Famous Gold "Strikes" of Earlier Times.

Hardships of Other Days Undergone by Searchers for the Precious Metal.

From the New York Telegram.

The gold craze has been with humanity from time immemorial. Periodically the report of some new discovery of the precious metal has caused the wildest excitement, and the scramble to get rich quickly has been productive of many such sensations as that created by the recent reports from the Klondike region. The hardships endured by gold-seeking pioneers have also been an important factor in the opening up of civilization of hitherto comparatively unknown regions of the globe. To gold the entire Pacific coast owes its present prosperity. The existence of gold had long been known in California, and washings had been carried on in the southern part, near the San Fernando mission, as early as 1841. No discovery had been made, however, which attracted much attention or caused excitement previous to the occupation of the country by the Americans.

A piece of native gold was picked up in an excavation made for a millrace on the south fork of the American river, at a place now called Colona. By the end of December, 1848, washing for gold was going on all along the foothills of the Sierra from the Tuolumne river to the Feather, a distance of 150 miles. The first adventurers came from Mexico, the South American coast, and even from the Sandwich islands. The excitement eventually spread East, and in the spring of 1849 the rush of emigration across the plains and by way of the isthmus of Panama commenced. It was estimated that 100,000 men reached California during that year, including representatives of every state of the Union. The emigration to the land of gold continued with but little abatement for three years, but the excitement fell off in a marked degree in 1854.

California discoveries had given rise to a general search for precious deposits in the Atlantic states, and this had been followed by wild speculations. A great deal of money had been sunk in opening new mines and in attempting to develop old ones which had never yielded anything of value. Fifty thousand men were engaged in mining for gold in this country at the close of 1850, and during 1852 and 1853 fully 100,000 were at work. At this time the California gold washings reached about $65,000,000 in value a year. At this period the diggings for gold were chiefly along the rivers. These were "flumed"—that is, the water was diverted from its natural channel by means of wooden flues—and the accumulation of sand and gravel in the former beds was reached.

PLACERS.

The first and richest "placers," such as the bars on the American Yuba, Feather, Stanislus and other smaller streams in the heart of the gold region yielded each miner as much as $1,000 to $5,000 a day. The miners were excitable and frequently left valuable localities in search of something better. Occasionally a kind of frenzy would seize on them and thousands would flock to some very distant locality on the strength of newspaper and other reports. Many would then perish from disease and starvation, the rest returning in poverty and rags. The Kern river fever raged through the states in 1855, and at least 5,000 miners went to that distant region of the Sierra, only to find that the gold deposits were already worked out. The Fraser river rush occurred in 1858 and caused more suffering to the men of California than a pestilence might have done. Twenty thousand persons left the states for that remote region, where all suffered great privations. Many died and the survivors went back in a state of destitution.

About the same time that the gold fever was at its height on the western coast of North America, just two years after the rush of the "forty-niners," the great gold boom in Australia began. It was at Summerhill creek, 20 miles south of Bathurst, in the Macquarie plains, that Australian gold was first found by E. Hargreaves, a gold miner from California. The intelligence was made known in April or May, 1851, and then began a rush of thousands. Men left their former employments in the bush or in the towns to search for the precious ore, which has ranked almost as an idol in all ages. Gold was found at Anderson's creek, near Melbourne, the following August, and a few weeks later the great Ballarat gold fields, 80 miles west of the city, were opened, and after that Bendigo, now called Sandhurst, to the north.

Then came a gold fever which surpassed that of California in intensity. Not only in New South Wales and Victoria, where the auriferous deposits had been revealed, but in every British colony of Australia all ordinary industry was abandoned for the one exciting pursuit. The disturbance of social, industrial and commercial affairs during the first two or three years of the gold craze was very great. Immigration from Europe, North America and China poured into Melbourne at the rate of 5,000 each week.

THE TRANSVAAL.

While there has never been a year when the gold fever has not raged with more or less intensity in some quarter of the globe, the next great era of intense excitement which attracted the attention of the whole world was in the early 80's, when the extraordinary gold fields of the Transvaal, or South African republic, were discovered. The quartz formation of the famous Witwatersand reef differed entirely from any hitherto known gold-bearing ore, and at first many were skeptical of its value. But when it became known that the reef extended in an unbroken half-circle of 40 miles and formed one of the richest fields in the world, the rush across the "veldt" began. Thousands traversed the thousand miles which separted "the Rand" from the English colonies, and the peaceful little Dutch republic was invaded with a wild, greedy, excited mob of all nationalities. The town of Johannesburg rose from a single hut to a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants in less than two years. Fabulous fortunes were made in a few months. These were acquired, however, not by hard work at the mines, but by floating bogus companies when the fever was at its height. There was no placer mining and before the reef could be made profitable immense machinery had to be carried over hundreds of miles of rough country.. But the gold was there, and the output last year equaled that of any other country of the world.

The United States had its next great epidemic of gold mining fever early in 1889, when the discoveries in Lower California created intense excitement along the Pacific coast. The Santa Clara district, to which the crowds rushed, was about 120 miles south of San Diego, and 40 west of Resanaga. During March, 1889, an average of 600 men reached the mines each day. The town of Ensanada was practically deserted by males. One of the first workers washed out $4000 worth of gold in four hours near the Rancho Real del Castillo. The pan deposit was mainly of black sand, from which the gold was easily extracated by the aid of amalgamated copper plate. A Mexican digger took out $1500 in two days in the space of eight feet square. The price of provisions during March at the diggings was tremendously high. Five dollars was paid for a 50-pound sack of flour, and $3.50 for a 10-pound sack of oatmeal. Drinks were two bits (25 cents) each.

CRIPPLE CREEK.

It was in this same year, during the summer of 1889, that N. C. Creed, who killed himself last week, discovered his famous "Holy Moses" mine in Colorado, and other rich deposits, which attracted thousands to the wildest regions about the Willow creek, where the town of Creede was subsequently built. Meanwhile prospecting had been been going on in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado, and it was to this vicinity that the next great rush of argonauts was destined to be directed. "Bob" Womack, a cowboy, was the first to find ore in Poverty gulch. He took it to Colorado Springs late in 1890, and the float was found to yield $240 to the ton. Edward de la Vergne, T. F. Frisbie and Dr. J. P. Grannis then put up the Broken Box ranch on Cripple creek, locating a claim under the name of Eldorado. This was the first claim registered in the district. Next M. C. Lackford located the Blue Bell in Squaw gulch, and "Bob" Work, a Denver barber, located the Rose Maud which showed on one of the earliest assays no less than $2,300 per ton.

In July, 1891, the Buena Vista and the Gold King mines were located. When the Buena Vista was sold to Count Pourtalis and T. C. Parish, of Colorado Springs, the attention of the entire country was called to the Cripple Creek gold fields, and the rush began. Over the wind swept Rocky mountain tops or waist deep through the snow in the gulches the determined body of treasurer seekers poured upon the district, and claims were staked in all directions. From Mineral Hill to the creek bed the mountain sides were covered with claims, as was all the ground on both sides of the lines, regardless of the character of the rock. Many hardships were endured at Cripple Creek in those early days of its popularity, and to such as were successful the life was a rough and distasteful one at best.

SCOTT STRATTON.

One of the wealthiest men at Cripple Creek at the end of 1893 was Winfield S. Stratton who was accounted to be worth from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000. He had tried his luck in all the camps in the state of Colorado, and was one of the first to enter the Cripple Creek district. At that time he had no money at all. After prospecting around, he had made up his mind to pack up his traps and go back to his old work as a carpenter when he discovered the yellow metal on a piece of float picked up on ground owned by "Dick" Houston, the Indian scout, and the "Father of Cripple Creek." It was the morning of July 4, and Stratton called the claim he located the Independence. He had at that time no great hopes of the claim, but a few weeks later the assayers told him that the rock he had sent him from the location ran three or four hundred dollars to the ton.

It is reported that one day a man went to Stratton and said: "Will you take $10,000,000 for your mine?" Old Man Stratton, as he was always called, replied: "Do you happen to have a million in your pocket?"

The other said: "No, but I can get it." Then Stratton added: "Well, if you would give me 10 times 10 millions and put a million in gold down to bind the bargain, I wouldn't sell. If I had the money I wouldn't know what to do with it. As long as it is down in the mine no one can take it away from me, and I can take it out as fast as I please."

On Battle mountain, just above "the Independence," was the second largest prize won by the early explorers of Cripple Creek. This great gold mine is called the Portland. Early residents tell the story of its beginning as follows: "Jimmie Doyle had a bit of a patch on top o' the mountain that might have been big enough for a garden, and then again it might not. It was altogether about a sixth of an acre. But it had a vien. Close by Jimmie' Burns—it is James F. Burns now—had another bit of a patch. They were both Irish and both from Portland, Me., and so they put their claims together, and called their mine in honor of their native town. Both were tenderfeet, and didn't know just what to do with their property, so one day John Harnan came along and said: 'Boys, what'll you give me if I'll find you pay rock?' Doyle and Burns agreed to give Harnan a third if he found the pay rock. He found it that afternoon, and a year ago Harnan's third of the mine was $2,000,000 in the market."

OTHER FINDS.

The Portland has produced several millions of dollars' worth of gold. Stories such as these drove Colorado wild in the early days of Cripple Creek mining, and from 35,000 to 50,000 people flocked to the fields. None of these places which have been the objective points of gold fever rushes, however, seem to have been so inaccessible as the new gold fields of northeastern British Columbia, and whatever hardships were suffered by the '49ers of California or the bush diggers of Australia may be multiplied a thousand fold for the excited hordes who are flocking to the Klondike.

Among the latest stories told by the returned miners from the Yukon is that discoveries quite as startling as those which are now electrifying the world may shortly be looked for in territory which belongs beyond question to the United States.

Some rich strikes on American and Minoo creeks, Alaska, are reported, and it is believed that since the last news from these points was received much greater development have been made. In fact, it now appears that the rich promise of this region has not been a secret among the northern gold hunters during the last few months, but the fame of the Klondike region had become so great that nearly every one wished to hurry to that district.

News is soon expected which may have the effect of directing a great portion of the rush southward to American rather than British territory.

A PLEASED EXCEPTION.

The Weary Traveler at Last Finds a Model Railway Restaurant and Is Happy.

From the Detroit Free Press.

With a weary sigh we entered the railway restaurant in the little southern town where we stopped for breakfast. Everyone knows what railroad restaurants are with their "twenty minutes for refreshments," or rather twenty minutes to prepare for twenty years of chronic dyspepsia. So with heavy hearts we entered the little place, prepared for the worst. A neat waitress approached.

"Quail on toast?"

"What?"

This was repeated. The quail was delicious.

"Fresh trout caught this morning?"

"Great Scott, don't give me heart failure! Yes, I'll take some."

By this time the knives and forks were rattling in earnest.

"Beefsteak, cream toast, fresh eggs, buckwheat cakes, coffee and cream?"

"Will the good things never end?" cried the passengers.

Everything was served well, and it was a breakfast worthy of the Waldorf or the Holland House—only I'll venture to say the quail and the fish were infinitely finer than could be found in the metropolis. The quail had been shot in the corn fields the day before and the fish was fresh, sweet and firm of flesh. The coffee, cream, beefsteak and buckwheat cakes were on a par with the fish and quail. What an aspect of good cheer and happiness was seen in the faces of the surprised passengers. Now, indeed, was the time for the world to come to an end! What good Samaritan, benefactor and philanthropist was the keeper of this restaurant, and how our eyes beamed with satisfaction and gratitude as we surveyed his jovial, corpulent person.

"Take your time, people," he said. "Lots of time yet. I'll call you all in time. Plenty of quail yet in the kitchen; plenty more fresh fish. That's right; take another quail. They can't go off and leave you, 'cause the conductor's here and he's got a powerful hearty appetite."

Oh, pleasant, rotund boniface! Your jovial features will remain in mind for all time. Your place is a refutation of all the slanderous things that have been said of the railway lunch counter; it is a bright spot in the memory of travelers, driving away hundreds of disagreeable dreams and experiences.

HIS LITTLE MISTAKE.

Briggs—"Mighty pretty bonnet your wife had on last Sunday. At least, my wife said it was."

Braggs—"Yes; and it all came from my absent-mindedness that she got it."

Briggs—"How's that."

Braggs—"When I went home the other evening, thinking very intently about business, as I often do, I found my wife in the kitchen. Now, what should I do but hand the bird I had brought home to my wife and kiss the cook! Of course, she knew it was a mistake, but—oh, well, you know how women are."—Tid-Bits.

A Theory.

First tramp—"I acksherally seen Bill sawin' wood. He must be awful hard up."

Second Tramp—"I t'ink de woman must have hypnotized Bill."—Puck.

INDIGO ONCE WAS THE DEVIL'S DYE

That Was Its Name in the Sixteenth Century.

ITS USE WAS THEN PROHIBITED.

The Claim Made That It Rotted the Clothes--How the Dye-Stuff Is Derived--Large Sums of Money Profitably Invested in the Indigo Industry.

According to a writer in Popular Science News, indigo was used in Egypt and India long before the Christian era. Dioscorides and Pliny each mention it under the terms Indikos and Indicum. Egyptian mummy cloths, and in some instances, mummy cases, have been found dyed by this agent.

It is supposed that in the Middle Ages the Jews, some of whom were dyers, introduced indigo in Europe. During the latter half of the sixteenth century, many experiments and improvements were made in the art of dyeing. But some fabrics were so spoiled by chemical action that when issued for sale they were found "to rot on the shelves of the shopkeeper." These mischiefs were traced to indigo-colored fabrics, and the substance itself soon came to be called devil's dye. In 1577 a law was passed in Germany to prohibit the use of this coloring matter.

In the middle of the next century the people of Nuremberg who cultivated woad went so far as to impose on their dyers an oath, to be taken annually, that they would not use indigo. Between the years 1596 and 1669 the use of indigo was also prohibited in France. Colbert, however, showed more enlightment on the subject, and the prohibition was repealed.

THE INDIGO PLANT.

Indigo is not directly elaborated by those plants which are its source of supply. Nature furnishes it through several species of Indigofera, plants of the Papilionaceae family. The European plant which yields Indigo is woad. Various species of Indigofera flourish in South America, the West Indies, Egypt, India and other warm regions. It has even been cultivated in the south of Spain. But not only is a warm climate necessary to the plant, it also requires a soil which is not liable to inundations.

The cultivation of this plant, and the manufacture and exportation of its products is an industry almost entirely controlled by Europeans. A capital of considerably over five millions of dollars is invested in it. Under the head of Drugs and Chemicals, the British trade returns for 1888 show the imports of indigo to amount to £1,700,000, or about eight and a half millons of dollars, the exports being five and a half millions. Of late years, the business has declined in Bengal proper, but in Behar, the area under cultivation has increased. Two crops are there raised in the year. The one sown in April or May is gathered in August or September. Then in October, as soon as the waters subside, there is a new planting which yields a harvest in the following July.

HOW IT IS MADE.

The process of manufacture is comparatively simple. When the plants begin to flower, they are cut down close to the ground, tied in bundles, and then placed in cold water in large vats. The vegetable mass is kept down by timbers wedged in the sides of the vats, and is thus allowed to steep. In such a warm climate, fermentation takes place in from twelve to fourteen hours, when carbon di-oxide and various foul vapors are given off—a condition prejudicial to the health of all concerned in the process.

The water above the vegetable matter gradually changes from a straw yellow to a golden color. The liquid is then run off into tanks and well stirred, or rather lashed, with long bamboo rods for about three hours, so as to thoroughly aerate it. A froth appears which soon becomes violet-colored; in other words, an oxidizing process has taken place in the substance dissolved by the water. The organic body elaborated by the plant and now in solution is a glucoside, termed Indican. But exposure to air oxidizes this Indican and converts it into indigo-blue, which is insoluble in water. Hence, when this blue substance is finally precipitated as a fine powder, it is transferred to a cauldron and boiled for about twenty minutes to prevent a second fermentation, which would make it valueless. The mass is then left overnight and again boiled for thre or four hours. After this treatment the dye-stuff is passed through several strainers, a filter-press, and lastly, is very carefully dried and then packed in boxes for transportation.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Tribute to the Late Mistress of the White House.

From the Times-Herald.

From Lady Washington, as the people loved to call the wife of the first president, to Mrs. Grover Cleveland, there is an interval of precisely a hundred years, and in that interval many polished and cultivated women have dispensed the hospitalities and borne some of the cares of the presidential mansion. None has been unfitted for her station, but some stand out in greater prominence than others. Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Abigail Adams, Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Polk are among those whose fame is best known to the world, and whose graces would have adorned the most celebrated courts. To these is now to be added Mrs. Cleveland, who by her charm and beauty and youth and refinement has won an abiding place in the hearts of all the people. Mr. Cleveland may be criticised as much as one will, but not a word can be uttered against the gracious lady who has stood by his side, ever faithful to high ideals.

From the day she entered the White House as a youthful bride, untrained in the nice courtesies of official station, she has maintained her position as though she had never known any other life. Fearless, frank and amiable, she has exhibited the high breeding that the daughters of this republic possess by natural inheritance. And yet she has been no time-server. Having her own religious and moral convictions, she never sacrificed them to expediency, nor did she make of them a show, or endeavor to impose them upon others.

If we would describe a typical American woman, a character that would include man's ideal of the highest womanhood, we would not go far away if we presented the portrait of Frances Cleveland. As hostess, wife and mother she has won the affection of all who know her, and in her retirement to private life the people wish her every happiness.

Sunday School Lesson for August 29.

Paul Opposed at Ephesus.

Acts XIX, 21-34.

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

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—Our last lesson, historic in character, on August 1, taken from the eighteenth chapter of the Acts, left Paul in Corinth. After teaching there a long time (verse 2), undisturbed except by one insurrection of the Jews, he departed from Europe and returned to the continent of Asia. In company with Priscilla and Aquila, he sailed across the Aegean sea, and landed at Ephesus, one of the chief towns in those parts. There he was cordially received by the Jews who invited him to teach in their synagogues. Though urged to remain among them he again sailed, landed at Cæsarea, and went up to the feast at Jerusalem (xviii: 21-22). Having saluted the brethren he went forth again, traversing all the country of his previous ministry in Galatia and Phrygia and returned a second time to Ephesus, according to promise. There for the first time he met Apollos, who had lately come from Corinth. Paul remained in Ephesus a long time (xix: 10), teaching, working miracles, and contending for the faith as it is in Jesus.

PURPOSE.—After this useful ministry in Ephesus the apostle proposed to return to Macedonia and Achaia, the two European provinces which he previously visited, that he might meet the converts at Philippi, Berea, Thessalonica, Athens and Corinth. (Verse 21). He was drawn to this the more by the fact that the Spirt of God prompted him to go upward to Jerusalem and Rome. Those places reveal the enlarging field of this great man's work, and show the truly apostolic character of his office. Unable to depart at once he sent two of his assistants, Timothy and Erastus. (Verse 22). The first, as a beloved son, had been his companion in nearly all his missionary operations, and the latter, who had been an officer under the Roman government (Rom. xvi: 23), was destined to become pastor or bishop at Corinth. (II Tim. iv: 20). Herein is presented the plan of ministerial service employed. A series of local churches or congregations had been established, all under apostolic supervision, to be visited, encouraged and instructed at intervals.

CRAFTSMEN.—Shortly after the departure of Timothy and Erastus a great commotion was raised in Ephesus .(Verse 23). It originated in a new and unexpected quarter. The city was the seat of the worship of Diana. At certain times in the year the people resorted thither from all parts of Asia Minor to worship, and when they returned to their homes, they were pleased to take with them various images of the goddess to assist them in continuing their devotions. As a consequence workmen were employed to make these images, deriving from their sale a livelihood and in some instances, deriving large wealth. The spread of Christianity through the preaching of Paul greatly interfered with this business (verses 24 and 26), and, as a consequence, the men engaged therein, smarting under the loss sustained, conspired together. Demetrius, a man largely interested, called his fellow workmen together and represented the case. The gospel was opposed by the craftsmen. They were a type of a large class, who, in every age and land, care less for righteousness than for worldly gain.

CONFLICT.—Demetrius did not rest his objections on purely selfish considerations, although he began his speech with a statement of loss in business. He affected a concern for the popular religion, expecting probably in this way to carry the multitude with him. Accordingly, he first set forth Paul's doctrine (verse 26), who had declared that they were no gods which were made with hands (Psalm cv: 4), a doctrine plainly taught under the Jewish system (Jer. x, 3), in opposition to all the practices of the heathen. This abhorrent teaching Demetrius affirmed (verse 27) endangered the temple of Diana, because the people would learn to despise and neglect it. Thus he claimed that a great indignity had been shown, not to an ancient system of worship merely, but to the millions throughout Asia who held to it. The lines of conflict were sharply drawn. On one side were the followers of Christ with Paul at their head—on the other side the business men under Demetrius, clinging to their idols for the profit to be derived. The new faith, promising deliverance from sin, arrayed against the old faith, intrenched in superstition, sustained by passion and greed.

CONFUSION.—The words of Demetrius caused a great uproar. All who heard were full of wrath (verse 28), because their religion had been assailed. With one voice they shouted: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." Local pride, personal profit, religious devotion combined to render the company demonstrative. The noise soon excited those who were near, and the words were taken and carried from street to street, until the whole city was in confusion (verse 29). And no wonder! The temple of Diana was the chief glory of Ephesus. It had been built with ungrudging magnificence out of contributions made by the people in all Asia, the women offering their jewels, as the Jewish women had done for the tabernacle of the wilderness (Ex. xxxv: 22). It stood in full view of the haven, and gleamed with star-like radiance. The image of Diana, standing within the temple, it was said, had fallen from heaven, a symbol of fertility and the productive power of nature, and was held with profoundest reverence, and superstitious credulity. It is not surprising, therefore, that fanaticism should seek to avenge any insult to the goddess or to the temple.

SAFETY.—At length the mob, under proper guidance, determined to punish the offenders. A rush was made for the Jewish quarter and the shop of Aquila. But Paul was not found. The rioters, therefore, seized two of his companions Gaius of Macedonia (Rom. xvi: 23), and the faithful Aristarchus (Col. iv: 10), and rushed with them into the theater. The ruins, still visible, show that this building had a capacity of 30,000 spectators, and was one of the largest structures in the world. Anxious for the fate of his companions Paul desired to make his way into the theater and address the rioters (verse 30), daring to face the furious insults and raging passions of the exasperated crowd. In this he displayed that supreme heroism which characterized him throughout his career (Acts xxi: 13). But his friends, appreciating the magnitude of the danger, discouraged him, and a letter from some of the rulers of the city confirmed the advice of the disciples (verse 31). And so the great apostle remained in a place of safety, and his life was spared to bless the world.

DEFENSE.—The vast assmbly, crowded hastily in the theater, was for a time in great confusion (verse 32). Many did not know the cause of the trouble. Various and partial reports had been circulated, and, as a result, some shouted one thing and some another, according to the interests represented. Sufficient order was finally obtained to permit a hearing of the cause, and the Jews, who had been involved with the Christians, attempted to make a statement. It is probable that they desired to have it known that they were not responsible, and that all the blame, if such there be, rested on the Christians. Alexander was put forward by them to speak. This is doubtless the same man that is afterward mentioned by Paul (I. Tim. i: 20) as the coppersmith, who made him great trouble (II. Tim. iv: 14). Lifted to some elevated place where he might be seen, a measure of quiet restored, he beckoned with his hand and began his address.

OUTCRY.—Alexander was not permitted to deliver his address. Possibly by his associates, or by his appearance, or by his accent, or by his opening sentence he was recognized as a Jew. Without waiting to learn what he had to say the people considered him as in a sense opposed to them and their religion. A voice shouted, another, another joined in, and the multitude took up the cry, raised at the beginning: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." It was a popular, noisy demonstration in favor of the goddess. For two hours the outcry continued (verse 34) until Bedlam was supreme. This was a remarkable event in the history of the city, the home of the best Hellenic culture. Here Anacreon had sung the songs that suited the Greek colonists; here Minnermos had written his elegies; here Thales had given the first impulse to philosophy; here Parrhasius and Appelles had studied their immortal art; and here the deepest of all Greek thinkers had meditated on those truths which he uttered in language of imcomparable force. But now the morals and intellectual life of the city had sunken so low that it had become the center of superstition, polluting the atmosphere of the adjacent region.

REFLECTIONS.—One would scarce expect in such a city after the scenes just described, that the Gospel would achieve any great results. But with the exception of Rome, the city was destined to become by far the most important field of the apostle's labor. Here he wrote two, perhaps three of his letters, in one of which he declared that a great and effectual door had been opened to him in Ephesus (I. Cor. xvi: 9). He refers to the city in his charge to Timothy (I. Tim. i: 3), and to the service rendered there by Onesiphorus, (II. Tim. i: 18,) and he sent Tychicus there to labor; II. Tim. iv: 12.) Traphimus was an Ephesian. (Acts xxi: 29.) The Apostle John is believed to have made Ephesus his residence during the latter part of his life. Later the church declined from its first love, (Rev. ii: 1-17,) causing the apocalyptic letter to be written. Ephesus became, in fact, the third capital or starting point of Christianity. Born at Jerusalem, broadened and quickened at Antioch, it here witnessed its full development in the final amalgamation of its unconsolidated elements. We may learn thus that opposition does not injure a man, or a cause. Rather it brings out and strengthens every good work. (I. Thes. iii: 3.)

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

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March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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Radin Bros., 123 Penn.

CANDY MANUFACTURER.
Scranton Candy Co., 32 Lackawanna.

CARPETS AND WALL PAPER.
Ingalls, J. Scott, 419 Lackawanna.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
Simwell, V. A., 515 Linden.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.
Blume, Wm. & Son, 522 Spruce.

CATERER.
Huntington, J. C., 208 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 Lacka.

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

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
Harding, J. L., 215 Lackawanna.

DININ G ROOM.
Caryl's Dining Room, 505 Linden.

DRY GOODS.
The Fashion, 308 Lackawanna avenue.
Kelly & Healey, 20 Lackawanna.
Finley, P. B., 510 Lackawanna.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, ETC.
Mulley, Ambrose, triple stores, Providence.

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS.
Kresky, E. H. & Co., 114 S. Main.

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

ENGINES AND BOILERS.
Dickson Manufacturing Co.

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., 34 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.

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

GROCERS.
Kelly, T. J. & Co., 14 Lackawanna.
Megargel & Connell, Franklin avenue.
Porter, John T., 26 and 28 Lackawanna.
Rice, Levy & Co., 20 Lackawanna.
Firth, J. J., 427 Lackawanna.

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

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

HARDWARE AND PLUMBING.
Gunster & Forsyth, 327 Penn.
Cowles, W. C., 1907 N. Main ave.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
Fritz, G. W., 416 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, 119 Linden.

HUMAN HAIR AND HAIR DRESSING.
N. T. Lisk, 223 Lackawanna.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
Williams, Samuel, 221 Spruce.

LIME, CEMENT SEWER PIPE.
Keller, Luther, 813 Lackawanna.

MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, ETC.
Scranton Dairy Co., Penn and Linden.
Stone Bros., 308 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, 224 Lackawanna.

MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES.
Scranton Supply and Mach. Co., 131 Wyo.

MODISTE AND DRESSMAKER.
Mrs. K. Walsh, 311 Spruce street.

MONUMENTAL WORKS.
Owens Bros., 218 Adams ave.

PANTS.
Great Atlantic $3 Pants Co., 319 Lackawana ave.

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, 208 Spruce.

PHOTOGRAPHER.
H. S. Cramer, 311 Lackawanna ave.

PLUMBING AND HEATING.
Howley, P. F. & M. F., 231 Wyoming ave.

REAL ESTATE.
Horatio N. Patrick, 326 Washington.

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

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.
S. H. Morris, 247 Wyoming ave.

TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE.
Grand Union Tea Co., 103 S. Main.

TRUSSES, BATTERIES, RUBBER GOODS
Benjamin & Benjamin, Franklin and Spruce.

UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY.
Raub, A. R., 425 Spruce.

UPHOLSTERER AND CARPET LAYER.
C. H. Hazlett, 236 Spruce street.

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

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

WINES AND LIQUORS.
Walsh, Edward J., 32 Lackawanna.

WIRE AND WIRE ROPE.
Washburn & Moen Mfg Co., 119 Franklin ave.