# HOW HAVANA CITY WOULD BE CAPTURED

United States Fleet Now Within Call Could Destroy It.

IMAGINED FORMATION OF ATTACK

Battleships and Monitors in Main Division with Flanking Craisers. Defenses Not Formidable -- Nothing Apparent Which Would Prevent the Big Ships from Landing Their Shells Almost at Will from Out in the Open Sen.

From the Philadelphia Press.

In the event of hostilities with Spain Havana would naturally be the first objective point of this government, and its reduction the first test applied to the American navy. In the minds of some of the highest authorities on such matters this would not be an extremecently: "It would be magnificent, but

This view of the situation he derived from a most careful and exhaustive curvey and comparison of the defenses of the Cuban city and the forces that would be brought to bear against them. a comparison that showed clearly the superior advantages which the attacking ferce would have Calmly consideved it does not seem possible that anything short of a miracle, and miracles are not numerous any more, could avail the Spaniards anything that would even book like a successful defense of the city. Knowing its weakness and the exectioni chances of ultimate success at comparatively small expense and risk, it is quite probable that any American admiral would hesitate about fications would be avoided if any posturning loose on the city the hailstorm sible way out of it could be seen, "Supof death and destruction which a bom-

### DEFENSES OF HAVANA.

First the defenses of the Cuban capital must be considered. About them much has been written and the Maine disaster may probably be an illustration of what can be accomplished if the American ship will kindly anchor at marked buoys and swing easily at their cables awaiting attacks from unseen forces. The main forces that could be brought to bear against an attackng squadron are the batteries of Moro Castle, Cabanas Fortress and Punta Fortress. These are all situated at the entrance to the harbor and before them lies the blue ocean. Across the from the Moro Castle to the outskirts less than four miles and while the inner harbor is provided with several fortresses they would be of little or no avail against a sea attack until the ships had forced the straits and proceeded inside to engage them.

The harbor entrance fortifications are massive but old, built mostly of stone and earth embankments that experts say would not long withstand the battering of modern, high-powdered guns. They are defended by guns of tremendous size in many cases, but of a style of long ago, and generally not much more effective than field pieces for the kind of work demanded in a hombardment. Besides these there are several batteries of Armstrong & Krupp guns, modern pieces of large size, and designed to be very effective weapons. Their arrangements is said to be decidedly bad, however, inasmuch as several of the batteries are so arranged that their zone of fire is very In fact, they could not be brought to bear on any ship that did not try to force the straits.

# NAVAL FORCE'S HELP.

These fortresses would be reinforced by all the ships that Spain could concentrate in the harbor, which, according to those well informed, could not be a very formidable flect. The Spanish navy possesses several battleships of about 9,000 tons displacement, some half dozen cruisers partially armored and as many more unarmored, and a large fiotilla of torpedo and gunboats The latter two classes can be largely eliminated in the consideration of an attack on Hayana, first, because the gunboats are not especially dangerous to anything but unarmed vessels, and second, because much of the torpedo contingent could not be sent across the

The best naval strength which Spain could likely muster for the defense of Havana would consist of two battleships, four cruisers of the larger type and, perhaps, a dozen smaller craft, indifferently armed and not fully The battleships and cruisers are not in the best of condition, all baying been in service for a long while and being consequently foul and in need of general overhauling. No accurate estimate of the number of men and guns that would be brought into service can be made, but at the very

men is not that they not know how to rest. If a man knows how iere is hardly a limit

A man passes a restless, sleepless night, gets up dull and headacheyin the morning. gets up dull and headachey in the morning, goes to the breakfast table without an appetite, bolts what little he does eat and rushes away to business. He is drowsy and nervous by turns all day and forces himself to work against his will. He takes five minutes for lunch and not a minute to rest afterward. He goes home at night utterly fagged out and with no appetite for supper. The idea of taking medicine or even taking a little rest never enters his head. Some night his wife finds him in the rocking-chair before the fire-place—dead. The doctor will call it nervous prostration or heart trouble or something of that kind. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine for hard working men. It restores a keen edge to the appetite. It facilitates the flow of the digestive juices and makes the digestion the appetite. It lacilitates the now of the digestive juices and makes the digestion and assimilation perfect. It invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve-tonic. Medicine dealers

Gaddis, Esq., of No. 313 South J Street, Ta coma, Washington, writes: "I was taken ill in February 1892. My lungs hurt me and I got so poor that I was just skin and bone. I thought I was going to die. I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it saved my life."

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best the showing could not be especial-

FORCE OF ATTACK. To menace, blockade or bembard Havana the United States could concentrate off the pretty bay that marks the entrance to the harbor, the finest and most powerful fleet of warships that ever carried the Stars and Stripes into any clime. It is well equipped in every way, with plenty of tried men to manipulate its guns and engines, and

plenty of ammunition to do harm with.
Foremost in the fleet is the huge Iowa, a sea-going battleship that all naval experts agree compares most favorably with the largest and best fighting ships affoat, not excepting the and other tremendous fighting ma-Massachusetts and Indiana, veritable floating forts with armor of a thickness sufficient to resist anything short of a thunderbolt propelled by the

matchless force of pature. Next, then, is the Texas, often re erred to as a sister ship to the Hifated Maine, though they were not anyone who understands the American much alike, the peerless cruisers New York and Brooklyn, the Marblehead, it Montgomery and several more of the smaller fellows, besides three modern torpedo boats. To this fleet is added the strength of the big double-turreted onitors, Puritan, Terror, Amphitrite and Miantonomah, all of which would naturally be centered at Havana if any ombardment of fortifications be inended, for in this kind of work, especially in comparatively smooth water. their ability to do terrible execution cannot be over-estimated.

### METHODS OF ATTACK

A naval movement by the United States against Havana might not necessarily include a bombardment. Inheed, in the minds of some of the best aformed authorities the planting of tons of shot in the city and its fortiposing," said one naval expert yesterday, "that the United States has demanded a large indemnity from Spain and that the demands have not seen compiled with necessitating their enforcement by other than peaceable means. First of all, the fleet of warships, commonly called the North Atlantic Squadron, but for an occasion like that increased by all the reserve force possible, would be ordered to proceed against Havana,

"It is hardly likely that Admiral Sicard, if he were in charge, would care to plunge in and lay the city in ruins without giving a chance. Therefore the first move must be a blackade. This would have a two-fold effect and if all the reports emanating from Havana are true it would speedily cause capitulation of the city without a single shot being fired at the forts, for it is known that the city is in no condition to stand a siege, which means the cutting off of food and other supplies.

"The other effect, which has practically the same ending, would be produced by the insurgent armies. Once a United States fleet is ordered out for active service in front of Hayana expeditions supplying the Cubans with all the arms and ammunition they want will be sent out of every port along the Atlantic sea coast. Such expeditions would be decidedly in order then and I do not doubt that 100,-000 stands of arms, besides a regular park of field artillery would be landed in Cuba during the first week

"Fraperly armed and equipped the insurgents would quickly complete a land blockade which would cut the city off from all supplies from the land side, hile the white fleet in front would effectually cut off any supply from the Thus situated the city of Havana would have to submit inside of two weeks. This course would be the umane one from any standpoint where coercion is considered necessary to en-force a demand. The Spanish authorties are not likely to lie idle, however, with a girdle of warships off the harbor and the actual fighting would commence just as soon as the Spanish ships show a sign of desiring hostilities.

BOMBARDMENT OF HAVANA "In any event the lowe, flagship, would lead the fleet into action not only because she would carry the pennant of the admiral, but because of her speed and easy handling. The order

most likely in case of attack would be a swift signal that would form the fleet into three divisions, Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts leading one, with New York and Brooklyn close up; the Puritan, Terror, Amphitrite and Miantonomah in the other, backed by the squadron torpedo boats. Outside, the smaller cruisers would form a flying squadron or protection, really sea cavalry to proteet the heavy fighting flanks.

The lowa would take up a position the southard of the harbor entrance and just outside the marine league of enemy's water. Close beside her, but allowing enough room to maneuver, the Brooklyn and New York would fly their battle flags. The heavy monitor divis-ion would form in single line of battle and keeping nearly opposite the harbor entrance fortification would veer off nough to allow the big turret guns to be brought to bear over the starboard bow. This would give them the most advantageous and direct range of of each ship would hurl shells weighing 500 pounds apiece across three miles of water and into the fortificaish without doing tions with an accuracy that would be surprising considering the huge engines of war to be handled.

"To this section of the fleet, too, would be assigned the task of stopping any naval advance from the harbor. Their position would give them a particularly good opportunity to quickly repel any fleet which Spain could gather and send out to the attack. In this case the torpedo flanking flotilla would steal down under cover of the monitors' fire and the protection of the shore and endeavor to deal death blows

### to the enemy's ships. WORK OF THE BATTLESHIPS.

"From their raking position on the ther side of the harbor entrance the pattleships could choose their distance and literally proceed to indulge in target practice at the expense of the Haana ports and buildings. All bringing their guns to bear over the port bow and firing with careful preparations and due care of the guns, a veritable deluge of awful death and demolition

"The Iowa opening with her big turret guns, four 12-inch rifles would fire six shots an hour from each, and each shell weighs 850 pounds. The Massachusetts and Indiana hurling 1,190 pounds of metal and high explosives at each discharge of one of their 13nch guns would bring the entire four on each ship to bear at the deadliest angle known, to modern gunnery, over he port bow. The Texas, with her two 12-inch rifles, would also get into the game at the start and under cover of this rain of metal the ships would ad-

onsidered, the 8-inch weapons are regarded as the most serviceable of all naval guns. Now the New York and Brooklyn would get into the action with their four and eight big guns respectively, while the Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts have each eight of the 8-inch guns ready to second the efforts of their larger rifles.

### TONS OF HOT SHOT.

Based on the assumption that the gunners would fire each gun once in ten minutes, thus allowing ample time cool and clean, the battleship fleet Royal Sovereign, Empress of India, would plant in and around Havana 131, 400 pounds of projectiles every hour of chines of Great Britain. Next in line the bombardment and when it is known are the twin bulldogs of the fleet, the that each ship earries 60 or more rounds for every gun, it is easy to see what a

ten-hour bombardment would mean. The monitor fleet would throw a lot of shot too. They would, on the same basis of calculation, send 56,400 pounds of metal and as all the guns on all the fleet are manned by American gunners, still with arms knows that little of would be wasted.

"The reply from the ferts and short catteries must necessarily be severe at times, but with muzzle-loading guns largely, and a very limited zone of fire for even them, it is not likely that they could do much damage to the fleet. It s not likely, either, that the smaller cruisers would become engaged except case of attempted torpedo boat attack on the bombarding vessels. Then, they would such in with their rapidfire batteries and their number should be sufficient to prevent any great dam-

age from such an attack Once the city is reduced, it is doubtful if any of the big ships would be ent through the narrow channel to the inner cay. Torpedo boats would first so through, and locate anything in the cay of mines or torpedoes, if possible. but there would be no necessity of landing any force or reducing further the feeble batteries on the other side

# NEW YORK FASHIONS.

The Circular Flounce: Ruffled Skirts: Silk and Wool Mixtures: Jackets and Capes: Millinery.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. New York, March L-A circular lounce is the sole novelty yet apparent in new cloth suits; set on plain with braiding or some other fancy heading, and flaring toward the lower edge. It cannot be said that it imsarts any special grace to a costume, but something new must be provided each season. Skirts are decidedly narower, and the advent of the bell skirt would not be surprising. Much braid-ing is used on cloth dresses, or narrow, gathered satin ribbon trinimings (always with a fancy edge) which are so pliable that they may be adopted to requirements. An "apren front is much in vogue, brought about by trimming, and where braid is everloyed, it is carried up to the waist at the back, the apron being arge or small, according to the quantity and disposal of the trimming

BLACK TAFFETA SILK SKIRTS a be wern with independent walcts are ruffled almost to the belt, and one shown by a leading house, had fifteen ruffles, edged by a silk fold with a narrow black ratin one above it. The quite small, and twentyeven yards of material is required. Nothing new in waists has come up as yet; the blouse being again called into equicition for cloth dresses, or a severe and short suit jacket with a "flyfront" ornamented with tucks so small as to resemble cords, on front and sleeves. A third waist is tight fitting with a little pocket on each front, and over the cloth belt one of ribbon is usually substituted. This is called an

# THE OPEN BLOUSE

s the only one admitting of fancy fronts, and on the revers, trimming may be advantageously arranged, or if of handsome material the entire blouse may be trimmed with passementerie squares. Sleeves are smaller, and only rows of tucking or a fold or two separate us from the absolutely tight sleeve. Tucks, both diagonal and across, all the way down the sleeve are again seen, but new styles may be expected at a later date.

# NEW BEAUTIES

in dress fabrics are constantly coming up, and for handsome costumes nothing is more absolutely safe and attractive that silk and wool mixtures; not hable to crush easily, always hanging well, and reflecting two soft color-tones, varied by delicate designs. These materials are economical in the end, ming as a plain stuff, and the assortnent shown by the well-known house of Lord & Taylor, embrace every stylish color combination of the season, such as minute brown figures on a pale ground are tiny Nile green figures. Blue on light brown is another charming fire, and in a position of their own selection the four ten-inch turret guns with pink, fibre-like designs. with pink, fibre-like designs.

VALENCIENNES LACE TRAVERS reight colored crepons show open work rows of colored "baby ribbon" through net, and a second material on that order has wide and narrow dark blue ribbon through a species of black silk latals are very effective, and on a green and black corded ground, narrow green half apart.

THE SPRING JACKET severity itself, very short, buttoning at the front, and almost a fac-simile of the suit jacket. Spring capes are still cut circular, and gray cloth, with four deep folds (simulating one cape above another), each finished by a white satin fold and carried up the back, with a standing collar similarly trimmed is a very simple yet elegant style. Silk and lace capes are very dressy, short, and pointed at the back with long tabs at the front. The shoulder part is usually of silk, covered with jet and below falls a net ruffle lined with colored silk. The upper portion is sometimes cut in points, or two deep scolloped pieces on the shoulder are attached at back and front to two wide black satin bands, covered with jet,

which produces a blouse effect. TOQUES AND SMALL TURBANS will undoubtedly lead during the early vance until within almost three miles part of the season, and while many the south. One geologist says: of the fortifications, when the magnifibats show the "wreath effect," quite "Every day sees something

cent batteries of 8-inch guns would be as many turn up jauntily at one side. from the rock barrier of Niagara; and, brought into use.

"When the case of handling, destructive effect and accuracy of fire are all left side. The predicted fancy for low shared the fate of those which once trimmings does not seem to be veri-fied as yet; and a very small bonnet ready they have been reduced to less with high jet wings or butterflies, than one half their former area, and perched on a Pompadour roll, is in the the water-level has been depressed opposite direction. Lovely evening hats three hundred feet or more. The procomposed entirely of crushed roses in cess is pretty sure to go on until they two or three shades of pink, are toned down by black gigrettes, feathery jet stand upon their banks will, ere that ornaments and black velvet strings. time, have grown colossal in size, then The comb effect gains in favor, and gray with age, then having fallen into beautiful jet combs with long teeth are decadence, and their sites be long forpart of many small jet bonnets. Wiht such hats, narrow, black velvet strings are a necessity and are always will lie many a wreck and skeleton, very becoming. White or gray wings tree-trunk, and floated leaf. Near the placed between open ribbon rosettes city sites and old river-mouths these with tucked or corded edges, are considered peculiarly stylish.

### Fannie Field.

### SIGSBEE UNDER FIRE. The Officer's Coolness Under Farragut at Mobile Bay.

Now that the name of Captain Sigs bee, of the Maine, is in everybody's mind, and his worth as an officer is being attested by scores of his supersays a narrator in the San Francisco was preparing for his big fight in Mobile Bay, I was an ensign on the Admiral's staff, and Sigsbee joined the Hartford a month before the fight.

In assigning officers and men to their stations Captain Drayton, Farragut's feet captain, assigned Ensign Sigsbee to take charge of the forward powder division, and the writer hereof to command the after division. These divisions were strings of men and boys to pass powder and shells from the after and forward magazines to the powder and shell whips, to be hoisted to the gun deck through the hatches. Another duty of these powder monkeys was to yell like dervishes in the excitement of battle, and it was a duty they did not

We had passed the forts and were receiving an attack of the ram Tennes-see with her magnificent battery, when Sigsbee came aft from his division to ee how my boys were getting on. The powder bags and shells were going up in a steady stream, and the boys were very noisy.

"Any casualties?" he asked as he wiped some smudge off his face "No," I said, "we're all right. How is

t with you?" Poor Heginbotham is killed," he said. Heginbotham was another of the Admiral's staff, who had been assigned to take charge of a shell whip.

At that instant there was a mighty crash immediately behind Sigsbee, The whole lining of the ship's side gave way, carrying with it the bulkhead of the junior officer's messroom and filling the air with splinters and dust. A big seven-inch shell had done the damage. It entered the Hartford's side, tore down all the woodwork mentioned, cut a heavy oak stanchion, against which Sigsbee was leaning, entirely in tow, and one jagged end of the stanchion took one of the skirts of

it off as if with a knife. When the dust and splinters subsided Sigsbee drew a long breath. "Well!" he remarked quietly,

wonder where that d-d thing went He found the d-d thing afterward lying snugly in the Chief Engineer's bed. It was a 250-pound shell, It falled to explode. Had it fulfilled its whole mission there would now be no Captain Sigshee to receive the world's plandits and no humble penman like

# TROOPS AND DRINK.

myself to tell this tale."

Curious Statistics Showing What European Nations Pay for Them. From the Sun.

The friends and advocates of "universal peace" and the foes of Intemperance and inebriety and pretty generally agreed that the expenses attending war and war armaments and liquid beverages of an intoxicating or exhilarating kind are unduly large. There is an old proverb, it is not a Swiss proverb, of course, to the effect that a man who drinks more than he should "drinks like a Swiss," and it is for this reason, perhaps, and residents of the republic of Switzerland say for no cetter one, that the fame of residents Switzerland for sobriety is not as far-reaching as the fame of the Scotch for instance, for frugality. A recent computation which has appeared shows that the annual expenditures of the Swiss for wine, beer, eider and brandy are 175,000,000 francs, six times as much as is spent on the army. Germany expends, or, more properly, individual Germans expend \$500,000,000 a year on liquid refreshments, distilled or fermented-chiefly beer and Rhine wine-and \$120,000,000 a year on the German Army. France expends in a as they do not require as much trim- year \$500,000,000 on drink, chiefly wine and \$140,000,000 a year on the mainten-ance of the army of the republic. The Italians expend \$250,000,000 a year for iquors, wines and cordials and \$55,000. 600 for the Italian army, the expendigreen surface, or en a purple, seeded tures being in about the same ratio as in other nations.

Austria-Hungary expends less upon lquor in a year than any other country of the first class in Europe, amounting to about \$225,000,000, though perons who are familiar with life along s an exquisite material, composed of the blue Danube might, not unreasonrows of ecru lace woven in a sheer silk ably, come to the conclusion that \$200,foundation, with two narrow raised 600,000 of this sum was spent in the stripes between the rows of lace, Light- city of Vienna alone in lager beer, Such, however, is not the case. In the mounaripes, alternating with puckered satin tainous districts, particularly in the ribbon stripes. A very sheer fabric has Tyrot, Transylvania, and in Croatia, very little wine is drunk, and though Hungary produces a large and steadily increasing amount of wine, a very large propertion of it is exported to ice work. Among lace effects, green other countries, Relatively, not much lace stripes on dark blue grounds, is a of it is kept for home consumption. The striking combination. Tucked materi- Austro-Hungarian Army costs \$70,000. 000 a year, or less than one-third of the cost of the liquors consumed in a year. brocaded ribbon is attached on the The Russians expend \$300,000,000 a year upper side, in spaces about an inch and in Hquors and \$150,000,000 a year, or ne-half as much, for the maintenance of the army. England expends \$480, 000,000 a year on beer, ale, wine, porter, gin, rum, and smoky whiskey, and \$90,-000,000 a year on the maintenance of the British Army.

No one knows exactly how much is spent in the United States on liquor n a year, especially in prohibition States, but it is supposed that the whiskey taken for medicinal purposes osts each year more than does the maintenance of the regular army.

### WHEN THE LAKES DRY UP. Predicting a Time When the Lake Traffic Will Be No More.

W. F. Harwood, in St. Nicholas. Geologists point out the fact that the chain of great lakes has not always been as it now is; that there was a time when all the lakes were blended into one, having, probably, the Mississippi river for its outlet to the gulf on

gotten; but in the sediments that are now accumulating in these lake-basins sediments will be full of relies that will illustrate and explain the mingled comedy and tragedy of life."

In a certain sense these lakes form one might river draining a region of over 525,000 square miles, and finding an outlet for their overflowing water through the swift St. Mary's river at the east end of Superior; through Hu on and the St. Clair river and Lake St. Clair and the Detroit river; through Erie and Niagara and Ontario and the iors, let me add my mite to prove his St. Lawrence, on to the vast ocean be-courage and perfect coolness in battle, yond. It is interesting to note that the bottom of Lake Superior, the high-Examiner. Sigsbee was a youngster est of the lakes, is about four hundred just out of the Academy when Farra- feet below the surface of the sea at New York harbor.

# Uncle Geehaw's Little Joke.

Aunt Geehaw (of Hay Corners, L. L.)— "Joshuway, there's a tramp boggla' fer a cold smack at the door that says he's a cirkies contortionist out of a job." Uncle Geehaw (cluekling)—"Shom hira the wood pile, Maria, an ask him to do the split,"—Brooklyn Eagle.

### A Query.

Little Oscar-"Papa."
Mr. Fatherly-"Well, Oscar?"
Little Oscar-"When God made the zebra, why didn't He cut some stars on him, so he'd be a regular walking Amer-

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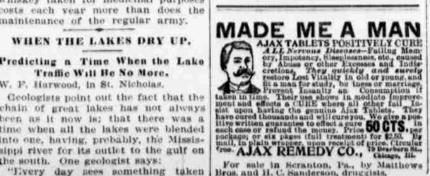
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# Woman's Heart.

The wife of a clergyman tells the story of her suffering with neuralgia of the heart, with the hope that her experience may indicate to others the way to regain

Few bodily afflictions are more terrible than heart disease. To live in constant dread and expectation of death, sudden, instant death, with last farewells unspoken, is for most people more awful to contemplate than the most severe lingering illness. The slightest excitement brings great

suffering and danger to people so afflicted. Such was the experience of the wife of a well-known clergyman. She tells her story for the sake of doing good to others. "I feel," she said, speaking carefully and weighing her words, "that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People relieved me of a ifetime of sickness and sorrow, and I cheer-

fully recommend them." This grateful woman is Mrs. Wamsley, wife of the Rev. C. E. Wamsley, who lives on West Sheridan Street, Greensburg, Ind.

She continued:
"My heart became affected after the birth of my youngest child, about six years ago. "The pain was constant. Frequently it grew so severe I would be forced to cry out. "I could not endure any excitement.

"It would increase the pain so I would scream and fall down in a state of collapse. In this condition I was helpless. "These spells would come on me at home, in the street, or anywhere I might be. "I could not sleep at night. I ate very

"Different doctors were called in. They said I had neuralgia of the heart, resulting from nervous prostration.

"The doctors treated me, but the relief

they gave did not last.

"I was a physical wreck, when my eye fell on an item in the local paper describing how Mrs. Evans, of West End, had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Her suffering was like mine.
"I hope other sufferers who read this account will have the faith I had when I

read of Mrs. Evans.
"My husband bought me one box of the pills. The change they made in my condition was encouraging. I took another box; then bought six more boxes.

"All the time I gained in health, strength, hope, nerve force—steadily, surely I "Before I finished the eighth box I ceased the treatment. I full perfectly well, and the

doctor said I was entirely cured."

To add weight to her story Mrs. Wamsley made affidavit to its truth before John
F. Russell, a Notary Public of Greensburg.
Neuralgia of the heart is only one of many serious evils that grow out of derange-ments of the nervous system or of the blood. The remedy that expels impurities from the blood and supplies the necessary materials for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues reaches the root of many serious diseases. It is these virtues that have given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People their

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and put up in eleas follows: 1 qt. bot. Grand Im-Tokay. Sweet Ca-

Sherry. Elvira. Niagara.

Angelica, Port. Sweet Isbot. Im. Grape This offer is made nainly to introduce ur Grand Imperial

our Grand Imperial Sec Champagne and our fine double-distinct of titled Grape Brandy This case of goods is offered at about one-half its actual extantit will please us if our friends and help us introduce our goods.

700 West Lacka wanna Ave., Scranton, Pa.





Telephone 3951.