grass the speed must be reduced to

two and a half miles an hour. Only the light blades of grass are consumed

the greater part being scorched, and

while many stalks appear quite green after the flame passes over them, in a

few days they, too, wilt and die. One curious and unexplained fact which

has also been observed in connection

with forest fires is that a new kind of

vegetation appears after each burn-

a day of twelve hours is \$50, so that

covering thirty miles a day the aver-

age cost per mile is \$1.66. It is claim-

ed the oil consumed is a comparative-

small item in the total charge, the

transfer from one part of the road to

another and the use of a locomotive

STATURE OF MEN OF GENIUS.

Havelock Ellis discusses "Genius and Stature" in the current Nineteenth Cen-

ongs to the dangerous classes." But it spossible to learn with some degree of

curacy the height of great men of the

present and past from biographies and personal recollections, and from a great

selected some interesting facts bearing on this subject.

He calls men over 5 feet 9 inches "tall,

He calls men over 5 feet 9 inches 'tall,' those between 5 feet 8 and 5 feet 4 "medium," and those under 5 feet 4 "short." In the first class are found Burke, Burns, Darwin, Cromwell, Lin-

oln, Coleridge, Peter the Great the was

feet 8½), Thackeray (6 feet 4), Wash-ngton (6 feet 3), Bismark, Bolinbroke,

Bunyan, Junus Caesar, Charlemagne, Co-lumbus, Flaubert, Goethe, Edmond de Goncourt, Hixley, Helmholtz, Dr. John-son, Lessing, Li Hung Chang, Jean Paul Richter, Schopenhauer, Nietszche, Mira-beau, Longfellow, Daniel Webster, Rich-

maller number, among whom are: Lord seaconsfield (5 feet 9), Gladstone (5 feet

Dickens & feet 9), Byron & feet 840,

Swift (5 feet 8), Voltaire (5 feet 7), Wellington (5 feet 7), Alexander the Great, Lord Bacon, Baudelaire, Browning, Hood,

Luther, Newton, Poe, Renan, Verlaine, Helne, Confuctous, Dante, Lord Chester-

The "short" list is quite long. Here e have: Balzac (5 feet 4), De Quincey

5 feet 3), Thiers (5 feet 3), Kant (5 feet), Seethoven (5 feet 4), William Blake (bare-

4 feet 6), Aristotle, Augustus Caesar, Gibbon, Milton, Montaigne, Sir Thomas

More, Mozart, Calvin, Hogarth, Horaco, Charles Lamb, Timour, Dryden, Locke, Wagner, Brasmus, Macaulay, Charles

Martel, Faraday, Sir Christopher Wren and others.

Havelock Ellis finds "142 tall men of

genius, 74 of middle height, while 125 are short." This in spite of the fact that

68 per cent, of the population of the Brit-teh Isles (a fair average) are of medium

height. His conclusion is "not that per

sons of extracrdinary mental ability tend

ither to be taller or shorter than the av-

erage population, but rather that they ex-

hibit an unusual tendency to variation. It is mediocrity alone that genius seems

The week point in the argument is that

abnormalities of height are more likely to

sideration. Everybody who wrote of Na-colon mentioned his diminutive stature, while it is doubtful if any record of Mr.

Gladstone's height will be found one hun-

dred years hence. A fair test would be to secure measurements of men of genius

now alive-if any there be. Still, per-

haps this writer has shown enough to prove that the chances are against the

man of middle height in the race for

Back from the Klondike.

"Maybe you are sorry you went,"

loving wife as she fell on his neck. "No. Mosquito bites."

on his neck himself.

"My dearest, I have been to the Klon-

THE CLINK OF THE ICE.

Than ever the harp has uttered or ever

a feeling in my head,

boy brings up the hall!

but devouring flame?

that clinketh alike for all!

rockets that fizzled and screamed-

before we retire,

in that same;

of a mad desire

quicker than wink

who is burning up!

wildly strove

dire a fret

with a chilly sweat.

rapturous clinkety-clink!

thirsty at five a. m .-

through-

tapping its clinkety-clink.

like a red-hot kitchen stove.

And, lo! the honest pitcher, too, falls in

That its pallid form is presently bedewed

May blessings be showered upon the man who first devised this drink That happens along at five a. m. with its

I never have felt the cooling flood so siz-ziing down my throat,

But what I vowed to hymn a hymn to that clinkety-clink devote; So now in the prime of my manhood, I

polish this lyric gem
For the uses of all good fellows who are

But especially for those fellows who have known the pleasing thrall Of the clink of the ice in the pitcher the

he clink of the ice in boy brings up the hall.

-Eugene Field.

Oh! is it the gaudy ballet with features I

tired to beo-

From the Indianapolis Journal.

ure of one she remembered.

years ago.

be pointed out by blographers. Have-lock Ellis has not taken this into con-

feet), Keats (5 feet), Napoleon (5 feet

Nelson (5 feet 4), St. Francis Xavier

field, Watteau, St. Francis of Assisi,

Moltke, Moliere, Petrarch and

"medium" class comprises a much

Sunyan, Julius Caesar, Charlemagne, Co

mass of material Havelock Ellis

bringing it up to the sum named.

from the Times-Herald.

The cost of operating the car for

### AN OLD SCHOOL STATESMAN.

Some Reminiscences of Georgia's Great Ante-Bellum Son. Alexander H. Stevens.

0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0

talk from Colonel C. W. Seidell, who his time and trouble, was for a long time the private secretary of Alexander H. Stephens, the confederate vice-president and governor of Georgia.

"Mr. Stephens," said the colonel, "had a remarkable memory. Once, when we were in Washington, a big delegation visited the city to urge Dakota's claims to statehood.

"The delegates sent word to the distinguished Georgian that they would call on him at his hotel and at the appointed time they filed into his parfor and were introduced.

"As Mr. Stephens was at that time disabled by a fall he sat in his rolling chair in the middle of the room and held a running conversation with his visitors. There were about a hundred Dakotans present, stalwart, bandsome men, representing the best type of western manhood.

After they had sampled some fine old Georgia corn whiskey their host discussed the matters in which they were most interested, and occasionally addressed one of the strangers personally naming him as he spoke.

"During the evening he singled out in this way at least twenty of his guests and astonished us all by his ready recollection of names and faces. Every man in the crowd got the idea into his head that something striking or attractive impressed the little man in the rolling chair, and I could see that the delegates were delighted with their reception.

out I asked Mr. Stephens how he managed to hold so many names and faces in his memory.

"Oh, it is a mere trick,' he replied, 'I simply concentrated my attention upon about twenty names and faces, and as they were scattered around the room it naturally surprised my visitors when I turned to them and addressed them by name. Of course, it caused every man to believe that he had deeply impressed me."

"When he forgot a man he did not let him know it. Once, after a speech, an old farmer grabbed his hand. "'Mr. Stephens,' he said, 'you've for-

gotten me. "Not a bit of it,' was the quick an-

swer. "" I'm the man who brought you them inguns when you were sick in my town twenty years ago."

"And I believe your onions saved my life,' laughed Mr. Stephens. 'I am glad to see you again. Take care of yourself and don't forget me.' The old fellow went off proud and

happy and the statesman smiled as he saw my inquiring look. 'I can't recall him,' he said, 'but it was unnecessary to hurt his feelings by telling him that I had forgotten

#### MADE MONEY EASILY.

"He had made money out of his large law practice, and then he drew a salary as congressman for many years, but he never tried to save anything. I asked him one day how he always succeeded in being re-elected.

make it a point to conciliate my opponents. I never underrate and intensify the prejudice of a man who is opposed to me. After I have been elected I go downtown and lounge about talking with the prominent citizens who worked against me. I show a friendly interest in their affairs, and when certain that it will be well received I slip a gold coin into the hand of the fellow I have been talking with and tell him to buy a suitable present from me for his good lady or his daughter. Then I walk off and my old enemy quietly goes to work for me, and the next election finds him one of my most active supporters. I follow Richelieu's rule half way. He first employed all means to conciliate, and, failing in that, employed all means to crush. I let the crushing business alone. I am not willing to irreparably injure an opponent for so small a thing as the advancement of my political interests. Time, patience and good humor have turned many of my enemies into loyal friends.

### VERY SYSTEMATIC.

"Mr. Stephens was systematic. He kept lists of the names of prominent men in the state who were for and against him, and he made no mistakes. "He aided about one hundred young men in obtaining their education, but he first studied them thoroughly and satisfied himself about their family connections, their political tendencies and their probable usefulness to him in after life. He was not disappointed in these youngsters. They all turned out well and rendered him valuable service. I don't call this selfish. He benefitted these poor boys in the best possible way, and it was right that

"He was one of the most liberal of men. When a Georgia lady published a novel of some literary merit and presented him with a copy he wrote a nice letter and purchased 100 of her books at the retail price to distribute among

they should help him in a legitimate

manner.

"On another occasion, shortly after the war, the Youth's Companion sent advance \$500 apiece for two brief articles on Lincoln and Douglas, As his hand was disabled from the effects of a murderous assault upon him | when he was delivering a speech in Atlanta many years before, he dictated his matter to a young man. The speed of four miles an hour is pracwork occupied only a few hours, but ticable, where if the track is thickly

The other day I heard an interesting | he made his amanuensis accept \$200 for

RESENTED MEANNESS. "But, despite his liberality, he would not stand any petty swindling, overcharging or gouging. During his gubernatorial term he told me to order a cot to be placed in his room for his colored body-servant. I went to a furniture store and picked out one priced at \$3. After making the bargain I told the dealer to send the bill to the gov-

"In a few days the bill came in for \$4. I informed Mr. Stephens that the price of the cot was only \$3, and straightway went down to see about It is almost incredible, but the stupld tradesman calmly admitted that he had added a dollar to the bill when he learned that the purchaser was the

'Mr. Stephens flew into a rage when he heard this. He sent for the merchant and denounced him as a swindling rascal. He refused to listen to the man's apology and made him take back the cot after receiving the most terrible tongue lashing I ever heard.

"The story got out, the merchant lost his best customers and was forced to give up business and take a clerkship. "A state official who wanted to be re-appointed one day offered to send Mr. Stephens a fine cow, telling him that he could keep her as long as he desired for her feed. The old man's wroth flamed out at once.

'And do you?' he asked in his highkeyed voice, 'expect to get an office by giving the governor of Georgia a cow The official blushed and confusedly When they had bowed themselves disclaimed any selfish motive. The governor then regained his good humor and offered to buy the cow, saying that she could not come on his lot

without being paid for. 'Altogether, he was a grand old man," concluded Colonel Seidell meditatively. "I have known some of our greatest Americans, but, take him at his best, Alexander H. Stephens was the peer of the ablest and noblest of his contemporaries."

### A SACRIFICE OF WEEDS.

Railroads of Southwest Hampered by Vegetation on the Tracks.

In the southwest the railroads have a

large item of expense which finds no

From the Railroad Gazette.

place on the books of eastern companies, this being for the removal of weeds which grow rank and luxuriant between the tracks, seriously impeding rapid progress, being crushed under the wheels and making the tracks greasy and slippery. Various methods have been proposed and tried to destroy these weeds, but that finally adopted by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road is to burn them by means of an oil flame. This burner destroys the vegetation between the rails and over a space of twenty-four to thirty inches outside of them. The outfit consists of a car made of iron, of iron shields suspended under the car and between the tracks, an oil tank car having a capacity of 4,500 gallons and a smaller oil tank of 800 gallons capacity strong enough to "Well,' he replied thoughtfully. 'I withstand a pressure of seventy pounds per square inch. This tank is filled from the tank car and air pressure is supplied for forcing the oil to the burners. The car, which is sixtyfive feet long, is strengthened by connecting trusses at each side and has a cab sheathed with corrugated iron at one end. The car is intended to be pulled over the road by a locomotive, The shield beneath the car is thirtytwo feet long with aprons at each side to retain the heat and to prevent side winds carrying the flame to one side of the shield. The forward truck is pro tected by an auxiliary shield fastened to the bottom of the lower arch bars. When the car is started the shield is lowered to within three or four inches of the rail and the aprons then slide on the ground. When crossing bridges the shields are lifted clear of the rails twelve to fifteen inches by means of air pressure from a reservoir acting through a train of chains and pulleys. The oil supply is also cut off in crossing bridges, and the moment the oil valves are closed the flame is extinguished and it is as readily renewed when the oil valves are again opened. The oil is directed against the inclined under surface of the shield, which retains sufficient heat to ignite the oil even after it has been shut off for half an hour. In crossing small culverts and cattle guards the closing of the valve is unnecessary, as the lifting of the shield will carry the flame high enough to prevent any firing of the timbers.

The compressed air for forcing the oil through the burners and for lifting the shield is supplied by two Westinghouse air pumps, these being sufficient to maintain an air pressure of seventy pounds with four burners in use. The amount of oil required for each burner is about eight gallons per mile. A light crude oil is preferred. Only a few minutes are required to get an effective heat after reaching the place where the work is to be done, and after the first few minutes no difficulty is experienced from the oil dropping on the rails and making them greasy. A gang of four men follow close to the car to put out all ties fired, but it is the intention soon to use steam jets from the locomotive in extinguishing fired ties. The speed with which the car travels depends upon the kind of vegetation to be scorched. Early in the season, when weeds are tender and not over five or six inches high, a

## Millions Visible in New Motive Power.

Great Things Are Expected of Liquefled Carbonic Acid Gas.

Do you know why soda water spark-

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

les and produces as you drink it that prickling sensation to palate and throat, or why beer foams, or why champagne produces diamond-like

It is because of the presence of carbonic acid gas, and when the gas has escaped from any of these beverages they become flat. In soda water the gas is introduced artifically; in beer ury. The "anthropometry of genius" he dmits is in an elementary condition. The man of genius less obviously beand wines it is produced by the chemical action of the respective constituents which enter into their composition. It is a singular paradox of nature that this gas taken into the system by inhalation is a deadly narcotic poison; taken into the stomach with wholesome beverages in reasonable quantity it is healthful and invigorating.

Carbonic acid gas is in the atmosphere everywhere, but it is discarded and thrown off by the human system, and is absorbed by plant life, and in largest quantities by those vegetables that are most commonly in use. The deadly effects of this gas are frequently exerted upon persons sleeping in rooms heated by stoves, in which anthracite coal is most commonly used as fuel. At night the dampers are closed; combustion of the coal produces carbonic acid: it escapes, and the sleeping inmates unconsciously become its victims. One of the most popular methods of suicide in Paris is that of lighting a fire of charcoal in a room. The gas is produced and the self-destructionist takes a painless fall into

the unknown. These facts are generally known to well read persons, and, while many are familiar with the natural action of the gas, wonderful as it is, its recent development in a commercial sense is even more wonderful and interesting to the world today than any natural phenomena yet discovered in connection with it.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES. It is fast becoming a factor in the naterial prosperity of the age, and already, as viewed from a commercial point of view, ranks as a hitherto unknown quantity dragged from limitless space and harnessed for the benefit of nmerce and the enrichment of man. It is being liquidated. It is on the verge of being controlled as a motive force. Machinery has already been constructedto so utilize it. Its future of usefulness may only be guessed at. Just now, however, the method of manufacture of this wonderful gas, force or constituent-it is not a substance-is a matter of considerable interest. It is not generally known that such a plant is in operation in this city. It is located along the Pennsylvania railroad in Shadyside, in close proximity to the mansions of some of Pittsburg's wealthiest men. Acress the tracks from the works is Alexander Bradley's grand old place. A little further away is the mansion of Harvay Childs, and to the north up Winebiddle avenue are dozen handsome mansions. The works sit down in that deep, narrow ravine that is traversed by the railroad and they can be seen from few of the adjacent streets, and the best point of observation is from the viaduct over the Pennsylvania railroad at Millvale

insistent knock the lady beheld the fig-From the interior view the works "Oh, it is you, is it?" she said icily. "It is me," was the answer. "Your would not attract unusual attenion. There is an L-shaped two-story brick ing-lost husband, who has come to tell you that he is sorry he ran away two torted the lady, "but I ain't. What did you come back for?" narrow moat filled with water surrounding it to prevent the escape of motors, drills and similar machinery, and last summer I accumulated the gas. The basis of the gas is magnesite, a species of limestone, but of "Fif-ty thou-sand dollars!" shricked the vastly higher grade than that yet found in this country. Pennsylvania limestone could be used, but the results It was a moment later only that he fell are not nearly so satisfactory. This magnesite is found to the best advantage is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, is brought by vessels to this coun-Notably fond of music, I dote on a sweeter

ry, thence by cars to the works. PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

the lute has known.
When I wake at five in the morning with The process of manufacture of the gas is exceedingly simple. It consists of burning the magnesite in 'retorts, Suggestive of mild excesses before I reunder an intense heat, procured from coal gas manufactured on the ground. When a small but herce volcano vexes my At this plant are two furnaces having And my throat and mouth are furred with the external appearance of good-sized foundry furnaces. The retorts, or a fur that seemeth a buffalo hide, How gracious those dews of solace that burning chambers are within these furover my senses fall, At the clink of the ice in the pitcher the naces-four in each. The magnesite is placed in these retorts and roasted until all the gas within the stone is extracted. The gas passes from the top of the retorts into a chamber, where That kindles in virile bosoms that slow it is washed and freed of any impurities and thence passes into the big Or is it the midnight supper, often eaten tank or receiver. That is all there is in the work of securing the gas, but That presently by combustion setteth us that is the easiest part of the process. In the tank it is practically worth-Or is it the cheery magnum-nay, I'll not less. To be valuable it must be put chide the cup That makes the meekest mortal anxious in portable form. More than that, it must be given force or power, and, to to whoop things up!
Yet, what the cause scever, relief comes
when we call do this, it is subjected to enormous pressure. And under this treatment it Relief with that rapturous clinkety-clink assumes what is called a liquid form. The compressor is a powerful engine I've dreamt of the flery furnace that was with two cylinders. One is the steam or power cylinder, the other the com-And that I was Abed-nego a-swallowing pressing or liquefying cylinder. The gas is conducted from the receiver to And I've dreamt I was a crater possessed the compressor-liquefyer comprehensive name-for this cylinder. To vomit molten lava and to snort big gobs of fire; The receiving pipe is much larger than I've dreamt I was Roman candles and the discharge pipe, for the gas is very elastic and must here receive that pres-In short, I have dreamt the cussedest sure that makes it valuable. From the dreams that ever a human dreamed; But all the red-hot fancies were scattered liquefying cylinder the gas passes through a small tube of lead, and through this tube, the drums in which When the spirit within that pitcher went the gas is supplied to consumers are filled. These drums at first glance re-Oh, haste thee to the succor of the man semble a tube five inches in diameter and five feet long, with a valve screwed loy, why so slow in coming with that graon to one end. But they are heavy tubes, made of steel three quarters See how the ice bobs up and down, as if it of an inch thick and tested to stand a To reach its grace to the wretch who feels pressure of 3,700 pounds to the square These tubes are not only cost-The pitcous clinks it clinks methinks ly, but the manufacturers find it necesshould thrill you through and sary to own 50,000 of them, distributed

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ly \$1,000,000 is invested n these tubes the valves with which they are fitted and the caps which serew down over the valves to protect them.

In filling these tubes with the gas a

strange transformation takes piace The gas comes from the liquener so rapidly and under such great pressure that its temperature falls to between 300 or 400 degrees below zero, and be comes what is called liquefied. The gas is forced into the tubes until they show a pressure of 2,500 pounds to the square inch, and under this pressure are said to contain 20 pounds of liquefied acid. The inside area of the tubes is about 31/2 inches by 5 feet. Now, if you open the valve on a tube of the past. I after it has been filled, no liquid issues, for what it has as one might expect from the term "liquefied" as applied to the gas in its compressed state, but, instead, a steam-like vapor rushes out so intensely cold and with such great force that a burning sensation is produced on the hand, and it is velvety and cry-not a trace of moisture. It is almost odorless, but such as is detected is like the smell of soda water without syrup. The gas compressed into the small space of one of those tubes is equal to 162 cubic feet at atmospheric pressure; or, in other words, a clume of gas sufficient to fill a space 514 feet long, 514 feet wide, 6 feet high is compressed into a tube 5 feet long and 314 inches in diameter. ITS VARIOUS USES.

The tube, filled with the proper

quantity of gas, is then commercially valuable, and the gas is ready to begin the work intended for it. It is well known that carbonic acid will extinguish fire, and extinguisher tanks filled with water are being charged with it under heavy pressure. In case of fire in a coal mine quantities of gas have been introduced into the mine with the effect that the fire was smothered. in the form described it is being used in the chemical departments of schools and colleges in assisting in experiments and demonstrations with much success. Used in soda water it is the ingredient or agent that gives it the sparkle and the pungent taste and orces it from the soda water drum in the cellar of the fountain. For all that the acid tube is charged to 2,500 ounds per square inch a controlling gauge is attached to the pipe that connects the tube with the soda water drum and the pressure is regulated at will. One hundred and fifty pounds is the usual pressure for soda water

Carbonic acid cas is the "life" of eer, and when the gas escapes the beer becomes flat. But a tube of liquid gas attached to a barrel of beer just as it is attached to a drum of soda water, keeps it "alive," and also forces the beer from the barrel in the ice box or cellar to the bar. Only fifteen counds pressure is used for beer. Two pounds of the liquid gas will charge a ten-gullon soda water drum. In the old days marble dust was used to generate the gas in bottled "pop" and cheap mineral waters, but now nearly all carbonated and draft beverages are

treated by the new process. As a power little is known as yet of ppliances invented for the utilization f carbonic acid gas. A company, capltalized at \$5,000,000, has been organized in Baltimore. It is understood that at the beginning the liquefied gas will b building, a few sheds, and within the applied to motorcycles and street railarea of the L is an ordinary good- way motors. It is only a question of a sized receiver, or gas tank, just like the short time, it is believed, when it will tanks used to store coal gas, with a be used in remote places where steam is impracticable or too costly to drive



man's greatest happiness, and greatest duty and ber greatest privilege is to become the mother of a happiness, her healthy, happy child. Untold thousands of women fall short of this because of weakness and disease of their wo-manly-selves. Either they live childless lives, or for a brief spell are the mothers

of puny, sickly children that bring them only pain, and leave them only sorrow. The woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine or gans is certain to become an invalid. No woman can suffer in this way and be a healthy, happy, amiable wife and a compe-tent mother. Troubles of this nature sap the strength, rack the nerves, paint lines of suffering upon the face, destroy the temper, make the once bright eyes dull and the once active brain sluggish, and transform a vivacious woman into a weak, sickly, invalid This is all wrong. It is all unnecessary. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a mar velous medicine for ailing women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity and makes them strong and healthy It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant months and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It guarantees the little new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. An honest dealer will not endeavor to substitute some inferior preparation for the sake of an extra little selfish profit.

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Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruction and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild. Now this is all over, thanks to M18, Pinkham's medicine and advice .-- MRE CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

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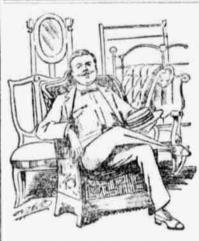
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Central Market Hall, Alientown, Pa., Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, 1897

ADJUDICATORS.

Music, Prof. FRANK DAMROSCH, New Preliminary Adjudicator, Prof. T. J. DA-VIES, Mus. Bach., Scranton, Recitation, Rev. T. C. EDWARDS, D. D., Kingston, Pa.
Accompanist, Prof. JAS, PRESCOTT,
Pottsville. ductor of the Day, Rev. T. C. ED-WARDS, D. D., Kingston, Pa.

PROGRAMME.

MORNING SESSION, 10 O'CLOCK. ...\$ 8 00

usned by G. Ben mer. N. Y. CHORUS, "Be Not Afraid," Elijah, by Mendelssohn, Dit-son's Edition, not less than 100

tion, not less than 40 voices ... 200 00

CONDITIONS.

No. 1. No prize will be awarded with-ut sufficient merit, 2. Objections must be made to the com-2. Objections must be made to the committee in writing.
3. Committee claims the right to hold preliminary examination on Nos. 1, 3, 6, 1, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13.
4. Competitors can use plane, organ or 5. Female chorus can be conducted by either a lady or gentieman.
6. Members of one competing choir are not allowed to assist another choir.
7. If less than three choirs shall compete on No. II, the prize will be \$150.
8. If less than three choirs shall compete on No. 2, the prize will be \$150.
9. The committee claims a right to request the successful competiors to take part in evening session.
10. All names of competitors must be in the hands of the corresponding secretary on or before November 1, 1897.

JAMES McKEEVER, Cor. Secretary, Catasauqua, Lehigh, Co., Pa.
EFFor application slips address Corresponding Secretary. 5. Female chorus can be conducted by

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AMERICAN PLAN, \$3.50 Per Day and Upwards. EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.50 Per Day and Upwards.

GEO. MURRAY, Proprietor.

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