# THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1898.

# THE GAS RANGE VS. THE COAL STOVE.

Anthracite in Large Cities Forced to Take a Back Seat.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK CITY

Advantages of the New Gas Ranges for Cooking and in Convenience Use -- New Devices Added to Them.

From the Sun.

Gas is fast ousting coal for cooking purposes. The increase in the use of as ranges in both cheap and expensive partments within the last few years is amazing. Men who have substituted the gas range for the coal say that it s one of the great moral agents of the age and that it is the means of helping them on to the promised land more sasily; the wives of such men smile at this and say that it is merely balm to nan's conscience and that it has taken the bread right out of the mouth of the professional writer of jokes. Be this as may, the gas range is a fine thing. It has every advantage over coal if properly managed. It saves no end of labor and is cleaner, cheaper to run and cooks all foods beter than the old-fashioned coal range.

Ten years ago the use of gas was practically unknown in private familles except for lighting. Today there are between 40,000 and 50,000 gas ranges in use in apartments which have been put in by one concern alone. This does not include those in the big hotels, People in moderate circumstances have taken more eagerly to the gas range than those with large incomes. This is easily explained, for the gas range does away with one servant, or, if a woman has to do her own cooking, saves her no end of time and strength. Families occupying houses are just beginning to adopt the gas ranges. That is a result of the cooking school. Professional teachers of cookery have from the very tart, even when gas ranges were experimental and imperfect things, adocated gas for cooking.

UP-TO-DATE RANGES.

The gas range for 1898 is well nigh perfect," said a representative of one of the best known makers of gas "It has many advantages over stoves. last year's model, as bicycle men say, both outside and in. First of all, it is made with a fish top, which is lose for convenience in cleaning. If anything slopsover it drops through into a zinc plate, and there is no smell of burning food or grease. It doesn't take a half minute to lift off the top and brush off the zinc plate, and there you are with a clean stove once more. There are two double burners on all fourhole ranges for rapid work and when in use things can be brought to a boiling point before the cook can say caterpillar.' Again the gas can be turned down so low that things can be left to simmer all day and night without fear of burning. For several years housekeepers complained that they could not teach servants to be careful in the use of gas, and that they found it just as expensive as coal. This difficulty has been overcome by an adjustable screw for regulating the gas<sup>1</sup> flow. Women, as a rule, aren't much on handling a screw driver, but any woman can give to prepare all food more perfectly by these little screws a turn and let the gas, for some things are better cooked cook do what she may she can't waste on a slow fire, some on a quick fire, The bottom of the oven is a concave others require a hot fire, and still others require a hot fire, and still others a cool fire, if we can speak of any

ly by mas. This boiler is designed to Sunday School Lesson for March 27. supply hot water in any quantity at the least possible expense. When gas is used hot water can be obtained in any part of the house in three or four minutes after the gas is lighted. An automatic regular and thermostat controls the gas, absolutely preventing all waste. For instantaneous results the consumption of gas is twenty-four feet an hour. Where a continuous supply of hot water is required for the ordinary family use, the consumption of gas meed not exceed six feet an hour. As

soon as the water, when being turned off in quantities, gets below a certain Over Coal Stoves-slucrease in Their temperature it begins to get hot again." ADVANTAGES OVER COAL

> "What are the advantages of gas ver coal?" asked the reporter.

"In the first place, it is far cheaper to cook with gas than with coal, and nine hundred and ninety-nine familles out of a thousand have to consider that. I have an eight-room apartment, and four in the family. Our gas bills for cooking and lighting run from \$2.50 to \$3.56 a month. When I used coal for cooking, I never used less than one ton a month, and that was \$5. Of course, we've taught our servants the proper use of the gas range, and there is never a foot of waste. If a servant is going to use gas as the old negro mammy down south did, I'd advise a house keeper to stick to the coal range, with all its dirt, expense, and the labor it entails. A man in the gas range business told me he sold a range to a family in a country town in the south. At

the end of the first month he got a better from the man not couched in terms that he picked up when a Sunday school pupil. He said that his gas bill was \$30, and that he intended to expose the company which had advertised that the expense of cooking by gas in an average family was from \$2.50 to \$5 a. The firm couldn't imagine month. what was wrong, and the customer followed his first letter with several oth-ers equally warm. Finally they decided to send a man all the way south to see what was wrong. When he entered the kitchen he asked the old negro cook how she liked cooking by gas, and she answered:

"Fo' de Lawd, honey, hit beats anything I ever seed. All you got to do is to light you' stove an' dar you got de fire all de time. Dis fire ain't gone out since de day Marse John had dis stove act up here."

"Is it any wonder that the gas bill xas \$30 or even \$300?

SAVES TIME AND LABOR.

"Again, the use of gas for cooking saves so much time and labor. We often have breakfast on the table in twenty minutes after the stove is light-When a coal range is lighted it takes a long time for it to get hot enough for water to boil. You put a quart of water on a gas range the moment it is lighted, and in seven minutes the water bolls. Light the oven and in five or six minutes it is hot enough to bake muffins or biscuits. Gas doesn't make ashes or soot, and many women say that if it cost more than coal they would prefer it. Mention has already been made of the facility with which gas ranges can be cleaned and repaired. They are a great blessing to people who cannot get out of town in summer, for the gas is turned off when not needed, and the houze kept much cooler. Then one can regulate heat by means of gas to the smallest part of a degree, and that is impossible with coal. Of course, this makes it possible

# QUARTERLY REVIEW.

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

INTRODUCTION .- For three months the seventh, the eighth, present Jesus in lations which Jesus sustained toward we have studied parts of the first foureen chapters of the first Gospel. Our teacher has been Matthew, the publican-Taken from the receipt of cusapostle. tom he has become the guide of millions of Sunday school students, seeking a knowledge of Jesus the Messiah, one instance of high honor conferred upon those who follow Christ. Our lessons, taken at intervals from the narrative, may be grouped under two general heads-those that relate Christ to different sorts of

people, and those that contain His teachings on various subjects. Of the former there were eight lessons, of the latter four. Our review will regard this classification. It will appear to all that this two-fold view of our Lord is intensely interesting. How He conducted Himself with reference to those about 11m, 11is contemporaries, how He spoke on great juestions-this is the concrete and the abstract Jesus. The two views are inti-mately related. By the one He Ia distinguished from men as their superiorthe other He displays His transcend-

ant wisdom. FORERUNNER.-We have had two sons, the first and the twelfth showing Jesus in relation to John the Bap-tist. That eminent preacher of righteousness, after winning fame and following, was permitted by the ordinance of bap-tism to introduce the Lord of glory. That

event, and the attending pheno were of immense importance. John nenu John had been instructed in advance (John I, 29-50, and had informed the people that Messiah would be made known to him by certain signs. Accordingly by so much as he had gained public confidence, his testimony to Jesus ought to have produced an impression upon the minds of the people. The twelfth lesson has two points of interest. It shows the courage and faithfulness of John to the last of his career, making him as one of the tore most preachers of the times, and it shows how by an afflictive Providence he was re-moved from labor that no one might be prevented from following Jesus, John

closed his ministry at the time when Christ was so gaining in popularity that all eyes were turned toward Him (John

TEMPTER.-Our second lesson repre-

sented Jesus as He was related to the great Adversary, the Devil. Immediately after John had announced Him at the Jordan, He went away to be tempted. A long period of fasting, followed by hun-ger, furnished those bodily conditions fa-vorable to the assault. Three times Satan made suggestions, covering those points that are vulnerable in human nature-the needs of the body, the disposition to use unlawful means for the ac complishment of a worthy end, the sur-render of principle for the attainment of power. All these attacks were repelled by quotations from Scripture, showing that the Bible is the storehouse of truths needed in the struggles of the soul (Psalm exix, 11). But after the victory came the ministry of angels (Matt. iv. 11), indicating that the world of spirits is like this world, divided on the lines of sin and righteousness. This lesson is chiefly valable because it sets forth Jesus as mightier than Satan. He, before whom all men have bowed, suffered defeat from Lord. That was the greatest battle and the most glorious triumph in the history of the race.

DISCIPLES .- Three lessons, the third,

Summanininininini CONE WOMAN'S VIEWS.

double relation to His followers. He sent them-the same and only relation which He desires with all men. We are told how He called Peter and Andrew and James and John, saying simply "Follow of these, the fourth, fifth and sixth treated extracts from His immortal ser-mon delivered on the mount, the longest me," and how on hearing that word they and most comprehensive of all His dis courses. The first of these extracts, the beatitudes, covered those fundamental left their old occupation and went after Him. We are also told how He called Levi from the seat at the tax collector's office, and how he obey'ed and celebrated the event with a great feast. And then principles on which human happiness de pends. The second extract was a form of prayer which has been offered in all we are told how, after these and others who had been called, had received suffi-cient instruction, they were all sent forth languages by millions of men. The third extract shows the care which God has for His children, and urges men to trust in Him and dismiss anxiety. Happiness, to preach just as Jesus had done. Here are two sides of Christian living-the prayer, protection-these three topics are closely related. They completely reverse all the philosophy of the ancients and coming and point, the receiving and the giving (Matt. x, 8). But what a marvel-ous Person is this who by a word can put the religion of Christ on a new basis They make plain the great doctrine that gain a loyal following, and by another word can secure a cheerful service These are the two words-come and go-God is the friend and helper of man, en titled to confidence. In opposition to the teaching of the whole heathen world which makes the Deity a being to be that symbolize the Master's authority and describe the duty of His people, They are the words, moreover, which set Him feared and propitiated.

apart as superior to His disciples. If He were merely human they would mark Him as egotistic and audacious.

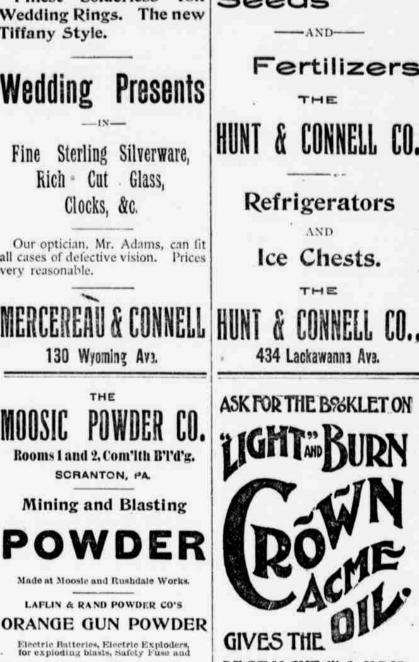
UNGODLY .- Jesus had to deal, merely with John who introduced him, for with his disciples who followed Him, but with men who did not receive Him. These, the ungodly, were of two classes, and His attitude toward them is present-ed in the ninth lesson. There were those among whom He had lived, taught and that both are allowed in the world towrought miracles, the people of the cities on the shore of the sea, but they had turned a deaf ear to His words and had lightly esteemed His wonderful deeds. To them He cries aloud in warning, outlining the evils that will befall them for their hardness of heart. There were oth-ers who mourned for their sins and who sought relief by the coremendes of the old covenant and yet found it not. To them He spoke in tenderness, inviting them to Him and promising rest. His gracious wards have lost none of their sweetness and power in the lapse of time. Here ngain is displayed the matchless Jesus. He who could foretell the evil conse-quences of sinful living-He who could warning of timely value. invite the heavy laden and promise a plessing must have been more than a mere man. and destruction?

PHARISEES .- The most precise and exacting, the most narrow and bigoted of all the Jews, were the Pharisees. They believed themselves to be the most right-cous of the most righteous nation (Luke xviii, 1D, and they sought to hold all to the performance of duties prescribed by them. How Jesus was related to these is shown in lesson ten. The occasion was jungodly of impending danger, offering to a supposed violation of the law of the the needy His gracious assistance. We Sabbath on the part of His disciples, followed by an inquiry into the proprieties of happiness, as He prescribed a form of of the day-the one scene in a cornfield, the other in a synagogue. There is no new teaching here on the Sabbath question, except in so far as was necessary to repel the accusations and set forth the liberty under the Gospel. The passage is particularly valuable as showing how su-perior Jesus was to the Pharisaic doctors ers, and by what He said on themes con-cerning which others have been incompeent to speak. He rises into a majesty of His time. The combined wisdom of the learned for certuries had been gathof character and wisdom, that, at this distance of time awakens reverence in all who look back to Him! Oh, thou Di ered up and transmitted, and those who name before Jesus with their question were the custodians of that wisdom. But vine Man, thou incomparable Teacher thou hast made for thyself a place in the Jesus was able in a few sentences to put thought and affection of mankin !! Henceforth what need any do but to come to thee to learn and to serve (Matt. xi, them to silence and to shame,

SERMON .- Having referred to the re- 28-29).

world?" And remembering how long Perhaps he goes off and forgets all and patiently she has tried to make about it, but his tone no less than his her child distinguish between fancy speech has cheered the discouraged and fact, the mother sighs, for it has man, who





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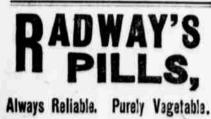
WOLF & WENZEL.

sheet cast plate, which makes the fire being cool. Think of the worry a hug the bottom of the oven and dif- gas range saves servant and mistress fuses the heat equally at top, bottom. As far as mon go, it is an antidote for and on the sides. This oven is ready swear words. It saves time, temper, to bake in six minutes after being strength, patience, and makes home a lighted, and biscuits, bread, cake, and so on come out a beautiful brown on place. all sides. The broiler is below the

oven, for you cannot broil over gas. oven slides right out and that makes it very easy to repair. When wore out in the old gas ranges an oven an expert had to take out a bolt here, a bolt there, another yonder, and by the | ion of the men who are building aparttime he got the oven repaired or a new one in the lady of the house and the cook were both in a stew, but now the dats because they claim that such flats repairing of gas ranges amounts to nothing. An upright side broiler is one of the newest attachments for the perfect range. The steak, birds, sweetbreads, or whatever one wishes to broil is broiled on both sides at the same time, for it is suspended from the top of the broller and the flames leap up on both sides. A pan below catches the drippings.

#### GAS AND HOT WATER.

"In apartments where the owner does not supply hot water to his tenants." continued the authority, "people who cooked on gas ranges used to make one complaint. They said that they couldn't afford to keep the gas burning constantly and unless they did they had no hot water for bathing purposes. In all apartment houses being built today hot water is supplied by the owner. Tenants have demanded this and now get it in nine cases out of ten. In many old apartments tenants have to supply their own hot water, and to meet this need, which is also a need in private houses when the women go away for the summer and the men are left to live bachelor style, a boiler has been brought out that fully solves the hot water problem. It can be connected with a coal range or run independent-



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DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION,

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"But hasn't coal any advantage over gas for cookin?" interrupted the reporter.

entirely.

them."

"Of course you wouldn't expect me to say so even if it were so. I won't give you my opinion, however, but the opinment houses in and around this city. They are having gas ranges put into rent more easily. In the apartments ones where there are combination coal and gas ranges the agents say that the tenants never use coal, but cook by gas The combination coal and gas range has never been much of a success, anyway. It is neither one thing nor the other. Only yesterday we sold fifty gas ranges to a man who you resent to this day.

is putting up apartments that he proposes to rent at \$18 a month. It is only a matter of time until the gas range is adopted by the very poor. It is one of their needs, for the ranges are strongly built in all sizes and to meet all demands. Where people have to live in small, close, crowded quarters a compast gas range with baker and broiler would make life much more livable to

#### Trust in the Future.

"I have cast my bread upon the waters." she sighed, "but it does not re turn.

He strove to comfort her. "Perhaps," he sugested, gently, "it has ot yet been recognized as such."-Denot troit Journal.

"COME UNTO ME.P

Oft when the tide of life runs low. And brain and soul are sick with doubt. And life seems full of grief and woe, And mocking devils jeer and flout, I turn unto my Lord in prayer, know his strength than mine is best. lo A sweet voice thrills the air-"Come unto Me, ye weary laden, And I will give you rest." And lo

Sometimes the night is very dark, The way is rough and wounds iny feet, And life lies stretched out wan and stark, The winds blow fierce and falls the slee, I fear, and fearing, fain would fall, Beneath the shadows' dire distress, But that I hear my Savier call-"Come unto Me, ye weary laden, And 1 will give you rest."

And often when the waters roll And surge and feam around me here. And threaten to engulf my soul. Roaring and rolling swift and near, My strongest efforts seem in vain. How can 1 'scape so hard opressed? And then I hear that voice again "Come unto Me, ve weary laden, And I will give you rest."

Some days my burden bears me down, I can not see the far-off skies. The grim, gray cross obscures the crown, And in my heart hope faints and dies, But leaps to life when, sweet and low. How can I 'scape so hard oppressed? These words across the silence go-"Come unto Me, ye weary laden, And I will give you rest."

Yea, Lord, I come to thee in all The evils that afflict my day, And at thy feel repentant fall For doubts that dount and fears that slay. Give unto me. O give me mor

The strength to bear, the longing best, Extend Thy shield my face before, For I indeed am weary laden, And come to Thee for rest! -Hamilton Jay. MAMMAMAMARS

It is wicked to lie. The Bible says so, the preachers preach so and almost anybody you may ask, even if he should happen to be somewhat of a llar himself, will virtuously assert that ly-

ing is a low down or'nery vice that no self-respecting person will acquire, and that if there's anybody on the face of the earth whom he despises it is the person who doesn't tell the truth. Then you recall the impression made upon you by the real liars you have known -not the nice people, your friends whom you meet every day-but the who told lies when the truth would have served a deal better and you remember the contempt you've always felt for them. You never gave them credit for telling the truth under any circumstances and you recall with embarrassment one or two occasions when they fooled you and which

They were generally interesting, these liars. They had more entertaining qualities at their command than most people, were more amusing and enjoyed themselves more, but they al-ways were found out. Probably you were a little slow in making the discovery and were surprised and somewhat annoyed to learn that other people had known it all along. That fact made you hold another grudge against the offenders. But did you ever stop to think that perhaps you might have been a trifle unjust? You know curiosity and even inquisitiveness is only a pronounced form of sympathy; so the liar is one who is frequently possessed of an exaggerated imagination. The little child who announced the presence of "more'n a thousand cats in our back yard" and who was finally cornered to the admission of "our cat and another cat anyway" had a powerful imagination and was capable of developing into a picturesque liar who would more than half believe his own romances. Children are often blamed for telling lies when they actually see in their vivid mentality the pictures they describe. A little girl in this com-munity shocked and embarrassed her family beyond words and afforded entertainment to a number of ultra-curious listeners by relating a marvelous tale of her own parentage which, according to her version, was very different from that commonly accepted by the public and allowed to be under-

stood by her alleged relatives. It was not until an endless amount of annoyance had been caused by the comments of officious friends who casually remarked "we always thought that Jean was your own child until lately." that the parents were able to trace the inexplicable rumor. When finally the small maid was charged with the enormity of stating that she was an adopted child, the offender said tearfully: "But papa, everybody says I don't look like the rest of our family and I got to thinking that I was somebody else.

and I thought out such a pretty story and it must be true for I thought it and it seems true to me." The wise mother had long talks with the daughter; and plainly plctured to her the despicable nature of the man or woman whom no one believes, and day by day, led her out of her dreams into the realities of life. It was only

a few weeks ago that the girl, now almost a woman said half sorrowfully: "I do see the difference, mother, between what is, and what it seems to be, in my mind, but do you know.moth-

succeed. He tells his wife she looks as been one struggle of care and vigilyoung as she did twenty years ago. ance, in which many another might It isn't true and he knows it, for he have grown discouraged. So much as to the theory of phenomcan see the lines and the gray hair, but

enal liars. Now another question arises. What use would any of us be in a Palace of Truth, or to be more explicit: what sort of a time would we and other people have if we should simultaneously set out to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? If you like the picture of such a possibility, I must say I don't. The world wouldn't be a very desirable place and we would lose a good deal of the fear of another life, after tussling with some of the uncompromising and stern realities of this. I can't imagine anything worse. Supposing we told exactly what we think of each other. To be sure, it is a good practice to think kindly of all people and it is a habit that is not so terribly hard to form-but to have some one ask "Don't you think Mrs. X is too sweet for any-

thing?" and then to reply, "No I don't. She's an old cat and we both know it!" would be sure to get you disliked. You ouldn't well say to Mrs. A. who asked your opinion of her future son-in-law, "He's a dead beat and you'll have to support him." You would shrink from remarking to Mr. Z, as he bowed over your hand at a dance, that you'd much prefer to give him a sound slap than to speak to him just because of the way he treats his wife.

In a modest and unobtrusive way there are few butter conducted hotels in the metropolis than the St. Denis. The great popularity it has acquired can readily be traced to its unique location, its bomolike atmosphere, the peculiar excellence of its cuisize and service, and its very moder-ate prices. And then, dear me, what a time of it the newspapers would have if they told the truth on all occasions. Suppose, instead of stating that Mr. S. Jingo made a clever speech at the banquet of the Yellow Kids they should deferen-

tially print the truth that he tumbles all over his grammar and finally under the table and was mercifully withdrawn from the public gaze during the remainder of the evening. Instead of epeating what the minister said in his funeral address over the man who just died, regarding the great loss sustained by the community, supposing the newspaper man told the truth that he was hard to the poor, that he was rich because of his injustice to his fellow man, that nobody loved him living or mourned hm dead. My! what a fuss there would be! Supposing we wrote that Mrs. X wore a gown too young for her years and had a trifle too much

Day and Upwards. rouge under her left ear at the ball, would they sell nearly as many papers as if we wrote that her diamonds were magnificent and her high bred beauty never more fitly shown. To be sure, there are some subjects we can always speak our minds about, and say all the harsh things we like

There are the street commissioner and ASBESTOS PIPE COVERING the estimates committee, tramps, theatre hats and the minister, but in general it is well to hedge a little, for don't we all hate the frank person whose scoldings fall alike on the just and the unjust and who is a deal worse than the average Har? WARREN-EHRET COMPANY

There is the sympathetic liar, who really deserves a great amount of credit he doesn't get. He is the man who goes in the sick room, where the ghastly face of the sufferer looks pathetically up from the pillow and wistfully tries to read the visitor's mind. NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT He says cheerily: "Hey, old man, you'll be out of here in a few days. You certainly look better than you did last week." although down in his heart the speaker feels that never will the dim eyes look out again on the familiar places. Yet the wan face has brightened at the words. He says to the downcast, unfortunate victim of busier dear, I don't begin to have as good ness reverges: "Don't y t fret, we'll a time as I did in my make-believe see about this; something be done," be done." | Wm. G. Clarke. 336 Penn Ave.,



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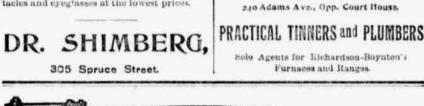
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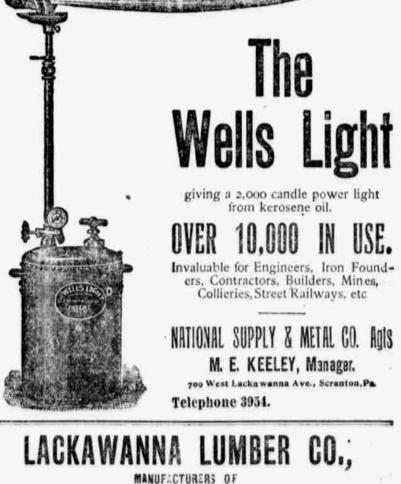
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