

BEAUTIES OF WALES TO SCRANTON EYES

An Interesting Letter from "Morfuidd" Regarding a Trip Abroad.

THE LANDING AT LIVERPOOL

Experiences at the Custom House. Sightseeing in Liverpool--Railway Carriages Unlike Our Pullmans. The Green Hills of Wales and the Careful Tilling of the Soil--No Mountains Like Those at Home. Beautiful Iffracombe.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Liverpool, July 9.--Flushed with expectation of seeing great wonders, I left my state room and sought the deck on our arrival at Liverpool. I stood on the deck during those happy moments, gazing around me with all the glow of vision at my command. The scenes before and around attracted attention, not merely as being new, but decidedly home and in a strange country. All things seemed to differ in some way or other from what I had before seen. Of course like materials and colors had been familiar but not in the form and hue they were now exhibited to my observation.

Once off the ship no description can be rendered of the confusion which was soon witnessed in the custom house. No property could scarcely be estimated as more worthless than the immense trunks and packages now exposed to view, yet each individual guarded his or her own with the greatest vigilance until, as usual, the custom officer demanded the right to a knowledge of the contents. After an assurance that all was right, we proceeded to our headquarters at Liverpool. While here I saw many things to admire. In the first place the docks are much better than those of New York; then Lime street station is far superior to any other station in this country. After leaving this station (to which we had accompanied Mrs. Henry Thomas and son, of our city, on their departure for South Wales) we wended our way through the streets of Liverpool, seeing what we could of its beauties.

EXCURSIONS ABOUT LIVERPOOL.

St. Johns and St. Paul's churches and their surroundings are superb. They have the most beautiful yards I ever beheld; they are one mass of evergreen and flowers, growing above the dead, for I am told that these yards were at one time burying grounds. Near St. John's church, St. George's hall and the museum. Once inside of the museum the scene was marvelous beyond description, and could I describe it time and space would not allow. One of the most charming scenes was at St. John's market. Such an abundance of flowers, fruit and vegetables were most beautiful to look upon. After visiting Lewis's dry goods establishment we went to Lime street station and took the train for Swansea. I cannot say that I admire their "carriages" (as they call them) but I do not care for their coaches; they are too lonely; just place for six or eight persons and closed in at that, but I must admit that the scenery along the line made up for the deficiency. It seemed as though nature was showing us the best of its glory. Mile after mile of green fields either side of the train, large fields divided by a green hedge, and even the hills were cultivated to the very top. I shall never forget the scene. The great fields of Wales are more beautiful. The mountains of Wales are not equal to those of America; they are so bare, they look as though they had outlived everything green.

AT SWANSEA.

After passing several stations of such names as Llandrindod, Llangamarch, Llanwrtydy, Llandoverly and Llandilo, we came to Swansea Bay, at which we alighted and found Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morgan (Mrs. Davis's father, who is a retired gentleman) awaiting us with a carriage which we entered and were swiftly driven to their home which is a beautiful one on one of the general streets of Swansea, called Gorse Lane. And their hospitality is beyond measure. They leave nothing undone that will add to our pleasure. Being quite fatigued after our long journey we did not go out until Sunday evening, when we attended "Chapel Gomer" (as they call their chapel) and hear the Rev. Gwilym Evans, of New York, brother of Dr. Fred Evans, who is ill at Llandilo. After an excellent sermon by Mr. Evans, the Rev. Gomer Lewis, pastor of the church, baptized seven persons by immersion in the presence of a large congregation, at which he gave an invitation to any one who wished to be baptized to come forward as he had authority to do so. Immediately a young man from the audience came forward, took off his coat, and on the occasion of his faith was baptized. There was great excitement throughout the proceedings.

A SCRANTON FRIEND.

While sitting there my friend, Mrs. Davis, told me to look across the church and who did I see but our old friend and townsman, T. H. Jones of the Star drug store. It did seem so good to see one face that we knew among all those strangers. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are very nicely located and have a lovely home. All our appearances are very happy. I had a very pleasant visit with them. Swansea is a large town but very ancient in appearance. In some places the row after row of houses have a somewhat monotonous effect, especially in the distance, but as you draw near them there is a different aspect. They appear like the whole length of the street, but as you pass along there is a vast difference in the front yards. As a general rule the houses open right on to the street. Of course there are exceptions, but as I said there is a difference in the yards. Some are uncultivated and wild-looking, but generally they are beautiful. Just this morning I can look out through the window into a very green and beautiful garden and as most of the houses have large windows in the front you will find in them beautiful plants. The people of this country seem to take more pride in cultivating the soil than the people of America. They do not live in such a hurry here as there. Everywhere you turn you can see green trees, shrubbery or flowers of all kinds, and you need not walk far in any direction to find a park in whose shade you can while away the hours. After turning of these you can wend your way to the sea shore, called Swansea bay.

NOT LIKE OCEAN GROVE.

It is counted one of the most extensive parks in the country, but to my fancy it is not to be compared with Ocean Grove. It has not the conven-

iences. Instead of a pavilion with bath accommodations they have what they call bathing vans. They are sort of a covered wagon, drawn to the water's edge by a horse. In it you do your bathing suit and from there pass into the restful sea. It is a beautiful bathing place. The sand is so level that the bathers can go out a great distance without danger.

One of the greatest treats of our visit was an excursion to Iffracombe. Oh, it was just delightful. We were on sea about four hours. By the way we are beginning to think ourselves very good sailors. We have not been troubled in the least with sea sickness. Although we were only four hours on sea, we saw more sick people than we did through all our journey across the Atlantic.

But to return to my subject: Really words fail to express the beauty of Iffracombe. It did seem to me could I live here a hundred years, I would not tire of this most beautiful town. It looks like a conservatory as far as cultivation of flowers is concerned. The Victoria pavilion is all glass, the inside of which is a bower of evergreen, festooned overhead and all around the walls, in the centre a large platform on which concerts and other entertainments are held. There is a brass band playing continually. It is really magnificent.

The streets of Iffracombe remind me of the streets of Boston. They are very irregular and narrow, in some places not exceeding six feet in width. It is quite ancient in appearance, but the profusion of flowers in every nook and corner makes it exquisite beyond description. One of the many pleasures of the visitor is a drive through the streets in a carriage. I would almost term this town "The Dream of the Artist." So much at present for Swansea and surroundings.

(Morfuidd.)

WELSH NEWS NOTES.

The results of the Cymro plebiscite, giving the names of the fifteen most popular preachers in Wales at the present time, has led a correspondent to compare it with a list of twelve popular preachers compiled by the readers of the South Wales Free Press many years ago. Only four of the twelve survive today. viz, Principal T. Charles Edwards, Egwybach, Rev. Osian Davies, and Dr. Cynddylan Jones. The two last names are omitted from the present list. It is a curious coincidence that the Cymro plebiscite includes the names of three ministers who succeeded to the pastorates occupied by ministers whose names figured in the old list of the twelve referred to. Thus the Rev. Wm. Prydderch is the successor of Dr. Saunders; Rev. Charles Davies, Cardiff, of Nathaniel Thomas; Rev. John Williams, of Dr. Owen Thomas, Liverpool.

Three of the "biggest" men (in more than one sense) of their respective denominations happen just now to be located as pastors of important churches in Carmarvon. Dr. Owen Davies, Baptist; Rev. Stanley Jones, Congregationalist; and the Rev. Hugh Hughes, Wesleyan. They are each over six feet high out of the pulpit as well as in it. "Do you know, gentlemen," said the Rev. Evan Jones, Moriah, who is almost as broad in body as he is in mind, addressing his three colleagues on the occasion of their meeting, "do you know, gentlemen, that you have mistaken your vocation?" They looked three notes of interrogation down upon him. "You ought to have enlisted in the Life Guards," "So we have," replied Dr. Owen Davies, "in the everlasting Life Guards."

The current number of the Iron and Coal Trades Review contains a well-written, illustrative article on the coal and iron industries of South Wales. The development of these industries is correctly described as "a very wonderful tale." In a leading article the editor says: "Gladstone at one time described a leading North country town as the most beautiful of the beautiful in the fields of England's enterprise. That description was no doubt justly merited, but no North-country town can point to such a career of uninterrupted expansion as Cardiff, and no community can more proudly claim that they have done great things in their day and generation than can the people of South Wales."

An interesting and valuable book for the historian of the Free Church of the United Kingdom has just been completed by a Welshman. It is entitled "Festivals of Protestant Dissent," being lists of ministers, sacramental vessels, etc., pertaining to most of the churches (and a few others) included in the National Conference of Unitarians, Liberals and other non-conformists, meeting and kindred congregations. The work is by the Rev. Geo. Eyre Evans, of Liverpool, and is dedicated to his father, the Rev. David Lewis Evans, of Lampeter. Twenty pages of the book are devoted to the Welsh churches.

The Hobgoblin's Hollow-tree Park with living memory in the Park at Nantpau, Merionethshire. It was a nut-tree, and the peasant as he passed in the evening would quicken his pace, and perhaps murmur a prayer for the preservation of his person from the crafts of the Evil One: "E'en to this day the peasant still. With cautious feet treads o'er the tree. In each wild bush a spectre sees, And trembles at each rising sound."

The Anglesey County Council have passed the following resolution: "That this council expresses in the most emphatic manner its disapproval of Mr. Justice Ridley's conduct at the last Assizes held at Beaumaris, forbidding witnesses to express themselves, in giving evidence, in their own language in their own country."

The Rev. Dr. David Roberts, Dewi Owen, the well known Welsh bard and Congregational minister, of Wrexham, who, owing to the effects of his recent illness, has not been able to preach for some months past, is reported to be progressing favorably. He is at present staying at Holyhead.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in the autumn, between Mr. Francis Horatio Lloyd, son of Sir Horatio Lloyd, of Chester, and Constance, widow of the late Mr. Frederick J. Cohen, of London, and daughter of Mr. T. Ethelred Horton, of Penmaenmawr, North Wales.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day. "MYSTIC CURE" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Carl Lorenz druggist, 413 Lackawanna ave., Scranton.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Each box will refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

WANTON WEAR AND TEAR OF NERVES

Americans Women Who Seem to Delight in Being Sick.

ENERGY WASTED ON MERE TRIFLES

Some Characteristics of the Sex Pointed out by an Observant Member of It--Advice Which Would, if Followed, Cause a Perceptible Improvement in the General Condition of the Race.

From the Wisconsin.

If you never lie awake at night because you are too tired to sleep, if you never wake in the morning yawning, if your back never aches, if your temper is never irritable, if you never feel as if you would like to crawl into a nice, quiet little hole somewhere and stay there several weeks, if life is never a burden to you and every effort a misery, why, then, don't read this article, for you don't need it.

Yet, perhaps, on the whole you might as well look it over, for your sister or your dearest friend has all the symptoms I have spoken of and a dozen besides, and you might like to tell her how to go about strengthening her nerves and becoming a happier woman. The worst of it is, she will probably laugh at you if you do. It is marvelous how much pain, discomfort, languor and general miserableness the average woman will endure as a matter of course. She does not consider it her right even to be well. She admits cheerfully that she is nervous, but she has great faith in her will, and abiding confidence in the power of mind over matter.

This poor average woman, let us abuse her as much as we like. She is unworshiped to us. She is the original of a composite, photograph--an idea, a type. Let us pummel her and advise her; let us show her her faults and preach to her also of some of her virtues which have grown so arrogant and overgrown that she must be closely trimmed and brought into some kind of symmetry and order.

MISDIRECTED AMBITION.

There is her ambition, for instance; it was once a healthy, useful virtue; but of late it has grown so tremendously that it threatens to injure every plant in the garden and take all the goodness out of the soil. Low-creeping humility and meekness, cheerfulness and all the other home-like, old-fashioned flowers have become pale, and do not thrive because ambition keeps the sun off them and crowds their roots.

Then there is love of approbation; it is an attractive vine, but oneness not like it running over the fence and filling its tendrils all over plants of ten times its value and beauty. But metaphors are dangerous, and let us come down to plain English and say that the ideals of the average woman are wrong. She is trying to do more than she can do; if her body, her nerves, her disposition suffers, that must be borne. She has never taken to herself the wise saying of Emerson: "Your life is for itself, not for a spectacle." She surrounds herself with a thousand little larva-like ambitions, and in her great duty; she forgets that in no other way can she benefit the world.

Sunday School Lesson for August 15.

Abstaining for the Sake of Others.

I. Cor. VIII, 1-13.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION--Scholars are generally agreed that Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians was written from Ephesus, about A. D. 62, or three years after his first visit to the Corinthians, in our last lesson occurred. Before beginning the study of the present passage, one not only needs to read the context, but also to learn the historic setting by referring to Acts xvii, 1-3. It will thus appear that the apostle is writing in this part of his letter on the occasion of several points about which questions had been raised (I Corinthians, vi, 1). These questions involved many matters of a domestic and personal character wherein Christianity was distinguished from heathenism. This eighth chapter touches a subject which greatly agitated the apostle, but which may be Christians eat meat that had previously been offered to idols? The reply could not be made in a simple affirmative or negative, without doing some one. The treatment given was calm and dignified, considerate and satisfactory.

KNOWLEDGE--Paul seeks at the outset to lift the discussion out of the realm of mere knowledge (verses 1 and 2). He was the last man to disparage the intellectual investigation of a matter; on the contrary, he always urged his people to use their reasons (I Thessalonians, v, 21). And here he calls attention to the fact that "all have knowledge" on this point as was indeed true, for the apostle at Jerusalem several years before had sent a circular letter to the churches, that was both explicit and definite (Acts xv, 28). Some men would have fallen back on that utterance and closed the debate with few words. But Paul felt that the question would be dangerous. He refers to the fact that "knowledge alone puffeth up," believing that while those who held the view in Jerusalem had not been satisfied, they would also be injured by triumphing over others. To remove all conceit from any mind and to save the church from dogmatic antagonism, he declares that if "any man thinks he knows anything," absolutely and thoroughly as he is deceived, and "knows nothing as he ought to know it" (Galatians, vi, 3). All knowledge is partial (I Corinthians, xiii, 9) and therefore an inadequate basis in itself for action.

CHARITY--How then shall this question be decided? If not by the commands of the original founders of the church, sitting at Jerusalem, and publishing the mind of the Holy Ghost (Acts xv, 28), then by what standard? Paul does not deny the Corinthian's logic in doubt. He shows that another element must be brought in without which no correct conclusion would be possible, and that element was charity (verse 3). Charity, as he commands as superior to all other virtues. (I Corinthians, xiii, 13). Does a man love God? If so, God recognizes him as his child, whether the man sets meat offered to idols or refrains. It follows that all who love God, whatever their practice in this matter, whatever their opinions about it, must regard each other as brethren in a common household. This is a plain and bold utterance of the essence of Christianity (Matthew, xxii, 37-39) as taught by the Master to be regarded before all commands. It is not intended to depreciate knowledge, but to recall love, which is the man's true knowledge in the spirit of love, and is no other way to come to the truth.

IDOLATRY--Having thus introduced

so much as being a sane, well-balanced, healthy, helpful woman. And now, having gotten up our spirits by a lively attack on the poor, low-suffering average woman, let us consider the way of salvation; let us consider how to husband and conserve our stock, how to have and how to increase our power. This nervous power is the essence of protoplasm; it is life, happiness. Each human being who has not a good surplus of it is in danger of complete collapse, in danger of that horrible bankruptcy, which we see so much of in this last quarter of the Nineteenth century--nervous prostration.

WASTE OF ENERGY.

Our fathers had a maxim which we ought to be learning to discard: "Whatever you do, do it as easily as you can." It is pitiable, the power that is wasted on trifles. Strangely enough, the less nerve force a person possesses the more likely he is to be nervous. Do you know the woman who can never rest? She actually is idle with all her might. Finding herself with twenty minutes to wait in the railway station she holds herself tense and rigid, with something like the aspect of a cat watching a mouse, ready to spring at any moment. By the time her train comes and her journey begins she is as tired as she ought to be when it is done, and so it goes on all through the day. This sort of woman talks with her neck and shoulders and half the muscles in her body; she listens laboriously; even when she is asleep she does not let go of herself. What constant waste of power! When the great emergency comes, when she is called upon she has no reserve force to fall back on. She has exhausted all her energy on a morning call, and she has none left when it is a matter of life and death.

The great workers have been usually the great sufferers. Napoleon went to sleep in the middle of a battle. Fliegens is feebleness. The Deslarte system is not merely a fashionable fad; it teaches an important truth, that "at the back of every action there should be great repose." We need not employ steam engines to kill mosquitoes. We are horrible spendthrifts of nervous power. We do our work three times, anticipating it beforehand, dwelling on its difficulties afterward, and when we are actually at it doing it in the hardest possible way. Overwork and worry exhaust the nerves, but overwork is half the time unnecessary work.

FASHIONS AT NEWPORT.

Wraps--A Dinner Dress--Yachting and Bathing Suits--Jewelry--Hair-Dressing--Hosiery.

A HEART SHAPED

amethyst set around with small pearls and diamonds is the very acme of elegance in brooches, and although many round stones are similarly finished a heart-shaped ornament is the fashionable fancy. The splendor of heart-shaped brooches formed of small diamonds with an emerald at the centre, or of rubies or emeralds with a diamond at the centre, may readily be imagined, and usually these elegant brooches may also be used as pendants. Enamelled brooches hold their own, and flag-plink look very pretty on yachting suits, or green enamelled leaves, tipped with minute diamonds or pearls, have a cool, rural appearance, doubly attractive in hot weather. Slender chains dotted with stones, are still in favor as bracelets, but the newest idea is a simple chain with heart-shaped ornament, which may be transferred.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Newport, Aug. 13.--The Newport wrap is always of importance--from the fluffy, white ostrich feather boa or cape thrown gracefully over the fair shoulders of the debutante, to the colored velvet wrap glistening with jet or steel supplemented by chiffon plaiting. Wrong, she is trying to do more than she can do; if her body, her nerves, her disposition suffers, that must be borne. She has never taken to herself the wise saying of Emerson: "Your life is for itself, not for a spectacle." She surrounds herself with a thousand little larva-like ambitions, and in her great duty; she forgets that in no other way can she benefit the world.

CONSCIENCE--The logic of the last paragraph leads inevitably to the conclusion that the practice of idolatry is eaten. Immediately the question must have been raised by many, why then the early apostolic prohibition? The reason may be found in the apostle's next words (Verse 7). Every man does not know what he has just said. Some have more serious views of idolatry. They think that idolatry is a sin, and that eating it the same as any other flesh, the Christian might virtually declare to the heathen about him that he had no regard for the feelings of his foolish and profane exercises.

RESOLVE--The teaching is now complete. The subject about which the Corinthians had questioned was all brushed away, and neither party could claim advantage over the other. They are all raised to that elevated plane where the warfare of each is paramount consideration, no one allowed to do what will be prejudicial to the other. And yet Paul does not express this in the form of a command, but rather as a suggestion, one would have perverted his words, resting in the letter not knowing the spirit (II Corinthians, iii, 6). But, what was he, he announced to all his own purpose and plan of life. If meat make any brother of his to offend he would eat no more of it. Prompted by love he would exercise self-denial from that which was harmless in itself. (Romans, xiv, 21) He would limit his liberty and regulate his conduct not by what he knew and believed on matters of right and wrong (I Corinthians, vi, 12), but by his desire to save others. He does not say so, but it is probable that this declaration was intended to influence the resolve to the persons to whom he wrote.

CONCLUSION--The instructions of the lesson may be briefly stated under two heads. First, in all studying the Scripture to determine matters of doctrine and duty, one must be careful to distinguish between the transient and the abiding. A direction given on a certain subject at one time may be intended to meet an emergency only to be superseded altogether by the fuller light of a subsequent time, as the words of James (Acts xv, 29) are supplemented by the words of Paul. Inattention to this great truth has led to numberless and vexatious agitations among people extremely anxious to be right. Second, while the truth is the only correct standard of action, such is the infirmity and perversity of the human intellect that men are liable to arrive at various conclusions. Hence they ought in the settlement of differences to invoke the aid of a generous affection. If the heart is right men may cling together while thoughts diverge. (II Kings, x, 15). But the strong must ever regard the weak. For the sake of others one ought to abstain from many things believed to be innocent. To save a brother is better than to exercise full liberty.

and gilt spangles applied on the velvet. Between the lace points was a velvet plait at the back which opened on a velvet bow. Three black chiffon ruffles edged the green velvet cape sleeves, with a double black chiffon plaiting over the shoulder; while the back was a forest of chiffon plaiting with tiny green velvet bows among them and larger velvet bows were placed at each side of the front.

AN ELEGANT DINNER DRESS.

supplied by Lord & Taylor and worn at a private entertainment, was of brown, green and white broadened grenadine in moss patterns made over from green and purple changeable silk, the skirt finished by three rows of narrow black velvet in varied widths. The back of the corsage is plain, with a front of fine black passementerie, edged by small green satin revers, almost covered by a green satin revers, and from under the green satin revers, comes black satin over the puff on the sleeves, and the cuffs are finished by green satin, lace squares, with an inside black lace trimming. The collar is harmony with the sleeves, and plaited chiffon falls over the back. Wide green and brown satin ribbon twisted together forms the belt at the left side. Fine white lace falls from shoulder to waist at the left side, and tiny white semantaria from the neck and back panels are in rows on the black panels.

Colored crash seems to be the favored material for yachting suits, and although the blouse front is quite new, still the "reefer" and blazer jackets are noticeably popular, often lined with crimson or blue, which partially faces the small revers. Crimson or blue crash skirts sometimes have a narrow colored cambric band stitched around the lower edge and a similar facing on the pockets. A white pique skirt and blue cloth jacket makes a jaunty yachting suit, which particularly faces the small revers. Fancy soutache braid in red, white, blue or black (usually in contrast) are put on both fancy or plain designs. It is an exception where yokes fall to the belt are not employed, skirts just covering the knee, and the old-time materials such as brilliantine, serge or flannel continue to hold popular favor.

Bathing suits are not new the unbecoming garb that they were in days gone by. We need not employ steam engines to kill mosquitoes. We are horrible spendthrifts of nervous power. We do our work three times, anticipating it beforehand, dwelling on its difficulties afterward, and when we are actually at it doing it in the hardest possible way. Overwork and worry exhaust the nerves, but overwork is half the time unnecessary work.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

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March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

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- AWNINGS AND RUBBER GOODS. S. A. Crosby, 221 Lackawanna ave.
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- BREWERS. Robinson, E. Sons, 435 N. Seventh. Robinson, Mina, Cedar, cor. Alder.
- BICYCLES, GUNS, ETC. Parker, E. R., 221 Spruce.
- BICYCLE LIVERY. City Bicycle Livery, 120 Franklin.
- BICYCLE REPAIRS, ETC. Bittenbender & Co., 313 1/2 Spruce street.
- BOOTS AND SHOES. Goldsmith Bros., 204 Lackawanna. Goodman's Shoe Store, 432 Lackawanna.
- BROKER AND JEWELER. Radin Bros., 123 Penn.
- CANDY MANUFACTURER. Scranton Candy Co., 23 Lackawanna.
- CARPETS AND WALL PAPER. Ingalls, J. Scott, 419 Lackawanna.
- CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. Samwell, V. A., 615 Linden.
- CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. Blume, Wm. & Son, 523 Spruce.
- CATERER. Huntington, J. C., 308 N. Washington.
- CHINA AND GLASSWARE. Rupprecht, Louis, 221 Penn ave.
- CIGAR MANUFACTURER. J. P. Flore, 223 Spruce street.
- CONFECTIONERY AND TOYS. Williams, J. D. & Bros., 314 Lacka.
- CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. Snook, E. M., Olyphant.
- CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Harding, J. L., 215 Lackawanna.
- DINING ROOM. Cary's Dining Room, 505 Linden.
- DRY GOODS. The Fashion, 305 Lackawanna avenue. Kelly & Healey, 30 Lackawanna. Finley, P. B., 610 Lackawanna.
- DRY GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, ETC. Mulley, Ambrose, triple stores, Providence.
- DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS. Kresky, E. H. & Co., 114 S. Main.
- DRUGGISTS. McGarrath & Thomas, 209 Lackawanna. Lorenz, C., 419 Lacka.; Linden & Wash. Davis, W. S., Peckville. Davis, John J., 106 S. Main.
- ENGINES AND BOILERS. Dickson Manufacturing Co.
- FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. J. W. Roberts, 129 N. Main ave. J. W. Davis, 215 Lackawanna. Eric Audren, 119 S. Main ave.
- FLORAL DESIGNS. Clark, G. R. & Co., 201 Washington.
- FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, ETC. The T. H. Watts Co., Ltd., 721 W. Lacka. Babcock G. J. & Co., 118 Franklin.
- FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN. Matthews C. P. Sons & Co., 34 Lacka. The Weston Mill Co., 47-48 Lackawanna.
- FRUITS AND PRODUCE. Dale & Stevens, 27 Lackawanna. Cleveland, A. S., 11 Lackawanna.
- FURNISHED ROOMS. Union House, 215 Lackawanna.
- FURNITURE. Hill & Connell, 132 Washington. Harbours' Home Credit House, 425 Lack.
- GROCERS. Kelly, T. J. & Co., 14 Lackawanna. Margaret & Connel, Franklin avenue. Fortie, John T., 5 and 23 Linden. Rice, Levy & Co., 30 Lackawanna. Fife, J. J., 67 Lackawanna.
- GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Osterhout, N. P., 119 W. Market. Jordan, James, Olyphant. Bechtold, E. J., Olyphant.
- HARDWARE. Connell, W. F. & Sons, 118 Penn. Foote, Sheel, Co., 112 N. Washington. Hunt & Connel Co., 434 Lackawanna.
- HARDWARE AND PLUMBING. Gunster & Forsyth, 307 Penn. Cowles, W. C., 197 N. Main ave.
- HARNESS AND SADDLERY HARDWARE. Fritz, G. W., 410 Lackawanna. Keller & Harris, 117 Penn.
- HARNESS, TRUNKS, BUGGIES. E. B. Houser, 133 N. Main avenue.
- HOTELS. Arlington, Grimes & Flannery, Spruce and Franklin. Scranton House, near depot.
- HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTER. Wm. Hay, 112 Linden.
- HUMAN HAIR AND HAIR DRESSING. N. T. Lisk, 223 Lackawanna.
- LEATHER AND FINDINGS. Williams, Samuel, 221 Spruce.
- LIME, CEMENT SEWER PIPE. Keller, Luther, 815 Lackawanna.
- MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, ETC. Scranton Dairy Co., Penn and Linden. Stone Bros., 305 Spruce.
- MILLINER. Mrs. M. Saxe, 146 N. Main avenue.
- MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING. Mrs. Bradley, 206 Adams, opp. Court House.
- MILLINERY AND FURNISHING GOODS. Brown's Bee Hive, 211 Lackawanna.
- MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES. Scranton Supply and Mach. Co., 131 Wyo.
- MODIST AND DRESSMAKER. Mrs. K. Walsh, 311 Spruce street.
- MONUMENTAL WORKS. Owens Bros., 218 Adams ave.
- PANTS. Great Atlantic 23 Pants Co., 319 Lackawanna ave.
- PAINTS AND SUPPLIES. Jencke