THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

PAST METHODS OF RESTORING PEACE

Some Precedents Which Might Be Useful to Spain.

RECALLED B: . HE BELIEF THAT SHE IS SEEKING TO INITIATE A PEACE MOVEMENT-NO FIXED PROCEDURE UNDER INTERNA-TIONAL LAW-INTERESTING FEA-TURES IN THE NEGOTIATIONS they can grant.. If the precedent of WHICH FOLLOWED OUR FORMER WAPS

New York Commercial Advertiser. In view of the growing belief that Spain is seeking to initiate a peace movement, the precedents bearing on peace negotiations are being looked up. They disclose many interesting features in the negotiations following wars in which the United States has en-

gaged. The peace negotiations closing the Revolutionary war came about in a romantic manner. Franklin and Jay Hostilites Lasting for One Year Would were living in Paris at the time, having succeeded in enlisting the active assistance of France. Among Franlin's neighbors was a Mme. Britton, with whom Franklin had formed a fast friendship, Mme. Britton spent the summer at Nice, where she met several English noblemen, among whom were Lord Cholmondley. The latter on learning that she was a friend of Franklin asked for a note of introduction to him, saying he would call and drink tea with him at Passy. The letter was given and Franklin and Lord Cholmondley were brought together on friendly terms. His lordship said that he was an intimate friend of Lord Shelburne, who had just become the ruling figure of the British ministry, and it was suggested that Franklia write a letter to Lord Shelburne, which Lord Cholmondeley undertook to deliver in person.

Acting on the suggestion, Franklin wrote a brief letter expressing the wish that a "general peace" might be brought about. But he was careful to avoid betraying any anxiety or hope that the peace would immediately take place. Franklin felt sure of his ground, as political conditions in the United States were much disturbed. The letter was very welcome to Lord Shelburne, as it arrived just after a serious upheaval in the British parliament. The ministry of Lord North, which had conducted the war, narrowly escaped a vote of censure, and it gave place to a ministry favorable to the recognition of American independence. Lord Shel-burne had not wished to initiate the movement, but Franklin's letter paved the way and, as a result, formal negotiations were opened between Franklin and Lord Shelburne, leading to the recognition of American independence and the conclusion of a peace with the American colonies.

MORE FORMAL.

The peace negotiations after the war of 1812 were more formal in character. Soon after the war began President Madison took the first step toward restoring peace, and in a message to concress on Nov. 4, 1812, he said: "Anxious to bridge the evils from which a state of was cannot be exempt. I lost no time after it had been declared in conveying to the British government the terms on which its progress might be arrested." The terms proposed by Madison were that Great Britain vacate the Orders in Council on blockades and on the impressment of Ameri-

ment was made by which certain military concessions were allowed by Gen-eral Grant to the surrendering armies. Beyond that there was no formal peace treaty or agreement.

NO FIXED RULE. The precedent of Franklin's informal peace overtures suggests that if Spain is unable to secure the mediation of the European powers she might enlist the service of some friend, who, in an individual capacity, could take the initiative, as Franklin did. That of 1812, suggests that formal peace overtures are to be made through commissioners, duly instructed on the terms the Mexican war were followed, then one of the officials of Spain's foreign

office could come to Washington and make personal overtures for peace. The precedents show that there is no fixed procedure, under international law, toward a restoration of peace, and that the form adopted is dictated mainly by expediency without undue humiliation of the vanquished party.

THE COST OF WAR.

Eat Up Not Less Than One

Billion Dollars.

Few outside of military, naval and other official circles, have any just conception of the appalling cost of modern warfare, especially when large naval operations are involved. Our civil war cost the nation about four millions per day during the last year of the conflict, but we had a million men the the conflict, but we had a million men naval operations are involved. Our in the army and navy, or nearly ten times as many as will be employed in the present war with Spain, and our money was depreciated an average of 10 per cent.

The cost of a first-class modern war cassel is \$4,000,000 in round numbers, but the cost of equipping and using such a vessel in warfare surpasses all general calculations. A single twelvench gun costs about \$50,000 when placed on the ship ready for action. The maximum capacity of this immense war engine is eighty shots; the minimum thirty. It is not safe to count on these gues firing more than fifty rounds. The intense heat and strain are likely to make the gun useless any time after thirty to eighty rounds are fired from it, after which it is valuable only as old steel. The cost in wear and tear in firing these guns may be safely estimated at \$1,000 for every discharge.

In addition to the cost of \$1,000 for every round fired from these guns in wear and tear, the pewder and steel-pointed miss.le with which the gun is leaded, cost the government \$1,200 every time the gun is fired. It is a safe estimate to say that every time a twelveinch gun is fired in war, the cost is about \$2,500

Our war vessels and cruisers are each supplied with torpedoes and pneumatic tubes from which to discharge them against an enemy. They are effective at about \$09 yards, and the torpedo with which the air gun is charged is one of the most delicate and complicated machines of modern times. It is constructed with a revolving attachment at the rear, not only to guide it on its deadly mission through the water but to accelerate its movement, and it is exploded by concussion. One of these torpedoes striking the biggest ship in any navy would entirely destroy the vessel. These torpedoes cost \$2,500 each.

The cost of ammunition for our land forces has also been increased probably nfold One pound of lead costing only a few cents, would make sixteen cartridges for the rifle used in our civil war. Today the cartridges used by our infantry cost little if any less than ten cents each. With a modern gun these little missiles carry three miles, and at count of your business." a range of a mile they will go clear through three men, and probably more if they are not too greatly obstructed by boring clean holes through bones of the human anatomy. They are much lighter than the old cartridge, and the "BROTHER JONATHAN. soldier will carry one hundred rounds with the same case that the soldier of Why This Typical American Is Repreour civil war carried forty. The cost of cartridges for an efficient rifleman in action now would be about \$1 per min-From the Boston Transcript. A correspondent wants the Listener As the war with Spain is likely to be to tell, if he can, where the convenchiefly a naval war, it is well worth tional considering how much the war will cost Brother Jonathan, as a long-legged, Spain. The figures we have given as lank man, with angular face, came the cost of constructing and using vessels in war, are on the gold basis, American four per cents sell at about 118; Spanish four per cents sell at about thirty-three, or one-third less than their face. Brother Jonathan, with only slight va-Thus while it will cost our government \$4,000,000 to construct and equin a battleship, and \$2,500 for every round fired from one of our large guns, and \$2,500 for every torpedo we hurl against the enemy, the cost to Spain is just three times the amount of the cost of the same to the United States.

Sunday School Lesson for July 10. Elijah, the Prophet.

1 Kings XVII: 1-16.

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

king of Judah, believing that a change in religion would confirm him on the throne,

set up the worship of the golden calf, which he had seen in Egypt. (I. Kings, xil, 27-29). Five kings following-Nadah, Baasha, Elah, Zimri and Omri-resorted Baasha, Elah, Zimri and Omri-resorted to the same idolatry, so that it was said of each one that he "walked in the way of Jeroboam." Ahab, the seventh kins, exceeded in wickedness all who went be-fore him. In place of the worship of Jeroboam's calves, he established the service of Baal, built a temple and altar at Samaria and made a grove for the im-nues orders of Ashtorath. His wife put at Samara and midd a grove for the im-pure orgies of Ashtoreth. His wife put to death the prophets of God and ap-pointed \$50 prophets to the new religion who were fed at the king's table. (II. Kings, xvill, 19). The influence of the court and the force of the persecution appeared to complete the apostacy of the manual although in secret places many

appeared to complete the apostacy of the people, although in secret places many thousands refused to worship Baal. (I. Kings, xix, 15). The darkest night of Is-rael's spiritual declension had come. Then appeared the greatest of all the prophets since Moses, the type of that great preacher of repentance, the fore-runner of Christ (Matthew, xvii, 12), Elijah, the Tishbite, comes suddenly into

PREDICTION.-The sacred penman first mentions Elijah as standing in the presence of Ahab. His earlier ministry, which must have been important, is when instants in silence. It required a brave man to preach to an idolatrous king, whose wife, one wicked Jezebel, was a fiend incarnate. The prophet's message was in three parts (verse 1). There was a prediction that neither rain nor dew should fall event according to nor dew should fall, except according to Elijah's wordt all, except according to Elijah's wordt all, except according to (James, v. 17) during which the land would suffer from drought, a calamity causing trouble among all classes of the people. This was intended to be a judgment from the Almighty for the sins of the king. The prediction did not rest solely upon the prophet's veracity. He affirmed it in a most positive manner, declaring that it was as certain of ful-fillment as the very existence of Jehovah.

To add to the force of his words he de-clared he stood before God; that he was the authorized servant and the commis-sioned spokesman of heaven. That was a momentous occasion. A proud and wayward sovereign was summoned be-fore the sovereign of the whole earth to

learn the penalty of his evil doings. PROTECTION .- In those days the pow

er of the king was absolute. Whom he would put to death. It was therefore at he peril of his life that Elljah had gone to Ahab. The character of the man and his calling would not protect him from the wrath of one who, having cast off the services of God, now sought to turn the people into heathen abominations. But Elliah was nevertheless safe, because his God would defend him. No sooner had he spoken his faithful words than he heard the voice of the Spirit, bidding him instantly to leave the place (verse 2.) He was directed to travel castward to the Jordan and hide himself in the over-hanging rocks of a brook that emptied hanging rocks of a brook that emptied into a great river (verse 3.) There he should have water from the brook to drink, and ravens by command of God should supply him with food (verse 4.) There were many other ways by which this man of God might have been pro-tected. Without doubt this was for the

present the best method for him. It was at least enough for Elliah to know that he was not to fall a victim to the king's

sented in Queer Dress.

ar costume

pictorial representation

The Listener is not prepared to give

tic motives, try to flatter Brother Jona-

than and give him a noble and senti-

of

CONNECTION.-Jeroboam, the first king of Judah, believing that a change in religion would confirm him on the throne, set up the worship of the golden calf, which he had seen in Exprt. (I. Kings, xil, 27-29). Five kings following-Nadab.

RETIREMENT.-Elligh obeyed the voice of God. He made for himself an abode in the quiet retreat set apart for him. He went there alone, no mortal was permitted to be with him, or to know the place of his hiding. No one was al-lowed to bring him supplies for his bodily needs. (Verses 5 and 6.) He was jeft ab-PROMISE.—The heart of the prophet did not fail in this hour of trial. His experience at Cherith was sufficient to strengthen his faith. It required no ef-fort to believe that in some way "the Lord would provide." Immediately his mind was illuminated, and he was per-mitted to see the method by which his wants would be supplied. The scanty store of meal and oil, under divine bless-ing, should be adequate for the little household, himself a member, until the drought be ended and copious showers were sent upon the earth. So he de-clared to the poor mother who had been distressed at the prospect for herself and son. She had but to take in the guest, and, dividing what she had with him, would have daily increase. (Verses 13 and 14). The boldness of his promise, approaching even to rashness, was re-lieved somewhat by the assurance that he had received such word from the Lord. needs. (Verses 5 and 6.) He was left ab-solutely alone with nature to minister to him. His drink came from the brook. the clear mountain stream that supplied him with the best beverage. The friend-ly birds with wondrous intelligence and kindness, directed by divine care, came twice a day with bread and meat. Cher-ith became to the good man a parlor, a kitchen, a dining room, a chamber of re-pose; what meditailon, what sweet com-munion, what enlargement of purpose, what clearer vision, what ablding faith marked the days passed in that solitude! This was the way to a better preparation for future service and struggle. So men are called apart from the world for a time when they are to do great things for time when they are to do great things for the world. (Mark. vi, 31.) There was danger, however, in this retirement, Elihe had received such word from the Lord. Wherefore Elijah made further demand upon the woman's faith by ordering he. danger, however, in this retirement, En-jah might be content to remain and for-get his dependence on God and his future duty. To prevent this, the brook that supplied his drink, dried up. (Verse 7.) to serve him first, as an act of courtesy due to his station, and then to prepare for herself and son. That might seem to SOCIETY .- Solitude is profitable for a some an unreasonable demand. It ap-peared to be giving away to a stranger, upon his mere word, the last of the food in the little home, expecting more only through a minade time-indeed it is sometimes necessary. But it ought not to be protracted with-out limit. There is danger of melancholy, of morbid introspection and of languid through a miracle.

indolence. There are some virtues that appear when the soul is alone with God, FULFILLMENTS .- The woman's faith but other virtues grow only under the was equal to the demand made upon it. Who shall describe the workings of her mind, by which she accepted the prophets genial influences of other souls. (Gene-sis, il. 18). Elijah was ordered to change his abode from Cherith, a lonely spot word, followed his direction, and unsted his promise? Her's was a sub, me reli-ance upon the power of God, equalled only by that of one in her own country many centuries after, who pleaded with Jesus for her daughter (Mat.hew, xy, 5). She negliged the wombet gave him his abode from Cherith, a lonely spot in the wilderness, to Zarephath, a Phoe-nician town between Tyre and Sidon. (Obadiah, 20). To reach this place, which was beyond the jurisdiction of Ahab, he needed to travel one hundred miles in a northwesterly direction, and if he fol-lowed an irregular way he may have nearly doubled that distance. (Verses 8 and 9). It was into that same region that Jesus went during one of the darkest 25). She rectived the prophet, gave him a room, a opared him bread and minis-tered unto him. (Verse 15). The days passed, and the promise was fusited. As the Lori multiplied the loaves and fishes (Matthew, xiv, 19) to the feeding of the thousand, so there was no lack, so each day, the med and the cit more up Jesus went during one of the darkest days of His ministry. (Mark, vil, 24). Elijah was informed that at Zarephath a woman had been appointed to care for each day the meal and the oil were un-diminished, though from it was taken what was needed for each day's use. him. This was the new surroundings by which new lessons were to be learned. In a distant seaport city of Canaan, be-(Verse 10). As God sent manna to Israel in the wilderness (Exodus, xvi, 14), so He fed the three-Elijah, the widow, the yond the institutions of Judaism, in the house of a widow, he should find shelter and protection and companionship for son-in Zarephath, all the days of the famine. In many homes there was want and sorrow. Which of the three learned most and which rejoiced most would be difficult to say. other days until called again to the min-istry of God in his own land. If this seemed unfavorable there was much posdifficult to say,

POVERTY .- The prophet went on his CONCLUSIONS .- There are many long journey. On reaching his destina-tion, even before entering the city, he found his hostess, made known to him points for profitable reflection in this passage: 1. The man sent on an errand probably by some impression of the spirit of God. (Verse 10). But now a new element entered into the trial of his from God ought not to fear the face of a mortal. (Genesis, xv. 1). Let the mes-sage be delivered and the work per-formed, assured that a good Providence will take care of the consequences, 2. If one, through stress of circumstances, faith and the discipline of his character. The woman was in poverty. She was in such humble circumstances as required her to gather up the loose wood outside the gate, with which to build a fire in her dwelling. Wearied with the journey he requested a drink of water and a mor-sel of bread. Then he learned her ex-treme destitution. She had no food at home nothing but a little meel in a bars is driven into obscurity, let him remem-ber that the hidden man of the heart, with soft, still spirit (I. Peter, iii, 14) thrives best when separated from the world. Many men are led a long way to some distant spot, there to find nothing which to human thought is favorable to their plans. What seems to men ad-verse may in the end prove to be most fortunate. 4. They who are poor and in distress need not on that account refuse to meet the wants of others. It often occurs that in blessing one is blessed (Luke,

home, nothing but a little meal in a bar-rel, and a little oil in a cruse. (Verses 11 and 12). And that she had intended pre-paring for herself and son, and, as their store would then be exhausted, they would die. Poor prospect this for a min-later! Strange Providence it was that or ister! Strange Providence it was that ordered this journey! Why had he come so far to be a burden in a home where already want had crushed the heart, and vi, 8); that benevolence is the way to wealth. 5. The true minister of religion carries into a home more than he can

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can seamen. The movement came naught. The emperor of Russia took the next

step to restore peace. He made a pro-position to John Quincy Adams, our minister to St. Petersburg, suggesting that he would act as mediator. The proposition was made also to the state department at Washington through the Russian minister here. It was accepted by the United States and Messrs, Bayard, Gallatin and Adams received instructions on April 15, 1813, to proceed to St. Petersburg. Their instructions began: "Your first duty will be to conclude peace with Great Britain." The terms of peace were the same as Madison had previously specified, but these were indispensable conditions. Great Britain declined the overture, however, and Lord Castlereigh wrote to the state department suggesting direct negotiations. Ac cordingly Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell were added to the peace commission, receiving new instructions Jan. 28, 1814. British commissioners were appointed and the commission met at Ghent Aug. 8. The British presented four points; the Americans three. Among the British points was that relating to the maintenance of a warship on the Great Lakes, which has since become an established practice. The peace treaty was finally agreed to Dec. 24, 1814.

OTHER EXAMPLES.

During the Mexican war, while hostilities were in progress, the chief clerk of the state department, Nicholas P. Trist, was sent to Mexico to open negotiations for peace. He was instructed to demand the cession of New Mexico and California. The terms were rejected by Mexico. Thereupon the United States recalled Trist. That caused much agitation in Mexico, as it was feared the United States would adopt most aggressive steps. Trist had not acted on the recall but had remained in Mexico. He succeeded, as a result of the changed feeling, in making a treaty of peace, known as the Treaty of Ghadeloup Hidalgo on Feb. 4, 1848.

At the close of the civil war there were no peace negotiations or treaty in the usual sense. Being a rebellion, the federal government recognized no power with which it could make a treaty. The surrender at Appomattox was without condition, but an arrange-



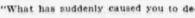
Vessels and munitions of war can be obtained only on the gold basis, and

every round fired from the Spanish twelve-inch gan must cost that government not less than \$7,500, and every torpedo sent on its mission of death from a Spanish boat must cost a like sum. Spain is now enjoying the luxury of cheap money that is demanded by many demagogues in our own country, and she pays for the luxury in trebling the cost of every shot she fires against her foe.

The present war with Spain will be the most costly war of any time. Howere brief it may be, our comprehensive preparations for it will count up in the hundreds of millions, and if it shall continue for a year, its aggregate cost will probably not be less than \$1 000,-

000,000 and may be more. In short, modern warfare is the most costly savagery in the history of the world.

Ready to Make the Sacrifice.



anger: that a definite place of security had been appointed where he should be under the care of Him whom he served, caring for His servant, and what was

cide to go to the war? I thought you said you could not afford to do it, on acyears into something different from its beginning, but a considerable degree of "My neighbor's boy has bought an acadherence to a conventional form is cordeon and is leaving to play "March-ing Through Georgia' on it."-Chicago absolutely necessary. This principal explains the costumes of Brother Jona-

sible good in it.

than and of John Bull. The practice of incessantly making pictures of Brother Jonathan date only from the time when tight trousers, with straps passing under the hollow of the foot to prevent them from working up,

were worn; when rolling coat collars were in vogue, and bell-crowned, fuzzy tall hats were in fashion. Such was the cut of the original Jonathan's garments, simply following the fashion of There is the time, and such the cut of them re-

mains with the slight variations. As from, and why it is adhered to. The correspondent says he supposes it came to the starry and striped material of the garments, that is, of course, a from Punch of London, but he wonders why American cartoonists follow forlittle satire on the undeniable American habit of vaunting the flag on all ever the mistaken English notion of

occasions. Nothing in the whole range of caricature was ever more pat and riation from year to year. He says that the conventional representation of proper than the dressing of Brother Jouathan in the stars and stripes. The the people of any race usually bears some resemblance to the typical perpatriotic American bourgeois has so superstitious a regard for his flag that son of that race-John Eull, for instance, being much like an ordinary he often values the symbol above the thing sympolized; in fact, he somestout Englishman-but that he has never seen men like the conventional Brother Jonathan in the country times forgets the symbolizing thing altogether. Brother Jonathan dressed districts of New England, nor yet in | in anything but his starry and striped Boston, New York or Washington. In garments would not be Jonathan at short, the question is, where did the all,

pictured Brother Jonathan come from? The John Bull picture seems to have The correspondent makes no inquiry crystalized into its present shape as about the term "Brother Jonathan;" the result of the skill of John Leech and Cruikshank-or possibly some caricathe assumed history of it is in every dictionary and handbook. But he turist just before them. John's cos-wants to know about the physical tume is practically that in which Mr. type of the man and about his singu-Pickwick was clad. Indeed, John Bull

is Mr. Pickwick made a little more canny and a little less amiable. The

an account of the first appearance of flat, stiff hat and the other articles of the pictured Jonathan. However, the dress now conventional with John evolution of the figure seems to be nat- Bull were actually worn by Englishmen early in the present century. Of course ural and explicable enough. Everybody knows that the typical American the use of that term John Bull as a is a leaner man than the typical Engpersonification of the English nation goes back into the Eighteenth century, lishman, with a longer and thinner face. There are lots of tall and lean Englishmen and lots of short and fat but the practice of cartooning was not common and incessant enough then to Yankees, but the effect of the Americrystalize the form and costume. Punch can climate on the English type has and John Leech did that. Once crystalized, the type remains, which is proper been, on the whole, elongating and desiccating. The first requisite of a carnough. We could not spare any detail either of John Bull or Jonathan. oon is that it shall be funny, and,

consequently characteristics are always But the interesting fact remains that exaggerated in cartoons. The artist practically no other people caricature xpresses the difference between Amerthemselves in just the way that the Finglish and the American people do. cans and Englishmen by making the American longer and thinner than he Frenchmen, indeed, picture a great need be and the Englishman shorter many kinds of ridiculous Frenchmen, and fatter. As the typical Englishman and Germans make absurd Germans is supposed to be pig-headed and arin large variety, and so on. Frenchrogant the pictured John Bull's face expresses these qualities in a high demen not infrequently depict the Gallic cock, and give us representations of gree. As a typical Yankee is supposed the idealized France in female guise, o be shrewd and calculating (though as we have Columbia and Brittannia kipling says he really isn't), it is nec- | But Frenchmen do not readily adopt essary to exaggerate these qualities in our Johnny Crapaud as the type of his carticatured face. So far so good, But within these requirements there their race, nor do Germans take kindly to our modernized Gambrinus as s a good deal of latitude. Some cartheir proper representative. The Angloicaturists, no doubt animated by patrio-

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ity may change slowly, and evolve in Saxon race appears to have a sort of mocking self-consciousness all of its own. John Bull and Brother Jonathan are admirable developements, and are not likely to die soon.



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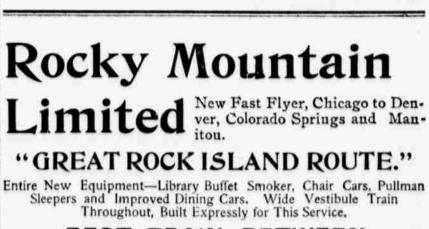


Thousands have tried from time im-memorial to discover some effications fections of the complexion, but none had how famous complexion, but none had now famous complexion, but none had how famous complexion to be the how famous complexion for the tright how a woman may acquire beauty and here is constantly forcing to the survey a kind of new life that immediately ex-hilarates and strengthens wherever ap-plied. Its tonic effect is felt almost im-plied. Its tonic effect is felt almost im-plied the skin. It is to the skin what action is constantly forcing to the survey harkees, nouth next, the flates, simplex, a kind of new life that immediately ex-hilarates and strengthens wherever ap-plied. Its tonic effect is felt almost im-plied. Its tonic effect is felt almost im-treactions of any king. The order that all may be henefited by the norder the sking freek less, pinnefa-harkees, nouth next, the Misses famost im-plied. Its tonic effect is felt almost im-stead tely, and it speedily banishes, for-rest to not anish superfluous hair from the too to danish superfluous hair from the too to packing and mailing) to those a. The for the superfluous hair from the too to packing and mailing to those a. The superfluous hair from the too to packing and mailing to those a. The superfluous hair from the too to packing and mailing to those a. The superfluous hair from the top there from the superfluous hair from

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