forgets his inherent Bohemianism in the thrilling, vigorous, and pathetic story of the "Two Sons "

In Mr. Canton we have a big-hearted man who has studied children unler different circumstances in all their various aspects. Like Kipling, he has the true knack of understanding children; he reads in the tiny eyes the secrets of the soul. His verse may not glide as smoothly as that of his contemporaries; it is certainly unlike the orthodox gibberish which not infrequently passes muster in a nursery jingle. Essentially a poet of the nursery, he sings to men and women of their children—he sweeps the harpsichord of the heart and touch es the chord of love which awakens to responsiveness the latent affection remotely secluded in all God's creatures Not in a dry, cold, formal tone does he approach us; vivacity and artistic motion claim him; his rhymes for children must especially be sung, not read -they are of those "fancies that broke through language and escaped."

Mr. Canton's life has been as varied as his genius is comprehensive. He was born in 1845 in the island of Chusan, which is situate on the east coast of China. The "heathen Chinee" had been under British government for fully five years previous to this, the island hav ng been captured by the British forces during the Opium War of 1840. Our author's practical knowledge of the Celestials, can not be extensive, for though born amongst them, his boyhood was spent as far from them as it wellnigh could be. Brought up as he was in the island of Jamaica, whatever impressions of John Chinaman clung to the youthful mind we may be sure were speedily eradicated by his educational sojourn in sunny France. Victor Hugo seems to have helped materially in the literary up-bringing of Mr. Canton; in his dramatic efforts in particular do we discern the great French novelist's style insiduously suggested in our author. Quitting France, Mr. Canton next took up his abode in England. Here he spent several years in educational and literary work. It was while tional and literary work. It was while to blood maker as wen as the most power tional and literary work. It was while to blood maker as wen as the most power in the most power as wen as the most power. It was while the most power as wen as the most power as wen as the most power. It was while the most power as wen as the most power as wen as the most power. It was while the most power as wen as the most power as wen as the most power. It was while the most power as wen as the most power as went as the most power as well as the m sitated his crossing the border. In Glasgow he was intsalled as editor of the Weekly Herald, which was followed in due season by a sub-editorship on 418 Lackawanna avenue.

the staff of the dally-the Glasgow Herald-a paper well known for its high literary tone. In this capacity Mr. Canton sojourned in old St. Mungo's city for a good many years. In 1891 the lamented death of that genial-hearted Scotsman, John Nicol, left vacant the interary managership of the publishing house of Isbister & Co., Ltd., and our author was selected to fill it. As assistant editor of the Contemporary Review and Good Words Mr. Canton has done what he could. Hitherto his life has been kaleidoscopic in its changefulness and though at present snugly quartered his hours are crammed with busy work. There is a danger of his sticking too closely to the editorial chair; and the fact that he has recently added the editorship of the Sunday Magazine to his other duties, while it is further proof of his capacity for hard work, is per haps to be regretted. The world of books is more suited to our author than the ephemeral world of magazinedom.

"The Invisible Playmate" well sustains his reputation. Although for the most part prose, there are one or two nursery-rhymes in the little book collected under the heading, "Rhymes About a Little Woman." The story of the Playmate is a charming piece of work, ful of a pathetic joy and rich in touches of pyschological tenderness.

When she laughs and waves about Her pink, small fingers, who can doubt She's catching at the glittering plumes Of angels flying round the rooms?

It is only the child-lover who can deect this; it is only the poet who can imagine that "her eyes are little heavens of an earth made new"; that "her hair might be the down from an angel's wing!" We have remarked his similarity to Kipling in his appreciative understanding of children. Mr. Canton's varied life has also given him some of the Anglo-Indian's versatility in dialect. It was a revelation to all that Kipling could accurately handle the Scotch language; Mr. Canton is equally at home with the quaint old Doric. When his little woman's very thirsty, what does she do?--

She croons to us in Dorie; she murmurs Oh, the little Scotch girl, who would ever Shed'd want a coo-a whole coo-needing but a drink!
Moo, moo!-a coo!

The little maid was quite right in this respect. She is a gay, dashing creature, moreover, and has a remarkable recipe for wearled mortals. She asks-What shall we do to be rideof care? Pack up her best clothes and pay her fare Pay her fare and let her go By an early train to Jer-I-Cho!

We command this cheerful philosophy to all whom it may concern; the little volume to all who prize or would seek to appreciate and understand God's blossoms; and the comprehen-sive genius of the author to the whole eading world. Mr. Canton's latest volume "W. V.

Her Book," just published by Stone & Kimball, has all the charm of "The Invisable Playmate" and much beside. J. M. Barrie, the "Stickit Minister" says of it: "Down I sat to it as soon as I had seen that most quaint frontisplece, and to my mind it is a delicious book. The touch of the exquisite is over it all. My mouth waters to go a walking with W. V. and I have several things I want to tell her. The one hair in the pen that would have turned her into a prig is never there—not the shadow of it. 'Picky' roads—I have been hunting for that word for years. There is no doubt at all about the book being literature."

-Will Ramsay.

Not Pleasant for the Senator.

From the Washington Times Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts. was up at the capitol the other day, and his presence recalled to the mind of a good Episcopalian senator a story which the bishop told on himself. At the time of the story the bishop was dean of the seminary at Cambridge. Phillips Brooks had just been elected bishop, and had accepted, when one

fine morning President Eliot, of Harvard, met Dean Lawrence on the street "The church has made the greatest mistake of a lifetime," said the president to the dean. "Brooks was the ton. Now you have spread him out all over Massachusetts. I tell you it is a mistake, a great mistake; any one would do for bishop."

Time rolled on and death claimed Bishop Brooks, and later Dean Lawrence was chosen his successor. A few days after he again met President Eliot. and the latter was almost warm in his congratulations. "My dear bishop," he said, "I must

congratulate you. The church couldn't have made a better selection. I thought you should have been the choice when Brooks was chosen." The bishop laughs as heartly as any-

one over the incident.

Not Interesting to Nonh. Newly Arrived Spirit.—Who was that venerable looking personage that yawned so dismally while I was talking about the tremendous rain they are having on the earth? Resident Spirit—That was Noah. —Denver Road.

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A Trained Nurse Gained Fifty-three Pounds by Using a Nerve Food.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE RESULTS ON RECORD.

From the Gazette, Yonkers, N. Y. "I don't look much like a living skeleton

now, do I? And yet two years ago I weighed just seventy-two pounds," said Mrs. J. W. friends if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Coffey, of 55 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, People were doing me any good, I offer this N. Y., to a reporter. And we agreed with unsolicited testimonial and answer. Never her, for she certainly looked anything but a having seen a well day since I had typhoid living skeleton, but rather bore the appearance of a plump and attractive lady in excellent health and spirits. Continuing she pained all the time. It was misery to me to

with consumption. I was under what was sufferings were almost unbearable.
regarded as first-class medical treatment, "Since I commenced to take Dr.Williams

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

From the Journal, Atlanta, Texas. "Being constantly asked by many of my rise up in bed and my mind was clouded, in "I had lost my appetite and was wasting fact was a physical wreck and I felt that my away in flesh, losing some fifty pounds in a life was drawing to a close, and I must confew months. Doctors said I was threatened fess it was without regret on my part as my

but it had apparently little or no effect, for I kept getting worse until I was so weak that I could not attend to my household duties and could hardly walk. My husband and everybody who saw me thought surely that I would die, and there seemed no help for me.

"Tonics and stimulants and medicines all seemed useless, and I grew worse and worse until at last I resolved to seek some new remedy — one entirely out of the usual line of nauseous drugs and doses of stuff which seemed to take away what little relish I might perhaps otherwise have had for food. A friend told me of some wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I bought a box. The effect it it had apparently little or no effect, for Pink Pills, at the solicitation of my wife, I

A friend told me of some wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I bought a box. The effect from their use was noticeable from the first and soon appeared almost miraculous, for it seemed pretty a carly like the raising of one from the dead.

"I soon commenced to eat, something I had scarcely done before for weeks, and soon began to gain in fiesh and strength. I went one day to the doctor's office and he was surprised at the change in me for the better. I had to confess that I had been taking the pills, and he was broad-minded enough to advise me to continue what was evidently doing me so much good. I took, in all, six boxes, and increased in weight from 2 to 125 pounds, which is my regular and normal weight."

"Are you sure the cure is permanent?"

"Well, yes. My work is that of a trained nurse, which means, as you probably know, irregular hours and at times great exhaustion. During the two years since my recovery I have had many engagements, and through them all have continued in good health. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the remarkable power of this great medical discovery. I know of other cures effected by it. A friend of mine suffered greatly at her monthly periods. One box relieved and three boxes cured her. But I know of no case equal to mine, for my situation was critical, desperate and almost hopeless."

Mrs. Coffey has lived in Yonkers for sixten years, and for twelve years has followed the business of attending the sick, excepting only the period of her illness. She has hundreds of acquaintances and friends who know how very ill she was

hundreds of acquaintances and friends who know her to be capable and trustworthy. Many of them know how very ill she was and how remarkable was her recovery. The pills have a large sale in Yonkers and Westchester County, which will be greatly increased as their merits become better known, for they seem to be one of the medical marvels of the age.

arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

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They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

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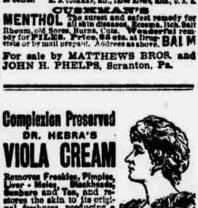
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Directory of Wholesale and Retail City and Suburban Representative Business Houses.

Wholesale.

BANKS. nna Trust and Safe Deposit Co. is' and Mechanics', 439 Lacka. National, 234 Lackswanna. o Bank, 139 N. Main. Savings, 128 Wyoming.

BEDDING, CARPET CLEANING, ETC. The Scranton Bedding Co., Lacks. BREWERS. inson, H. Sons, 485 N. Seventh. Inson, Mina, Cedar, cor. Alder.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

TOTS AND CONFECTIONERY se, J. D. & Bro., 214 Lacks. FLOUR, PRED AND GRAIN. Sews, C. P. Sons & Co., M Lacks. Veston Mill Co., 47-9 Locks. PAINTS AND SUPPLIES.

Owens Bros., 213 Adams avenue.

Scranton Dairy Co., Penn and Linden. ENGINES AND BOILERS. Dickson Manufacturing Co.

MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, ETC.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC. The Fashion, 308 Lackswanna avenue.

PLUMBING AND HEATING. Howley, P. F. & M. T., 22 Wyoming ave. GROCERS. Kelly, T. J. & Co., 14 Lackawanna. Megargel & Connell, Franklin avenua. Porter, John T., S and E Lackawanna. Rice, Levy & Co., D Lackawanna.

HARDWARE.

FRUITS AND PRODUCE Dale & Stevens, 27 Lackawanna, Cleveland, A. S., 17 Lackawanna,

DRY GOODS Kelly & Healey, 20 Lackawanna. Finley, P. B., 510 Lackawanna. LIME, CEMENT, SEWER PIPE. Keiter, Luther, 813 Lackawanna. HARNESS & SADDLERY HARDWARE

Fritz G. W., 410 Lackawanna. Keller & Harris, 117 Penn. WINES AND LIQUORS. Walsh, Edward J., 22 Lackswanns. LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
Williams, Samuel, 221 Spruce.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Goldsmith Bros., 304 Lackswanns. WALL PAPER, ETC. Ford, W. M., 120 Penn. CANDY MANUFACTURERS.

FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, ETC. The T. H. Watts Co., Lt., 723 W. Lacka. Babcock, G. J. & Co., 116 Franklin. MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES. Scranton Supply and Mach. Co., 131 Wyo.

FURNITURE. Hill & Connell, 181 Washington. CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. Slume, Wm. & Son, 522 Spruce. HOTELS.

Scranton House, near depot

MILLINERY & FURNISHING GOODS Brown's Bee Hive, 2M Lacks. City and Suburban.

ATHLETIC GOODS AND BICYCLES. Florey, C. M., 222 Wyoming. HARDWARE AND PLUMBING

Cowles, W. C., 1907 N. Main. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Rogers, A. E., 215 Lackswanns. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Goodman's Shoe Store, 432 Lackawanna FURNITURE. Barbour's Home Credit House, 416 Lacks.

CARPETS AND WALL PAPER. Inglis, J. Scott, 419 Lackawanna. GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Osterhout, N. P., 110 W. Market. Jordan, James, Olyphant. Barthold, E. J., Olyphant. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER Snook, S. M., Olyphant.

PAINTS AND WALL PAPER Winke, J. C., 215 Penn. THA, COFFEE AND SPICE Grand Union Ton Co., MR S. Main.

FLORAL DESIGNS. Clark, G. R. & Co., 201 Washington. CATERER.

GROCERIES Pirie, J. J., 427 Lackswanns. UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY. Raub, A. R., 425 Spruce.

Huntington, J. C., 306 N. Washington.

McGarrah & Thomas, 209 Leckawanna, Lorentz, C., 418 Lacka; Linden & Wash. Davis, G W., Main and Market. Bloes, W. S., Peckville. Davies, John J., 100 S. Main.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS Simwell, V. A., 515 Linden. Green, Joseph, 107 Lackawanna

Starting J. L. 215 Lacks wanne.

BICYCLES, GUNS, ETC. Parker, E. R., 221 Spruce. DINING ROOMS. Caryl's Dining Rooms, 605 Linden. TRUSSES, BATTERIES AND RUBBES GOODS. Benjamin & Benjamin, Franklin & Spre MERCHANT TAILOR. Roberts, J. W., 126 N. Main. PIANOS AND ORGANS. Stelle, J. Lawrence, 303 Spruce. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHORE, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE