LOUIS KOSSUTH'S VISIT TO AMERICA

The Hungarian Patriot's Tour of the United States.

INTERESTING EPISODE RECALLED

Enthusiastic Welcome Which He Received in New York City -- Popular Demonstrations and Dinners in His Honor -- Discussions Provoked by His Presence .- The Kossuth Mania.

Apropos of the present troubles in Austro-Hungary with their menace of a new agitation for Hungary's independe ice, the following account from the United States in 1851 is interesting. It is Louis Kossuth's son who is at the front of the new movement for Hungarian liberation. The Sun article

When Kossuth was forced by treachery to flee into exile he had been saved from the wrath of the Austrian emperor, who contemplated his execution as a rebel, by the Sultan, who, under itish inspiration, gave him asylum Constantinople. President Fillmore's ministration felt deep sympathy with Kossuth and sent the frigate Mississippi to the Dardanelles for the purpose of bringing him to the United States, Accordingly he became the nation's guest as far as the port of Marseilles, where he concluded to visit England. He was there much petted by parliament and the public. From Southampton he sailed for New York and had as fellow passenger another exile in Lola Montez.

New York had been eagerly expecting Kossuth's coming, for just then the woes of Cuban patriots were arousing popular impulses, and the European echoes of the revolutions of 1848 still lingered through New York's possession of Baribaldi, and Mitchell, Meagher, and O'Gorman from Ireland. There were many men in congress who wished some kind of national interference in behalf of Hungarian Independence, and when Kossuth arrived congress became divided into non-partisan factions over that question. In anticipation of the arrival of Kossuth, a Staten Island military company and a flank uniform company of this city. were ready to receive him at Quaranhim a guest of the municipality. Dr. Doane was then health officer of the impressive bearing, wearing a singlethat he had a long, dark-hued face, luxuriant beard and heavy and luxurgiven half a century ago to distipruished citizens, but always without the

olden-time gold snuffbox. GOTHAM'S BIG WELCOME. On the next day the Staten Islanders must needs have a procession to escort Kossuth around Clifton village, first to a large reception tent and then to the ferryboat, and on the march appeared Farmer William H. Vanderbilt on a flery horse, as one of the aids to Grand Marshal Minthorne Tompkins, Everybody in New York who was anybody had come over to the ferry landing in the special boat furnished by Isaac Newton. Kossuth was taken on a trip around the bay and up and down both rivers, while Fort Lafavette and that on Governor's Island furnished salutes. and the frigates North Carolina and Ohio fired thirty-one guns. On the Battery fully 50,000 people had gathered around the whole first division of the National Guard, who in their then diversified uniforms were awaiting orders to escort the Hungarian hero under a floral arch erected by a corporation jobber between Battery Gate and Bowling Green, and thence up Broadway to Bond street into the Bowery and down to the City Hall Park-the then huge iron gates of which were also arched with flowers. After landing Kossuth was ushered into a barouche with jovial, if gouty, Mayor Kingsland and equally jolly Morgan Morgans, Welsh president of the Board of Aldermen. Then came the formation of New York's time-honored procession, composed of three divisions, comprising the military, some 5,000 strong, carriages for officials, and pedestrians

holiday, business places were closed, The City Hall park still showed much resplendent with bunting. The procesing at taxpayers' expenses. Then Kos- tainly did not do himself justice. Vet-

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such and his suite were taken to the frying hotel, on the northwest corner of Chambers street and Broadway, to which the common with the common street and Broadway, to which the common council had given arte blanche for entertaining Kossuth. In the evening, after Kossuth had been introduced at dinner to the novelty of bine points, gumbo soup, black bass, terrapin and Maryland ducks, he was serenaded by the German Glee club,

KOSSUTH'S BEARING.

Those who had met Kossuth during

the day were not enthusiastic over his personal bearing, which they had found

to be tinctured with at least mild egotism, streaks of vanity and a self-consciousness that seemed to say, "Really I deserve all this attention." The following day proved that the Kossuth madness had not applied to New York alone, but had become an epidemie elsewhere. Little Newark and big Baltimore, and boastful Boston and sleepy Philadelphia sent their deputations to wait upon the Hungarian exile and invite him to their respective hospitalthe New York Sun of the visit of Hun- ities. Chairman made cestatic speeches gary's greatest son, Louis Kossuth, to of welcome in the Irving house parlors all day and ate municipalty given lunwhile Kossuth in many speeches of acknowledgment obliged to air his undoubted powers of oratory. Local institutions also sent deputations to express sympathy and congratulations. But It began to be remarked that Irishmen held aloof, and notice was attracted to the fact that a battalion of wearers of the green had refrained from joining in the military parade. Promptly on Monday morning patriotic Michael Doneny rushed into print with a long card of explanation to the effect that, while Irishmen recognized Kossuth as a victim of absolutism, and to that extent sympathized with him, they resented his eulogies in England of the British government, "which all true Irishmen hate with a detestation born of the times of Cromwell and King William." Moreover, there was perhaps pardonable jealousy among Irish leaders at the previous emission of the common council to give municipal welcome to recent Irish exiles. On the evening of Dec. 12 the dinner

endered Kossuth by the city authori-

tles came off in the Irving house banqueting hall. The hotel then occupied the entire Brondway block between Chambers and Reade streets. Mayor Kingsland was of course in the chair, heroically preparing to add new pangs to his chronic gout. There still existed the old-time fashion of removing the tablecloth; and when by that operation waiters had, as usual, discommoded all the guests and broken sundry plates and giasses, letters of regret, couched in highly eulogistic language toward the guest (who by resolution had just become a national guest at Washingtou), were read from Webster, Clay tine, and thither also went many Hun- | Cass, Hamilton, Fish, Seward and othgarian residents and a committee of er political magnates. Of course, Kosthe common council, which had made | anth made the speech of the evening, and it proved to be a grand oratorical effort and moreover proved as attracport. When the battalion of reporters | tive in the reading as in the hearing. in waiting saw the exile landing from | Perhaps the most enthusiasm after the the health officer's boat attended by 200 champagne corks had popped was wife and suite of gally dressed Hun-garian aides they beheld a man of commanding height and dignified and responded to by the Rev. E. S. Chapin, breasted black velvet tunic with a fally or in the pulpit or lecture room, standing collar, of military cut. cov-ered with shining black jet buttons of close of the teasts when that of The bullet shape. Over this garment was Press was reached. Simultaneously an opened overcoat of black velvet arose Editor Henry J. Raymond of the trimmed with broad Russian fur have newly established Times and General ing loose sleeves. They also remarked | James Watson Webb, editor of the anclent Courier and Enquirer. The formshowing unmistakable expression of er had been assigned by the commitpenetrating intellect. His thin dark- tee of arrangements to the toast, but brown hair was seen beneath his pic- the latter made claim to the honor, an turesque Alpine hat, and he had a dark. the oldest member of the city press. Eath were determined men, but Webb iant mustaches. He had large blue, had the louder voice, and for some magnetic eyes. A carriage and four time there ensued a babel; but a memconveyed him to Doane's house. There ber of the club, whispering to Webb he was presented to the common coun- that Raymond was booked for the cil committee, and in a brief speech be | tenst, the senior at once withdrew. The gracefully accepted that mysterious incident affected Raymonds oratory, freedom of the city which was lavishly and he did not do himself full jus-

ENTERTAINED BY THE PRESS.

At the ensuing day a deputation of Cuban exiles and of Austrian residents, who had sympathized with the Hungarian revolution, waited upon Kossuth and presented addresses. About this time Kossuth applied in a speech for material aid in behalf of Hungarian Whereupon, Horace Greeley, in the Tribune, started a popular Kossuth loan which some enthusiastic person took up and issued certificates of stock to be subscribed for in aid of a new Hungarian uprising. These proeedings brought protests from the Austrian minister at Washington to Secretary of State Webster and from the Austrian consul here to the newspapers. Korsuth banqueting being the order

of the day, another dinner at the Astor House was tendered by the press, the poet Bryant presiding. The features the occasion were the decorations throughout the corridors of flowers and flags, and the division of the dining room into temporary alcoves or mar-Turkish and Hungarian with viands, wines, and waiters to march. The menu was the most elaborate which New York had ever known, and in variety of gastronomy has probably never since been surpassed even by Delmonics or Sherry. Kossuth was heard to say that the press dinner surpassed even the one given him at the The press London Mansion House. having remembered Kossuth as a former editor at Festh, the New York bar remembered him as a Hungarian lawyer with another banquet in Tripler in the rear. Decorations, transparen- Hall, a building then standing on cles, banners, and mottoes were seen Broadway, opposite Bond street, and all along the line of march, and atused for concerts, lectures and public though the Saturday was not a legal assemblages. Chief Justice Samuel Jones the second presided with his accustomed dignity, tempered with mild verdure, and the City Hall itself was joility. Edward Sandford (then the pride of the New York bar and dession having ended, Kossuth, mounting | tined to be drowned shortly afterward a horse, reviewed, in company with by the sinking of the Collins steam-Major-General Sandford, the military ship Arctic) made the address of the before they were dismissed, and he was evening with such surpassing eloquence later entertained in the governor's and fervor that when Kossuth rose to room by the city authorities, who had respond he seemed to be embarrassed not yet lost their freedom of junker- by the oratorical competition and cer-

Philadelphia

The Beatitudes.

Matt. V; 1-12.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

list may be prepared.

struction particularly adapted to them at that time. Others think the discourse was delivered earlier, and that certain parts were repeated on the latter occasion. Whenever spoken, the sermon on the mount was the most extensive presentation of our Lord's doctrine which has been preserved for the generations succeeding Him. It contains so many utterances on such a variety of subjects as to merit and receive the commendation of all classes of men. Evidently it was intended to correct the false notions religion then held by the masses of people, through the traditions of the elders and the perversions of the Phari-sees. We shall today study the opening part of the sermon which deals with the

POVERTY.—Jesus was speaking to His disciples apart from the multitude. (Verse I.) He desired them to know the secret of personal enjoyment in this life. Mistake: views here have ruined many. He holds that blessedness proceeds from inward, rather than outward conditions (Matt. xxiii, 26), and enumerates seven particulars. The first of these is poverty, not in worldly goods, but in spirit or disposition. (Verse 3.) All men are sinners (Rom. iii, 25, spiritual bankrupts, but many appear not to be aware of the fact (Rom. iii, 17), and move about with much claim and show of righteousness. Happy is the man who has learned his real state; who feels his indigence, deand unworthiness: who. humbled and ashamed before God. Such a man is prepared for an entrance into as his only hope.

MOURNING .- The next blessing is prothe former. They who realize that they are spiritually poor will experience a tenlerness of conscience called godly sordesignated, marks the transition from a condemned to a justified state (Psalm xxxii, 4-5), and when accompanied by which result from one's conscious un-worthiness shall be succeeded by the conolation of pardoning mercy, by hope and by in the holy ghost (Psalm il. 12), a foretasta of that everlasting felicity,

erans of the New York bar remember "Ned" Sandford as by all odds the cleverest jury lawyer they have ever Samples of the Stories That John known; not excepting Thomas Addis Emmet or Ogden Hoffman. John Cochrane-subsequently surveyor of port, congressman, a civil war general. reform alderman, and in his old age a police justice—also made a flery speech in denunciation of the two-faced Austrian eagle. Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey-grand-sire of the William H. Hornblower of the present Bar association-spoke for the judiciary. Another disagreeable incident occurred to mar the general harmony when the Knickerbocker jurist. John Duer, in his speech bluntly expressed the hope that Kossuth was not in this country to stir up international troubles between it and Austria. Many lawyers interrupted Mr. Duer, saying that his remarks were unkind to their guest, and when he persisted in his line of criticism some of the vounger members of the bar hissed. Thereupon John Cleveland, a leading commercial lawyer, interrupted and said that so eminent a man as Mr. Duer ought not to be treated badly, while Kossuth audibly expressed the hope that the free speech of America. pleasantly different from the muzzled speech of Austria, would be re-spected. The incident showed that Kossuth's visit was regarded by many out of congress as well as in it as a menace to our friendly relations with

Thus immediately previous to the Christmas of 1851 New York city underwent a period of Kossuth mania, and it affected the holiday presents. Every Year's gift associated itself in some designation with Kossuth and Hungary. Restaurants abounded with pulpit steps. Hungarian boulash, a savory dish of boiled beef and vegetables strongly infused with red peppers; and there were Kossuth cravats (formidable bands of satin or silk wound around the neck. with ends liberally folded over the shirt front). Kossuth pipes, Kossuth um-brellas, Kossuth belts and buckles, Kossath purses, Kossuth jackers, and Kossuth braid and tassels for wearing apparel. Then the Alpine hat, with a certain peculiar shape of crown and orim, soon became, and for years continued to be, known as the Kossuth hat. Photography was then in its first decade of popularity, and turn whichever way a pedestrian might on west side or east side, the strong features of the Hungarian hero stared him from peneath the picturesque felt hat. Schoolboys cultivated recitations aimng to become an orator like Kossuth, and school girls were taught the Kossuth polka.

Soon Boston and Philadelphia yearned for him, and to these cities he jour-neyed, to find new here worship. But y degrees, as Kossuth journeyed westward, his popularity waned; for he was now practically a solicitor of subscriptions, and in after years it became question of popular discussion what vas the result of the Kossuth loan fund and what was done with it. And when he re-embarked for his homeward journey there were few New Yorkers at the steamer to speed him thing of the past.

History tells us of the subsequent amalgamation of the Hungarian with the Austrian government, and how Kossuth for years afterward suiked like an Achilles in his tent, and rejected many imperial overtures; but after the autonomy in 1870 of Hungary he became a member of its legislative Diet. and oddly enough often fought his old and happening to meet someone whom liberal allies.

(The author will publish an Examiner, containing one hundred questions on the lessons of this quarter. The Examiner will be mailed in March to any address in any quantity at 2 cents per copy, and may be used in oral or written review in class or by an individual. Orders from constitutional quiciness resulting hould be sent to Dr. J. E. Gilbert, D. from love of case or from defect in sennot later than Feb. 1, that the malling sibility and firmness; a timid and plant temper, easily deterred from good and persuaded to evil. The meekness com-CONTEXT.—It is not easy, perhaps not mended by Jesus is not negative, but recessary to settle the precise order of positive; not natural, but gracious. Men yents at this point in the life of Jesus. some scholars are disposed to take this some scholars are disposed to take this some scholars are disposed to take this sermon out of its connection and put it immediately after the appointment of the twelve (Matt x, 4) as containing into their anger, to cease from resentment, to make concessions and to forgive injuries. Such people Jesus declares "shull inherit the earth." (Psaim xxv, 15.) inherit the earth." (Psaim xxv, E.) They will be beloved and respected by their fellow men, and they will extract from life its real sweets, being free from

> far been enumerated, there ought to come a genuine desire to be conformed to the will of God. It was the broken law that awakened the sense of pain described under the terms poverty and mourning, and led to meekness. Further considerations of that law will reveal its perfection (Psalm xix, 7), as the wise and good rule of life, the just standard of character. He who meditates upon it (Psalm 1, 2), will perceive that under obedience to its requirements an absolutely perfect society might be established in the earth. Hence, the prayer that the will of God may be done (Matt. vi. 10) is a desire for the highest good of the race. It is therefore to be expected that man will become exceedingly anxious for per-sonal righteousness desiring it as much and truly as food and drink. (Matt. vi. 33.) To be right, absolutely and always, is the highest ambition of a noble man, the source of constant blessedness,

penitent sinner without becoming a party to his offense. We are only required to imitate God, who forgives on confession. (Luke xvii, 3.) But mercy is that attri-bute which restrains anger and prompts to those deeds that secure repentance. the kingdom of heaven. Indeed, his low-ly frame of mind tends to peaceful en-joyment of life and to confidence in God to reclaim him from his error. He who has found mercy ought to cherish mercy toward others. (Matt. xviii. 22.) A sin-ner whom God had pardoned, remembernounced upon those that mourn; not ing the experiences through which he those who have mourned, but those who passed, and realizing the joy that comes at the end, ought to look with pity upon all who do him an injury and earnest-ly desire that they may pass through the same states of mind. row (H. Cor., vii, 10), which is essential merciful." because of the richer life into the soul's delivery from sin, (Psalm vi. 1.) This penitence, as it is sometimes Blessed also because of the elementy that will be shown toward them both by God and man. (James ii, ii.) Nothing can be more delightful than to know

PURITY.-Sin is frequently mentioned probably because by it the soul becomes loathsome in the sight of a holy God. foretaste of that everlasting felicity. (Hab. I, I2.) Hence, every act by which progress from sinfulness out into purity prepared for the saints, when "God shall sin is removed is called nurifying. (Acts who have passed from clean. (I. John, II. 3.) Alas, no man in this life is absolutely free from sin. (I. John, II. 3.) Alas, no man in this life is absolutely free from sin. (I. John, III. 3.) Alas, no man in this life is absolutely free from sin. (I. John, III. 3.) Alas, no man in this life is absolutely free from sin. (I. John, III. 3.) Alas, no man in this life is absolutely free from sin.

a reason for this beatitude—these persons "shall see God." (Verse 8.) They shall see him everywhere—in nature, in provi-dence, in history, in the word. For, as sin blinds the eyes (Matt. xxlii, 17), so its removal restores the sight,

PEACEMAKERS.-The world is full of with human blood. Families and communities have been disturbed by innummisery have come to the race, to mar the best interests of all! Who is not pained with this spectacle? Who more deserves praise than he who promotes peace? "Blessed are they," said Jesus. Happy in all their interpositions between ontending parties! (I. Cor. xii, 18.) RIGHTNESS.—Out of all that has thus are been enumerated, there ought to come are doing a good service! Happy in the genuine desire to be conformed to the prospect of a better day! But happy secause they shall be held in high es-teem by all being "called the children of God." (Verse 8.) The peacemaker is a benefactor to both of those who were at strife, and knew not how to compose their differences! He is a benefactor of the race for he has conserved energies that may be used for the good of all. He is Christ-like who is called the Prince of Peace, (Isa. ix, 6), and he heips to bring in that good day when wars shall cease. (Micah, iv, 3.) PERSECUTIONS - After

these seven qualities our Lord refers to conditions which may result from con-tact with a wicked world. It is a fact that some are so sinful as to hate goodness in any form. Jesus told His clis-ciples that they might expect persecu-tion (Matt. x, 17); the same in kind as that which had been visited upon Him. In our lesson He assures them that it would be no misfortune, but, rather, blessing. (Verse 10 and 11.) For all such treatment would only show that they were part of the kirgdom of heaven, the members of which have suffered through the whole history of the world. (Verse The prophets were put to death, although servants of God were sent to turn people from their sins. (Matt. xxiii, 21.) Surely a man may reloice to be counted one of the noble band worthy to suffer for the right. (Acts v. 41.) But what most ought to sustain the heart in such a trying hour is the fact that the reward is sure in the world to come. (II. Cor. iv. 17.) "Heaven's long age of bliss shall

REFLECTIONS .- Two features of this lesson are especially to be noted. First, our Lord's words are paradoxical. He places happiness in those dispositions and circumstances which men generally deem incompatible with it. This shows faith awakens in the soul a peace unknown before. (Rom. v. 1.) Hence the Saviour's promise. "They shall be comforted." (Verse 1.) The tears and sighs which result from conference to the companion of the terms and sighs which result from conference to the companion of the terms and sighs which result from conference to the companion of the terms and sighs which result from conference to the companion of the terms and sighs which result from conference to the companion of the com

ENGLISH ANECDOTES.

Bult Calls Funny.

A party of young men were talking about what they would do were they wrecked far out at sea, and left buffeting the waves without a plank to assist them. Each one gave his opinion except Paddy Murphy, who, upon being asked for his, replied: "Bedad, ye cowardly set of scalpeens, ye'd all be after savin' yerselves, an' not thryin to save another. Why, it's Paddy Murphy that would swim ashore an' save himself, an' thin come back an' thry an' save another.'

of Devenshire's fancy dress ball about which the smart world raved in the summer. The princess was, like many other distinguished ladies, approached with respectful inducements to sell the dress she wore at the ball, to the manager of a theater. The reply was lovely. The princess did not, she explained. feel inclined to sell the dress for two reasons. First of all, it would make a beautiful tea gown, and then if she did sell the gown she would not herself get the money.

An eminent preacher, who prided himself upon his ability to discourse without the aid of notes, once got into the pulpit; but, when he found himself face to face with the congregation, his ideas vanished, his mind was a blank. He tapped his forehead, but in vain; his ideas would not come. "My friends," he said, "I pity you; you have lost a fine sermon." And he descended the

A boy had been up for an examination in Scriptures, had failed utterly, and the relations between him and the strap. examiner had become strained. The latter asked him if there were any text in the whole Bible he could quote. He pondered and then repeated: "And Judas went out and hanged himself."

"Is there any other verse you know in the Bible?" the examiner asked. 'Yes. 'Go thou and do likewise. There was a solemn pause, and the proceedings terminated.

In the early part of the queen's reign story was current that her majesty asked the duke of Weilington what kind of boots he was in the habit of wearing. "People call them Wellingtons, ma'am," he answered.

"How absurd!" her majesty ex- SICK HEADACHE, claimed, "Where, I should like know, would they find a pair of Wellingtons?"

Some recruits were being drilled at Aldershot by a very impatient cavalry drill-sergeant. After about an hour of hard drilling at the sword exercise, the sergeant gave the order, "Stand at ease," No sooner were the men standing at ease than the sergeant com-menced to complain of their attitudes. and wound up by saying: "Why, you fellows are like a lot of dummies. the Kossuth mania had become a can get smarter soldiers than you at a shilling per box."

After about a minute's hesitation one of the recruits remarked: "I suppose there would be sergeants among them?"

A well-known Londoner recently heard that a certain fellow-townsman of his, an alderman, had died suddenly

good to drink at fountains where the liv-ing water may not be found. Second, it In Scripture as defilement (I. Cor. vill. 7). | will also be seen that Jesus, in the beginning of His sermon, sketches the va-rious stages of spiritual life, showing the (Hab. i. 13.) Hence, every act by which progress from sinfulness out into purity

MEEKNESS.—He who, having discovered his sinfulness, laments on account that the motives shall be right and good. blessed manhood. -whom he knew by sight only-he

ness, wished him "Good evening."

gentleman. "Is it true that your father is dead?" "It is," was the unhesitating reply. "I'm very sorry-very sorry indeed!" "Thanks!" came the dry response, So was I 20 years ago; but I'm beinning to get over it now."

stopped, and in a tone of subdued sad-

"Good evening!" responded the

He was the wrong man. Virtue Its Own Reward.

From the Louisville Times.

The night was chill, but not cold. The city streets througed with men and wo men going home from work and the mock moonlight of the electric lamps irradiated There is a good story about the Prin-ess Victoria of Wales and the duchess of Devenshire's fancy dress ball about the street walking rapidly along with his hands thrust in his over-coat pockets. Just as he neared the cor-ner a small boy approached and begged him for a nickel. The man paused a mo-ment, thrust his hand in his pocket and good-naturedly tossed the boy a coin. He had hardly gotten half a square when the boy came running after him. "Here, sir," he cried, holding out the noney, "did you know you had given me \$5 gold piece" I found it out when I solted at the money under the light at

the corner?"
The gentleman took the coin back and thrust it in his pecket. "My good boy." he said, with a touch of feeling in his voice, "you must be rewarded for your honesty. Take this \$1 bill, my boy, and come to my place of business tomorrow and let me see what I can do for such a superly little follow." urdy little fellow."

Herewith he handed the boy \$1 and went whistling on his way, after giving his hame and business address. Did the boy go the next morning? Naw the boy did not go. The boy had paimed off a bright new copper cent on the ger erous man for a \$5 gold piece and made \$1 by the transaction. And now the generous man is waiting for the bonest little boy, waiting armed with a patent tireless

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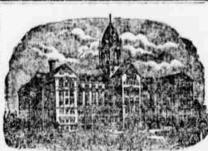
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