Quality and Work of Joseph Chamberlain.

Something Concerning the Personality of the British Colonial Secretary.

Washington Letter in Times-Herald. Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the libhouse of commons, Back of Mr. Chamberlain are the cannon of Englandand Vienna, Berlin, Rome and St. Petersburg are not certain at what

dorse his declaration: "The time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers and our first duty, therefore, is to draw all parts of the empire into close unity, and our next, to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with our kinsmen across the At- first wife elder than her.

Gentlemen of continental Europe, grouped about the traditional green table, have no reason to wish for a union, offensive and defensive, between Great Britain and the United States. They know that Mr. Chamberlain more than any man in England represents today the sentiments of the middle and common classes of the empire. They appreciate that he spoke as he did after consideration and not from the inspiration of the banquet cup. His personality is known from Irkutzk to Washington. The coldbloodedness of his nature gives authority to the statement that his speech of a week ago was a direct warning to continental Europe that in time of need the Anglo-Saxon would be a unit against the Latin and the Slav, Mr. Chamberlain is just that much different from Arthur Balfour that he is rarely thought to be in jest, while the latter is assumed to be never in earnest.

Balfour may yet be premier, but if all tokens be not false, Chamberlain but seven days ago spoke for an hour when he will be master and his will direct an alliance with us if

beginning was not along the smooth path opened for Balfour. His father was a London shoemaker, who made some money off of soles and uppers. He made good shoes and the boy was designed to succeed him at the altar of Crispin. He showed no unwillingness to do so until fate led him at 18 to to Birmingham and placed him with a firm of wood screwmakers., in which he was eventually to become the principal factor.

He came out of the University College school in 1854 to make his home in Birmingham, and in the letter of introduction which he carried with him to friends was the sentence:

you can of poor Joe, for he knows noody in Birndngham."

Time was not required for his mas- writes: ters to know him though. He was tacianyone else on the market did. He the oyster. Charlemagne conquered succeeded. Literally he reorganized the their country, shoved the Christian reworld's market for wood screws. Where stable sales, active demand. He concerned himself with the migutine of rounding his men, uncovered coal mines for his own supply, became the owner of the raw material be needed, entered into parnership with his employers, rose to the head of an establishment employing 2,000 men, and found a wealth producing an income of \$150,000 annually at his disposal.

All this he did in twenty years, for it was in 1874 when he first really entered the political field of the British empire,

Understanding this much of the man it is not difficult to appreciate why, as a statesman, his utterances are taken to represent the sentiments of comm cial England and the foundation of the throne of England is not to be found in war ships, but her commerce

Mr. Chamberlain was not content, while a tradesman, to be merely that. He could not make a public speech, so he taught himself oratory. He joined Birmingham debating societies and spoke until a freedom of manner came to him which was attractive. He kept himself loaded with facts. Possibly realizing that his voice and his personality might always be against him as a popular orator he built his strength as a speaker upon his knowledge of the details of nearly every subject under the sun. Your Englishman likes solid facts more than craterical flourished in a speech. He took to Chamberlain's mastery of facts, upheld as they were by invective, irony, satire and ridicule with huge delight. In time he called Chamberlain "The People's Joseph." Once a speaker with a reputation Mr.

Chamberlain launched into the field of municipal reform. He found Firmingham a squalld, dirty, unhealthy city, He was elected mayor over and over He rebuilt the streets, tore down the rockeries, sewered the bad places, fought for municipal ownership tramways and light. What was healthful, whelesome, best for the people of a city he not only advocated, but got. He entered on his first canvass for a seat in parliament in 1874, a rounded man, having the confidence of those who knew him. He was defeated, but stood again and was returned

Since then his career has been stead!

Hy upward. He was in Gladstone's cab-The eyes of the world's diplomats inct in 1880 and became the author of are entered upon the Right Honorable the bankruptcy act, now the law of England. He remained with Gladstone eral-unionist party of England in the until 1886, when, in a division of sentinome rule, he resigned and opposed him politically forever after. He was a member of the fishery commission sent to the United States in 1888 and secremoment they may with emphasis intary of state under Salisbury. He be-

> In his early years Mr. Chamberlain as a socialist, drifting with that into what is termed radical English polities. Since 1886 he has grown more conservative, shown a preference for impertalism and unification of all the interests of the empire. The changes in his opinions on questions of this character are no more remarkable than those which took place in the political evolution of Castelar of Spain. But through all his career Mr. Chamberlain has never failed on occasion to show that he kent in touch with the British public and that what he said was not a mere opinion of his own. Better than any living man in England today he knows the strength and the weakness of his nation. A terrible dealer in facts, he is not the kind of man to blind himself to conditions surrounding England, which make it absolutely essary that her career of "splendid isolation" should come to an end. He recognizes, as many others do, that continental Europe has but one hopethe humiliation of Great Britain-and that Great Britain in the end can only prevent that by an alliance with the United States. He meant that when

came leader of the liberal-quiomst par-

ty after the retirement of Lord Hart-

ington. In 1888 he married Miss Mary

Endleoit, daughter of Grover Cleve-

land's first secretary of war. She is

his third wife and he has a son by his

he said: "I would go so far as to say that, Everyday people always enjoy the terrible as war may be, even war itstory of the life of Chamberlain. His self would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the stars and stripes and the union jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance.

A great many people call that clap-trap and J. D. O'Connel of the treasury department has written a furious article in which he demonstrates to his own satisfaction that the American people are not of Anglo-Saxon stock and that such a thing as an "Anglo-Saxon" alliance is an impossibility. His demonstration is to the effect that the "English," so-called, were properly never a race, but a conglomeration of races, and that the English people at large are really of Celtic origin and 'Please be kind and see as much as that the American people are a combination of the Teutons and the Celts. In decision of Mr. Chamberlain he

"The Saxons were a low German tribe turn, but bentally in earnest. He went that dwelt at and near the mouth of at the business of making screws just the Elbe about 1,600 years ago. How as he has undertaken everything else they happened to get there nobody in his long career. His first dive into the ; knows, but from the coldnes of their world of trade was in an effort to blood and the sluggishness of their make screws cheaper and better than brain I opine that they evoluted from ligion down their goozles with the there had been cut prices, trade depress business end of a club and persuaded sion, no profits, he ereated unity, pro- them to take a bath. The Saxons are pear to have never been worth much in either peace or war. In England his shops, studied the conditions sur- they amalgamated with the Goths, Frisians, Danes, Souwegians, Scandinavians, Norse pirates, Normans, Kelts, and the riff-raff thugs and thieves who had left the continent for the continent's good. Your trueborn Englishman is an ethnological ollaporrida composed of the bobtail and ragtail of all God's universe.

> This will not disturb Mr. Chambers ain at all. He probably would as leave substitute for Anglo-Saxon the words English-American, for that is what he meant, and that is why Madrid journals fairly frothed when the report of migration, increased facilities to local his speech reached them. He is business all over, and his speech meant business for England A man who could comhis adopted town to purchase gas vorks with a present capital value of \$11,000,000 and an annual profit of \$150.-00, at the same time reducing the cost gas to the people a shilling, is dreadfully in earnest wherever you take him. He did the same thing with the Birmingham waterworks, now valued at \$11,000,000, and which have reduced water rates \$50,000 per year for the consumers. He bought the "central slums" of Birmingham for \$8,000,000 and constructed Corporation street out of them. When the leases there fall, in me fifty years hence. Birmingham will be the richest civic corporation in the world. Today, thanks to Mr. Thamberlain, the tax rates of Birmingham are less than they were fifty years ago, and the total charge is rather fore than 20 shillings per head of population or one-fifth of the charge of the local administration of Boston. ourse, all this work smacks of radial republicanism, and rightly so, and ontinental Europe fears republicansm as much today as it did Napeoleon a century ago. Monarchs of Germany, Austria. Spain have no regard for such an utterance as this from Chamber-

"I am confident in the capacity of a vise government resting upon the representation of the whole people to do omething to add to the sum of human appiness, to smooth the way for misfortune and poverty. We are told that this country (England) is the paradise of the rich. It should be our duty to

Sunday School Lesson for October 16.

The Temple Repaired.

2 Chronicles, XXIV, 4-13.

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

CONTEXT.—Jehoshaphat, the good king . REPROOF.—The men thussent outwere of Judah, after years of faithful service reluctant to enter upon their work. Thur esteemed it a pleasure to contribute, a proof of their spiritual state, in striking whose ambitious designs prought the nawhose ambitious designs brought the na-tion well-nigh to anarchy. But salvation came at last through Jehoida the priest who employed the army to put Joash on the throne, the young prince who had been concealed during the time of slaughtor. Joush was only seven years of age when he was made sing, the sole survivor of the seed of David.

PURPOSE.-Under the guidance of his carly guardian, the high priest Jeholda, Joseh, the boy king, "old that which was right in the sight of the Lord" (verse I). He renewed the covenant with Jehovan which had been broken during the tweive years of his three immediate precessors. He destroyed the blobs, broke up their worship, and introduced reforms of various kinds. Among other plans he conceived the worthy purpose of repairing the temple. That heautiful edifice, erected by Solomon and dedicated a century before, had been plundered of its vessels for the service of Baal, and injury had been done to its fabric, partly by neglect and partly by violence. Notwithstanding the cure bestowed upon the building for the sixty years of the reign of Asa and Jehashaphat, it became under Jehoram, Jefushaphat, it became under Jehoram, Ahaziah and Athaliah, a place unfit for the sacred service. It is ever a proof of a man's plety that he regards the Lord's sanctuary (Ezek, xliv, 5. Jesus himself was effended when He saw the temple profaned (Mark xi, 17). And so this zeal of Jossh was an exhibition of the goodness of his heart, the premise of the new day that, under his reign should came to the kingdom of Judah. came to the kingdom of Judah.

EXPENSE.—There were two plans by which Joach might have executed his purose. Without doubt sufficient funds were the treasury to meet all the expe-In the treasury to meet all the expense of the necessary repairs, and the king might have used them for that purpose, supplementing them if need be from his own stere. That would have been least troublesome and most expeditious. A vain person might have delighted in such display of personality to the contract of the display of generosity, leaving a monu-ment of his piety. So in our day some wealthy man contributes all that is tequired to accomplish a great public meastire. But this plan is seldom wise, Joash took a better course. He determined that the people should have part in repairing the temple, knowing that their gifts would both measure and develop their love for the Lord (Luke vi. 38). He there fore sent forth the priests and Levites (verse 5) into the cities of Judah to receive a free-will offering. This was a repetition of the method employed by Moses in building the tabernacle (Ex. xxxy. "1). These collectors were like the

see that it does not become the pur-

In his whole life, even in his op-

position to home rule, which he more

than any other man defeated, Cham-

berlain has never varied from support

of these sentiments. He is less of a

socialist today, than he once was; less

of an imperious radical, so far as the

central government of England is con-

cerned, but he is steadfastly for the

amelioration of the conditions sur-

His reform platform, outlined by

himself in 1892, proposes shortening the

yours of work of miners, regulations

A perfect system of unity for im-

perial England can never comprehend

an alliance with any foreign power of

made, must be with the Anglo-Saxon or

Cell (as you choose) of America, and

diplomats in Washington, has be fore-

warned the world that if not today

fifty years hence the United States and

England will be as one in matters of

He is supported in his position by

the Duke of Fife, by Sir Charles Dilke,

by the Duke of Argyll, and innumera

ble eminent public men of England. In

our own country the opinions vary

much as to the advantage of such are

alliance. Dr. Lyman Abott advocates

a formal alliance; others of equal prominence oppose it as a departure

from our traditional policy of standing

aloof. Lord Brassey is for an Anglo-

Saxon pact. Prime Minister Sagasta

of Spain termed the famous speech

of Paris accuses Mr. Chamberlain of

being the author of a plot to suddenly

attack the French fleet and destroy it.

The Matin declares war between Eng

land and France is now within measur-

able limits. In St. Petersburg the

speech was denounced in unmeasured

both Cullom and Foraker praised the

declaration, although not committing

themselves to favoring the alliance

With a voice which they say resem

bles that of a "London cabby," Mr.

Chamberlain has succeeded in arousing

the world of diplomacy as it has not

een stirred in years. Not even the

difference which we have on now with

Spain has given so much concern as

this speech from the lips of a cabinet officer of England. But then Mr.

Chamberlain never does anything, they

ay in his home, that is not extraordi-

nary and worthy of the closest consid-

eration. If you chance by London way

this season and meet a slenderly built

man wearing a buge monocle and an orchid you will know that it is Cham-

perlain, the man who was termed by

"The black man from the country,

clay pipe in mouth, clothes soiled with

the lords when he was first on his way

to the commons to take his seat:

The lords do not say that now.

Here at home, of our senators,

reckless. The Journal des Debats

Mr. Chamberlain, in the opinion of

Europe or Asia. The alliance, if to be

rounding the middle and common

classes of his nation.

unly fear but respect him.

external policy.

league with Ahab against the Syrians, Although afterward he sought to repair the mischlef, trouble resulted, clouding the closing years of his life. His son, Jehoram, forscook the gody example of his father, slew his brethren and reigned eight years in wickedness. He followed the course of Ahab and restored heathen worship (II Chron. xxi), setting up images in the groves. As a consequence God withheld his protecting care, and the Edomites and the Librahans, who had been done—at least a decade, and the account feel timid in making the approach, not knowing what reception would be given. The people had been contributing to the support of Baal worship and had contract with many in our time (II Corton. xxi). Second, the amount received was abundant, adequate to all purposes (verse limit in making the approach, not knowing what reception would be given. The people had been contributing to the support of Baal worship and had contract with many in our time (II Corton. xxi). Second, the amount received was abundant, adequate to all purposes (verse limit in making the approach, not knowing what reception would be given. The people had been contributing to the support of Baal worship and had contract with many in our time (II Corton. xxi). Second, the amount received was abundant, adequate to all purposes (verse limit in making the approach, not knowing what reception would be given. The people had been contributing to the support of Baal worship and had contract with many in our time (II Corton. xxi). Second, the amount received was abundant, adequate to all purposes (verse limit in thing had been done—at least a decade, and the collectors might on that account feel timid in making the approach, not knowing what reception would be given. The people had been contributing to the support of Baal worship and had contract with many in our time (II Corton. xxi). omites and the Librahans, who had been subject from the time of David, rebelled. It is died in a horrid manner, and was succeeded by his son who followed in his footsteps. Athaliah then took up the government, a blood-thirsty woman, apathy or even opposition of others. The government of the control of the spatch of the control of the contro men who had been appointed to this ser-vice were called to account (verse 8). The recreant officials must have felt chagrined at the stern reproof administered by their monarch. In these days men were so de-pendent upon their superiors that any breach of trust was liable to be attended by serious convequences.

> tive that incited the king to the resolute execution of his purpose. His personal loyalty to God, combined with his desire o restore the worship of Jehovah, would ave been sufficient to sustain him in so audable an undertaking. But besides these considerations there was the unholy conduct of his predecessor in contrast with the righteous reigns of Asa and Jehoshaphat. It was the act of Athalian, "that wicked woman," and of her sons that had broken up the house of the Lord, and had destroyed or misused the sacral things (verse 7). Athaliah was a murderess (II Chron. xx, 10). She came to power with hands stained in blood of the royal seed. She would have put Joash to death but for the interposition of Jehona-abeath, the wife of Jeholda. Joash thers-fore felt that as had been spared through the kindsess of the priest's household he was obligated to undo the mischlet wrought by this agent of Satan, that her name and influences might not be continued in the land.

TREASURY .- Having stirred up the ofcers to do their duty the king prepared a treasury (verses 8 and 9). A cliest or tex was constructed with a hole in the lid (fI kings xit. 9). This box was made consple-pous in several ways. First, it was set beside the altar on the right side as one entered the house of the Lord, the place being chosen to attract the attention of all. Second, the priests who kept the door, who were the custodians and the conductors of religious exercises in their outward or initial forms, were stationed near this box, able at all times by the functions of their office to give it prominence. Third, this being done a procla-mation was made, not in Jerusalem only, but in all parts of Judah as well, that is, throughout the entire land (verse 9), call-ing attention to the fact that the treasvey was esablished, and probably announcing the purpose for which money was desired. By these provisions it will appear that the king's method was changed. In the beginning he directed the priests and Levites to go into the cities and collect (verse 5). Now he orders the people to bring their gifts.

OFFERING.-The result of this new method was gratifying. First, there was ing and praise for the opportunity to degeneral rejoicing among the princes and good.

STRIKING CONTRASTS.

Differences in the American, Spanish

and Cuban Soldiers. uban Correspondence, London Chronicle The American soldier, the private in the ranks, is magnificent. The percentage of men rejected to those accepted is unknown in any other ser-The very small standing army makes it possible for the men to be selected with the greatest care, both as regards their physical, moral and intellectual requirements. Of every hundred men who seek employment, ninety of them are rejected, which insures the accepted ten being very narrowly picked over. Even now, when

for the early closing of shops, arbitrathe emergency required the regiments tion in labor disputes, compensation to be recruited above the peace injuries to employes by employers, strength, the general average has not old age pensions for deserving poor, been much reduced, and the recruit restriction and control of pauper imwho knew nothing of soldiering until a few weeks ago has born fatigue as authorities to make town improvewell as the seasoned veteran, and stood ments, power to local authorities to unmoved while the bullets went whisaid workmen to become house owners. tling over his head. Certainly in this he is more than The contrast between the American abreast of his time, and by force of and Spanish soldier is as striking his support of such measures and his physically as it is every other way. persistent insistence on unity between England and all her colonies he has even forced the house of lords to not

The American private is broad-shouldered and well set up; the Spaniard is small and lithe. But the greatest contrast is in their intellectual status. The American soldier not only follows the plan of campaign with intelligence, but has his own plan, which he fre-quently considers to be better than his nothing of what goes on around him lost at all."-Judge.

and has no power of comprehensioin

cause he has to, and because he stands

was said that the complaint of the op-pressed workman was heard in heaven (James v. 4). So the glad-hearted and well-paid telers continued their labors, until the temple built by Solomon was fully restored to its original beauty, ready

for the offices of worship. Once more it shone in the morning sun as the beams kissed the dome, the pride of the people

CONCLUSION. -Here is the proper way

of building and repairing churches. Let the leaders whose business it is to super-vise religious matters, be careful to keep

the sanctuary in good condition, knowing that the house has great influence upor

worship. If in provements are needed is

estimates be carefully made and plans matured. Let these be submitted to as-

sistants and by them laid before the rec ple until what is needed shall be well understood. Let an appeal be made to the

generosity of the congregation, in the con-

fidence that the people will support what they prize. Let there be a definite mode

of receiving the free-will offerings, such that all shall know they are authorized and will be preperly used. Let time be

and will be properly used. Let time be given for the cultivation of those generous impulses which are sure to be awakened when a good measure is popularly presented. Let the money be gathered in one store, properly guarded and held for a wise use. Let men be employed and regularly paid to do the work. Let that work go fetward in such magner as that those who gave their money will behalf these who gave their money will behalf

those who gave their money will behold the result of their gift and be glad. In this way, there need be no begging, no

delay, no complaining. The house, beautiful, consecrated and occupied, will be a

standing argument for other benevolence

And the hearts will go out in thanksgiv

(Psalm exxii, 2).

in very great fear of his officers. And as interesting as both the Amerlcan and Spanish soldier is the Cuban. Smaller even than the Spaniard living on nothing, and ragged, he has brought Spain to her knees. The Cuban of course, is a fanatic solely. I imagine that very few of the natives have any comprehension of the meaning of the word liberty, although they know very well that Spain has oppressed them, and anything is better than a continuance of Spanish rule. As one sees the Cubans, their brown bodies visible through their rags, their general air of neglect, he may laugh at the Cuban idea of soldiering, but he must still respect them for what they have done.

Indorsed.

Patent Medicine Man-"I don't know whether to publish this testimonial or

His Partner-"What is it?" Putent Medicine Man- (reads)-"Your cugh syrup has been used with wonderful success on my boy, aged 10. He con-fesses that he would rather go to school any time than take your preparation."

His Sentiments.

Little Willie-"Pa, what is that saying bout its being 'better to have loved and Mr. Henpeck (feelingly)-"It is better to

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callers at their parlors one trial bottle of their Complexion Tonic absolutey free; and in order that those who cannot call or who live away from New York may be benefited, they will send one bottle to any address, all charges prepaid, on the receipt of 25 cents (stamps or sliver) to cover cost of packing and delivering. The price of this wonderful tonic is \$1.00 per bottle, and this liberal offer should be embraced by all.

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recompensation consequences and a second consequences and a second consequences and a second consequences and a