GREAT HATRED OF AMERICA IN CUBA

Consul General Lee's Life Was Threatened by Spaniards in Havana.

HE WAS WARNED SEVERAL TIMES

Policy of Concentration Proposed by Campos and Carried Out by Weyler. Some Concrete Instances of the Utter Brutality of the Latter.

Among those who were a part of the exodus deemed wise for all Americans to make from Cuba is the representative of one of the foremost of American corporations, a man who has had charge of all the interests of that corporation in the West Indies with headquarters at Havana. He arrived in New York on Sunday, and is here because he received warnings from intimate friends that his name was upon a list which contained also the names of many other Americans who were, the instant hostilities began, to be assassinated. He had earlier been told that his life would be in danger if he remained in Havana, but paid no heed to the warning.

On Wednesday of last week a Spaniard who is a business man in Havana, and who is under great obligations to this American representative, came to him and said: "I implore you to go away as soon as possible after you have heard what I say. You are among those marked out for assassination in case war begins. If worst comes to worst, and war comes before you can get away, come immediately to my house and I will hide you, although it will be dangerous for me to do that."

Another warning coming from a source which this man was bound t heed satisfied him that he would be in deadly peril if he remained in Cuba, and he therefore departed on Thursday and is now in this city. He is a man of Spanish descent, although born in Porto Rico. He was educated in the United States, became an American citizen and has for some years repre sented one of the greatest of New York's commercial institutions in the West Indies.

This morning he met some of those who are interested in the company he represents and some other business men of national prominence, and was asked to relate from his own experiences, which as a business man having connections all over the Island of Cuba, have been extensive, what he thought of the condition, its causes and its determination.

LEE WAS IN DANGER.

He said in the first place that the accusation made by the Havana newspapers that General Lee had fled from Havana because he lacked courage was far apart from truth. On the contrary there has not been a day for the past month when Lee's life was not in danger and the consul genera has been aware of that. As proof of this assertion, this man said that about two weeks ago he was dining with a prominent Spanish naval officer, and in the course of conversation this officer said, "One of these days General Lee's life will be taken. It will be done by an element in Havana which has become intensely hostile to him and the plans are already ar-

In reply the American said that he did not believe that any Spaniard could be found in Havana so low and so foolish as to assassinate the American consul general; low, because as- the island. But even in Cuba, among assination is the work of a vilian: the Spaniards, there is a strong feelfoolish, because the assassination of Lee would be followed by such vongeance as might leave scarcely a vestige of Havana. Nevertheless the mayal officer assured this friend that | Weyler understands perfectly well that the plan had already been prepared. Spain must exterminate or expel from A day or two later this American was | the Island its entire Cuban population, conversing with a Spaniard with whom he had close business relations, when suddenly this Spaniard pointed to two that he issued his reconcentrado order, men, saying: "If General Lee is killed and main you see two of the men now who will efficiency." have a part in that act."

On the following day the American saw one of these two men lurking around the American consulate. said that he felt it to be his duty to thereupon call upon General Lee and danger, and to give the reasons for that apprehension.

LEE WAS WARNED.

General Lee replied that this was only one of a number of friendly warnings he had received, some of them containing such detailed information that he was satisfied that there were grounds for believing that such a plot ad been arranged, "But," he said, "I cannot do anything other than I am now doing. I must stay here until my Government tells me to go away, and I must take my chances of life or death." Other things which this American business man learned satisfied him that there were several times when General Lee's life depende upon a mere chance or happy accident, and

that he got away from Havana alive. In his own case the warning came from those whom he had served and who had special reasons, partly of a business nature, for wishing that his life be preserved. He had been, with others, selected for assassination because it was believed that although he was nominally a civilian, and as a business man not personally interested In the conflict, nevertheless he had secretly given advice and encouragement to the Cuban leaders; healdes it was known that he had once or twice sought General Lee upon other than consular devices of the consular devices in the conflict, nevertheless he had se-General Lee upon other than consular business. He saw a partial list of American citizens who had been marked for assassination, and, while some of them have now departed from the island, others are still there, perhaps ignorant of the intention of the haps ignorant of the intention of the conspirators. If hostilities break out and citizens are called from their houses to the streets and shot, this willingly had it been taught to do that.

saver? If you are undecided which savers? Do you use the best labor strength or do you use labor

no hon ejesu pà maju What is it-brain or brawn?

BRUSH

f them will be found to be identical with some of the names on the partial list which he saw,

In Havana, he says, the vindictive and rabid hatred is first of all centered upon General Lee, who is believed to se chiefly responsible for the attitude of the American nation, Next to this animosity in fierceness and intensity is that entertained for the American newspaper correspondents, and after that the feeling of bitter resentment and of ugly hatred for the entire American people is very strong.

THE FREEDOM OF CUBA. Every one of intelligence in Cuba. the Spanish soldiers, the army and navy officers and the business men. knows that Spain has lost Cuba. There is no expectation that Spain can ever conquer the insurgents. Since the first of April, when the proclamation remiring every man capable of bearing arms who is between the ages of 19 and 50 to register, hundreds of Cubans who had before that time taken no part in the troubles, have gone to the in-terior to join the insurgents, and the Cuban army is now rapidly increasing in numbers for that reason. But the freedom of Cuba, in this man's opinon cannot be secured without a contest of arms.

One decisive victory over the Spanish forces or its ravy would probably cow Spain, and would certainly lead to a great demoralization in its military and naval forces. The Spanish army in Cuba is made up, this man says, of men of two widely different qualities. A part of the army consists of men who are generous, sympathetic and who at heart believe that the Cuban cause should succeed and will; the seem almost wholly destitute of moral or humane instincts, and these are the men who are relied upon to do the work of ruelty.

Some of those who heard the extremely interesting and graphic descriptions given by this business man. isked him to explain the policy of concentration as viewed from the business man's point of view.

PROPOSED BY CAMPOS.

He said that the policy was first proposed by Captain General Campos and as a military act. It, however, had no other purpose than the weakening of the insurgent army, General Campos proposed that all the noncombatants on the Island should be brought to the cities and that upon the cities should be devolved the responsibility for feedings and sheltering them. Immediately there came to Campos delegations from the different cities to inform him that it would be impossible to feed these people, since the cities now found it very difficult to care for their own poor, many of whom were suffering. Upon that representation Campos practically abandoned the plan. He did not want the non-combatants who were entirely innocent to

After Weyler came he decided to adopt the plan, not wholly upon the grounds which had induced Campos to ook upon it as a good military policy, but unquestionably because Weyler realized that the order was virtually an order for extermination, Upon no other theory can Weyler's campaign in Cuba be explained. His view was that Cuba could not be conquered until its entire population which was not loyal to Spain was exterminated or driven off the island.

"In that view," said this American, "Weyler was correct, Spain can only hold Cuba by either killing or starving every person upon the island who will not swear allegiance to Spain, or by driving every one of that class from ing that the day has passed when a policy of extermination can be put into execution and defended as one necessary to gut an end to a revolution. or it must give up its sovereignty there, and it was with that understanding and maintained it with its horrible

WEYLER'S CRUELTY.

The question was asked whether the reports of Weyler's personal cruelty had been exaggerated, and the reply was instant and emphatic. Two facts warn the general that he might be in which came within this man's knowledge from eye witnesses were spoken of by him as horrible proofs of the absolute lack of human sympathy or of the ordinary instincts of humanity. which especially characterized Weyler's rule. Not long after Weyler went to Cuba a company of Spanish soldiers had fallen upon a little village and had killed all of the adults in that village. A child only 2 years of age was found unharmed amid the awful carnage.

Some of the Spanish soldiers took the child and made a pet of it. Instances of that kind were not infrequent, and there are today little children whose lives were spared, who have been adopted by some of the Spanish troops, The little thing was bright and playful, and ecame a general favorite. It was tenderly cared for, and its pranks the delight of the men who had taken the child under their protection. They taught it to speak a few words, and in a spirit of jest had taught it to say when anyone asked, "Who lives?" "Cuba lives."

One day General Weyler came into camp, and, seeing the little child, asked how it came into the camp. They told him that it had been adopted by the

THE W. K. PAIRBANK COMPANY,
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Sunday School Lesson for May 1.

The Triumphal Entry.

Matt. XXI, 6-16.

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

ontaining 200 questions, on lessons of the scond quarter, at 2 cents per copy. Or-ers for same should be sent at once to Dr. J. E. Gilbert, Washington, D. C.)

INTRODUCTION. CONTEXT.-Fully six months elapsed between the events of our last lesson and hose of today's lesson. The time was those of today's lesson. The time was occupied with incidents of the utmost importance, recorded chicfly in Luke, chipters ix-xix, and John, chapters vil-xi. During these months Jesus went up to the feast of the tabernacles at Jerusalem, in the autumn of the year 25, where He delivered discourses to His disciples and delivered discourses to His discinles and to the Jews. Returning He made a prief stay in Galilee, concerning which we know but little. When the apring time approached He set out again southward, passed through Peren, where He came into close intimacy with the disciples, delivering to them by parable and otherwise advices according to their needs. Going on still toward the south He entered Rethany, raised Lazarus from the ered Bethany, raised Lazarus from the end, retraced His steps toward the north and returned, going up to the Passover feast at Jerusalem. April had now come and multitudes thronged the way.

GEOGRAPHY.—Jerusalem was built on a series of hills (Gen. xxii, 2). On its cast side was the valley of Jehosaphat (Joel ii), 2; Heb. iv, 2), a narrow and precip-itious glen through which the brook Kedron flowed from north to south. Beyond the valley eastward was the mount of Olives, the scene of important events in the life of David and Solomon (II Sam. xv. 30. I Kings xi. 75, the theme of pro-phecy (Zech. xiv. 4). Bethphage was a small cluster of houses, perhaps fifteen furiongs distant from the city wall, oc-cupied by those who were engaged in the culture of the olive tree and the vine Two miles further away, at the beginning of the ascent to the mount of Olive, was Bethany, a more important village, the home of a quiet and more peaceful rurai

PARALLEL.—The lesson for the day is given by all the evangelists. John being less complete than the other three (Matt xxi, 1-11; Luke xix, 29-41; John xii, 12-19). This fact measures the estimated importance of the event. One hundred and iffy incidents in the life of Jesus, or ive-sixths of all, are omitted by one or an-other of His biographers, being deemed unnecessary to the purpose of the writer. Twenty-five sketches found place in all the Gospels, the triumphal entry into Jerusalem, being one of them. These, ar-rayed by themselves, taken out of their connection, laid side by side, in parallel, and studied consecutively, present several lines of precious truth, seen nowhere else. for which there is not space here so much as to give an outline (John xx. 31). He who cares to make the proper study will not fall of His reward.

EXPOSITION. PREPARATION.—After leaving Beth-any for Bethphage Jesus sent two dis-ciples to an adjoining village with inwould find, and, if any objected, to reply, "The Lord hath need of him". In this He showed His authority (Mark vi. 7; xiv 12), and His knowledge both of the animal and its owner, who must have been a plous Jew willing to devote his property to religious uses (Psalm xxiv, 1); I Chron, xxix, 12-18). The disciples obeyed (Matt. xxvi, 19), found the beast and brough; it.

turned on his heel.

ORDERED A MASSACRE. This anecdote, some hint of which has the walst, and the blouse sides are cut before reached this country, was vouched for as a truthful report by this business man. He also said, and he spoke practically from his own know. that one day Weyler was with the top of the sleeve (through which some of the Spanish troops, and seeing frills are visible) and at the center of in the distance a crowd of people, he the back, thus exactly matching the asked who they were. The reply was that they were reconcentrades. Weyler said, there are insurgents behind

them, "fire into them at once."
Thereupon, the officer in command, advancing to General Weyler, said: "General, I know that to disobey the command of the superior officer is to incur death. I submit myself to that tion begins, and as new plain cloth renalty, for I will not give the com-mand to fire upon those women, old men and children. I came here to fight the insurgents, and not to commit a parts of half-worn gowns, or rem-

Weyler hesitated a moment, then ealizing what the consequences might the colors come out fresh and bright the were he to order this officer to be thus avoiding the expense of new mashot for refusing to execute his order, he commanded him to return to Havana, and afterward sent him back to Spain. There were other anecdotes ilustrating the inhumanity of Weyler which this man was able to tell as from personal experience, but it needs no more than these two to confirm those who assert that the methods adopted by Spain in Cuba were methsurpassed in ingenious cruelty.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Pique and Linen Dresses-Waists. Sleeves-White Lace Skirts-Ties. Sashes-Collars.

Special to the Scranton Tribune,

New York, April 30 .- Nothing more clearly indicates the great popularity of independent waists than the present variety of ready-shaped circular skirts; the newest being of white, pink, crimson, light blue, navy blue or black French pique cut in seven gores, with white Hamburg embroidery in every seam, and a pique ruffle around the lower edge, finished with similar embroidery. The same idea comes up in plain colored embroidered lawns, where twelve pieces compose the skirt with to be worn over a color show large figblack lace insertion in every seam. come in patterns with material for the waists, at \$18 and the pique skirts at \$10. The circular flounce much employed on pique dresses, with white braiding at both edges, and a clouse with reveres trimmed with one or two rows of embroidery has an open neck, requiring a shirt waist or

chemisette below. A CRIMSON PIQUE JACKET. with large embroidered and ruffled collar, revers at the front, a sailor back and crimson ribbon belt, is very

(The author will publish an Examiner,) and its mother (Matt. xxl, 2), giving an- , returned with enthusiasm, "This is Jesus, swer as directed. They then placed their loose garments on the colt (Mark XI, 7) and seated Jesus thereon (H Kings IX, 12-3). Matthew declares that all this was lone in fulfillment of prophecy (Zech. ix, p, the disciples at the time, however, having no understanding of what they aid tJohn xii. 16), that is, of its signifi-cance, but merely following the Saviour's

instructions.

PROCESSION.— The company then moved on toward Jerusalem. Some broke off branches from tiess (Lev. xxii, 40) and others cast their garment in the way. Learning of the approach many who had came up to the feast went out from the city to meet the advancing column (Jona xii, 12-13). And so it came to pass that some preceded and some followed the Saviour. Then began wild demonstrations of joy. Some who had seen Lazarus raised from the dead (John Xii, 17), re-cited the wonderful work of Jesus (Luke xix, 37). At length a long and united shout filled the air, "Hosanna to the son of David" (Matt. 1, 6), "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord." and words of like import (Luke ii, 10). The Pharisees who mingled in the crowd, expostulated with Jesus, seeking to eneck this ovation in His honor, but He replied that if the people were aftent the stones would cry out (Heb. ii, 11; Luke xix, 20-10). Pailing in their purpose the Pharisees whispered one to another (John xii, 19), that the world had gone after Jesus, that it was becoming a serious case of popularity which they were unable to check, demanding violent and expeditious meas-

WEEPING.-Another scene, directly opposite to the former, perhaps witnessed before it, demands attention. On coming to an eminence where the city was fully exposed to view and indescribable sorrow exposed to view and indescribable sortow came to the heart of Jesus. He paused. The procession balted. The tumult of ac-claim was hushed. The glad cries sank into silence. As He guzed a rush of di-vine comparator welled up from His inmost soul. Here, over fallen Jerusalem, He wept aloud. But why? He was gazing with the eagle glance of preconcrived prophecy, on a far distant scene. And as the vision of the future rushed upon His gaze, as He recalled the promupon His gaze, as He recalled the prom-ise of peace which the very name of the city breathed, and knew that she would see peace again no more, the Saviour, who was seen to be crucified, cried out, "If thou hadst known, even thou at least in this thy day, the things that belong unto thy peace, but now they are hid from thine eyes." See Farrar's "Stence and Voices of God." So Jesus mourned the fate of the Jowish metropolis (Matt. the fate of the Jowish metropolis (Matt. xxiii, 7), whose contriction by the Poman army in the year 70 A. D. was the execution of divine judgment for long-continued and desperate wickedness, There has been much speculation, innocent and natural, if not profitable, con-cerning what might have been, had Jeru-salem accepted the Lord, as Messiah.

RECEPTION.—How long the Saviour mourned over the fated city we are not informed. The procession passed on again, down the slope of Olivet, across the ravine, through the gate. The creit of the stranger gave Jesus his celt (Neb. x. 29). A cort renewed the joyous demonstrations, and the metropolis, filled with strangers from all parts, was greatly moved by the shouts of the multitude, "Who is this?" [Phil. ii, 11]. When He comes into our The eager inquiry spread from lip to lip (Matt. xxl, 19-11). And the answer was

away to form a point at each side, just

frills are visible) and at the center of

extends across the front, but is sim-

ply an ornamentation, for sides and

back, and now that fashions in general

are on a settled basis, with persons of

tailor suits may be trimmed with very

narrow striped silk ruffles, the best

nants lying by may be turned to ac-

count, and if washed with Ivery seap,

tucks wherever they are admissible

bon put on full around the sleeve. On

a turquoise blue and black net dress

shown by a leading house, there were

black edge, between the cuff

sixteen rows of blue satin ribbon with

the ruffles set in the armholes. White

satin sleeves may be used when white

shows in the dress fabric-tucked in

clusters with bands of gilt passement-

White net skirts ornamented with

gilt spangles are for evening wear,

and white satin ribbon put on in dou-

ble points dotted with spangles forms

bon may be placed at intervals all the

way up the skirt. A ribbon trimming

is not obligatory, as the spangles in

themselves are sufficiently ornamental.

BODICES

in keeping with these skirts are shown

in great numbers, and leaf, bow-knot

satin or net, outlined with gilt (war-

or waving ribbon patterns in white

ranted not to tarnish) are brought out

for fronts or vests, at \$7 and \$8 per

yard, so great is the demand for such

ures at the lower edge gradually de-

creasing as they approach the waist.

without corsage piece, however, as that matter is left to individual taste. Of

real lace, a handsome one costs \$75.

rimmings. White lace circular skirts

very attractive border, or satin rib-

and row after row of narrow satin rip

Weyler shrugged his shoulders and round yoke and blouse effect. The edged with lace, at intervals on the chiffon, passementerie, or lace and skirt with braiding between, at \$12. PROMINENT AMONG ACCES SORIES are plaided, striped or Roman sashes,

the prophet of Nazareth and Galilee." Such seeres were not rare in this Jewish

capital. The proud descendants of Abra-

capital. The proud descendants of Abra-ham, relying upon the promises of God through their prophets (Ezek, rxxiv, 22-24), regarded themselves us the insto-dians of His law, and they expected the restoration of temporal power (Hosea II, 5), that might accomplish their destiny (Amos ix, 11-12). Hence on many of the

feast occasions, when the national spirit revived, it was expected that there would

be some popular demonstration in favor

of some great leader. But this reception to Jesus far exceeded in numbers and importance any accorded to another.

INSPECTION.-Having entered the city

Jesus proceeded to the temple and "looked round about on all things." In this was fulfilled the prophecy made conturies before (Matt. III. 1). He saw many

disorders there, but kept silence for the time (Psalms I, 2D, although He intended to suppress them on the morrow (Mark xi, 15-19). What hely meditations lie must have had respecting the sacrifices and types to be so soon fulfilled in Himself! How must He have been pained

by the worldliness and insincerity apparent on all hands. The inspection being

completed Jesus retired toward evening

from the city, accompanied by His dis-ciples, and sought rest for the night in the home of His beloved Lazarus (John

xi, 3), removed from the noise of the city, refreshed by hearts filled with grateful

CONCLUSION.

KINGDOM .- The lesson bears directly

and forcibly upon the Messianic kingdom. It is evident that the shouting multitude, including the disciples, thought they were

the Roman yoke (Acts I. 6), and revive the national hopes. Probably they were disappointed when Jesus did not assert Himself and assume the throne (Luke xxiv, 37). But what was His purpose?

to offer opportunity for such popular expression, that He might dissipate the mistaken notions? Or, did He by this meek and inoffensive method intend to illustrate the nature of His kingdom (Luke 1972). Coming too on a way house one

i, 32)? Coming not on a war horse, nor yet with weapons of war, but with the glad acclaim of followers and admirers. He may have intended thus to show forth.

the reign he sought to establish (isa. ix, 6-7).

PRACTICAL.-We see that cities as

well as individuals are accountable (Ezek, vii. 23). Their judgment comes in this

world. Raised up for a purpose, possess

ing opportunities and blessings, they may be spared for a time, but, if unfaithful, God will punish and destroy (Psuim :x.

17) Sodam, Gomorrah, Jerusalem-their names are warnings to all municipalities

who "know not the day of their visita-

tion." Neglected opportunities, resulting in Jerusalem's overthrow, excited Jesus

the former usually trimmed all around with a black chiffon plaiting, headed by narrow black passenmenteric, or black net ruffles put on slanting or straight across the width, is very stylish; and as a matter of course colers must harmonize White net ties, either plain or with ruffles or lace at the ends, or of figured lace (always two yards long) wrapped twice around the neck with a smart double bow at the front, are very soft and generally becoming. The latest thing in collars is a plain colored or black velvet stock d'ur, with shield attached, studded with steel sparks in two sizes, and narrow velvet belt to match. Then again a steel ornament is placed at the front, and smaller ones at the sides, or a steel band in Greek key pattern extends all around the collar.

Fannie Fleid. again a steel ernament is placed at

REVERSIBLE SENTENCES.

Scandaious society and life make gosps frantie.

this reads backward: Frantic gorsips make life and society Apply the same rule to the others given Dies slowly fading day; winds mournful

Bright stars are waking;

flies owlet, hooting, holding revel high, Night silence holding. Solomon had vast treasures-silver and cold things precious. Happy and rich and wise was he. Faithful served he God, She sits lamenting sadly, often too

Dear Harry-Devotedly yours remain L Have you forgotten \$20 check? Reply im-mediately please, and hand to yours-Grace Darling. Man is noble and generous often, but

ometimes vain and cowardly. Carefully boiled eggs are good and pai-Love is heaven and heaven is love, youth says. All beware! says age. Try-

Badly governed and fearfully troubled Exercise take; excess beware; Rise early and breathe free air Eat slowly; trouble drive away; Feet warmish; blend work with play.

Adieu, darling! Time flies fast; are set, boats are ready. Fareweil! Matter and mind are mysteries. Never mind. What is matter? Mutter is The plainest style is of white Brussels mind. net, with four plaited muslin ruffles matter. What is mind? Mind is-never

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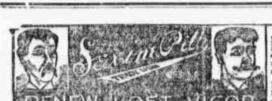
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