## THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE --- SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

# Cuba's Patriot Leader, General Maximo Gomez.

A Man of Iron With a Heart Instantly Responsive to Suffering Influences.

### From the New York Sun.

It has been the writer's privilege and pleasure during the last year to study in the camp and on the field of battle the leaders of the Cuban revolution. As which may be the greatest, it does not matter now. Time and the historians of the future will decide that point. But General Maximo Gomez, as commander in-chief of the insurgent forces, is today the center of interest. The eyes of the civilized world are watching him. Suffering Cuba is looking to him to free her from her oppressors. His staff adores him. The rank and file of the army admires, fears, and worships him. On ev-ery hand you hear: "Maximo comez has salt er yet been defeated in battle." True he has often retreated before the enemy but if followed, he has invariably placed his sharpshooters in ambush, divided and countermarched his column, outflanked the over-confident Spaniards, and, by falling unexpectedly on their rear, turned ap parent defeat into victory. Time and again during his wonderful march from the "Oriente" to Pinar del Rio this stratagem was successfully practiced until Campos, in warning to his officers, once said: "Look out for the old fox when he commences to fall back."

Napoleon never more completely en-joyed the confidence of his followers than does this wonderful strategist. Even raw recruits fight well under Gomez. It is said that no man ever flinched, no matter how thick the bullets flew, while Go-mez's eye was on him. At the battle of Saratoga he hastily gathered 500 men to meet the advancing column of Castellan-os on its way to the relief of Guaymaro. When the commander-in-chief arrived in Camaguey he had with him only his personal escort of sixty men, his army having been left in the West with Macco. This little body of 563 men met, defeated. and drove back the 2,600 Spanish troops under Castellanos in spite of artillery and unlimited ammunition in the hands of the enemy. The light last four days, The Spanish fired 55,000 rounds, the insurgents 12,000. Three hundred and twenof the peninsular force were buried between Saratoga and the city of Puerto Principe. The Cubans lost sixty-five killed and 133 wounded. True, the Cubans had the advantage of position, They always have. Fewer than a hundred of General Gomez's forces had ever before been under fire, but no men ever fought more calmiy and courageously eagle eye of Gomez was on them, and by his presence and personal magnetism he made these raw recruits light like old veterans.

### STERN IN DISCIPLINE.

It was in this battle that Brauolio Pena on Gomez's everlasting esteem and the title of "Camaguey's Fighting Colonel. while General Suarez, through his fail use to come to the front with 400 reinforcements, met the rebuite ann disgrace which afterward caused his death.

It was noon of the second day's light when Colonel Pena and his escort of thirty men, hungry and overheated, rode into General Gomez's presence, "Where can you use me and my men,

General?" asked the panting Colonel. "You look worn out," remarked General Gomez.

"Perhaps, but our guns are in good rder," replied the Colonel, order."

"You had better get a bite to eat before going into action," suggested Gomez. "Our appetites will be better after we have burned a little powder," pleaded

Pena "But you have ridden all night," urged

Gomez. "Yes, general, we have ridden sevents miles to reach this battle; we have used up sixty horses to get here. We are tired kind of military telepathy which never failed. Those two leaders never misunand hungry, but we have been listening to the sound of the Spanish cannon since derstood each other. The shadow of a daylight. We have lived for the last fifersonal leulousy

matter how insignificant the offense might be in the eyes of the world, with Gomez it is a matter of principle, and there is no forgiveness for such a crime. For this reason he has forbidden all loy-al Cubans to accept money for any service rendered or any commodity fur-nished during the revolution. While traveling through the interior

with an escort of seven men the writer once offered a poor "pacifico" (non-comonce offered a poor "pacineo". The man batant) 50 cents for a cheese. The man smilled his thanks but refused the money, saying: "If I were to accept that silver, sir, General Gomez would send me to the mines for six months." Any man, Cuban, American, soldier, or

"pacifico." may travel from one end of Cuba to another without a cent. He will receive food, shelter, and whatever courmay be in the power of his host to extend, but he will find no one who will accept pay for service rendered. Scat-tered through the central and eastern portions of the island are insurgent factories where hats, shoes, saddles, and even clothes are made. If a friend of "Cuba Libre" you are welcome to fit yourself out, but no money will be taken Spain. in payment.

The writer will never forget the rebuke administered to a certain brigadier in southern Camaguey. It is not necessary to mention his name, for he has since releemed himsel; by courage displayed in battle. Heedless of General Gomez's orders, he had been, not only permitting "pacificos" in his district to sell raspn-dura (brown sugar in cakes) to some of the Spanish garrisons, but it was proved that he had received \$40) for allowing the forbidden traffic,

General Gomez sent for him. As the officer appeared the bugler sounded the "assembly." Turning to his force, Genral Gomez said:

'You see before you a man who has been known as Brigadier ——, He is Brigadier no more, but 'Brigadier Raspa-dura' (sugar cake). From this time forth want no man in Cuba to either address him or speak of him other than as 'Bri-

gadler Raspadura." Then turning to the culprit he continued: "Take off these stars! Give them to me, quick. You dis-grace them. You have sold yourself for \$400. You can be bought for a cake of brown sugar. You are not a patriot; you are a common peddler of privileges. You are not fit to command men. Down to the ranks, afoot where you belong, and be

grateful if my soldiers condescend to march alongside of you." General Gomez is a disciple of the old French cardinal in many respects. With him there is no such word as fail. For the man who fails he has no further use.

Nor will be listen to excuses from any "If you have not succeeded, make ex-

uses to yourself: I have no time to listen to them. He seldom invites counsel; he may listen to opinions, but he invariably acts upon his own judgment, and no man liv ing knows his plans for the morrow. is erratic in his marches, and may order a halt or an advance at any hour of the day or night.

ENACTING BUT GENEROUS.

General Gomez is exacting in his re-

quirements of younger officers, but most generous in his praise when it is merited. Although known to the world as a man of iron, beneath his mask of sternness beats a heart as tender as a woman's. He worshiped Marti, as one inspired. The trust placed in his hands by the dead martyr is to him more sacred than anything else on earth. Not less did he jove Antonio Macco, Macco was his right hand. Macco could comprehend Gomez's plans and execute his orders through a

uncomfortable. General Gomez is seldom seen in repose or absorbed in deep thought. The restless, wary look of the cagle is always present, no matter how quiet or peaceful may be the surround-ings. His bearing is seldon, impressive,

but a strange, unaccountable magnetism seems to emanate from this remarkable little man at all times. No one can escape its influence. It puts courage into the hearts of cowards and makes the culprit tremble in spite of himself. He is a man of moods. When in a happy frame of mind he will look you straight in the face and listen quietly to what you may have to say, but if annoyed his glance is to one side and down. His brows kult and the point of his nearly trimmed iron gray beard receives a culiar, petulant beating from his restless right hand. "Go on, I hear you," he will say. But when encountered in this mood it is policy not to "go on." but to retire with as little delay as couresy will per-

Upon the possible recognition of Cuban belligerency by the United States government he is most sensitive. "I have forbidden the discussion of that topic in my camp," he once said to the writer. "At one time we all hoped, with reason we thought, that your great and glorious republic would show a little consideration, if not absolute justice, to a people strug-gling for that most precious of all boons, liberty. But we have long ago abandoned the hope. We realize fully that no matter how uneven the contest we must fight it out alone. I want my officers to un-derstand the situation, to expect only death, and to rely on nothing but our own individual efforts to free this unfor-

tunate island from the cruel grip of The occasional allusions to Gomez as an "adventurer seeking fame or fortune in Cuba" are most unjust and unfounded. No man ever held a cause more sacredly at heart. There is no hardship, no ex-posure, no danger which he does not will-

ingly share with the commonest soldier his army. The pomp and glitter of rank have no charm in Gomez's eyes. Two small gold stars on the collar of his dark blue sack coat alone indicate that he is command-er-in-chief of the "Army of Liberation." His gray trousers are much the worse wear, and a vest minus two or three buttons partially covers a flannel negli-

gee shirt, laced at the neck with a small blue silk cord. Some fair fingers have worked a little tracing of autumn down the front of the fawn-colored shirt. Twelve years of this man's life have

een given to free and oppressed people. If fate snares him to witness the independence of Cuba, Gomez will ask for no greater reward.

### **Conservative Advice.**

Playright (in excitement)-They are calling for the author, What shall I Stage Manager (who has seen the

rowd)-You'd better slip out of the stage door and make your escape while there is time.-Philadelphia North American.

To Order. "My task in life," said the pastor, complacently, "consists in saving young

"Ah!" replied the maiden, with a soulful longing," "save a nice looking one for me,"-Dublin World,

## LOVE AND THE REAPERS. The reapers they are singing in the fields

of golden grain; Love's late to the reaping-Love's late! Is he gathering the wild flowers that lin-ger on the plain, For the red lips of his sweetheart at

the gate? Come to the reaping

O Love, so true; The gold wheat's gleaming, And the gold's for you! The reapers they are singing in the ripple of the wheat

Love's late to the reaping-Love's late! Does he linger where the last rose sends

a message that is sweet. To the red lips of his sweetheart at the gate?

# IS A COSTLY MANIA.

### Philatelist and His Craze in The Some Manifestations.

"Not worth a canceled postage stamp" must cease to be a current expression of utter worthlessness. At a New York sale a confederate 5-cent canceled postage stamp was sold for \$576. Another brought \$102, and other stamps, all canceled, anywhere from \$5 to \$72.50 each. The stamp collecting mania has gone much further than that of coin collecting. Not even the mad desire for nightmare posters threatens to rival its fury. Usually it is harmless, because its victims are commonly able to indulge it without wrecking their business and throwing their families 'on the community for

support. Occasionally, however, it fastens its relentless clutches on men of moderate means who are sometimes reduced to the point of selling the bed and other household furniture to buy a coveted treasure, say the canceled stamp of a Cape Colony or Patagonia office, too insignificant to be known to the public, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Just what good is served by a collect tion of postage stamps is not clear. It may be useful to the young in training them in classification and geography, thought that is never the purpose of the unfortunate collectors, but otherwise the object seems to be nothing more than to gratify the pride of

possession; to inspire the lively sense pleasure that comes from having of what other men earnestly desire. The collection of almost anything else may have an excuse, often faise and perfidious, of a study of the art of making the thing, whatever it may be. Postage stamps are of comparatively re-

cent origin, and the art of engraving and printing may be studied to much better advantage in other prints. For that reason the collection of postage stamps is a more honest affair than the collection of coins, snuff boxes,

canes, warming pans, pipes, firearms, and so on. In the case of these others there is a poor pretense that the motive of the collector is to trace the development of the art. The collector of stamps, having no such reason to urge. is bound to stand forth as a man whose impulse is the pride and passion of possession.

Since a single canceled postage stamp has a market value of \$576, there is nothing incredible about the statement that a New York banker who does not wish his name mentioned has a collection that is valued at \$30,000; or that the late A. T. Stewart paid \$5,000 in cash for a ready made collection. Nor is there anything unreasonable in the fear that the mania may lay hold of an occasional person who is not able to indulge in the luxury of canceled postage stamps, and so lead to the impoverishment of families. It may be come necessary to set up Keeley cures for confirmed and habitual collectors whose appetite is too strong to be subdued by ordinary means.

## ONE OF LINCOLN'S STORIES.

### Fate of the Man who Advertised Gunpowder at Prayer Meeting.

The following anecdote by Lincoln is recounted by General Horace Porter in his "Campaigning With Grant," in the Century. It was told during Lincoln's visit to the front at City Point:

In the course of the conversation that friend swore to a number had seen the vening he spoke of the improvement prisoner going out in the evening and in arms and ammunition, and of the returning in the morning. Even the new powder prepared for the 15-Inch prosecution was gracious enough to adguns. He said he had never seen the mit at last that a perfect allbi had been latter article, but he understood it difproved. fered very much from any powder that " 'Thar's no mistake about it.' roared

had ever been used. I told him that I the court in order to emphasize his inhappened to have in my tent a specimen which had been sent to b

### his hand, and after examining it carefully said: "Well, it's rather larger than the

powder we used to buy in my shooting days. It reminds me of what occurred once in a country meeting house in Sangamon county, You see, there were very few newspapers then, and the country storekeepers had to resort to some other means of advertising their wares. If, for instance, the preacher happened to be late in coming to a prayer meeting of an evening, shopkeepers would often put in the time while the people were waiting by notifying them of any new arrival of an attractive line of goods.

"One evening a man rose up and said: 'Brethren, let me take occasion to say, while we're a-waltin', that I have jest received a new invice of sportin' powder. The grains are so small you kin scalcely see 'em with the naked eye. and polished up so fine you kin stand up and comb yer ha'r in front of one o' them grains jest like it was a lookin'glass. Hope you'll come down to my store at the crossroads and examine that power for yourselves.' "When he had got about this far

rival powder-merchant in the meeting who had been boiling over with indignation at the amount of advertising the opposition powder was getting, jumped up and cried out: 'Brethren, I hope you'll not believe a single word Brother Jones has been sayin' about that powder. I've been down thar and seen it for myself, and I pledge you my word that the grains is bigger than the lumps in a coal-pile; and any one of you, brethren, ef you was in your future state, could put a bar'l o' that powder on your shoulder and march squar' through the sulphurous flames surroundin' you without the least danger of an explosion."

## COMMITTED AN ALIBI.

### That's How the Judge Understood I and He Sentenced the Prisoner.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Don't question anything you hear about the administration of justice in the early days of the West," advised the man who had dug and prospected over a large part of it in search of a fortune. "I've seen men out there acting as magistrates that could neither read, write nor talk with an approach

to correctness in any language. "I recall one instance up near the head of Bitter Creek. While a miner was down at the saloon one night enjoying himself after the manner of such men, some one stole into his tent and dug up the bags of dust hehad buried there. Upon discovery of the theft there was a great hue and cry raised, a Sheriff's posse was called in and a young fellow from the East, little better than a tend rfoot, was arrested for the crime. He didn't look guilty or act guilty and there was a good deal of sympathy for him among the boys. Otherwise the regular formula of justice might not have been observed.

"When the trial came on the young

man had a lawyer that he had sent for

One of Mrs. Pinkham's Talks

Concerning a Mother's Duty to Her Young Daughter. Together with a Chat with Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation. On the proper performance of this function depends her health.

Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself symptom TELEVICO of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow

is an established fact.

Disturbance of the menstrual function poisons the blood. In young girls suppression develops latent inherited tendencies to scrofula or consumption, and no time must be lost in restoring regularity. Many a young girl goes to her grave because this difficulty has been thought lightly of, and mother has said, "Time will bring about a cure; she is young, I don't worry about her."

Mother, when you see your daughter languid and indifferent to things that usually interest a young girl, when you note that flush on her cheek. that glassy appearance in her eyes; when your daughter tells you that even the weight of her dress waist oppresses her, and that she has terrible pains in her stomach shortly after eating, don't ignore these signs! If you do, you will be follow-

This is gospel truth-she is developing consumption of the bowels!

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine. Make haste to use it on the first appearance of the tell-tale symptoms; it will restore all the female organs to their normal condition. Miss Marie Johnson's letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which follows, should interest all mothers and young ladies. She says :

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I would have the headache so badly that everything would appear black before my eyes, and I could not go on with my studies. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh, that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, ! and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh

and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity. Words cannot express my gratitude, and I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and medicine."-MISS MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa.



Bill Timber cut to order on short notice. Hardwood Mine Rails sawed to uniform lengths constantly on hand. Peeled Hemlock

Sawed to uniform lengths constantly on hand. Peeled Institutes
 Prop Timber promptly Furnished.
 MILLS-At Cross Fork, Potter Co., on the Buffalo and Susques
 banna Railroad. At Mina, Potter County, Pa., on Coudersport, and
 Port Allegany Railroad. Capacity-400,000 feet per day.
 GENERAL OFFICE-Board of Trade Building, Scranton, Pa.

Telephone No. 4014.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

and who made it interesting for the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. prosecutor, who relied largely upon ung power and sledge hammer blows. Inside of two hours it was proved by Schedule in Effect November 15, 1805. evidence that could not be questioned Trains Leave Wilkes-Barre as Follows that the accused had spent the entire

7.30 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington, and for Pittsnight with a friend at his shanty three miles from camp. Outside of what the burg and the West.

10.15 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pitts.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

(Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.)

Chenign and Susquenaming Friedom, Stations in New York—Foot of Liberty street, N. R., and Whitehall Terminal. Anthracite coal used exclusively, insur-ing cleanliness and comfort. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JULY 22, 1897. Basic basic Sciences for Pitteton

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

Del., Lacka. and Western.

Effect Monday, June 21, 1897.

Binghamton and Elmira express, 5.55 m. Express for Utica and Richfield Springs,

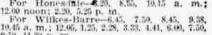
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burg and the West. 3.15 p. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltidignation, 'it has been proved that this

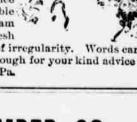
also for Hawley and local points at 7.05 a. m. and 2.25 p. m. Arrive at Scranton from above points at 10.23 a. m., 3.15 and 9.38 p. m.

### Delaware and Hudson.

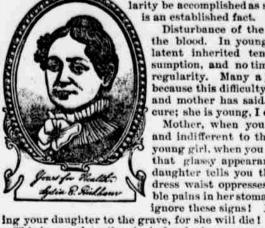
On Monday, July 5, trains will leave Scranton as follows: For Carbondale-6.29, 7.55, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.40 noon; 121, 2.20, 3.52, 5.25, 6.25, 7.57, 9.15, 10.45 p. m.; 12.10 a m. For Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, Bos-ton, New England points, etc., 6.20 a. m., 2.29 p. m. 20 p. m. For Honesdale-6.29, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.;



50, 11.30 p. m. For New York, Philadelphia, etc., via



11



hope of taking part in this fight. For God's sake, general, don't stop us now that we are in sight of the enemy!

"I won't." replied Gomez. "Take posession of yonder hill to the left and hold it until you get orders to abandon your position

"I had to send an orderly twice." General Gomez afterward told me, "before I could get Pena and his men off that hill. The Spanlards had almost surround. ed it when he discovered that he had barely time to cut his way out and retrent.

Poor Suarez met his overthrow at the same time. The day after the battle he rode into Gomez's camp with 500 men. He had been but six miles away during the fight, but had failed to appear. mez looked at him for a moment in undisguised contempt, and then commenced to study the surrounding forest trees, "Why are you here?" Gomez finally

asked.

"I came to "eport." answered Suarez. "After the 'ttle?" asked Gomez. "I could no 'each you sooner."

"You could neither cross hor go around those hills?" inquired Gomez. "My practico (guide) could not find the

Gon is motioned the guide, who stood approach. near. you an honest man?" asked the

"Ar **gener** 

e been so brought up." answered 41.6 the p. adtico.

"You know the trails in the Najassa district?"

from me.

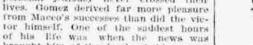
"I do, general." "You could have conducted that man to me, could you not?"

"I could have led his column to you two hours after the battle began, but General Suarez seemed to prefer ways other than the most direct."

"Enough! He is General Suarez ne rer." Turning flercely upon the lat-he continued: . ou needed no guide longer. to bring you here. The sound of battle is sufficient to lead any soldier to the front. Six miles only separated your command from mine. No true Cuban would have slept until he had joined his comrades. You are not a patriot-you are a coward. Your men how their heads in shame for you. You are disgraced and degraded, Quit my sight before I hang you for a cur. Go to the government; let side that hero. it deal with you; you will get no merey

AN HONEST MAN.

General Gomez is loyal in his likes, but bitter and relentless in his hatred. That which most excites his ire is to discover



brought him of the death of this patriot brother, who knew no fear, and of the on whom he loved better than life. The old commander-in-chief is equally fond of Calixto Garcia. On returning

from the "Oriente," after accompanying General Garcia in his triumphal march through the Holguin district, the writer met General Gomez at Santa Ana, in the province of Camaguey. He asked many uestions in regard to Garcia's strength and vigor, and when assured of Garcia's health and desire to once more embrace him in "Cuba Libre," a tear of pleasure stole into Gomez's eyes. "Ah," he sighed, "with Calixto and plenty of cartridges we could soon free Cuba."

These two old veterans of the ten-years' war are exact opposites in appearance and in temperament, but they are one in thought, soul and desire, They

both live for one purpose alone, the freedom of their beloved country, and the future of Cuba is today in their hands, General Gomez's weakness, if such it would be called, was his love for his son Francisco. To his father and friends he was known as "Panchito." A dozen times a day General Gomez would turn the topic of conversation to his beloved boy. The possible recognition of belligerency did not interest him half so much

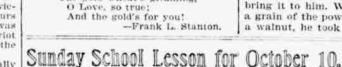
as whether "Panchito" enjoyed his visit in New York. "Did he go with you to the theaters? Did he tell you of the pa-per he is editing in Monte Cristo? Are his eyes as bright and his face as brown as of old? He has not forgotten his Eng-lish? Tell me of him and you are my

ing that holy place, and raised a great tumult against him. On hearing the up-roar the centurion put him under arrest friend. And when the writer told the general of his son's one great desire to join his futher and help fight for Cuba the old man grew sad and silent.

to prison he obtained permission to speak. "I am not a coward," he said, "but I have not sufficient courage to go into battle knowing that my boy's breast 'a WARNING .- In that address Paul told the story of his conversion, which oc-curred a quarter of a century before. exposed to the bullets of the Spaniards. (see the verses preceding the lesson), and closed by relating an incident in his visit It he should fall in my sight it might nnnerve me. If 'Panchito' must come to this Island, let it be to fight with General to Jerusalem soon after, with which our to derusatem soon after, with which our lesson opens. (Verses 17 and 18.) On that occasion (Acts, ix, 26-29) he had a re-markable vision. While in the temple en-gaged in prayer, Jesus appeared to him, dissetting him to leave the other because Macco or some other force than mine. Fate decreed that the boy should fall be-

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

the Jews would not receive his testimony. (Matthew, xiv, 23.) In mentioning this Although General Gomez confesses to Through the hard to believe him more than 60. He is about 5 feet 6 inches in event the apostle evidently intended to win his hearers by showing that he had height and straight as an arrow, with a slender, strongly knit frame. The ball been under supernatural or heavenly guidance; that he had become a follower of Jesus, and a minister to the heathen. which passed through his left a year a man trying to profit by Cuba's distress. Heaven help the officer found disposing of any privilege for private gain. No not from his own volition, but because called. That was the same as to plead the right of a prophet. All the holy men



Paul entered Jerusalem May 16, A. D. 58,

for the fifth time after his conversion.

With sadness he trod the streets, know-

ing that the mere mention of his name

might imperil his life. As the bearer of

help from the Gentile converts to the

mother church, he was presented in due

time to the elders, over whom James pre-

sided. The work done was narrated in

full, and those who heard rejoiced. Ap-

prehensive of trouble from the Jews, James advised Paul to conform to the

Nazarite custom as a conciliatory meas.

ure, and Paul reluctantly consented. The effect was just the opposite of what was

expected. On finding him in the temple, the Jews falsely accused him of pollut-

a a disturber of the peace. On his way

directing him to leave the city because

throughout the whole period of Jewish

history had been raised up in this man-

CONFESSION. - Paul acknowledged

ner. (Numbers, xil, 6.)

Come to the reaping The gold wheat's gleaming, O Love, so true; -Frank L. Stanton.

nearin', slick-tongued hypecrit has ters as a curiosity, and that I would committed a alerbi. I sentence him to bring it to him. When I returned with six months' hard labor.' a grain of the powder about the size of "And it took half a day to get the a walnut, he took it, turned it over in sentence annulled."

Paul a Prisoner at Jerusalem.

## Acts XXII, 17-30.

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

## Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

OUTCRY .- The address was here

been said. Up to this point the populace been said. Up to this point the populace had listened with close attention. Many were doubless acquainted with the cir-

cumstances mentioned. Paul's intense

carnestness, combined with his mastery

rought to an abrupt close, and we shall

CONTEXT-In company with friends, | that his special pleading did not alter | that in the agony that might follow, there the Lord's purpose. Many prayers, of-fered in sincerity, are unanswered in this respect, that the particular request is not CITIZEN.-At this juncture the apost

appreciate the will of God and submit to it. "Depart; leave Jerusalem," was the the Porcian law, enacted 300 B. C., I will send thee far hence unto the Gendifferent in kind?

CITIZEN .- At this juncture the apostle,

ing cleanliness and comfort.
TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JULY 22, 1897.
Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8,20, 9,15, 11,30 a. m., 12,45, 2,00, 3,06, 5,00, 7,10 p. m. Sundays, 9,00, a. m., 1,00, 2,15, 7,10 p. m.
For Mountain Park, 8,20 a. m., 3,05, 5,00 p. m. Sundays, 2,15 p. m.
For Atlantic City, 8,20 a. m., 3,05, 5,00 p. m. Sundays, 2,15 p. m.
For New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8,20 (express) a. m., 12,45 (express with Buffet parior car), 3,06 (express) p. m.
Sunday, 2,15 p. m. Train leaving 12,45 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia, Reading Term-inal, 5,22 p. m. and New York 6,00 p. m.
For Maach Chunk, Allentown, Bethle-hem, Easton and Philadelphia, 8,29 a. m., 12,45, 3,65, 5,00 (except Philadelphia) p. m.
Sunday, 2,15 p. m.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8,29 a. m. and 12,45 p. m.
For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8,20 a. m., 12,45, 5,09 p. m.
Sunday, 2,15 p. m.
For Pottsville, 8,29 a. m., 12,45 p. m. granted. But all prayers are answered in a larger sense(Matthew, xxi, 22); that the statement of desire prepares man to appreciate the will of God and submit to t. "Denart: leave larger and to the centurion who stood by, and in-quired. "Is it lawful to scourge an un-the statement of desire prepares man to appreciate the will of God and submit to the statement of desire prepares man to appreciate the will of God and submit to the statement of desire prepares man to appreciate the will of God and submit to the statement of desire prepares man to appreciate the will of God and submit to the statement of desire prepares man to appreciate the will of God and submit to the statement of desire prepares man to the statemen Lord's response to Paul's petition-a per-emptory command. But why go? "For en, and severe penalties were attached en, and severe penalties were attached to every violation of a citizen's right. Knowing that this law had already been I will send thee far hence unto the Gen-tiles." (Verse 21.) On that sentence hung all his future. He might not tarry, because a larger mission was appointed for him, one designated at the beginning. (Acts, ix, 15.) Here was the watchword of his after life. (Romans, xi, 13.) He bed asked for him, one designated at the beginning. of his after life. (Romans, xi, 12.) He had asked for a local ministry, and Jesus had given him a broader commission, Not in Jerusalom, but in distant parts; not among his kindred, but among those not among his kindred, but among those who are not Abraham's seed shall he la-bor. Who will complain if he receives a blessing greater than he asks, though different in kind? refuge beneath the civil law of a heathen state.

## a. m. Through tickets to all points at lowest rate may be had on application in al-vance to the ticket agent at the station. H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Act. AUDIENCE.-Alarmed at what had ranspired, Lysias, the captain, treated his prisoner with due consideration. Convinced that the trouble originated in some matter of religion, over which he had no jurisdiction, he determined to refer the case to the ecclesiastical authorities.

of Hebrew, charmed them. They thought It is probable that he expected justice would be done, and that he could in this way escape further annoyance. Hence, on some Messianic announcement might be made; that the visions and revelations of Effect Menday, June 21, 1837. Trains leave Scranton as follows: Ex-press for New York and all points fizat, 140, 250, 5.15, 8.09 and 10.29 a. m.; 12.55 and 3.33 p. m. Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadel-phia and the South, 5.15, 8.09 and 10.29 a. m.; 12.55 and 2.33 p. m. Washington and way stations, 3.45 p. m. Tobyhanna accommodation, 6.10 p. m. Express for Binghamton, 0.5wego, El-mira, Corning, Bath, Dansville, Mount Morris and Binfalo, 12, 10, 2.55, 5.09 a. m., and 1.55 p. m., making close connections at Buffalo to all points in the West, North-west and Southwest. Binghamton and way station, 1.05 p. m. Nicholson accommodation, 4.00 and 6.10 p. m. the morrow he summoned the chief priests and their council to assemble. which he spoke might be the beginning priests and their council to assume Then, releasing the thongs by which Paul had been bound, Lysias brought him before the august body to be exam-ined. (Matthew, x, 17.) That was an of that new era when the Roman yoke of that new era when the Roman yoke should be broken; when Israel should realize its hopes of independence. But when he alluded to the Gentiles their hatred was aroused. (Verse 22.) In-stailly many voices shoulded. "Away with such a wretch." (Lake xxiii, 18.) The thought of turning from Long to ined. (Matthew, x, R.) That was an hour of supreme interest to all present. He who had himself been a member of the Sadhenrin, who had been accustomed to sit in judgment upon the misdemean-The thought of turning from Jews to Gentiles was exasperating. A scene of indescribable confusion followed. The ors of his people, is now arraigned at the same bar to answer for his change of faith and life. The dignitaries of the mob, hideous with rage, howling, yell-ing, cursing, flinging their arms about.

casting dust in the air, gave vent to feel-REFLECTIONS .- Here we see one of

church gave him audience,

the rewards of loyalty. At Tyre and Caesarea kind friends had predicted SCOURGING .-- Fortunately the apostle trouble if the apostle went up to Jeru-salem, and they affectionately urged him was a prisoner. Between him and the fury of the mob were Roman soldiers. fury of the mob were Roman soldiers, and he was quickly drawn into the castle for safety. But the captain assumed that he had been a transgressor, the de-monstrations of the people being taken as outdoes of his cult. A set of the transgressor is a soldier of the set of the transgressor is a soldier of the transgressor. The de-set to the volce of God, disregarded all for safety. But the captain assumed that he had been a transgressor, the de-set to the volce of God, disregarded all for an assumed the transgressor is a soldier of the transgressor. The de-set to the volce of the people being taken the set to the volce of the transgressor is a soldier of the transgressor. The de-set to the volce of the set of the transgressor is a soldier of the tr monstrations of the people being taken as evidence of his guilt. Accordingly to Lord's plan to send his servant to prison extort a confession he was ordered to be scourged. (Verse 24.) Thrice before had Paul felt the fasces of Roman lictora, and five times the thirty-nine strokes of the Jewish thores. Now the who may and to exhibit his unwavering faith and his steadfast purpose. By every act of scourged. (Verse 24.) Thrice before had Paul felt the fasces of Roman lictors, and five times the thirty-nine strokes of the Jewish thongs. Now the whip was the Jewish thongs in the strokes of the greater lister. Besides, this is the to be applied, (John xix, 1) a form of torture borrowed from the Egyptians, under which many swooned and died. perial city, not at his own cost, nor yet perial city, not at his own cost, nor yet as a mere ambassador of Christ, to preach Obedient to orders the soldiers prepared for their cruel service. They tied the hands together; they stripped the gar-ments from the back; they bent the body forward into a convenient position; with to any who are willing to hear: but he must go a prisoner, rejected by the Jews, to stand at the judgment bar of Caesar.

p. m. Express for Utica and Richfield Springs, 2.5 a. m. and 1.55 p. m.
 Thaca, 2.35, 9.0 a. m., and 1.55 p. m. For Northumberland, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Dan-ville, making close connection at North-umberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and the South. Northumberlard and intermediate sta-tions, 6.06, 19.20 a. m., and 1.55 and 6.00 p.m. Nantheoke and intermediate sta-tions, 6.06, 19.20 a. m., and 1.55 and 6.00 p.m. Nantheoke and intermediate sta-tions, 6.06, 19.20 a. m., Plymouth and inter-mediate stations, 3.40 and 8.47 p. m. For Kingston, 12.40 p. m. Puliman parlor and sleeping coaches on all express trains.
 For detailed information, pocket time tablez, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, Dis-trict Passenger Agent, depot ticket office.

Erie and Wyoming Valley. IN Effect Sept. 19, 1897. Trains leave Scranton for New York and intermediate points on Eric railroad, This was the method the Lord employee MISSION .- Paul assured his hearers | cords they began to secure the form, so | by His providence. Let no one complain.

more, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. 3.15 p. m., Sundays only, for Sun-bury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg and the West.

For New York, Philadelphia, etc., via.
Lehigh Valley R. R. 6.45, 7.59 a. m.; 12.95,
1.25, 4.41 p. m. (with Black Diamond Express) II.39 p. m.
For Pennsylvania Ř. R. points-6.45, 9.38,
a. m.; 2.28, 4.41 p. m.
For western points via Lehigh Valley
R. R., 7.59 a. m.; 12.65, 3.33 (with Black Diamond Express), 959, 11.39 p. m.
Trains will arrive at Scranton as follows: 6.00 p. m., week days, for Hazleton and Pottsville. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.

lows:
 From Carbondale and the north—6.40
 7.45, 8.40, 9.24, 19.40 a, m.; 12.00 noon; 1.29,
 2.24, 3.25, 4.37, 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, 11.25 p, m.
 From Wilkes-Barre and the south—6.15
 7.59, 8.50, 10.10, 11.56 a, m.; 1.16, 2.14, 2.48,
 5.20, 6.21, 7.53, 9.05, 9.45 p, m.; 12.00 a, m.
 J. W. RURDICK, G. P. A. Albany, N Y.
 H. W. CROSS, D. P. A., Scranton, Pa.

Lehigh Valley Railroad System. Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively, Insur-ing Cleanliness and Comfort.

Ing Cleantiness and Comfort, IN EFFECT JUNE 14, 15 TRAINS LEAVE SCRAMON, For Philadelphia and New York via D, & H. R. at 645, 750 a. m. and 1205, 125 28, 441 (Black Diamond Express) and 120 a. m.

4.41 (Black Diamond Express) and H.30 p. m.
 For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre via D. L. & W. R. R. 6.00, 8.08, H.20 a. m., L55
 5.40, 6.00 and 8.47 p. m.
 For White Haven, Hazleton, Pottsville, and principal points in the coal regions via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 7.59 a. m., 12.05 and 4.41 p. m.
 For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Har-risburg and principal intermediate sta-

 440 p. m. For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediato stations via D. & H. R. R. 645, L50 a. m., 12.06, L25, 2.28, 4.41 (Black Diamond Express), 4.41 and 11.29 p. m. For Tankhanneck. Towanda, Elmira, thnea, Geneva and arimeinal intermediate stations via D. L. & W. R. R. 609, 808 a. m., 12.40 and 5.10 p. m.
 For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niazara Falls, Chicaso and all points west via D. & H. R. R. 12.05, 133 (Black Diamond Express), 5.50 and 11.39 p. m.
 Pullman parlor and scheping or Lehigh Valley chuir cars on all trains between Wilkes-Barre and Suspension Bridge. RoLLAN H. WILBUR, Gen, Supt. CHAS, S. LEE, Gen, Pass. Agt., Phila, Pa. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. Scranton Office, 399 Lackawanna avenue. Via Alternovy, 2.15 p. m. For Pottsville, 8.29 a. m., 12.45 p. m. Returning leave New York, foot of Lib-erty street, North River, at 9.10 (express) erty street, North River, at 9.10 (express) a. m., 1.10, 1.20, 4.15 (express with Buffet a. m., 1.00, p. m. Sunday, 4.3) a. m. a. m., 1.10, 1.30, 4.15 (express with Buffet parlor cart p. m. Sunday, 4.30 a. m. Leave New York, foot Whitehall street. South Ferry, at 8.55 a. m., 1.00, 1.25, 2.35 p. m. Passengers arriving or departing from this terminal can connect under cover with all the elevated railroads. Broadway cuble cars, and ferries to Brooklyn and Staten Island, making quick transfer to and from Grand Central Depot and Long Island Railroad. Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 9.60 a. m., 2.60 and 4.30 p. m. Sunday, 6.25 a. m.

New York, Ontario and Western.

Time Table in Effect Oct. 3, 1897. Trains leave Scranton for Carbondale at 19.55 a.m. and 6.10 p.m. For Cadosia, connecting with main line trains north and south, at 19.55 a.m. Train leaves Cadosia for Scranton at 205 p.m.

2.65 p. m. Trains leave Carbondale for Scranton at 7.34 a. m. and 2.34 b. m. J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A. T. FLITCROFT, D. P. A.

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that he was reluctant to leave Jerusalem, even at the Master's direction; that he even asked permission to remain. (Verses 19 and 29.) He pleaded that inings of uncontrollable fanaticism. (Verse 23.) asmuch as he had been a persecutor of Christians, beating them in the synagogue and casting them into prison, a fact well known, it was eminently proper that he should now, in part at least, undo the mischief he had wrought. He probably thought that his words would

so received with greater favor because of be received with greater favor because of his former conduct. Then came up to him the memory of the tragic scene (Acts, vil, 58), when the saintly Stephen was stoned, when he, standing by, con-sented to his death (Romans, i, 22) and here the garments of those who slew kept the garments of those who slew him; and this he offered as an additional consideration to secure the Lord's per-

consideration to secure the Lord's per-ntission to preach the gospel in Jerusa-lem. All this confession was made, years after, in the presence of the excited peo-ple, in the vain hope of gaining favor.