SEE

THAT THE

FAC-SIMILE

Imaginary Story of a War with Japan.

The Relative Strength of the American and Japanese Navies Thus Compared by a Naval Expert.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

War with Japan has been declared. Throughout the land the scream of the American eagle rouses the men to arms. Across the continent huge guns are being whirled by the several railroads, and upon their arrival on the Pacific coast they will be hastily placed in position to defend the cities in danger of attack. The vessels composing the North Atlantic squadron have long since started for the Pacific. Apprehending danger, the administration issued orders some weeks ago to the fleet under Rear Admiral Sleard, directing him to proceed at once to the Pacific station and to join with the squadron under Admiral Miller in defending the union. A message received at the navy department from the United States minister at Valparaiso, Chili, announcthat the fleet was reported by a Chillan man-of-war as having passed off that port three days before the declaration of war and should now be well along toward Acapulco, where further orders are awaiting it. In accordance with those directions Rear Admiral Sicard will first combine with Rear Admilar Miller, and the united fleets will then seek and attack the Japanese squadron.

For months it has been evident to the keen observer that a climax was soon to come in the strained relations between the United States and Japan, growing out of the dissatisfaction of the latter country with the tariff enacted by congress, which she claimed discriminated against her productions, and with the action of this government in pan had been run up over all the gov-annexing Hawaii and refusing to consider Japan's claim for damages against the island republic, which as claimed this government ought to satisfy. In addition, it might be added that Japan, having demonstrated her supremacy in Eastern affairs by humbling antiquated China, felt herself fully able to cope with a civilized nation. Besides the glory that would come to her from defeating the United States, she would be in a position to arrogate to herself the title and all that might attach to the dignity of the ruler of the Pacific. So far as her dreams were concerned. she would secure Hawaii as a result of a war with this country, and as a part of the spoils of a successful war could demand and annex Alaska.

THE CASUS BELLI.

All of these influences actuated her in taking the step to bring about war. The casus belli consisted in an unwarranted attack by four of her cruisers upon the United States steamships Philadelphia and the old time Marion, which were stationed at Honolulu to protect American interests. Without a moment's warning the four ships of Japan promptly swept down upon the two ships and demanded their surrender. The commanded of the Marion wisely struck her flag, but Rear Admiral Miller, who was on board the Philadelphia at the time, hesitated. and for a purpose. Fortunately, the cruiser was just ready to leave Honolulu to engage in target practice. Steam was up and the ammunition was in readiness for service. Just as soon as the message was received demanding the surrender of the ship the crew was quitely mustered to general quarters; and before signal was made declining to surrender the order was passed to load. The silent but suspected activity on the American was viewed with distrust by the Japanese. An instant later the chain to her grounded anchor slipped overboard with a quick release, and the Philadelphia, under the impulse of her opened throttles, pushed quickly ahead. At the same moment a defiant yell burst from her decks and her guns on the starboard side sent forth a destructive salvo, and a wild cheer of joy followed when it was found that one of the Japanese cruisers had suffered mortally from the fire. The Japanese ships returned the fire, swung about and started after the American man-of-war; but the latter, taking advantage of her position and first maneuver, was soon steaming out of the harbor at a rapid pace. A running fight followed but the Philadelphia escaped serious injury, and proving to be the swifter, slowly dropped her pursuers astern. By nightfall she was fifteen miles ahead of the foremost Japanese vessel and firing had long since ceased. All night the Philadelphia was pushed and the next morning all hands were delighted to see in the offing the battleship Oregon, the Olymphia, recently returned from Japan, the cruisers Baltimore and Charleston and the coastdefense ship Monterey. Fearing that the entire Japanese navy might be assembled off Hawali, Rear Admiral Miller determined not to engage until he had been joined by the fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sicard. He therefore returned to the coast of California to defend it in case the Japanese ships should attempt an attack.

PREPARATIONS.

In the meantime the navy department was hastening work on vessels under construction and those undergoing repairs. Torpedo boats were turned out as rapidly as possible, shipped overland, and floated in the waters of San Francisco Bay, where they were promptly placed in commission. The monitors on the Atlantic coast were retained there to defend it in case of attack; but no manoeuver of that kind was expected, as it was known that Hawaiian Islands awaiting re-enships of war. Evidently the Japanese were not in sufficient force as yet to miral Miller's command, or they would have moved offensively before the pres-

Preparations were now made for giving battle to the Japanese fleet. Stores were taken aboard; the supply of powder and projectiles was increased to the maximum; and the officers and men were given their final instructions as to their duties in action. When all was in readiness, Rear Admiral Miller divided the force into two divisions, with Rear Admiral Sicard in command of one of them. This formation was to be retained until the enemy should purposed to put into effect a programme which he had already prepared, and circumstances dictated a plan of a different character.

States had high hopes that it would return with the paim of victory. To She also had four secondary turrets, inflame the men to greater strife each holding two 8-inch rifles, placed

against the Japanese, it was announced, just before departure, the town of Sitka, Alaska, had been sacked, and the Japanese fleet was now on its way to the rendezvous at Hawaii. The effort was manifest in the added determination of the crews among the American vessels. Notwithstanding the fortifica-Sitka, the American territory was now under control of Japanese troops; and in the event of Japanese success off the Hawaiian Islands transports would bear troops from Alaska to Oregon, whence a military invasion of United States would be attempted. This news stirred the Americans to the utmost, and all were anxious to meet

Obeying the orders issued to him, Rear Admiral Sicard touched at Acapulco on his way north, and then proceeded to San Francisco, where a junction with Rear Admiral Miller was effected.

THE FLEETS MET.

It is well known in naval circles that it requires ten times the force to take a place that it does to defend it. This had been the experience of the Japanese in Hawaii. Their advance squadron had been driven out of the harbor of Honolulu by the guns mounted on shore. Later they had been joined by the rest of their navy and the combined force at last succeeded in investing the town. The Amerion the Island and the Red Sun of Jalaborers, who by some means had secured arms, had been held in check, only with great difficulty by the American defenders; but their activity at last, seconded by the offensive warships, effected the surrender of the city. This accomplished, the Japanese turned their attention to the Pacific coast of the United States. From the supply ships that had accompanied them they replenished their stores and were well fitted for the battle on leaving Hawaii.

Th American fleet had started fron San Francisco two days before the Japanese left the harbor of Honolulu, and one fair morning the opposing fleet sighted each other but a comparatively short distance from the Pearl of the Pacific. The commander-inchief of the Japanese squadron at once formed his vessels in line abreast. In an auxiliary force of twelve 5-inch the center was the new battleship, Fuji, which had but just left the ship yard in England. To her right was the battle-ship Chin-Yuen-Go, formerly Chen Yuen, which had been captured in the battle of Wei-Hai-Wei from the Chinese. One the left of the central ship was the armored cruiser Fusco, and on each side were the armored cruisers Hiyel, Riujo, Chiyoda and Hei Yan. A second line was composed of the protected cruisers Matsushima, Itsukushima, Hashidate, Yoshino, Naniwa Takachiho, Akitsusu, Suma, Akashi Idzumi and Tai Yen. Nine unprotected cruisers were held in reserve. Near the first line, so as to be useful, if the opportunity came, steamed the torpedo gun vessel Tatsuta and about fifty torpedo boats. It will be seen that the Japanese navy was out in force, and that the coming battle was to be the decisive struggle of the war.

Opposed to the Japanese squadron, Rear Admiral Miller had under his command the battle-ships Iowa, Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts, the second-class battle-ships Maine and Texas, and the armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York, which formed his first line. This line was supported by the cruisers Olympia, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newark, Charleston, Boston, Cincinnati. Raleigh, Marblehead, Detroit and Montgomery. In another line were the Alert, Bennington, Concord. Vorktown, Nashville, Wilmington, Machias and Castine-all gunboats with the exception of the Alert. Torpedo boats hovered near the first line, but behind their cover.

BATTLE BEGINS.

When Admiral Miller sighted the Japanese squadron and saw their formation, he signaled his ships to make a right oblique turn-his idea being to get the angle of gun fire on the enemy which would enable him to bring to bear upon the Japanese his most effec tive and largest number of available guns, while least exposing his own ships. 'A signal was made by the commander-in-chief of the Japanese directing his ships to take an oblique direction toward the left. Firing here began.

That the Japanese were splendid gunners was shown by the manner in which their projectiles were striking dangerously close to the American ships. It was evidently the purpose of Admiral Miller to disable first the Fuji and the armored cruisers of the Japanese. Upon these the six battleships and the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn opened their fire, while the cruisers and gunboats in the rear of his line, together with the torpedo boats, were to obstruct the junction of the Japanese reserves with the Japan-

ese line of offense. The manoeuvers appeared to be successful. The great superiority of the United States men-of-war in guns and amount of metal thrown in a minute's discharge soon began to tell most fearthe Japanese fleet was now off the fully upon the Japanese. A 13-inch shell from the Indiana's main battery forcements from home, when it was passed through the 14-inch belt pro-purposed to seek the United States tecting the vitals of the Fuji, and pierced one of her boilers and scalding every one within reach of the burning attack the vessels now under Rear Ad- steam. But despite this shock the Japanese stool pluckily by their guns. By

this time the Fuji had become separated from her consorts. Seeing her alone, the commanding officer of the lowa renewed the attack. The two ships were bout evenly matched offensively, notwithstanding the explosion which had occurred. The displacement of the Fuji was 12,560 tons, while that of the Iowa was 11,500. The Fuji had four 12-inch breech-loading rifles mounted in two barbettes; ten 6-inch quick-firing rifles, two on each side in casemated sponsons on the main deck and three on each side within shields on the upper deck. In be sighted, when Rear Admiral Miller addition she carried twenty-four 3pounder quick-firing guns and had five torpedo tubes. Her helt armor was bewhich he intended following unless tween 14 and 18 inches thick and her rapid-fire battery was protected by inches of hardened steel. Like the Puff, was a goodly fleet that left San | the Iowa had four 12-inch breech-lead-Francisco, and the people of the United ing rifles, mounted in two turrets of

on her upper deck, two on each broadside. In addition, she carried a secondary battery of six 4-inch rapid-fire 5.9 inch rifles, eight 3-pounders and one guns, twenty 6-pounder and six 1pounder quick-firers and four Gatling machine guns, and had three torpedo

DELIVERING A BROADSIDE. The commanding officer of the Iowa, directing the movement of his ship from the conning tower, bore down on the Fuji in such manner as to deliver a broadside at point-blank range. His maneuver was successful, because the armored cruiser Brooklyn was engaging the attention of the Fuji at the time. The Brooklyn gave her antagonist a wonderful battle, considering the overwhelming power of the Japanest craft. With the Fuji thus absorbed, the Iowa had no difficulty in getting abreast the Fuji. The effect of that murderous broadside was instantaneous and terrible. The Fuji seemed to be driven boldly sidewise by the blow; tions that had been hastily erected at and the effect noon her vitals, armor and personnel was frightful. The two after 12-inch guns of the Fuji were wrecked, and all the men within the turret killed. Seeing the destruction caused by the

Iowa, the American torpedo-boat Porter, under cover of the Fuji's confusion, darted forward to plant a torpedo against the damaged battle-ship. With the same purpose against the Iowa, and with the intent of protecting the Fuji, the torpedo gunboat Tatsuta steamed toward the Iowa. With an advantage of nine knots in speed the Porter easily got within torpedo range of the Fuji and discharged her weapon, which, however, was disturbed by the wake of a passing craft, and falled to reach its mark. She paid dearly for her temerity, however, for the Tatsuta brought her 4.7-inch rapidfire guns to bear, and the Porter was soon a sinking wreck. The Tatsuta then fired a torpedo at the Iowa, but before it struck the water a fusillade from the Gatlings of the Iowa had exploded the war-head, and the weapon perished. An 8-inch shell from the Iowa bursting in the ammunition room of the Tatsuta carried her to the bottom.

In the meantime things were faring badly with the Fuji. She had hardly righted from the onslaught of the lowe when she was met on the other beam by a broadside from the Brooklyn's armament. It was evident the Fuji could resist no longer. Seeing her plight, the commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces attempted to effect her relief, and ordered to her assitance some of his armored cruisers. Leaving the Iowa to finish the Fuji, the On a displacement Chivoda and Hel Yen. There was no question of the superiority of the Brooklyn there. Of a displacement of 9153 tons, she enjoyed a speed of twenty-one knots, and was protected by an armored belt of hardened steel 3 inches thick and 8 feet broad. Her guns were housed in turrets of 51/2 inches of steel, and revolved upon barbettes 3 inches heavier. Besides her armament of 8-inch rifles, she carried rapid-fire guns, sheltered by shields of 4-inch steel, twelve 6-pounders, four 1-pounders and four Gatling guns. The Chiyoda was of 2,450 tons displacement and the Hei Yen of 2,600. form was protected by a belt of chrome steel 4.25 inches in thickness and her armament consisted of ten 4.7inch rapid fire guns, fourteen 3-pounders and three revolving cannon of light | them to the bottom. calibre. The Hei Yen had a belt of

Sunday School Lesson for August 22.

dent the Corinthians had some dispute. Many of them aspired to the chief places

in the church, desirous of the honor that might come therefrom. Extraordinary

might come therefrom. Extraordinary offices and powers conferred upon minis-

ters for the conviction of unbelievers and

the propagation of the gospel were cov-

and entitling them to reverence, apostle shows the origin and design

eted as investing the bolders with dignity

such bestowments and urges that all the

members of the church are entitled to consideration only as parts of one great whole, the body of Christ. He closes the

chapter by proposing to show them a more excellent way of life. That way he unfolds in the thirteenth chapter, where-

in he represents the excellence of char-ity, by which he means, not alms-giving,

but love in its fullest and most exten-

ESSENTIAL-The value of any disposi-

tion or quality readily appears when it is taken away. Paul selects five of those

graces which may be justly esteemed, and shows that unless love is joined with them they are ucterly worthless. (Verses

to 3.) The gift of tongues, an ability to

peak all the languages on earth with he greatest propriety and fluency: the

gift of prophecy (Matt. vii; 22.) and un-derstanding of all the mysteries and knowledge of Divine things, illumined by

the spirit of Goa; the gift of faith, the faith that works miracles (Mark xi: 23,) the wonder-working power displayed by

men of God; the outward act of charity

ven to the bestowment of one's goods in the poor; the act of suffering, even to

allow the body to be burned-all these are

profities unless prompted and governed by love. They are uscless to the one who

possesses them, to the world in general,

and to God and His cause. So that ac-cording to this teaching, in all these traits and activities of the Christian life,

so beautiful in themselves, the one es-sential thing is a benevolent mind.

VICTORIOUS-Next see what love,

when present, can and does accomplish. (Verses 4 to 7.) It triumphs over all evil.

It is long-suffering in the midst of injury and provocation, restraining resentment, indignation and revenge (I. Peter, iv. 8.)

It is kind, benign, courteous and obliging, seeking to be useful, seizing opportunity to do good. It subdues envy, is not grieved at the good fortune of others, neither at their honors or estates. It suppresses pride and vain-glory, (Phil. it. 4) is not bloated with self-concept, does

4.) is not bloated with self-conceit, does

not swell upon its acquisitions, nor arro-gate to itself that which does not belong

to it. It does not pass the bounds of de-cency or propriety, but behaves towards all men, as becomes their rank and sta-

tion, with reverence to superiors and con-

sweetens and softens the mind and thinks

no evil. It finds pleasure, not in doing injury to any (Rom. 1: 32.) but in promot-

ing truth. It bears burdens and covers faults. It believes and hopes well of others, cherishing kind opinions of all

until forced to change them by well-

ENDURING .- The excellence of Chris-

an love is next exhibited by contrast, a the higner life. Indeed, they must put

away the earlier and accept the later,

they must come under the dominion of love, if they would be matured into "the fulness of the measure of the stature of perfect men in Christ Jesus." How excellent then is that grace which builds

for praise.

escension to inferiors. It is an enemy to elfishness and has no inordinate desire

It restrains the passions,

mament consisted of one 10.2-inch Krupp gun, mounted in her bow, two 1-pounder.

BROOKLYN AT WORK.

When the commanding officer of the Brooklyn saw the two cruisers coming toward him he maneuvered so as to get between them. In that he was successful, and although he received the concentrated fire of both vessels he was able to give each of them successive broadsides, in which the ponderous force of his 8-inch guns told with frightful effect. The Brooklyn was also badly disabled; and her fighting efficiency settled by a torpedo from a Jap-anese torpedo boat, which struck just under the bow. The Brooklyn began to settle by the head at once, but her many watertight compartments kept her from sinking. Grasping the danger of the Brooklyn, the Baltimore and the San Francisco rushed simultaneousto her rescue, and under the effective convoy the wounded craft was borne safely to the rear. In the meantime the Fuji had struck her flag to the Iowa; the Hei Yen, severely damaged by the fire of the Brooklyn, was sinking, and the Chiyoda, engaged with the Newark, much her superior, was manifestly out of the fight. In the meantime, the battleships Mas

sachusetts, Indiana and Oregon, together with the Maine and Texas and the armored cruiser New York, were having their attention occupied by the for-mer Chinese battleship, now the Chin-Yuen-Go; the old battleship Fusco, and the protected cruisers Matsushima, It-sukushima, Hasidate, Yoshino, Naniwa and Takachiho. The Massachusetts had engaged the Chin-Yuen-Go, bringing into action her forward 13-inch rifles but her shell had failed to hit effectively. The Messachusetts was much the superior of the Chin-Yuen-Go. Her armor belt was 16-inch hardened steel, while that of the Chin-Yuen-Go was only 14 inches through and was a compound of several Iron and steel plates. displacement the Massachusetts had 10,288 tons tons to here credit, while the Jap of four 12 inch guns in turrets of compound armor 12 inches thich, while the Massachusetts carried four 13-inch guns in two 15-inch turrets of solid, forged, Harveyized steel, so placed that they commanded a superior sweep of fire, together with eight 8-inch rifles in four turrets of 6-inch steel, two on each side. It was not long before the Massachusetts had placed the Chin-Yuen-Go hors de combat. The egon, a sister ship of the Massachusetts, had less trouble with the ancient iron-clad Fusoo, and, while handling disastrously the Japanese battleship on one beam completely riddled the pro-tected crulser Matsushima, of 4,200 tons, on the other, who, with the misguided confidence gained in the battle of the Yalu, boldly steamed against the fire of the Oregon's murderous 8-inch rifles.

Long before this all attempt at tacti-cal formation had been abandoned, and the ships were left to engage their neighboring enemies or to succor their wounded companions.

TORPEDO BOATS.

The battle was manifestly going against the Japanese, who, nerved to desperation, bravely sent their torpedo boats among the American ships in the murderous fire of the Gatlings and 6pounders either drove them off or sent

armor 8 inches in thickness and her ar- miral Miller had got his protected over.

The Excellence of Christian Love.

I. Cor. X III, 1-13.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

is more appropriate, as the delivery of instruction under the prompting of the Holy Ghost; public speaking in unknown

tongues, conveying ideas to others who might otherwise remain in ignorance; knowledge, stores of information, laid up,

ous uses in the church-these three were sertainly exalted attainments for various

uses in the church and men seeking them might be pardoned for their ambition.

cease, or vanish away. How much to be preferred is that beautiful grace of holy

affection, which is perpetual, which

adorns and blesses year after year, and grows brighter as the successive years

PERFECTING .- Love not only outlives

mowledge and prophecy, but it works on

while it continues, is for a time and pur-

pose, and, when that ministry is accom-plished, love carries forward and perfects

what they begin. Knowledge and pro-

phecy are only in part (verse 9) neces-sarily limited, but love knows no limita-

tion, and under its influence all that was

partial shall be done away. (Verse 10.) The apostle has here struck the doctrine

of perfection which has provoked so

much discussion in the modern church. There is a state to which our Lord invit-

ed His followers, (Matt. v: 48,) and to-

ward which the whole church is urged to press (Heb. vi; 1,) as the goal of all

oly desire and effort. But that is mere

ly the love state. An old English divine who wrote more than any other on this

subject, said, "So to love God with all the

mind, might and strength, and the neigh-bor as one's self, that out of this foun-tain of love to God and love to man shall

proceed all the actions of life—this is Christian perfection." Paul had sub-stantially the same idea, when, in another

place he urged disciples to put on "the bond of perfectness" (Cor. iii, 14), as the one regulating agency in life.

MATURING.-The power of love

complete the character is set forth in another form in verse 2. Paul speaks of

nimself as passing through various per ods from childhood up to manhood, de

claring that when he reached the latter

state he put away the things that be-longed to the former state. He had out-grown them, had no use for them, felt no

desire for them. His richer, fuller life re-quired what the child life could not sup-ply, although as a matter of course, the

manhood had been enriched by that which was no longer needed. By this it is intended to say that the earlier minis-

tries of the Christian religion, about which the Corinthians contended with jealous zeal, belonged to an immature re-

ligious life, and that something noblet

and better, namely love, was demanded and strengthens Christian manhood; rip-

ens its powers, and sets it forth in all its

BEHOLDING.-Paul advances, in the

unfolding of his theme, to make known charity! Who will not hasten to embra the blessedness of him who has attained that which shall lead to endless bilss?

after them toward the con character. Their ministry,

short-lived glories-they shall fail.

take flight.

31.) And yet they are all

important

classified, available at pleasure for var-

was vastly better than what they desired, because it has the element of permanence. Prophecies, whether understood as a prediction of the future, or, as stood as a prediction of the future, or, as with the old adage that "love is blind with the old adage that "love is blind with the old adage that "love is blind to be no doubt that the heart

cruisers in position to check the junction of the reserve squadron of the Japanese in the rear of their line of

the Texas in her vitals, exploding a boiler and wrecking her engine rooms, while a chance torpedo sent her to the bottom. The appalling nature of the mishap to the Texas was hardly noticed In the confusion, while it was but short work for the New York, coming up, to reduce the Naniwa to submission.

With the flower of the fleet destroyed, the unharmed American battle-ships were making unresting havoc among the remaining unarmored ships of the Japanese. Again the last of the Japanese torpedo boats made a dash, but the withering fire from the small guni checked the movement before materia damage was done. Under the protection of a heavy fire from the American ships, our own torpedo boats made a counter dash, and while but three lived to return, the loss to the enemy was four of her largest cruisers.

Appreciating that the battle was lost the Japanese commander-in-chief signaled a general retreat. With all steam they made for Honolulu, and once be hind a line of torpedo boats and under the protection of the shore batteries, they felt sure they could maintain an effective resistance.

THE RETREAT.

flying sqadron, but they were batteries of the American ships. Some demonstration

At daybreak the next morning a flag of truce was raised, the Japanese appreciating the hopelessness of escape or effective resistence. Surrender was quickly effected, and

with that submission the end of the war was practically accomplished.

SHIP 'EM BACK.

From the Pittston Gazette. "Was it not a case of nerve on France's part to load her expelled anarchists on a desperation, bravely sent their torpedo ship headed for New York?" is the perboats among the American ships in the tinent query of the Scranton Tribune, hope of neutralizing defeat, but the And it would be the proper thing, if the red-handed scoundrels ever do get to an American port, for Commissioner Pow-derly to ship them all back at the exthem to the bottom.

By a shrewd manoeuvre Rear Adsteamship company which brought them

tigations, ever learning, but never able

this is the reason that many wise men have erred and rejected what the simple but loving disciple has accepted. Matt.

xi: 25.) Love puts new light on every ob-ject, relation, event, circumstance and opens up the larger world in which God works for the accomplishment of His gracious putroes.

SURPASSING.-Having thus presented

love as essential in the performance of praiseworthy deeds, as victorious over the evil that is in the world, as enduring when other coveted good falls, as perfect-ing the character, bringing man to matur-

ity and enabling him to see distinctly. Pau

love, by comparing it with those tw other experiences with which it is most commonly associated, affirming that it is

attempts one further commendation of

the greatest of the three, Faith fixes

upon the Divine word and assents to its utterances, assuming an attitude of trust Hope fastens on future rewards, and

waits for them, assuming an attitude of expectancy. But love regards the Divine perfections and the image of these in the

creatures, and is drawn out in benevo-lent disposition and appropriate action toward all. In faith and hope man is a

which he has received, becoming God-like. (I John iv: 7.) "It is more blessed to give than to receive." (Acts xx: 35.) He who has the streams of life flowing

outward is restored to the Divine ideal-he is the normal and the pattern man

Wherefore, love surpasses faith and hope

REFLECTIONS.-Now we know what

the Christian religion is in its highest

expression, that which is offered to every

child of man. Not the mere performance of certain rites and ceremonies, not the

acceptance of certain doctrines, not the

conformity to rules and regulations (al-though these may be so helpful as to be

well-nigh essential to the attainment of

conduct, building the character, devel ing manhood, perfecting the powers. Why should any reject such a life? Why should

any prefer to it any temporary early

honor, emolument or pleasure? We also know what heaven is. Not gorgeous pa

laces of gold and tvory, as we may have

thought in our early years, the inspired pictures only of a glorious abiding place

which Jesus, is preparing. (John xiv: 2

A place there will be, doubtless, bu there can be no heaven for him who doe

not love. There, they who are gathered out of the lands, shall perfectly love God,

because He will apear perfectly lovely, and hearts will kindle at the sight and

glow with perpetual devetion. O blessed state! O amiable and excellent grade of charity! Who will not hasten to embrace

recipient through the mercy and pof God. In love he is a dispensor of

gracious purposes.

By a lucky shot the Naniwa struck

Rear Admiral Miller signaled to his essels to pursue, and battle ships, cruisers and gunboats vied with one another in their efforts to catch the They were successful, and before the Japanese had reached their goal only their speediest and few remaining ships of force were left to face another battle. The struggle was short, sharp and conclusive, though it cost us four of our gunboats and the substantial disablement of two of our cruisers. Too far from home to run for Japan, the few remaining Japanese turned for Honolulu. Their remaining topedo boats tried to cover the rear of their brushed aside and perished under a well directed fire from the secondary of the Japanese vessels, however, did reach Honolulu ahead of the pursuing American vessels. Night coming on, Rear Admiral Miller decided to wait until morning before making further

In his report to the department Rear Admiral Miller was unstinted in his praise of officers and men while under fire and during the long, trying hours of pursuit; and this is particularly significant when it is remembered that the Americans, unlike the Japanese had never been exposed before to fire under modern conditions of naval war-

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CONTEXT.—In the chapter preceding (Verse 8.) Other states and actions are the love state, the manhood stature. This our lesson, Paul considered the subject for a time, destined to fail after a while, he does by contrast, a very effective of spiritual gifts, about which it is evi-BOOTS AND SHOES. for a time, destined to fall after a while, but love never falls—it endures forever, through all time and circumstances in other Scripture writers. He sets the con-

Goldsmith Bros. 304 Lackawanna, Goodman's Shoe Store, 432 Lackawanna through all time and circumstances in this life and through the endless ages of the next life. Paul draws this contrast with three of the most coveted gifts among the Corinthians, endeavoring to convince them that what he commended was vastly better than what they desired, because it has the element of permanence. Prophecies, whether undermanence and enables a man to see and know spiritual things. This is in direct antagonism

BROKER AND JEWELER.

CANDY MANUFACTURER.

Scranton Candy Co., 22 Lackawanna, CARPETS AND WALL PAPER.

Ingalls, J. Scott, 419 Lackawanna.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. There can be no doubt that the heart is Simwell, V. A., 515 Linden. the organ of correct vision. (Rom. x: 10.) Many a man has applied himself to inves-

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

Blume, Wm. & Son, 522 Spruce.

to come to a knowledge of the truth, (2 Tim. iii. 7.) because he was blinded by the state of his heart, (Psalm xlv: 1.) And CATERER

Huntington, J. C., 308 N. Washington.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE, Rupprecht, Louis, 221 Penn ave.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER J. P. Fiore, 223 Spruce street,

CONFECTIONERY AND TOYS.

Williams, J. D. & Bros., 314 Lacks.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. Snook, S. M., Olyphant.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Harding, J. L., 215 Lackawanna DINING ROOM.

Caryl's Dining Room, 505 Linden. DRY GOODS.

The Fashion, 308 Lackawanna avenue. Kelly & Healey, 20 Lackawanna, Finicy, P. B., 510 Lackawanna. DRY GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, ETC.

Mulley, Ambrose, triple stores, Provi DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, Kresky, E. H. & Co., 114 S. Main.

DRUGGISTS. McGarrah & Thomas, 209 Lackawanna. Lorentz, C., 418 Lacka.; Linden & Was Davis, G., W., Main and Market. Bloes, W. S., Peckville, Davies, John J., 106 S. Main.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. J. W. Roberts, 126 N. Main ave. W. J. 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., 723 W. Lacka Babcock G. J. & Co., 116 Franklin. FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN.

Matthews C. P. Sons & Co., 24 Lacka. The Weston Mill Co., 47-49 Lackawanna FRUITS AND PRODUCE. Dale & Stevens, 27 Lackawanna, Cleveland, A. S., 17 Lackawanna

FURNISHED ROOMS. Union House, 215 Lackawanna.

Hill & Connell, 132 Washington. Barbour's Home Credit House, 425 Lack

ROCERS.
Kelly, T. J. & Co., H Lackawanna,
Megargel & Connell, Franklin avenue,
Porter, John T., 26 and 25 Lackawann
Rice, Levy & Co., 30 Lackawanna.
Pirie, J. J., 427 Lackawanna.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Osterhout, N. P., 110 W. Market, Jordan, James, Olyphant, Bechtold, E. J., Olyphant.

Connell, W. P. & Sons, 118 Penn. Foote & Shear Co., 119 N. Washington Hunt & Connell Co., 434 Lackawanna. HARDWARE AND PLUMBING.

Cowles, W. C., 1907 N. Main ave.

HARDWARE.

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.

LIME, CEMENT SEWER PIPE, Keller, Luther, 813 Lackawanna MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, ETC.

Scranton Dairy Co., Penn and Linden. Stone Bros., 308 Spruce. 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, 224 Lackawanna, MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES

Scranton Supply and Mach. Co., 131 Wyo MODISTE AND DRESSMAKER. Mrs. K. Walsh, 311 Spruce street,

MONUMENTAL WORKS. PANTS.

Great Atlantic \$3 Pants Co., 519 Lacks PAINTS AND SUPPLIES. Jiencke & McKee, 306 Spruce street,

PAINTS AND WALL PAPER. Winke, J. C., 315 Penn. PAWNBROKER.

Green, Joseph, 107 Lackawanna. PIANOS AND ORGANS. Stelle, J. Lawrence, 308 Spruce.

PHOTOGRAPHER. H. S. Cramer, 311 Lackawanna ave. PLUMBING AND HEATING.

Howley, P. F. & M. F., 231 Wyoming ave REAL ESTATE. Horatto N. Patrick, 326 Washington,

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC. Scranton Rubber Stamp Co., 538 Spruce ROOFING

National Roofing Co., 331 Washington. SANITARY PLUMBING W. A. Wiedebusch, 234 Washington ave.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS. J. A. Barron, 215 Lackawanna and Priceburg.

STEREO-RELIEF DECORATIONS AND PAINTING.

8. H. Morris, 247 Wy sming ave,

TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE. Grand Union Tea Co., 103 S. Main, TRUSSES, BATTERIES, RUBBER GOODS

Benjamin & Benjamin, Franklin and UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY. Raub, A. R., 425 Spruce

UPHOLSTERER AND CARPET LAYER.

WALL PAPER, ETC. Ford, W. M., 120 Penn.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Rogers, A. E., 215 Lackawanna. WINES AND LIQUORS.

WIRE AND WIRE ROPE.

Washburn & Moen Mfg Co., 119 Franklig