UNCLE SAM'S REGULAR ARMY AND ITS COMMANDING OFFICERS

Something About the Men Who Would Take Care of the Land End of a War.

tonight and tomorrow you meet them in the counting room and the office, or you hear them arguing in the courts.

in their respective communities seven days and six nights in the week and on the seventh night they are at their armories in full uniform, perfecting themselves for a soldiers work on the field. Of the men in the regular army, the

men who are real soldiers, year in and year out, the general public knows less. Upon the authority of a high officer in the army the statement is made that the standing army of no other country in the world is the personnel of the rank and file so fine as in the United States. In no country in the world are the requirements for enlistment so high. Not only must a man be above the average, meatally and physically, but furthermore he roust not be younger than 21 nor older than 30. Then, too, he must meet the following tests:

	Height.		Chest mea		
			Weight.		ment
			At expir- Mob		
	Feet.	Inches.	Pounds.	ation:	115
				Inches.	Inch
	5:4-12	761	128	11214	
	5.5-12	65	130	3.1	
	5 6-12	66	152	231	
	5 7-12	-07	3.74	214	1
	5 8-12	68	111	24	
	5 9-12	69	148	231	1
	5 10-12	70	155	205	
	5 11-12	71	162	0534	1
	6	72	369	35%	
	6 1-12	72	178	30%	

OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

Then, too, there are certain height and weight limits for each branch of the service. For the infantry and artillery the height must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches and the weight not less than 128 pounds nor more than 190 pounds. For the cavalry the height must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches nor more than 5 feet 10 inches. A cavalryman must not weight more than 165 pounds. Besides meeting all these requirements, the applicant for enlistment must produce a certificate of good moral character and he must be a citizen. If he fails to meet these last two requirements, even though he has been more than equal to the others, which, by the way, include ability to read, write, and speak the English language,

he will not be accepted.

The result is that the private in the regular army is a citizen on whom the nation may depend. He is well treated, as he deserves to be. Besides receiving fair play and allowances for clothing and rations, he has the privilege of at-tending a school, taught by competent instructors among the officers, at which he may pursue a course as nearly like that at the United States Military Academy at West Point as possible, Now that it is possible for a private to rise to the rank of a commissioned officer, these post schools have helped many a bright man to win a sword, belt, and epaulets.

The officers that command this army are worthy of the commissions they hold. In a communication to one of the papers the other day a doubting Thomas asked the question: "If this country had a war on its hands now is there a Grant or a Sherman or a Sheridan in the army to plan the campaigns and win the victories?" This question was take by a reporter of the Sun to a headquarters officer attached to the department of the east. This officer has grown gray in the service, and he knows the army well. After thinking

about the question for a while, he said "Well, this much is certain, if there is not a Grant or a Sherman or a Sheridan among the general officers of the now, their equals or superiors would develop mighty quickly after the first gun was fired. It always has been so and it would be so again. Don't you or the fellow who asked that question worry about that. But perhaps we don't need to develop successors to the

great triumvirate of the civil war. Should we go to war tomorrow the responsibility of the campaign would fall, principally, upon nine men. These are: Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army: Major General Wesley Merritt, commanding the department of the east, with headquarters at Governor's Island; Major General Joseph R. Brooke, commanding the new department of the lakes, with headquarters at Chicago; Brigadier General Elwell S. Otis, commanding the department of the Colorado, with head-quarters at Denver; Brigadier General John J. Coppinger, commanding the department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha; Brigadier General Wil-Ham R. Shafter, commanding the de- had been picked up. partment of California, with headquar-ters at San Francisco; Brigadier General William M. Graham, commanding



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pileation.

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"Now then, let's have a look at these men. It's a fact of some interest to note that among all the general officers General Merritt is the only West Pointer, All the others entered the service as volunteers from civil life, All are native Americans, with the exception of General Coppinger, who was born in Ireland. He entered the volunteers service with the highest rank of any of the present general officers, having enlisted as a colonel of the Fifteen New York cavalry on Jan, 27, 1865. He was honorably mustered out June 17, 1885. He, you remember, married a daughter of the late James G. Blaine.

"Miles, who would command all the forces, should there be a war, was born in the town of Westminster, Worcester county, Mass., on Aug. 8, 1839.

He will, therefore, have reached the place of the gods, a superstition originatretiring age of 64, on Aug. 8 1903, If you inquire among officers of the army you will find some are inclined to be-little his achievements. You may de-pend upon it that those men have a private opinion that their own achie-private opinion that their own achie-meeting (Matt, xviii, 28). The three se-Miles, and I have no reason to sing his praises, but I tell you that there is no man in the army today who has more wonderfully brilliant record. There was no man in the civil war record as he, with the posible exception of Custer.

Miles was not quite 21 when he went to the front as first lieutenant of a ompany which he had raised himself. He was a clerk in a crockery store in Boston when the war broke out. He had laid away \$1,000, which he had in the bank. With that money, and with \$2,500 which he borrowed on his personal note, he raised and equipped a company. The governor of the state mustered in the company and commissioned Miles as captain. Then a political friend wanted a commission. The governor then said that Miles was too young to command a company and demanded back the commission, offering in exchange the commission of a first lieutenant. As such ac entered the war, with his company forming part of the Twenty-second Massachusetts infantry.

"He had been in the service but a

ard happened to be attracted to him and took him upon his staff. Miles was one of Howard's aides-de-camp at the partie of Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1. 1862. A good deal has been said of recent years about Miles' being a dress parade soldier. Now let me tell you a story. It was the first day of the battle of Fair Oaks. The fight was on and the bullets came so fast that they fully, but once his plans are made would have split raindrops. Every nothing can change them. He will nove made by McClellan was met and | fight to victory along the lines he has matched by Johnston. Longstreet and laid down, and the confidence he in-Hill were pounding Casey unmercifuly and the great gaps in the lines of Fitzjohn Porter, Howard and Franklin | for their leader, victory must surely showed that the repartee of the Johnnies was of the kind which made reply in many places impossible. Howard had some orders which had to be delivered at once. The chances were that the man who carried the orders would never live to bring back his report to headquarters, and Howard knew it. He also knew that the messenger, if even he was to deliver the orders, must be fearless and, above all, level-headed. Miles was the man he chose for the work, but the great-hearted Howard told his young aide of the danger, and made the commission more a request than an order. Some time after Miles started out Howard, standing in front of his tent, saw a stretcher approaching with a wounded man upon it. As it came closer Howard and the officers with him saw by the uniform that the man on the stretcher was a never went into battle behind his men young officer, and they saw also a great, ragged wound in his neck, the flow of blood from which he was vainly trying to stanch by gripping the torn flesh in his fingers. When just in front of the tent the young fellow saluted with his free hand, and, in as steady a voice as he could command, he said: "General, I had myself brought here

before being patched up, to tell you (pointing with that free arm) that your lines are weak right over yonder and at Fisher's Hill, Gettysburg, and you must send reinforcements at once or there'll be trouble there. "The man who made that report was

Nelson A. Miles, As the stretcherbearers were carrying him away. Howard asked one of them where Miles " Down there near the far end of the

line, about a mile and a half, I would 'Hearing this, Howard, turning to

the officers about him, said: 'Holding that wound for a mile and

half to bring that report! 'If that oy lives, he'll be heard from again." "This story has never been printed, but I know it's gospel truth, for Howard told it to me himself. That one in-

ident shows the manner of man Miles The incident repeated itself, under different conditions, at Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Old Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Ream's Station. He took part in every battle of the Army of the Potomac, except when wounds kept him from fighting from the beginning to the end of the war. A lieutenant at 21, when the war opened and a major general at 26, when it closed. That was Miles's record as a volunteer,

NEVER LOST A BATTLE.

"His record in the regular army is too well known to need comment from me. Sherman and Sheridan were pretty good authorities on such matters, and have heard them say that Miles was the greatest Indian fighter we have ever had. Take the capture of Geronime, for instance. What the late Gen. Crook gave up after trying for box years to accomplish. Miles accomplished in six months, and, I think, without the loss of a life among either the Indians or his own men.

"In all his career Miles, like Sheridan, has never lost a battle. His methed of fighting is a combination of the methods of Grant and Sherman. He has the comprehensiveness of plan of Sherman and the builded tenacity of Grant. He is one of those men who

believe that all roads lead to Rome.

Sunday School Lesson for April 17.

The Transfiguration.

Matt. XVII, 1-9.

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

neyed with the apostles still further to the north-, orhaps fifty miles from Caesarea Philippi-and that He had arrived at Mount Hermon, the laftiest peak of the Anti-Lebanon mountains. This is probbly the most remote place visited during His lifetime. There He determined to re-veal Himself as He had not previously done to His chosen ambassadors, that their minds and hearts might be again fixed upon Him, and His cause espoused by them with greater ferver than ever before. The a spired silence in the Gospa narrative is broken to give us an account of the most remarkable event in our Lord's history.

Peter, James and John (verse i) apart from the other disciples into a high mountain (Hermon). He went for the purpose of prayer (Luke ix, 28). Mountains have been religious retreats (Ex. ing probably in the feelings of reverence there excited (Psulm xi, 1). Jesus practiced and enjoined solitary prayer (Mark I, 25), but on this occasion He set an example of associate prayer. Perhaps He lected were favored on the other occasions (Matt. xxvi, 37). They represented three types of character and became ex-ponents of three different phases of Christianity. Each wrote a Gospel or was associated with a Gospel writer-James with Matthew, Peter with Mark. who, for his age had such a brilliant | As Luke was associated with Paul, who also saw Jesus in His glorified state (I Cor, ix, 1), it has been suggested that this was Christ's method of preparing His biographers. While engaged in prayer the countenance and apparel of Jesus came white and glistering (Luke ix, 29). The original word expressing the change rendered transfigured (verse 2), indicates that the glory was previously with Jesus, but was then manifested. Nothing was added to Him. His real beauty appeared (Isa. xxxiii, 17). Communion with God on other occasions was marked by similar though less brilliant displays (Ex. iii, 2).

ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS.-During this prayer meeting Moses and Elias appear (verse 3). The first flourished at the beginning, the other in the middle of the Levitleal dispensation, preceding Jesus by fourteen and nine centuries respective-ty. Both had remarkable experiences upon mountains far distant from this place (Ex. xix, 20; I Kings, xix, 8). Both departed this life in an unusual manner (Deut, xxxiv, 1; I Kings ii, ii). Their names were reverently joined by the later short time when General O. O. Howprophets, as the two foremost characters of the old dispensation (Mal. iv. 4-5). This meeting reminds us of the three and the two who appeared to Abraham and to promised aforetime (Deut. xvii, 18-19), sutwo who appeared to Abraham and to promised aforetime (Deut. xvii, 18-19, su-Lot (Gen. xviii, 1-2; xix, 1). The errand perior to Moses and Elias (Heb. iii, 5-6).

GENERAL MERRITT.

General Merritt has but two years

more to serve in the army before he must retire. The date of his retire

ment is June 16, 1900. According to

the statements of officers who knew

him well, and according to the record

of history, General Merritt was one of

the great cavalry leaders of the war.

Sheridan always wanted Merritt with

him when an important engagemen

with hard fighting was on. If he

admitted to have been a better plan-

lacked a little of Sheridan's dash he is

ner. And above all, his reputation for

personal courage and absolute fairness

was something that made men willing

to risk their lives in obeying his orders. Is is said of Merritt that he

it was the flash of the sword that told

them where the hardest fighting was,

and to that point te men rallied. The

Army register bears silent testimony

to General Merritt's worth as a sol-

dier. He received more mention for

brave deeds than almost any other offi-

cer during the war. At Gettysburg,

Yellow Tavern, Hawes Shop, Five

Forks,in all the campaign of northern

Virginia, with Sheridan at Winchester

Spottsylvania, Merritt was present

with his troopers. It has been decided,

so it is reported, that should an army

of invasion ever be sent from the

United States to Cuba, Merritt will

command. Perhaps there could be no

better commentary on the wisdom of

such a choice than that made by a

private soldier at Governor's Island

the other day, when he heard the re-

"T hope it's true,' he said, 'and if

the old man goes, I want to go, too.

I'd rather fight with Merritt in Cuba

with all the talk about yellow fever,

than to be here on the Island, where

I know I'd keep a whole skin. Where-

ever the old man goes I want to follow.

for when he gets he wins, and he

won't send me where he won't go

OTHER GOOD LEADERS

Speaking of the possibility of war, an

officer on General Merritt's staff said

"If war should come, the heaviest

work will fall upon the younger gen-

eral officers, like Miles and Billy Gra-

ham, and Wade and Merriam and Cop-

pinger. We old fellows can't expect to

put up much of a bluff at hard fighting.

We've had our day, disagreeable as it may be to remember. Graham might

have the dustiest work, and it was for

mand of the new department of the

Gulf. That's where the artillery will

speak, and Graham, of all the men in

the army, is the man for the post and

the hour. 'Light Battery Billy,' he was

called during the war, and whenever there was a big engagement every gen-

eral officer wanted Graham with the artillery. It has been said of him, and

guess it's true, that in no army in

the world is there Graham's superior

as an officer of artillery. He loves the

big guns as he loves his family, and he

knows fust what to do with them at

the right time. Wade and Merriam

and Coppinger are able men, as any

lieved, look at their war records.

enemy will find out. If that Isn't be-

that reason that he was put in com-

himself."

the other day:

the new department of the Guif, with headquarters at Atlanta; Brigadier general James F. Wade, commanding is well known. One rubs up against the department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, and Brigadier quarters at St. Paul, and Brigadier the opera are at a dinner or a reception to fight and comorrow you meet them at tonight and comorrow you meet them at tonight and comorrow you meet them are tonight and tonic tonight and tonic tonic tonic tonic tonic tonic tonic to the counting to the counting to the counting to the counting to the particle to the new covernant. The laws decease at Jerusalem (Luke ix, Zi).

They conversed with Jesus concerning this decease at Jerusalem (Luke ix, Zi).

They conversed with Jesus the of the new covernant that of the counting to the counting to the that, while separated by many centuries, after, and said: "Arise, be not affaid. they are in full accord on this momentous." Then, lifting up their eyes they saw Jesus

> PETER'S PROPOSAL .- Prior to the and resums their work. PETER'S PROPOSAL.—Prior to the transfiguration the apostles fell asleep (Luke ix, 32). Hence, some have inferred that it was night time. The slumber may have been induced by supernatural influences, as on other occasions of the Divine presence (Gen. 6, 21; Dan. viii, 18). wine presence (Gen. fi. II; Dan. viii, 18). But they awoke in time to see Jesus in the glory which He had taken on (Ex. xxiii, 18; 18a, 1x, 1; John i. H), also to see Moses and Elias, probably to hear the latter parts of their conversation. How they were recognized we are not informed. The aposites had missed much as sleepy Christians do, who enter a meeting at a late hour. Awakening in the midst of this uncarthly splendor, Peter cried out; "it is good for us to be here," cried out: "It is good for us to be here," things out of their order. Our Saviour and proposed, with Christ's approval, to make three tabernacles, one for Him and things which He therefore withheld (John and bewilderment. He desired to protong the visit and the blessing (Psalm iv, 6); ixiii, 2-5). But the proposition was improper. Jesus might have answered Peter as He did previously (Matt. xvi, 23). Unfortunate man! He was a dull pupil in the school of Christ, speaking when be might better have been silent, and chershing feelings out of harmony with his Master's plans. This was not the time for heavenly rest, but for labor and sacrifice. Eight days before Jesus had de-clared His sufferings and death. Moses and Elias have affirmed the same, And yet the fisherman apostle would build booths and keep his Lord from His misslon and the guests from their home. His religion, like that of many now, centered in personal enjoyment. Peter must be delivered from such notions, But

HEAVENLY MESSAGE.-While the words were on Peter's lips a cloud over-shadowed the company. By this manner on several occasions God's approach had been announced. (Ex. xiv, 19-20; Isa. xix, 1). His unveiled presence could not be endured. Out of the cloud came a voice "This is my beloved son in whon I am well pleased, hear ye Him" (verse 5) Here is a proclamation of Christ's divin-ity, as it had been taught in Scripture (Psalm ii, 7), as Jesus Himself expressed it (John iii, 18), and as Peter confessed it (Matt xvi. 16). The expression of approval was the same as that given at the paptism (Matt. iii, 17). But this was proliminary to the injunction to hear Jesus,

topic, which is destined to become funda-mental in the new dispensation (Col. 1, 23; Rev. v, 12). After such prominence given to 1t who will speak lightly of the cross? (Gal. vi. 4). Hermon, ready to descend to the valley PROFOUND SECRET .- As they came lown the mountain Jesus charged the

aposties not to mention the vision until after the resurrection (verse 9). And Mark tells us that they kept it close. In one for each guest (verse 4). This was xvi, 12-13), expecting that afterward they he spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm would know. The significance of this mountain scene could not appear until certain great doctrines were accepted. And then the world must be ready for the truth and teachers must be competent to et it forth. When Jesus come the sepulchre, the apostles will be nide to correlate this teaching and the church pualified to accept it. Let a man preach out of a full heart what men need, not what they will abuse. Truth has its daythen its advocates may speak.

CLOSING THOUGHTS.-The transfiguration of Jesus sheds light upon almost every doctrins of religion. The unity of the dispensations appears-Moses, Elias Jesus, being the representatives. The superior dignity and glory of Christ is especially emphasized, rot alone in the visitation of the lawgiver and the prophet, but in the words spoken from heaven. The reality of a future life, or the existence of souls after death is plainly shown in the appearance of two who died many centuries before. The event is made the basis of teaching event is made the basis of teaching con-cerning man's body (II Cor. iv, 6; 1 Cor. xv, 5t; Phil. iil, 4-5). But the chief use to be made of the passage is to exalt Christ, the being of two worlds, able to speak in both, and to pass from one to the other. Here is exhibited His glorious person, His Divine Sonship, His heavenly association. His atoning death, His in-comparable authority. This was doubt-less the chief purpose in inviting these three witnesses. The lesson finds its climax on its earthly side in the words: "No man save Jesus only," and on the heavenly side in the word, "This is my beloved son." Other men pass away—He abides. Other men are but men-lie is

will keep going ahead until he gets to work for the cavalry, Merritt would have as his chief lieutenant Colonel the end of the journey. He plans carespires in his men is wonderful. They Sheridan now in the army, there is at least a Custer, and Henry is the man. seem to feel, somehow, that with Miles He is young, and he has a dash and a brilliancy of leadership that is startling. He has a cooler nead than Cus-

ter, which makes him a better leader. "But, Lord! young man, what's the use of talking? If we had a war that lasted any time, men, young lieutenants now, would spring up thicker than deas in Texas, who will prove greater warriors than any our history knows, because they have modern training and the benefit of the experience of others."

FRUIT TREES,

The Effect on Health of Almonds, Grapes and Strawberries. From the Medical Record.

Afterding to a celebrated health expert, blanched almonds give the higher nerve or brain and muscle food, and the man who wishes to keep up his brain power will do well to include them in his daily bill of fare, Juicy fruits give more or less the higher nerve or brain food, and are eaten by all men whose living depends on their clearheadedness. Apples supply the brain with rest. Prunes are said to afford proof against nervousness, but are not muscle feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver. But it has been proved that fruits do not have the same effect upon everybody. Some men cannot eat apples without suffering from acute dyspepsia. "Fruit cure" is a form of treatment which is quite the rage in continental Europe now with persons suffer-

ing from real or imaginary maladies. The New York Times says in reference to this one of the latest fads: "In the tenth century, an investigator has discovered, many medical authorities became enthusiastic in their writings over the remarkable curative virtues of grapes: while a certain Van Sweeten. of a more modern date, is said to have recommended in special cases the eating of twenty pounds of strawberries a day. The same gentleman also reports a case of phthisis healed by strawberries, and cites cases in which maniacs have gained their reason by the exclusive use of cherries. These instances savor rather of the ridiculous. but there is no doubt that the socalled grape cure for indigestion and other evils is carried on in many places he deserve it-and then be sure he is on the continent, and that people be- smaller than you are.

Free

"If there should be need of much take themselves to Meran, Vevay, Bintake themselves to Meran, Vevay, Bingen, or to Italy and the south of France, with the intention of devoting six weeks to the cure, during which time they are expected to have gradually accomplished the feat of consum-Guy V, Henry, now in command of the six weeks to the cure, during which Tenth cavalry at Fort Assinnibone, time they are expected to have grad-Mon. He will probably get the next ually accomplished the feat of consuming from three to eight grapes daily. Grapes are said to exercise a salutary action on the nervous system and to favor the formation of fat-that is to say, when fruit of good quality is employed; if the grapes are not sufficiently ripe and are watery and sour, the patient may lose rather than gain weight. The valuable results obtained by a fruit diet in cases of dyspepsia are due to the fact that the noxious germs habitually present in the alimentary canal do not thrive in fruit

juices. That fruit is a most valuable article of food cannot be denied, and that many diseases may be greatly benefited by a diet largely composed of fruit is true enough. It is a fact, too, that they majority of people cat more meat than they require. Meat eaten once a day is sufficient for a person not engaged in manual labor or who does not take much strong outdoor exercise. A large number of the complaints contracted owe their origin to the consumption of food which entails a greater drain on the gastric juices than the system is able to withstand. The cures attributed to the grape occur for the most part with those who are accustomed to high living, and are really owing to the fact that the organs of digestion are given a much needed rest. Semi-starvation would answer the purpose almost as well. For the person whose work lies chiefly indoors, a mixed and varied diet is most conducive to good health. diet is most conducive to good health.

DON'T.

From the Chicago News.

Don't read ancient history if you want Don't annoy a silent man; he may be a cformed prize fighter Don't commit suicide; it is a crime punshable with imprisonment Don't mind a little thing like slander;

will rub off when dry. Don't presume; but if you've got to do t always presume for the best, Don't think because a man has a big

Don't believe all a man says about his neighbors, or half he says about himself Don't think because a man is a police on that he is always looking for trouble Don't blame the man who prides him self on his birth. Without it he couldn't

Don't strike a man until you are sure

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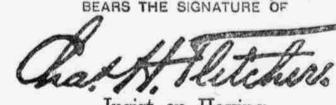
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