THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE --- SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1896.

HIGH HOPES HANG **ON OXYGEN LENS**

Things to Bc Seen Through One 50 Feet in Diamater.

GAS TO BE USED INSTEAD OF GLASS

Unique Way of Getting an Absloute Vacuum -- A Curious Laboratory. Taking Photographs in the Dark. Other Queer Things.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The study of the stars is likely to be revolutionized by a new discovery. Before long telescopes will be provided with lenses not of glass, but of oxygen gas. They can be made of almost unlimited size, so that the heavenly bodies may be inspected at comparatively ort range. The moon will be brought within a few miles, so that every topographical feature of the side which it turns toward the earth may be explored and manped. The problem of the socalled canals of Mars will be solved, and if that planet has any inhabitants the fact will be ascertained. In short, astronomical science will leap into a new era.

Such are the claims made for an invention which is the achievement of Professor Elmer Gates. The beginning tf it was simply a short piece of iron ubing, in the ends of which pieces of lass were set. The little cylindrical ox thus made was filled with oxygen .as. Now, it has been ascertained by Professor Dewar, that oxygen is magnetic. He found that in a liquid condition it could be picked up by a magnet like iron filings. Professor Gates turned this fact to account by converting the iron tube into a magnet, wind-

ing it round and round with fine wire. A gas, of course, is composed of particles of matter which are flying about. exercising toward each other a mutual repulsion. Thus it will be understood that the molecules of oxygen in the little box were attracted toward the magnetized iron ring, so that the density of the gas was less in the middle than near the ring.' Professor Gates used the box in place of a glass lens and made photographs with it. Here, then, was the discovery, namely, that oxygen gas would serve instead of glass as a material for lenses. Professor Gates saya that he can build a lense fifty feet in diameter which will photograph the moon on such a scale and with such accurracy of detail that the surface of our satallite may he studied to an advantage never dreamed of hitherto.

FAR MORE PERFECT.

But this is by no means all. The lens of oxygen gas necessarily is far more perfect than any glass lens can be made, inasmuch as the particles of oxygen under such conditions as those de scribed arrange themselves in accordonce with mathematical law. Again it is an accepted truth that lenses of glass have their limitations. In other words, their usefulness in telescopic work does not increase indefinitely with bigness. The lenses made for the Lick and Yerkes observatories represent the limit of size in glass lenses. Bigger ones could not be rendered available for practical purposes. With oxygen lenses it is quite otherwise.

Professor Gates believes that there is practically no limit to the size of the Cocaine is first administered to the eye oxygen lens. His discovery will bring of the patient to be operated upon. eld into compara the whole stellar

HARDD ABERTAWE At the point of focus-according to the theory, as Professor Gates explained it-the particles of ether move about most rapidly and are furthest apart, History of the Men of Swansen of owing to the sun's energy. Thus the ball swings toward that point of less density. This it does every time, show ing that it is acted upon by some sor

of matter. The Professor regards it as proof positive that the ether is a material substance and composed of particles which are thickly crowded to gether, though inconceivably minute This is the substance which fills all space-whose wave motions make light and transmit electrical energy from the sun to the earth.

the sun's rays at a point near to the

His laboratory is a very remarkable establishment. It is crowded with instruments and apparatus for psycho physical research. Professor Gates has several boxes which are filled with illusions of various kinds. Most of these are illusions of the eye, but there are others which deceive the touch, the taste, and other senses. According to Professor Gates human beings have eight senses-the sense of cold, the sense of heat, the sense that a muscle is moving, touch, taste, smell, hearing, and seeing. And, by the way, he has a collection of 1,500 different smells, good and bad, in a series of bottles containing perfumes and various chemicals. They are intended to educate the sense of

RLIND MADE TO SEE.

By Means of Transfusion of Vifreous Humor from a Rabbit's Eye.

There are six people in Hamburg whose eyesight has been restored by Professor Deutschmann through infusion from the eye of a living rabbit. Upon one of these patients the operation was tried successfully on both eyes. These persons were all nearly blind when operated on.

As described to the New York Journal correspondent at Hamburg by the assistant of Professor Deutschman, the new operation is as simple as it is startling. Professor Deutschmann does not attempt to replace a diseased retina, nor does he claim that he can substitute the retina from a rabbit for that of a human being.

At the same time he does not hesitate to operate on the retina itself by making such incisions through it as may be necessary to assure the success of his process. He has found that blindness frequently ascribed to disease of the retina is in reality often caused by a detachment of the latter. Such detachment and shrinkage of this delicate membrane result from absorption of the vitreous humor which constitutes nearly nine-tenths of the body of the eye itself. This vitreous humor is enclosed in a sac, making what is commonly called the eye-ball, and through it the image passes from the lens to the retina.

The latter is retained in place by the full rounded body of the sac of vitreous umor. When this vitreous humor loses its normal volume through absorption the retina stretched around it shrinks. having no support of its own, and thus the sight is finally destroyed.

The great discovery which Professor Deutschmann has made is that the deficiency of vitreous humor in the human eye can now be supplied from the eye of a living rabbit.

The transfusion is accomplished through a simple rubber tube. Before this is done, however, the most dellcate kind of eye surgery is necessary. his is for the purpose

and antecedents of people whom they Y DYDDIAU GYNT are asked to relieve, are often very popular, and, when they disappear, linger long in the memories of the benefited for their practical virtues. It was Charles Smith's fate to be early

Long Ago.

cogently recalls the manner of writ-

ing "Swansea" in the Middle Ages, and,

amongst others, Bean Nash, the eccen-

Llandaff among his ancestry.

Countrymen.

ful

taken away. The student, devout bellever, thorough philanthropist, was called early to his grave, and it has been our good fortune to see in one of

NEW EDUCATION BILL BY MR. GEE the old records published at the dawn of the century a testimony to his worth, written in the most carnest manner. He was succeeded by his brother. He Has Constructed a Bill That Will (Henry) married a daughter of Sir Prove a Godsend to Mr. Balfour and George Leeds, and a daughter of this Sir John Gorst, and Will Secure for marriage married Mr. George Byng Morris, son of Sir John Morris, of Sket the Author the Gratitude of His ty Park. In the case of the founder of

the Smith family we have a forcible illustration of the fact that more fortunes have been sunk in the early in-Many a writer has been fluent in his dustries of Wales than have been won. description of Swansea-of the beautifew colossal fortunes have unquestionbay, comparable with that of ably been made. The Guests, for in-Naples, with the unequalled position of the place, an accessible coast, the stance, the Crawshays; but the last of the Hills, of Plymouth, died a commineral treasures so abundant in all quarters-but little reference has been paratively poor man; the first of the Scales at Aberdare sank a large formade to the men who have made it tune, and from the outskirts of Cardin the metallargical center of the world. up to Swansea great sums have been In this respect it is very different to that lost, with only ruined walls, tall chimof Cardiff, and both places can well be excused from any rivalry. Each is poney stacks, or discarded sinking left as mementoes. In the case of the tent in its own sphere-one as the great coal port, the other distinguished for Smith's nearly the whole of the fortune acquired by the grandfather of the number and the variety of its in-Charles Smith was sunk in the deep dustries. But about the men we may pits and costly machinery of that time. well be excused for commenting awhile ere treating at length upon the con-spicuous features of the place. Mr. but the property proved of some value to the descendants. In this case the Charles Wilkins, F. G. S., says that the ploneer was like the planter of the

native population, yet represented in oaks, under which descendants flourthe rural districts, were Welsh and ished, while he never lived to linger Flemings, and between these the aniunder their shade. Smith enjoyed the mosity was intense, the Flemings hav- distinction of being in great part owning been planted by the English King er of the finest colliery of the West, as a thorn in the side of the Welsh. This and that was his reward. His heirs obantagonsim of races may have had tained and realized the benefits. something to do in later years in re-

While Townsend was busily engaged tarding the development of the mineral in sowing the seeds of future success. and other wealth, which, however, in and the Smith and Morrises were comdue time, forced by the overwhelming ing into note, there came another worker into the valley, who was des-tined to hand down, by himself and desriches of the district, was brought about. Among the old natives, Swansea men are proud to enumerate such as cendants, greater fruits, than had pre-Gower, D. D., bishop of St. David's, who, viously been acquired. This was Vivbiographers state, was celebrated not ian, also another man from without, less for the elegance of his taste than like the Grenfells, the Dillwyns, the for his munificent patronage of the fine Baths, Richardsons, Martins, Yeos and arts. Then there was Henry de Swine-Glasbrooks. sey,Abbot of Glastonbury, whose name

EDUCATION BILL BY MR. GEE. The "Baner" makes the announce

ment that Mr. Gee has a new elementtric whose mother was a niece of the unfortunate Colonel Poyer, and may ary education measure ready, and that it will soon be published. It is gratithus be claimed by the present bishop of fying to find, after so many efforts and failures in that direction, that Mr. Geo The first movers for good in the Swansea district came from without, and has constructed a scheme "that will be were neither bishops nor eccentrics, agreeable to the government and satisfactory to all parties." This revelation Carbery Price, by his energy in matters will prove a God send to Mr. Balfour of coal and copper, gave a start: Lock-wood, Morris, and Co. followed; next and Sir John Gorst, and secure for the Mansel Phillips, with his colliery, and author the gratitude of his country. then came Chauncey Townsend, who This is not the first time Mr. Gee has originated the coal trade on the Klivey posed as a legislator. It is true his schemes has not been endorsed by the side of the Tawe, accompanied by one of the native population, a Mrs. Morcountry, but that is the country's fault and its misfortune. Everybody well regan, who about the same time had a colliery known as the Birchgroves. Mrs. members, says the Weekly Mail, his disestablishment and disendow-Morgan in the Swansea Valley and Mrs. Lucy Thomas in the valley of Merthyr were pioneers of the trade in their ment bill which principal Owen exposed with such skill and effect as to destroy the Suspensory Bill of the then several districts, and gave an excellent government. Mr. Gee is also the author start, though the development in both instances needed the lapse of time and of a Land Bill, which, unfortunately, able men at the head. Men "from withdied a natural death. The third page of the "Baner" has been the medlum out" and English capital-these were the essentials; and, looking back to the for many years for the promulgation of Mr. Gee's matured ideas of legislation. annals of most of the Welsh districts, He is the possessor of a valuable attriit is remarkable how much of these bute, which has proved valuable on many an occasion. He is so assured of came from the great Metropolis. Crawshay, though of Yorkshire parentage, came in direct contact with Wales only the wisdom of his plans, that rebuffs

DR. PARRY TESTIMONIAL.

above fund, and which had not been

paid to Mr. Howell, as treasurer. Mr.

een admitted and satisfied, and as he

NOTES.

A professor in one of the Welsh univer.

just there entered a local upndertaker

Class and professor were convulsed with

gregational union. When Mr. Jenkins le-

There is a large and flourishing, but

wishes to emulate. It may, perhaps, be of service to our neighbors to mention that a famous actress in her day, Mrs. Jordan,

whose lineaments have been handed down by some of the famous painters of the time, was born at Plas, in the parish of Nantglyn, Denbigh.

Pen Liys, or the palace summit. The cle-gant villa of the well-known Venables family is upposed to mark the spot of the old princely ruler.

Bournemouth has an evident partiality for Welsh divines. The Rev. J. Ossian Davies, who has been stationed in the fashionable Dorsetshire seaside resort for some years, will be joined in the month of October by another popular Congregation al preacher and lecturer, the Rev. Thomas Evans, of Victoria Park church, London and formerly of Hope chapel, Merthyr, he having just accepted a call to the vacant pastorate of one of the Congregational churches there. H

The Baptists and Methodists have been saying some unkind things recently of Dr. Thomas Rees, of Swansea, the historian of Weish Noncomformity, but so far as we know, none of them have ever charged him with cannibalism. Yet it appears to be a fact that he developed strong canni-balistic propensities, on at least one occas-ion when he had a Baptist minister fried and served hot for dinner-a circumstance which may, perhaps, explain the recent Baptist ettack upon him. The fact, so far as they have come to light, are these Dr. Rees, who was a peculiarily absentminded man, was one day engrossed in preparing his Sunday's sermon, when there entered to him his wife. "Thomas," said she, "What will you have for dinner today?" The historian drew his long Broseley pipe from his mouth, and calm-ly replied. "Fry that Baptist minister for me!" No whit astonished, his wife calm-ly asked, "Which Baptist minister do you want?" "That man at Cwmbwrla!" was the reply. "Oh, you mean Haddock?" she asked. "Yes; that's his name. I should like him fried!" and he had him.

In the vocal scores of oratorios, operas, etc., it is customary for the composer to jot down in the planoforte accompaniment the words "flutes," "obces," "wood," "strings," "brass," and so forth at the points where these instances in the points where those instruments come in according to the orchestra score. So much by way of preface. The other much by way of preface. The other morning Mr. Lesley Powell, Dowlais, was morning Mr. Lesley Powell, Dowlais, was caught laughing, and he explained that he had got more fun out of the vocal score of a recently published Welsh oratorio than out of all the comic papers he had ever seen. Then he opened the book at the close of a chorus representing a burning building, and after the sopranos had shrieked out their horror in upper B at the words "faming" there was in the accompaniment the two little words "ad accompaniment the two little words "add wood." "Why not add paraffin as well?" asked Mr. Powell. Then he turned to another part of the book, and showed a solo in which the soprano appeals for more At the close of the solo the words "add wind" appeared in the accompani-ment. If there is any reference in the oratorio to the Cardiff corporation the composer has probably written "add gas."

Welsh antiquary Sir S. Meyrick, will be reminded of the sweeping way in which he treated the merits of Twm Shon Catl. Twm has enjoyed a reputation in Cardiganshire and Breconshire scond only to that of Robin Hood, of Sherwood Forest. "He was," states Meyrick, "a natural son of John Wynne, of Gwydyr, in early life a notorious free booter, after-wards esteemed as an eminent antiquarian and poet, but is more known for the tricks attributed to him as a robber.

Wadsworth Whittier, a Boston newspa-per man, and relative of the poet, has written a Cuban comic opera, under the rather striking title of "A Cuban Carmen, or the Duke of Feveragua," which may have a New York production shortly after election.



STRICKEN DOWN **BY PARALYSIS**

ALONE AT THE TIME AND UNABLE TO MOVE

For a Year a Woman Seeks Relief Without Success, but It Finally **Comes at Last**

Another Case of Nerve Exhaustion Cited, Which was Cured in a Similar Way by a Nerve Food.

11

ly near view, and the astronomy of the near future will be a science enormous ly more far-reaching and comprehen sive than at present. Think of a telescope with a lens fifty feet in diameter! What might not this gigantic eye search out in the realms of space as yet unexplored? The topography of Mars and the other planets which attend the sun will become familiar. If there are any people on the Martian orb, some means may be found to communicate with them. Even far-off Jupiter may be watched, as it cools off and gets ready to support the population which eventually, doubtless, will be evolved and furnish inhabitants for that huge world ten times the diameter of the earth.

NATURE OF ETHER. Professor Gates has been making some researches recently which throw light upon the nature of ether, which is supposed to fill all interstellar space. Hitherto science has been disposed to claim that this mysterious element, if such it may be termed, was homogeneous and continuous everywhere-i. e., not consisting of distinct particles. But Professor Gates has proved to his own satisfaction that the other is actually composed of such particles. That they must be definitely small goes without saying; but the Professor asserts that they are as much smaller than a chemical atom as such an atom is smaller than the sun. If that be so, it is no wonder that nobody has succeeded as yet in finding out about the nature and properties of ether.

However, Professor Gates thinks that he has made a beginning in research in this direction. The first step has been accomplished by devising a means of creating an absolute vacuum-something never accomplished hitherto. Though the air in a receiver may be reduced by an exhaust pump to the utmost tenuity, even to the one-millionth of an atmosphere, some of it remains. A Crookes tube contains a little air. Up to now the total vacuum has been a mere conception, never accomplished in fact. But Professor Gates' vacuum is absolute. He produces a glass receptacle which contains not a particle of air. It has absolutely nothing in it save the long-sought ether.

This remarkable result is accom plished in a very simple way. To be-gin with, the Professor takes a tube of potash glass. This is an extremely hard glass, requiring a much greater heat than any other kind to melt it. He fills the tube with another sort of glass that is very soft, having a melting point 500 degrees lower than that of the potash glass. The tube and its con-tents are then subjected to slow heating until the soft glass is sufficiently melted to enable it to be pulled out bodlly part way from the tube of hard glass containing it. The space thus left is an absolute vacuum, containing no particle of air or any other gas. It holds nothing but ether, pure and simple.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE DARK.

Here, then, is a quantity of absolute-ly pure ether. The question is, will it expure ether. The question is, Will it ex-hibit under certain conditions any phenomena calculated to throw light upon nomena calculated to throw light upon its nature? One thing which Professor Gates has accomplished by means of it is the taking of photographs in the dark, but declines to say much about that, inasmuch as he has made only a beginning at it. An extremely inter-ceting experiment is performed by sus-pending in the vacuum a little metal half on the end of a platinum wire. The ball and wire are fixed in place inci-tionally to the process of creating the process. A given has is used to from

f rend insensible to pain. The operating surgeon then cuts into the sac of vitreous humor in the eye

of his patient with a steel canula. This cuts through the sclerotic, through the chorold and through the retina. The cycball of the patient is turned down so as to expose as much of the top surface as is possible. The cutting is done from the top, in a place that is never seen under normal conditions. An assistant holds a live rabbit, and with the steel ca ula he cuts deep into the sac of vitree is humor in its eye, which almost exactly corresponds with the eye of the human being in its construction and texture. The eyes of the rabbit and patient

are then brought as close together as possible. A small rubber tube is introduced into both incisions, being pushed deep into the sac of vitreous

humor in either case. A gentle pressure of the finger upon the eye of the rabbit is then sufficient to pump the vitreous humor into the rubber tube and thence into the humor sac of the patient. In less than a minute the deficient quantity of vitreous humor can be made up from the eye of the living rabbit.

A SHIP ON WHEELS.

How a French Inventor Proposes to Move at a Great Rate.

A French builder has just put the finishing touches in the Call Iron Works, at St. Denis, to a vessel with which he expects to literally revolutionize the science of aquatic locomotion. According to a formula well known to science, the resistance of water to the progress of a ship increases in a direct ratio to the square of the speed, and thus renders hopeless any effort to make traveling by sea as rapid as traveling by land. M. Ernest Bazin conceived the idea that this difficulty might be overcome if we applied the same principles to steamers as to locomotives. Our ships are practically sledges. Why should they not be coverted into wheeled

carriages' The model vessel which he is just completing, after many years of experiment, consists of a platform about 120 feet long by 34 feet in breadth. This is supported upon three pairs of wheels made of hollow steel, rather more than 30 feet in diameter, and presenting to the waves an edge somewhat resembling in outline the keel of a ship. The propulsive force is given by a screw driven by an engine of 750 horse power, which also causes the wheels to revolve The inventor calculates that he loses only 40 per cent. of the linear progressive speed developed by the rotation of the wheels, and that if the latter were

25 feet in diameter his ship would travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour. In the course of a few weeks this strange craft will be launched in the Seine and towed to Rouen, whence it is intended to make an experimental voyage by way of Havre to the Thames. If M. Bazin reaches his destination in safety, navel experts will no dobt be curious to see the craft.

	BRY	AN,
Jubi Non Pres	ination baratio baratio ficatio	n, D,
	grinat	
Con	dation femna ternation	tion,
	misa	

after he had been for some time setand defeats do not disturb the serenity tled in London. Thompson, who was of his mind and he pursues them with materially interested in several works the industry and pertinacity of the ant. on the hills, was a London alderman. It was said of Lord John Russell that he was prepared to take the command Forman, one of the old ironmasters, was an official of the Tower of London, and of the Channel Fleet, and it may be Chauncey Townsend, the Swansea pio-neer, was an alderman of the city of undertake the control of the British London, and a man, not only of position, Empire. This is how the new scheme but of ability and means. He was not is heralded: "Let it be known to the content, having acquired a status in government, the Tory party, unionists the city, to follow simply the routine and the authorities of the Church and of the corporation, measure out small modicums of legal justice with large Papacy that we shall not submit to the act of 1870 any longer, whatever blendings of equity on the bench, make the consequences may be. If we are speeches at city meetings, and attend taken before the courts and fined, we to periodical turtle banquets. He looked won't pay! If our furniture is sold, we farther ahead. One of the great needs shall bear it! If sent to prison, we of London in the last century was coal, shall go there, too! And we shall do it and the eyes of many a capitalist were cheerfully rather than suffer our childirected towards Wales, from where dren to be poisoned by the doctrines of the Papacy! No! Not even to the old

came rumors of coalfields and iron measures such as no other part of the terms!-much less to the conditions of land could compare. It was these ruthe last measure of the government." mors, as shown in my "History of the Coal Trade," which gave a start to Cardiff, which brought Anthony Bacon county court recently by the Hon. An-thony Howell, treasurer of the Maesteg to Merthyr and Plymouth, and enticed

the good Alderman Townsend from the attractions of London down to the west. There was a great similarity in early movements. Lockett and Marychurch, London men, visited the widowed coal dealer of Merthyr, Mrs. Lucy Thomas, and embarked upon the great coal trade of that district. Townsend made overtures to the Swansea widow, Mrs. Morgan, and began his long and prosperous

a claim by Mr. Thomas in respect of career from that event and date. His out-of-pocket expenses in connection beginning was also, like the others, with the consert of Maesteg and other very small. The sample of coal that matters in relation to the fund and Mr. went from Merthyr was a tubful, that Thomas refused to pay over this sum from Aberdare a parcel in the form of until his claim had been admitted and a brick, and that from Swansea in a small bag of the proportions of a horse's nose-bag. His collicries-the Birchsatisfied. As Mr. Thomas refused to pay over this money until his claim had groves-were for a long time on a small had not filed his claim, the judge had scale. He shipped the produce at White no alternative but to give judgement Rock in small bags, conveyed to that for the full amount claimed, and leave place from the collieries on the backs Mr. Thomas to his remedy of bringing of mules and horses. an action in respite of his claim.

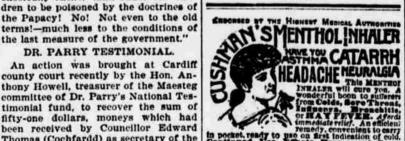
As Townsend prospered, and his family grew up around him, he became the accidental means of introducing an-A professor in one of the weish univer-sities, speaking to his class quite recent-ly, asked of the students, "What comes af-ter death?" No reply. The question was repeated, "What comes after death?" and other man of note to the district, who was destined, also, to found one of the honored family of the neighborhood. This was John Smith, of Drapers' hall, London, who married Townsend's daughter, and soon had an interest in laughter. the Llansamlet colliery, which had grown under Mr. Townsend's rule to The most successful men in the long run are those who were failures in their the greatest importance in the district. younger days. In proof of this we may re-fer to the case of the Rev. D. M. Jenkins, of Liverpool, president of the Weish Con-It had cost large sums of money to bring the place to its full development, but had amply repaid, and was one of the sights of the West for its fine engines, in the making of which for the ironworks and collieries of fiddle on the roof." Wales the Quakers of Neath Abbey were so worthily famed. As showing the "long" life and nature of these old unregistered, matrimonial agency at Liandrindod. The latest score is that a well-known Welshman, who, after a western collieries, it may be stated that fifty years afterwards it was considweek's stay at this popular place, has been able to announce his engagement to a third wife, the lady having one betered as yielding a revenue of over 12,000 Townsend left his son-in-law a year. one-fifth part of his colliery, and Mr. ter, being able to boast of having burled three husbands. And yet widows will go Smith, by steady work, in time acquired three other parts, which, in 1797, to Llandrindod. he, in turn, left to his sons, Charles The claim of Brecon to be the birth-place of Mrs. Siddons has given the South a pre-eminence in the annals of great tragedians which North Wales envies and and Henry. Very few people of that time have handed down worthier records than the Smiths, of Llansamlet.

Charles Smith was one of the most popular of men, and what is more, deserved popularity. He was by no deserved popularity. He was by no means built up on public lines as public orator or useful busy-body in all details of corporate work-life. On the contrary, his nature was retiring. He contrary, his nature was retiring. He was very studious, a capital geologist, mastered the Welsh language thor-oughly, was very humane and devout, and was in his generosity free-handed. There is a great deal of popularity in the last mentioned characteristic. Men with the open hand, who are not too inquisitive about the real character

THE OPEAT Soth Day. FRENCH REMEDY

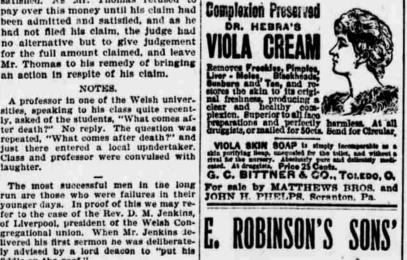
SPREMNORM FREMMENDY produces the above results in 30 days. It arts powerfully and quickly. Curves when all others fail Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful visor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Merous-ness, Lost Yitality. Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for surdy, business or marriage. It not only curve by starting at the seast of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bring-ing back the pink glow to pale checks and re-toring the first of youth. It wards of Insulty and Consumption. Insist en having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in was pocket. By mail it of prices of sources of refusion he money. Circular free, Address "MEDICINE of the Address

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immediale relier. An efficient remedy, convenient to carry in pocket, ready to use on Sirst indication of cold. Continued Use Effects Permanents Curre-Batisfaction gruaranteed or money refunded. Price, Trial free at Drugstets. Registered mail I. B. Colluta, Efr., Tare River, Rick, U.S. A

Lewls Morgan, who appeared for the plaintiff, explained that there was MENTHOL all stind tenses, Eccemb. Itch. Sait Rheum, old Sorce, Burns, Chis. Woodcerthi run of for PILES. Fries, 65 cts at Drug. BAL For sale by MATTHEWS BROS. and JOHN H. PHELPS, Scranton, Pa.



Lager

Beer

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THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF SCRANTON. Capital. \$200,000 300.000 Surplus, Undivided Profits, 64,000

Special attention given to Business and Personal Accounts.

3% Interest Paid on Interest Deposits.

IRON AND STEEL

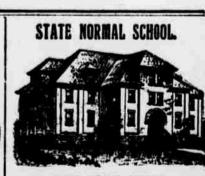
Bolts, Nuts, Bolt Ends, Turnbuckles, Washers, Rivets, Horse Nails, Files, Taps, Dies, Tools and Supplies. Sail Duck for mine use in stock.

SOFT STEEL HORSE SHOES

and a full stock of Wagon Makers' Supplies, Wheels, Hubs, Rims, Spokes, Shafts, Poles, Bows, etc.







[NEW GYMNASIUM.]

EAST STROUDSBURG, PA. Famous School in a Famous Location

A MONG THE MOUNTAINS OF THE A moned resort, the Delaware Water Gap. A school of three to four hundred pupils, with no over-crowding classes, but where teachers can become acquainted with their pupils and help them individually in their work. Modern imprevenents A fine new grmns-tium, in charge of expert trainers. We teach sewing, Dressmating, Clay Modeling, Free-hand and Mechanical Drawing without extra

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