Switchwirthwirthwire with the with the Sunday School Lesson for October 23. PENNSYLVANIA DAY AT OMAHA.

Features of the Visit of the Keystone Commission to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

vania Day at the Omaha exposition, though entirely successful, as far as it went, was not all that should have been. The people of the Trans-Mississippi region had not been able to understand why the great state of Pennsylvania, in which many of them had been born, and which they regarded as the mother of liberty and of expositions, had taken so little interest in this vast undertaking of their own that it not only had placed no state or private exhibits on view but was the last state in the list to respond to Nebraska's invitation to be represented at the big show by a commission. These big-hearted and progressive western people, used to doing things on a giant scale, found some difficulty in understanding the questionable economy or the indifference, which ever it was, that kept the second commonwealth in the union from expending a penny as an earnest of interest in the prosperity of her children in the new empire of the middle west; and therefore, while their welcome to the Pennsylvania commissioners was cordial enough from the individual standpoint to satisfy the most exacting, it was easy to perceive that collectively things might have been different.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

To at least one of the commissioners the visit to Omaha was a liberal education in the extent, the resources and the go-ahead spirit of the territory directly represented there. Enough perhaps has been written and read in way of formal description of the Trans-Mississippi exposition. Its twin specialties which distinguished it above all previous undertakings of its class, the Chicago World's fair not excepted,that is to say, its impressive architecture and its fairy-like electrical filumination-have been exploited over acres of paper and in barrels of printer's ink. No reader of the illustrated press needs to be told what its court of honor resembles, or informed as to the picturesqueness of its central lagoon around which the stately white buildings, nine in number, are arranged in quadrangular fashion with arched viaducts and arbored passage ways giving the impression of an ellipse. Nor do we need to dwell in detailed description on that fakers' paradise, the Midway, one-third longer and it seemed fully three-thirds noisier than at Chicago, nor of the ten state buildings or the big international building at the beginning of the Midway, in which the "and other" exhibits are grouped under one roof. Any one who reads has long ers this also read better narratives than the present writer can give of the Indian congress, where over 500 representatives of the original American race, including Sloux, Omahas, Winnebagos, Sacs and Foxes, Chippewas, Kickapoos, Mandans, Crows, Blackfeet. Cheyennes, Flatheads, Sheepeaters, Bannocks, Nez Perces, Yaklmas, Utes, Arraphoes, Shoshones, Plutes, Zunis, Moquois, Navajos, Apaches, Diggers, Mojaves, Umatillas, Creeks, Chickasaws. Choctaws, Seminoles, mos Otops Klowas, Comanches, Poncas, Iowas, Quapaws, Delawares. Kaws and heaven knows what other sub-divisions of the noble red man, are collected in an ethnological exhibit larger, more varied and more interesting than any hereto-

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

fore attempted or than any likely to be

But the present parrator feels that he must, even at risk of following in beaten footsteps, offer his tribute to the superb creative energy and dauntless enterprise which in a territory just recovering from a long siege of unexampled business depression that closed banks, emptied store aisles and covered the old homestead with blanket mortgages, conceived this monumental undertaking, the greatest save one ever completed in the United States, and carried it through in spite of a distracting war to a flattering educational and financial success. We in Pennsylvania evidently did not realize what was going on out there at the "gateway to the Pacific," else we should not have turned to it an unintentional cold shoulder and thereby inflicted upon these sons and daughters of the east who thought to earn the approbation of the older section a sensation of slight and neglect.

But if Pennsylvania was derelict in offering material encouragement to this marvelous exhibition of Western pluck and progress she did much to atone for her error when she presented as her spokesman on the occasion of Pennsylvania Day, that master of oratory with | is the commercial and distributing cenbrains behind it. Hon. Charles Emory Mrs. Smith, accompanied the commission from Philadelphia to Omaha and spoke for it upon invitation when it became known that Governor Hastings was too busy looking after the interests of Pennsylvania's sick soldiers to make the journey as he had at one time intended. Doubtless every reader of this read on the morning following its deliverance the magnificent address to which Mr. Smith treated the occupants of the exposition auditorium. In type the address is polished, fascinating and ennobling; but the personal inspiration which Mr. Smith threw into its delivery, the consciousness that he was conveying practically the adminit high above the ordinary level of day. Omaha has two good newspapers

THE BEST

WASHING POWDER

If the truth must be said, Pennsyl- | speeches on similar occasions and imparted to it a dignity, an earnestness and an effectiveness which cannot be described. It is not an exaggeration to say that the people of Omalia and of the west were literally astounded at the unexpected sweep, force and charm of this memorable oration. It was their first introduction to Charles Emory Smith but it will not be their last, for he captured them unconditionally.

ORATORY THAT WON. The delivery of this oration, coming after a brief but kindly welcome from ex-Senator Manderson, and immediately following an admirable response from the chairman of the commission, Woodside, of Philadelphia, concluded the formalities of the day. Prior to it the commission had been ntertained at luncheon by Major T. S Clarkson, representing the exposition management, and following it the ladies of the commission were received by a committee of prominent women of Omaha. The only other programme event of

the commission's visit to Omaha was onging to Omaha's excellent park sys-Pennsylvania club of Omaha, an orsystems centering in Omaha, at a sal-Gettysburg, is general manager of the away. exposition company and a type of Westernenergy, R. C. Patterson, born in Huntingdon county, is the second vice-president, J. H. Patrick, a native president, H. B. Isey, originally of Chester county, is treasurer and the secretary is W. G. Shriver, a native Waynesburg. The Omaha club is only one of lifteen organizations of Keystone state prodigals which flourish in the state of Nebraska, and represent altogether 15,000 of its population, so that a picnic and reunion of Pennsylvanians out that way is no small

THE STAR EVENT. This particular picnic was the star

worth going 3,000 miles to attend. It was an old-fashioned, pumpkin-pie and cold-chicken affair, in which the mothers and daughters with Pennsylmemories went to splendid vania lengths to show that they had not forgotten since their westward migra- at the time was filled with smoke, and tion the culinary excellence of the Keystone state. It thawed out the last ture awning her Lord. bit of reserve homesickness and even the viands without nankin or knife. smiling all the while in appreciation of the familiar flavors. The assemblage around one board of 500 or more persons of all ages and stations in life, strangers to each other yet drawn together by the kinship of birth and interest in a distant state-Pennsylvania Germans, Quakers, Scotch-Irish and plain United States, representing more than half of our sixty-seven countles, though many of them had not seen a Pennsylvania face since they left the old commonwealth years ago to seek new fortunes in the direction of the setting sun-was a spectacle to see; but it was as nothing to the reunion that followed, when after the catables were leared away the multitude turned Itself into a big experience meeting, where every heart spoke the sense of ellowship within it.

Here, again, Charles Emory Smith stormed new citadels with his eloquence and in a speech of exceptional clicity and warmth called up memories of the mother state which caused more than one eye to moisten in sympathy. The season of speechmaking lasted until the available fund of reminiscence and eulogy was exhausted and then whole company adjourned to a neighboring hillside and was photographed in mass.

OMAHA une; Jeshua D. Baker is manager of the Hotel Lafsyette, Philadelphia; Thomas L. Kennedy, of New Brighton, is a manu-facturer; Hiram Young is editor and pro-prietor of the York Daily Dispatch; Asa word about Omaha. It reminds one of Scranton, only it is more so, Founded in 1854, and shortly before the stamping ground of savages, it today ter of the central west, has 150,000 The postmaster general, with population with as many more coming: is laid out on common sense lines, with great, wide streets and plenty of elbow from; has 67 miles of well-lighted, well paved streets, 600 miles of graded streets and 120 miles of sewers; has a fine water supply, 50 public and parochinl schools and eleven colleges, 120 Richard, Mrs. P. C. Boyle and Mrs. T churches with a Sunday school attendance of 30,000, a public library with 5 660 volumes, a splendid art gallery and a convention hall seating 12,000 persons; is the third largest live stock marget in the United States, a packing center with an annual product valued at \$75,000,000 and the site of the largest smelting and refining plant in America, annual product \$12,000,000 to istration's first direct message to the \$20,000,000; has 560 acres of public parks people concerning its sense of the poi- and it miles of well-conducted electric icy and duty growing out of the terri- car lines and is reached by fourteen torial consequences of the war, lifted railways running 80 passenger trains a

Isaiah Called to Service.

ISA, VI, 1-13.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION .- Isalah, the evan- | gelist among the Hebrew prophets, made a three-fold introduction to the magnificent book that bears his name. His first introduction, chapter 1, and his second, chapters II to V, were doctrinal, setting forth certain fundamental truths which made the appearance of a prophet necessary. The third introduction, chapter VI., now to be studied, is historical, an account of his call to the office. As Dr. Naegelsback remarks, quoted by Dr. Schaff, "The entrance of this great and wonderful man into the prophetic office was extraordinary, that he needed such a method to convince his readers that he was indeed entitled to speak for God." The student is therefore urged, before beginning the study of the lesson, to read the five chapters preceding, Isaiah came at a time when the way was preparing for the immediate relation of theogracy with the great world-powers by which its ruin was threatened.

VISION.-The first intimation to Isaiah that he was to be engaged in a a basket picnic given in its honor, on hely service came in the form of a vithe third day of its stay, in Hanscom sion. (Verses 1 and 2). This is the park, a charming pleasure ground be- method which God promised to employ in selecting prophets, (Num. XII. C.) tem. This picule was in charge of the the method which He did employ, (Dan. VIII. 2,) one therefore which the ganization with a membership of 3000 people might expect. As the term impersons, all of whom are natives of the plies the vision was such an unusual Keystone state. The president of it is illumination of the mind as enabled a ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson, who man to see what would otherwise be was born in Philadelphia, but who unknown, hence a disclosure of the unmoved west when young, represented knowable. Isaiah saw Jehovah on a Nebraska in the United States senate throne, exalted above all dignitaries. for two terms, and retired to become surrounded by scraphims. These had legal adviser of one of the big railway wings for flight, faces denoting intelligence, feet to walk, waiting to do the ary, it is said, of \$25,000 a year. Gen-eral Manderson comes near being the note that the scraphims are mentioned whole thing in Omaha, and a more nowhere else in Scripture. This vision charming genileman does not exist in was granted in the year of Uzziah's all that western country. The vice- death, B. C. 758.—the king eternal appresident, Major Clarkson, a native of peared as the earthly king passed

WORSHIP.-Thic remarkable spec tacle, a display to the sense of sight, was sufficient to convince Isaiah of the Washington county, is third vice- existence and glory of Jehovah, the first religious truths that ought to enter the human mind. (Heb. xi: 6.) It was important that he should also know the esteem with which heavenly beings cherish the Almighty. To that end Isalah heard the voice of praise and worship. "Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of hosts," they cried (verse 3), an ascription not unlike that which John heard in Patmos. (Rev. iv; 8.) It is generally believed that the repetitions were recognitions of the three persons in the Godhead. Then followed a reevent of the whole affair and well frain, "The earth is full of His glory." that is, the globe, the material handiwork, displays to heavenly beings the wisdom and power of the Maker. (Rom. i: 20.) To render all this the more impressive there were unusual displays of power. The house where Isaich was the door posts moved, (verse 4), na-

> ABASEMENT .- The feeling of reverence awakened in the prophet by these senses gave

and evening, and it raises its school

money by licensing saloons at \$1,000

apiece, disorderly houses at \$40 a month

and inmates of those houses at \$8 a

WHO WENT.

gether a congenial company. The per-

sonnel of the party may be briefly de-

scribed as follows, borrowing from an

John W. Woodside, of Philadelphia, the

president of the commission, is at the nead of the American Shuff company;

Chomas Bradley, treasurer of the com-

mission, is a prominent business man in the city of Brotherly Love; Coionei

George Nox McCain is the well known

political editorial writer of the Phila-delphia Press; Dr. J. Roberts Bryan is

prominent physician in West Philadel-

chia; I. O. Nissley is the editor and pro-orietor of the Middletown Press; Chris-

tian S. Overholt, the dean of the com-mission in point of years, is a retired banker, and now lives in West Philadel-

phia; Frederick C. Johrson, M. D., is the editor of the Wilkes-Barre Record; Livy

S. Richard is editor of the Scranton Trib-

Packer Blakslee, of Mauch Chunk, is at

B. Dunning, of Scranton, the delegate to

the Good Roads Parliament by appointment of Governor Hastings, is a civil

and mining enginer. The ladies of the party were: Mrs. John W. Woodside, Mrs. Joseph Martin, Mrs. Thomas Brad-

iey, Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, Mrs. George Nox McCain, Mrs. I. O. Nissley, Mrs. Frederick C. Johnson, Mrs. L. S.

Livingston Kennedy. The special guest of the commission was Hon. Charles

Emory Smith, postmaster general, E. E. Gillespie, a Nebraskan, of the adjutant general's department, Washington, was

iso a guest of the commission on the

John R. Pott, of Williamsport, district

gent of the Chicago, Milwaukes and St.

OUR CHAPERON.

Of the chaperon, Mr. Pott, it re

mains to be said that he is as well

known as any other railroad man in

the United States; has dabbled some

in politics, having recently narrowly

escaped becoming postmaster of Wil-

liamsport; and honestly believes that

the Milwaukee & St. Paul is the greatest railroad on wheels. Speaking of that it is a pleasure to agree with him

after enjoying its magnificent service. which deserves more than a passing word. It owns its own sleepers and

dining cars, the latter conducted a la

carte, so that you don't have to pay cent for what you don't get: it gives

ordinary passengers the benefit of chair

cars without extra charge; it lights its

trains by electricity from a dynamo

special library car for the free use of sleeping car patrons, where the magazines are kept on file, a desk with

stationry is provided for those wishing to write letters, and a modest bar

in a separate compartment offers re-

Altogether the pilgrimage was one

of valuable instruction and acquain-tanceships and none who has taken it

and seen the great west in its autumnal

dress of plenty will regret the outlay or fail to return with an enlarged com-

freshment to the thirsty.

in the baggage car, and it operates a

way out.

The party was in charge of

ficial of the Lehigh Valley railroad; A.

The outward journey brought to-

month aplece.

earlier writer's review:

God to thoughts of himself was quick- | But, true to the promptings of the hu ly made. "Mine eyes have seen the man heart, he earnestly desired fur-King, the Lord of hosts," he exclaimed, ther information, that he might be a 'wee is me for I am undone." (Verse 5). more intelligent and successful worke But why undone? Because in the light in executing the Divine plans. There is a meddlesome and officious curiosity of that unearthly presence he saw for the first time what he was, a man, sinful, frail, unworthy. He felt that he xxi:22) but there is also a yearning after the fullest light in order to the deserved no favor, that he was liable after the fullest light in order to the to the displeasure of God. He knew, largest usefulness, and that ought to moreover, that this vision laid upon long," cried Isaiah (vii) must these peo him an obligation which he was not prepared to meet, for there was in all ple forever remain in their blindness oriental nations in ancient times the hought that opportunity implied duty, that any man who obtained glimpses of the supernatural was bound to make tible, yet sufficiently so. The cities known to his fellows what he had seen should be wasted, the land desolate. (I Cor. IX. 16). How shall Isalah rise and the people carried away. Here is to such mission? He of unclean lips a plain prediction of the captivity of annot speak such a message. He who Israel in 721, and of Judah in 606, anabides among unclean people cannot hope to secure an audience with them.

CLEANSING.—But there is a way by which even a sinner may be a mouth-piece for God, and that method was quickly employed in the case of Isaiah (Verses 6 and 7). One of the Seraphims, leaving the presence of God, took a coal of fire from the altar and placed it on Isaiah's lips, Here the vision borrows from the custom of the earthly sanctuary (Ex. xxv. 38), where the tongs were used in lifting coals from the altar of burnt offering. Fire has a purifying, warming and illuminating power. Placed by the Seraph upon the prophet's lips, it signified that his sin was purged. From the very place that occasioned in him the painful feeling of uncleanliness, came the remedy, so that the man might be ready to do the Lord's pleasure. This is but the symbolic presentation of God's plan of mercy. Isaiah had repented and confessed. Forgiveness and cleansing must come from God (1 John 1. 9). But that must be from the altar, a recognition of that atonement made by the death of Jesus (Rom. v. 1).

COMMISSION,-It was an eventful moment in the life of Isaiah when he knew that his sin was purged. Immediately attentive, as every forgiven soul will be, for a further message, he heard the Lords soliloquy, "Whom shall I send?" Good needing a messenger. The prophet instantly offered himself, saying "Send me" (Verse 8). That was a beautiful response. When called Moses disputed with God (Ex. III. 11). Jeremiah thought himself too young (Jer. 1, 6). Exekiel was reluctant (Ezek ii. 8), and Jonah was rebellious(Jonah i. 3). But Isaiah was like little Samuel (I Sam. iii. 9), who in the night time responded to the call of God, a glad and prompt volunteer. Then came the commission to speak to Israel, with the assurance that the people would not receive or heed his words (Verse 9), but on the contrary they would be hardened by them, their ears would be heavy, their eyes blind (Verse 10). Why then preach, why labor, if no good is to be accomplished.

LIMITATION.-The instruction received was involved in deepest mystery. Isaiah might have gone forth to do his place to a sense of personal unworthing duty, comforted by the thought that and through him sends forth influences ness. The transition from thoughts of he had been sent, indifferent to results, of permanent and far-reaching good.

THIRTEEN LEOS.

Nine of Them Lived Before the Nor-

man Conquest.

Thirteen in number have been the

Leos that have filled the chair of Peter.

and of these several have been popes

"Great," leaving less honored titles for

those who might succeed. His ponti-

ficate in the middle of the fifth century

lasted over twenty years, and a fine

with a magnificent illuminated initial

lettury, had but a short reign; Leo

II in his lived toward the end of the

seventh century, had but a short reign;

Leo II in his twenty years of rule had

the honor of crowning the greatest of

the mediaeval Caesars, Charlemagne;

the fourth Leo was an exemplary pon-

tiff, if nothing more; the fifth, sixth

early in the tenth century, and the

early printed edition of his "Sermons,"

of eminence. The first of the name

early obtained the appellation

and resources.

and the judgment of God rest contin-ually upon them? The Lord's answer (verse 12) was not altogether intellignounced to Isaiah that he might understand the purpose of God. PROMISE.-This is not, however, a ufficient basis for the prophet's work. Had the instruction ended here he would have had no motive to speak save that he was commanded. Who shall go with good spirit to a people who will not hear, who will be worse

which ought to be suppressed. (John

be cherished. (John xvi:, 13) "How

for the approach, who are to be carried captivity, whose land is be desolated? A further disinto closure was therefore necessary. God did not propose utterly to He had not forgotten His covenant. A tenth part of Israel shall be saved, as seed from which to raise new nation. (Verse 13). This fact is stated figuratively. As a tree, whose top has been cut off, will sprout and grow again, so Israel after its captivity may return and rebuild. This has seen God's plan all through the centuries,-an election of the few for the sake of the many. Noah and his family, Abraham and his seed, Judah from among the tribes, David of the household of Jesse-these were the selections and now a handful, a holy seed shall be brought back from captivity. Such was God's word to Isaiah, the last thing the prophet needed to know in order to put himself into his mission.

SUMMARY.-Briefly, the call of Isaiah to be a prophet, may be stated in these particulars-he saw God and the scraphims; he heard ascriptions of praise; he felt his unworthiness; he received pardon; he offered himself for service; he was instructed concerning his work; he wondered at the terms and learned more of God's will. This is substantially the manner by which every true minister comes to his placevision of God; a sense of ill-desert; a cleansing and acceptance; a desire to do for God because of the needs of His cause; an open field with a distinct offer of work, sometimes without return; a further view disclosing an outcome. The Christian worker should be sought, humbled, forgiven, filled, instructed, prayerful, with eyes turned to the future. In every age, when God is working out some vast design, he lays before some man a clearer view of Himself, takes that man into His counsets sends him to his countrymer makes him the herald of the present and the prophet of the time to come,

that sell for a nickel apiece, morning prehension of his country's magnitude IX, one of the house of Hapsburg, toward the middle of the eleventh century, illuminated the world with his learning, and was canonized.

> Four hundred and sixty years elapse before we come to another Leo, the tenth of the name, Giovanni de Medici, illustrious for his fostering of the renaissance and celebrated, in a different manner for his inability to check the Lutheran heresics. Had he been less a patron of letters and a courtier and more of an anchorite the reformation might have been stayed, if not actually effected within the limits of the church itself. Another Medici, though not of the then reigning house of Tuscany occupled the holy seat for a few weeks in 1605 as Leo XI, Again a gap-of more than two hundred years-before we arrive at Leo XII, elected during the thirty years' peace, when Europe was slumbering between the Napoleonic wars and the days of '48. Last of all omes the benign and venerable Leo XIII, who is passing his closing years as occupant of the Vatican and as mediator between the sons of men. It is curious indeed that nine out of the and seventh were but transient figures | thirteen lived before the Normans conquered "this little isle set in the silver eighth was one of the anti-popes. Leo | sea."

CATARRH SUFFERERS suffer intensely. To their physical sufferings is added the painful knowledge that they are a source of continual annoyance to everybody with whom they come in contact. They feel that it is their unhappy let to skun and be shanned by all mankind. Do you know that competent authorities say that from eighty to ninety per cent, of our entire population is in some degree tainted by help revolting disease? If you have obstinate colds you have incipient catarrh. If you want to avoid the danger that lies before you, use

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couple of examples : couple of examples:

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A WOMAN WAS THE INVENTOR.



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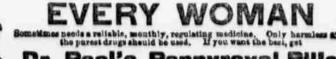
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