THINKS THAT OUR LAWS ARE OUEER

Opinions of an English Barrister Who Is Much Puzzled.

STATE SOVERIGNTY IS A MYSTERY

He Cannot Understand Why Men Are Another and Electrocuted in Another--Other Things That Preplex the northern states. This Foreign Critic.

On the next steamer sailing from Southampton there will go as a passenger a very much puzzled English barrister, who has spent three months in the United States searching for a man whose signature is necessary in the partition on an estate which has been in litigation in London for a dozen years, says the New York Mail and Express. The lawyer, whose name is Francis Blessing, has traveled as far as Colorado in his quest and, being of an inquiring turn of mind, has made a study of the state laws in the several states he has visited. And that is wha puzzles him.

Mr. Blessing is unable to understand why a regulation in one state should not be a regulation in all; why an offense against more should be pun-ished by imprisonment — Pennsylvania and should not be mentioned in the statute books in New York. What struck him most forcibly, however, was the different penalties prescribed for the crime of murder. "It seems odd to me," he said in discussing this subject. "that you should imprison a man for life in one state, hang him in another state and put him to death by electric ity in a third. If murder calls for capi tal punishment why is it not inflicted by the same method in all the states just as it is in the united kingdom Surely if a criminal deserves death in New York he deserves death in Maine if his offense is similar. I confess that the state sovereignty idea puzzles me very much. I had no idea when I came here that there were three different modes of punishment for the same

"I had occasion to go to St. Louis about three weeks ago and I was surprised to learn that the death penalty is inflicted there for perjury—that is to say, it is still a law in Missouri but is never enforced.

"In other states imprisonment for from three to seven years is the maximum penalty. In Delaware you hang a man for arson or burglary. In New York I see by the newspapers that a man has been convicted of firing a tenement house in which hundreds of persons lived and were in peril and received a sentence of ten years in jail. in your southern states?

ANOTHER ODDITY.

"But there's another peculiarity of your laws," continues Mr. Blessing, as he rubbed his chin reflectively, "that upsets me completely. In the state of New York I am informed that if a man and wife are legally separated by the courts the party against whom the decision is given is not permitted to remarry within the state; that he or she may cross over a river and legally contract marriage in another state, and return to this state without fear of interference. That certainly seems to me a legal paradox. In the state of New Jersey I am told that a writ of ne exeat regnum may be obtained sible for the creation of that famous be exercised, as you are doubtless means to liquidate his indebtedness. I am unable to understand why thirtyecognize the justice of this restraint and five or six others should maintain

"The election laws are equally perplexing. As I understand the subject, the general government says that a an must be 21 years of age and a native born or naturalized citizen before he can exercise the right of franhise. It so happened that the man I have been looking for has removed from one state to another in pursuit of employment. In tracing I found that he has been within the last seventeen years a citizen of the states of Maine,

Rhode Island, Missouri and Colorado.
"In the state of Maine it was necessary for him to have been a resident for but three months to have the right to vote, but when he removed to Rhode Island he had to stay there two years to qualify himself as a voter. When he

CONDEMNED.

When an innocent man is condemned for any crime he doesn't lose hope. His lawcourt to another.
They are bound to save him, if he can be saved. It is the same way with a good doctor when his patient seems. yers appeal from one

his patient seems condemned to death by disease. But doctors make mistakes sometimes; they lose After they have tried everything they know and the patient is no better, they think there is 1

think there is nothing more to be done. They don't always get at the root of the disease. They frequently give a patient up to die of consumption, and are afterwards surprised to see him get strong and well again. strong and well again.

Mrs. W. B. Duncau, of Arlington, Phelps Co., Mo., writes: "My husband took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery when he was (as he thought) almost into consumption, and we were very thankful that such a medicine could be found. I wish all persons troubled with cough would take it. Long may the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pavorite Prescription' be made. I shall always recommend and praise these medicines."

went out to Missouri he was obliged to live in the state a year, but in Colorado a residence of but six months was required. In looking up the qualifications for citizenship in these states I found that in Rhode Island and Maine paupers or lunatics were debarred from voting, but that in Colorado the election laws make no mention of either of these classes, forbidding only the right of franchise to persons who had been convicted of bribery in public office.

"In several of the southern states I discovered, on making further inquiry, that dueling or aiding or abetting a Hanged in One State, Imprisoned in | duel is sufficient cause to prohibit a citizen otherwise qualified from taking part in an election, but it is no bar in

"Now don't imagine that I am going to write any impressions of America when I get home, because I shall do nothing of the sort. As a lawyer I am interested in these apparent clashes and conflicts of law and I have devoted what time I could spare to studying them. So far as politics is concerned, I am quite at sea, except in a general way. It seems to me that you are turning people out of office and putting others in their places continuously. In onstate a local parliament meets piennially, and in another annually. Certain offices are appointive in one section of the country and elective in an-

"I am surprised at the knowledge of political affairs displayed by young people in all parts of the country I have visited. Boys in their teens seem to take to the subject like ducks take to water. They are far ahead of the English boy in that respect and the way they talk of the work of conventions and of 'deais' and 'combinations' amazes me. But to return to the subject I first spoke of, I cannot begin to express my perplexity over the varlance of the laws in the different states and how inconsistent it all seems to an Englishman who is accustomed to the same sort of regulation in Land's End that he finds in London-the same sort of law in Warwickshire that is dispensed in York. I shall have an interesting story to tell when I get settled down at home again."

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Border Wools---Plaids---Plain Materials. Styles in Making---Braiding. New Millinery.

special Correspondence of The Tribune,

New York, Sept. 3 .- It is usually a safe conclusion that desirable styles which have been lately introduced are likely to be exaggerated during the next season; consequently a reproduction of satin ribbon on skirts, comes to us in bordered wools, a most attrac-tive novelty, and including varied ideas in ornamentation. Broad satin stripes are woven on the edge of armure, cam-Is human life less valuable here than els' hair or corded fabrics in self colors or harmonious blendings, then again Scotch plaid borders seven inches wide afford strong contrasts. If desired, borders may be cut off and used as waist trimmings, these goods being fifty inches wide; and as a prominent dressmaker suggested, that it might be advisable to make the entire waist from plaided borders and have the skirt of the plain material. These fabrics come in seven yard lengths. Astra-chan borders on gray camels' hair, with rregular edges are handsome, and a colored stripe placed at the centre of the border relieves the almost sombre effect.

PLAIDS ARE VERY PROMINENT just now, but opinions differ regarding statutory mandate-one of the oldest their continued popularity, as they are and most oppressive processes known always somewhat pronounced, and charming. Wide bands in correspondin English law, and which was respon- really suitable only to tall, slender persons, or to misses or children. One is character, 'the father of the Marshal- apt to forget these objections, so capsea.' A brother lawyer tells me that tivating are the blendings of rich, dark there are but five other states in basket weave style, or those which this is a statutory writ. It can glimmering faintly under a soft, black glimmering faintly under a soft, black velvet hat. Some very large velvet camels' hair coating. Plain materials hats are exhibited, but it is probable aware, to deprive a person of his or are by no means overshadowed by novher freedom for an indefinite period. elties, and some heads of departments popular, as so much trimming is now The hardship of it is when a debtor is do not hesitate to say that plain stuffs restrained from leaving the jurisdiction will "carry the day." This idea meets and is so prevented from earning the with support from the elegant plain fabrics shown by leading houses, con- ful shapes, with a huge bunch of plumspicuous among which are "satin fineight or thirty-nine states refuse to ished surahs" (all wool) in six or seven shades of brown, green, blue, crimson or purple, forty-eight inches wide and \$1.50 per yard. Very minute stripes on this material render it even more attractive but a trifle more expensive \$1.75 per yard. Plain broadcloth is very fashionable, and plain colored Cheviot serges in black or all stylish hues, appear to have displaced mixed goods to a great extent. Another high class ma-terial is "two tone" covert cloth, showing sharp color contrasts between the right and wrong sides.

THE FIRST ILLUSTRATIONS sent over from the other side indicates no special changes in skirts or sleeves: plaid costumes being made on the bias, with skirts about five yards wide and sleeves standing out moderately at the top (cut in one piece) with fancy black passementerie (or braiding) in points on the front and back breadths. Cosumes of bordered materials are more novel, as in addition to the skirt border another is carried up the side to the waist or the neck, and sometimes is used on the sleeve cap with two slanting bands on the sleeve near the wrist. Many corsage fronts are loose, and the side trimming (introduced in the spring) reappears with a border. Short basques are very fully trimmed with braiding, and a short overskirt in one dress was simulated in fancy braid, much in the same manner that narrow black vel-

vet is at present seen on plain silk.

A GREAT EFFORT is now being made to ensure the general use of fancy black passementerie on colored fabrics, and certainly the thousands of beautiful pieces in the shop windows would seem to guarantee such a result; at the same time it dld not succeed last spring, although exquisite front and side pieces were temptingly displayed, but however alluring, new fashions may be the garments of a waning season require attention, and before long now, all good managers will have their colored embroidered batiste or organdie dresses and waists washed with Ivory soap and laid away, thus ensuring their bright colors or pale shades for another sea-

OSTRICH FEATHERS AND VELVET are the two leading factors in fall and winter millinery; supplemented by chenille and 'satin braid" (silk straw) these medicines."

All lung and bronchial diseases are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, because it supplies the system with healthy blood. It puts the vital forces into action and fills the circulation with the life-giving red corpuscles which builds up solid, muscular flesh and healthy nerve-force.

As a medical author, Dr. Pierce holds an eminent place in his profession. His great thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" is one of the standard medical works of the Higgish language. Nearly 700,000 copies were sold at \$1.50 each. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free for the cost of mailing only, 21 one-cent stamps; or, cloth-bound for 31 stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y. woven together in thousands of varie-

Sunday School Lesson for September 5.

Gentiles Giving for Jewish Christians.

2 Cor. IX, 1-11.

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

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

7, shortly after the events at which formed the lesson inst Acts xix: 21-24.) The principal week. (Acts xix: 21-24.) motive for writing was to defend his apostolic office. Two factions, calling themselves respectively the Cephas party and the Christ party, (I Cor. i: 12.) attacked him most violently, maligned his character, and questioned his authority. Wounded by these things, in seeking to regain his rightful place in their hearts, he makes certain personal allusions, (2 Cor. vi: 4-10.) but passes quickly over into the broader themes of the Gospel and its ministry. As a corrective of all strife and discord he offers, what has always been the most effective, these always been the most effective, those truths that pertain to Christian living and to Christian fraternity. Under this head the subject of liberality is introduced. rendered more important by the fact that the believers at Jerusalem were in need. ASSUMED.—Whenever a teacher presents a matter to a class of persons it is always best to begin with something already admitted by them. "From the known to the unknown" is a generally admitted educational maxim. A new thought is seldom received unless attached to an eld thought. tached to an old thought. Hence, the apostic opens the subject of giving by assuming that the Corinthians recognized this as a duty. (Verses 1 and 2.) That came out of a former set, (Acts xl: 29.) which might be regarded as a precedent, (Rom. xv: 23.) followed by other churches, (Gal. ii: 10.) and urged by the apostles. Paul deemed it unnecessary to write this comment of the comments write in this instance urging what had already been done, what, in fact, he had commended as a virtue. He lets them know also that their zeal had provoked the spirit of benevolence in other churches, to whom he had reported their generosity. This was a very happy introduction, well calculated to bring the people into sympathy with him. After learning that he had mentioned approvingly ingly their generous deeds they would be the more ready for any new measure which he might propose.

REMINDED.—Why, then, did Paul write at all on the subject? Did he mean merely to gain favor by offering praise? He was not the man to descend to any such procedure. His intention was, rather, to explain his course in section. er, to explain his course in sending a commission to the church on the matter of charity. (Verse 3.) The brethren of that commission are not certainly known. Probably Titus was one of them (2 Cor. viii: 6,) and others less known, united with him, gave sanction and strength to the approach. These brethren, whoever they were, came to Corinth from Paul, not because he doubted but because he trusted the Corinthian liberality. mentioned in the last paragraph,) and because he desired through these commissioners to remind the church of then oast action, of their honorable distinct tion among the churches, lest they might fail below what they would ordinarily do, what he believed they desired to do. (2 Peter iii: 1.) Could anything be more beautiful, more conciliatory and effective than this? A simple, gentle reminder is supposed to be all that is necessary to call out contributions from the church. Why not try that method now?

PREPARED.—It appears (verses 4 and 5,) that the apostle was then in Mace-

dominate to a great extent. Large

velvet squares, spangle in black, green,

blue, ecru, brown, ceri , or white, and also in light hues on hite satin, are

shown for this purpose, and brown or

black velvet leaves outlined in stee

ing style are sold with these crowns,

and a new fancy is that of combin-

ing dark brown and ecru. White and black are also stylish, as for example

a white satin crown is used on a black

that those of medium size will be most

required. The ordinary felt hat will be very little used, but cloth plateaux

may take their place made into fanci-

age at one side. Eagles' feathers are

ant plumage are in great favor, and

Fannie Field.

particularly stylish and owl or pheas

called the "easter shades."

would be paid over to him after his arrival. That was the mode of receiving
and disbursing funds, made necessary
by the condition of society at the time.
Paul was anxious that the Corinthians
might be prepared for the collection. He
thought that possibly some one might
accompany him from Philippi, and feared that the amount contributed would be too small, far below what the church was able to give, causing shame to them-selves and to Paul, and injuring the cause of benevolence in general. He had boast-ed of Corinth at Philippi, and now desired his boasting to be made good. It was on that account that the brethren had come in advance of him, bearing this letter: "to make up beforehand the bounty," and have it all ready against his coming. Here is apostolic practice. If Titus did his part well, by instructing the people and organizing the plan of benevolence, the method doubtless proved highly successful, worthy of imitation in the modern church

BOUNTIFUL.-Had Paul closed with the fifth verse he might have been mis-understood. Some may have thought that he intended to appeal to the pride of the people, and to set them in rivalry with churches, Such an inference, greatly to be deplored, however, was prevented by what followed. He desired a bountiful collection and said so, but he based his plea on an entirely different and every way more worthy considera-tion. (Verse 6). He let them know that a blessing comes from every generous act (Luke vi. 38), even as the Master taught. Hence, their blessing must be propor-tioned to their gift. All this he expressed figuratively, comparing the act of giving to the sowing of grain (Prov. xix, 17), a to the sowing of grain (Prov. xix, 17), a mode of speech employed in many places in Scripture. (Gal. vi, 7-8). By this teaching he saves himself from every charge of using improper motives, which unfortunately, is now often done by many who are zealous in raising funds for the Lord's cause. In Paul's thought benevolence is an important means of grace.

CHEERFUL.-The last thought leaves the giver to decide for himself what shall be the amount of his offering. That is a matter not to be determined by any min-ister, or by any person. He must purpose in his own heart, and then give-give because he wishes to give, and give according as he wishes. (Verse 7). He must not act because necessity is laid upon him, through circumstances that may put him under embarrassment, causing him to do beyond what he can afford or beyond what he wishes. To give grudgingly is not to give at all—it is to yield to the force or pressure of outside influence. The cheerful offering of one's substance in the work of the Lord, the heart prompting the act, is true giving. And that is well-pleasing to God who looks at the heart, (I Sam. xvi, 7), or the motive. This teaching of Paul is by no means new. It was as old as Moses. (Ex. xxv, 2). He could not do less or ask less than was required under the old dispensation. (Prov. xi, 25). The standard of excellence under Christianity must not be lower than that under Judaism. (Ex.

INTRODUCTION.—Paul's second letter to the Corinthlans, from which we study to the Corinthlans, from which we study to continue his journey southward and today, was written from Philippi, about A. D. 57, shortly after the events at would be paid over to him after his arwith his substance unless he believes that in some way his own wants may be sup-plied. He may trust his industry to ac-quire more, but the uncertainties of life may, to some extent, limit such confi-dence. To ensure, therefore, a bountiful and cheerful giving to the necessity of the brethren at Jerusalem, the apostle di-rects the minds of the Corinthians to God's gifts to them, as sufficient for their God's gifts to them, as sufficient for their wants. (Verses 8 to 10). He intimates that Divine grace, the highest gift, is bestowed that they might abound in good works. (Phil. iv, 19). Furthermore, what they may bestow on others is the product of what God gave them, the seed sown in the harvest field bringing forth abundant ly. Their sowing and reaping and the increase of fruits thereby is all under Di-vine care and blessing. And he closes this portion with a fervent prayer that they may not lack anything, but be constantly supplied. (Isa. lv, 10). By this thought he has turned everything to religious ac count, showing the way to the advance-ment not only in temporal but also in spiritual things.

THANKFUL.-The final result of bountiful and cheerful giving is shown in the remainder of the chapter, one verse only of which (verse 2), forms part of our lesson. The giver enriched by his gifts (a seemingly contradictory statement), awakens in others the spirit of thanksgiving to God. The apostle who received the offering would be grateful for it, and the people upon whom it might be be-stowed would also be thankful. But all this would be an outflow of heart not toward Him who has made men the willing instruments and stewards of His manifold blessings. (I Peter iv, 10). This outcome is by far more important than all others, Every act is praiseworthy (Matt. v. 16), which causes men to recognize God. When it is apparent that He has been at work in the heart, breaking down its seifishness and prejudice, promoting love and benevolence, the world is convinced, as it cannot be in any other way, of His power, and is disposed toward His set

CONCLUSION.-We see here what ele vated place is assigned to the act of char-ity. Men are sent to Corinth to promote it, taking with them a letter from Paul, who purposes to follow later and receive and disburse the gifts of the people. In that letter the subject is treated in all its bearings, guided by inspiration. Assuming that Christianity inculcates benev olence, that its exercise has been in the church from the beginning, uniformit commended, that the conduct of onother, there is carnest plea for careful consideration for independent action, for large liberality with great cheerfulness, because a blessing will come thereby to the benefactor and glory to God! How important then the preparation! How carelessly, thoughticssly, aimlessly, some times grudgingly, men give their money Would that some Paul would send some Titus to the churches today, to teach, and organize, and inspire and pray! How can we expect a blessing until there is greater liberality? (Matt. iii, 10). How can we expect greater liberality until there is more thought and conscience? How can SUFFICIENT.—The act of giving in
we expect ungodly men to glorify God when His children lack His spirit of benevolence? (I John iii, 17).



lard-shortened or lard-fried food is happily not found in Cottolene. Made of the best beef suct and the highest grade cotton-seed oil. Cottolene is a pure, clean and healthful vegetable food product, containing neither the greasiness or odor of lard nor its indigestible qualities, and is strongly endorsed by cooking experts and physicians. The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound tins, with our trade-marks—"Cotto-leve" and steer's head in cotton-plant teresth—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Montreal.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES In honor of the fact that the Forum with its September issue begins its twenty-fourth volume there is presented this strong table of contents: "A Plan for the Navy," Hon. H. A. Herbert, ex-secretary of the navy; "Alaska and the New Gold-Field." Procans with practical unanimity in 1892 and would have been elected president. Perhaps; but what's the use of specu-lating?

fessor William Healey Dail, paleontol-ogist to the United States geological survey; "Strikes and the Coal-Miners," Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; "Hawaii and the Changing Front of the World," Hon. J. R. Procter, president of the United States civil service commission; "What Women Have Done for the Public Heaith," Edith Parker Thomson; "Amer-ican Annexation and Armament," Murat Halstead; "The Supremacy of Russia," Professor Thomas Davidson; "The Historical Novel," Professor Brander Matthews; "The Interstate Commerce Commission and Ratemaking," Dr. Joseph Nimmo, jr.; "Unconstitutionality of Re-cent Anti-Trust Legislation," David Will-

cox; "Is the Cuban Capable of Self Government?" Thomas Gold Alvord, jr. Short fiction by well-known writers is prominent feature of the September Woman's Home Companion. The stories Woman's Home Companion. The stories complete in this number include "The Shortest Road to a Man's Heart," by Will N. Harben; "On the Hotel Porch," by Lilian Bell: "Was He a Beast?" by Opie Read; "The End of Claire's Story," by Annie Hamilton Donnell, and "Not Guilty as Charged," by Stanley Water-loo. Florence Huil Winterburn, in an article entitled "The Passing of Childhood," gives some pointed advice to parents.

The Philistine this month is all "Talks;" but the "Talks" fortunately say something.

The Metropolitan for September is a photographic art number with half tone reproductions of portraits which will in-terest every student of photography.

Notable women in the ministry form the theme of an instructive paper in the September Godey's, which has, in addi-tion, a well varied table of contents. A portrait of President Andrews, a paper by him on the defects of a modern college education, to which allusion has already been made, a description of the scope and plan of the new Cosmopoli-tan university—which, Mr. Walker informs us, has now an enrolment of 2,300and an illustrated article descriptive on how the magazine itself is made are a few of the timely features in the current Cosmopolitan, which withal is a number of exceptional vitality. One innumber of exceptional vitality, One in-toresting statement is made in the ar-ticle on the making of the magazine. In 1385 Mr. Walker offered Mr. Blaine the editorable of the Cosmopolitan, at the time when the latter was considering the invitation of President-elect Harri-son to enter his cabinet as secretary of state. Mr. Blaine thought favorably of the proposition and requested time in which to consider it, His accision in favor of the state department was due to

favor of the state department was due to his interest in the subject of reciprocity,

Mr. Walker thinks that had Mr. Blaine chosen the editorial place instead, his health would have been spared, he would have been nominated by the Republi-cans with practical unanimity in 1892

A striking feature of the September Century is Harry Furniss' paper on Glad-stone, with several portraits of the grand old man that fairly speak. Another noteworthy contribution to this number is made by Eliza R. Scidmore, who continu-ues her study of Java and the Javanese, this time describing the remarkable tem-ple of Boro Boedor, which is one of the wonders of the world.

McClure's this month gives the post of honor to Colonel Waring's article on the eleaning of Gotham's streets. Robert Barr, John J. a Becket and William Allen White contribute readable short stories, Kipling presents a poem and "St. Ives' 'proceeds five chapters toward the

The September number of the Home Magazine is a travel number, with pa-pers descriptive of Finland, the Sierra Madre region, Alaska, Vesuvius and the Mississippi river region forty years ago. The other contents are admirably varied.

The New Time is the name of a dime magazine of reform edited by B. O. Flower, until lately editor of the Arena, and Frederick Upham Adams, and published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth average (Chicago, It advocates most of the nue, Chicago. It advocates most of the things that the Arena stood for under Mr. Flower's regime, and several more. From a reform standpoint it is a very varm recruit.

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. moves at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose reatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Carl Lorenz druggist, 419 Lackawanna ave.

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

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Finest Line of

BELT BUCKLES

Ever seen in Scranton. Silver Gilt and Silver set with Amethysts, Carbuncles. Garnets Philadelphia Lawn Mowers, and Turquoise, mounted on Silk, Leather and the latest Thing, Leather covered with

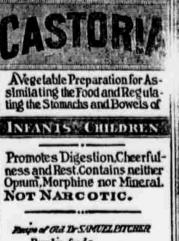
May be found at

MERCEREAU & CONNELL'S, EGENTS FOR REGINA MUSIC BOXES, 130 Wyoming Ava.

YOUR BEDROOM

parior. Call and see our stock of fine Bed Room Suits at low prices and easy terms.

BARBOUR'S HOME CREDIT HOUSE



900 DROPS

Pumpkin Sad -Alx Senna + Rochelle Selts -

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP. Fac Simile Signature of

Chaiff totetor, NEW YORK. At b month's old Doses - 35 Cents

EXACT COPY OF WHAPPER.



SIGNATURE __OF__

IS ON THE WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow cayone to sell you anything clas on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

43 See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.



MANSFIELD STATE NORTIAL SCHOOL

Intellectual and practical training for teachers. Three courses of study besides preparatory. Special attention given to preparation for college. Students admitted to best colleges on certificate. Thirty graduates pursuing further studies last year. Great advantages for special studies in art and music. Model school of three hundred pupils. Corps of sixteen teachers. Beautiful grounds. Magnificent buildings. Large grounds for athletics. Elevator and infirmary with attendant nurse. Fine gymnasium. Everything furnished at an average cost to normal students of \$143 a year. Fall term, Aug. 25. Winter term, Dec. 2. Spring term, March 16. Students admitted to classes at any time. For catalogue, containing full information, apply to

S. H. ALBRO, Principal,

THE

PATENT

FLOUR. We Make It.

We Warrant It. We Wholesale It.

Scranion, Olyphant, Carbondale

Best in the Market.

Drexel Lawn Mowers,

Best cheap mower made. Prices \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00 and \$3.25.

Baldwin's Dry Air Refrigerators

All sizes, The most perfect refrigerator manutactured.

THE

HUNT & CONNELL CO., 434 Lackawanna Ava.

FRESH____

Jersey Peaches, Plums, Pears,

Apricots, Canteloupes FRESH ARRIVALS EVERY MORNING.



For Being the Finest "Light, Dry, Finely flavored Champagne, with VeryClean

> Taste and Delicate Bouquet" on Exhibition. When in want of a pure and unadulterated champagne, Best imported, at

half the price. Be

sure and ask your

dealer for Grand Im-

perial Sec. Write for information and Germania Wine Cellars, Hammondsport, and Rheims, N. Y.

SCRANTON, PA. MINING AND BLASTING

POWDER

LAPLIN & RAND POWDER CO'S ORANGE GUN POWDER Electric Batteries, Electric Expluders, for 34 ploding blasts, Safety Fuse, and

Repauno Chemical Co.'s EXPLOSIVES. ASK FOR THE B%KLET ON

ROWE GIVES THE OIL

BEST LIGHT THE WORLD AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE FOR SALE BY THE

SCRANTON STATION

ON THE LINE OF THE are located the finest fishing and hunting grounds in the world. Descriptive books on application. Tickets to all points in Maine, Canada and Maritime Provinces, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Canadian and United States Northwest, Vanyouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Francisco.

First-Class Sleeping and Dining Cars attached to all throught trains. Tourist care fully fitted with bedding, curtains and specially adapted to wants of families may be had with second-class tickets. Rates always less than via other lines. For further information, time to application to

B. V. SKINNER, G.

383 Broadway, New York