ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE GREAT WEST

THE WATERS OF SALT LAKE ARE WORTH MILLIONS.

The Dead Sea of the Western Hemisphere-It Was Once Larger Than Lake Huron and 1,000 Feet Deep. The Art and Mystery of Bathing in It Set Forth.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal. The most wonderful feature of all this wonderful land, the mightlest purvel of all marvellous Utah, an ocean of majestic mystery, clad in beauty divine, is great Salt Lake, the American Dead Sea. Among all earth's weir wonders in water it has but one rival or peer—the miracle-made sea whose waves of doom and oblivion roll over Sodom and Gomerrah, the Chicagos of forty centuries ago. Think of a lake from 2,500 to 3,000 square miles in area. lying 1,000 miles inland, at an altitude of 4,250 feet above the sea level, whose waters are six times as salt as those of the ocean; and while it has no outlet, four large rivers pouring their cease less floods of fresh water into it, without raising its mysterious surface a fraction of an inch, or even diminishing so far as chemical analysis can determine, its indescribable saltiness. Where does all the water go? Where does all the salt, that no streams can freshen, come from? Where are the vast saline magazines from which it draws its everlasting supplies? One may stand upon its shores and ask a thousand such qustions, but no answer comes from its mysterious depths, amid which death and silence reign supreme.

NO LIVING THING.

There is not a figh or any living thin: in all the 2,500 or 3,000 square miles of beautiful water, except the yearly increasing swarms of summer bathers Not a shark or a stingaree to scare the timid swimmer or floater; not a crab bathhouse, not a dry garment any-or a crawfish to nip the toe of the where to be had-salt, nothing but salt wader; not a minnow or a frog, a tadpole or a pollywog.

Long before human beings invaded this mysterious and beautiful region or before the little band of Mormons, after their long murch from Illinois and months of weary travel across the barren plains and over towering mountain ranges, pitched their tents in the picturesque valley adjoining Salt Lake, this wonderful body of water was larger than Lake Huron and 1,000 feet deep, Its ancient plushings are still plainly visible on the mountain benches and are as easily traceable as though they

were written but yesterday. It is now about 100 miles long, with an average width of from 25 to 30 miles. It is from 50 to 60 miles wide in about 20 feet. Its waters contain about is per cent, of solid matter, mostly salt and soda, with small proportions of sulphur, magnesia, calcium, bromide, potassium, lithia and boracic acid. The Asiatic Dead Sea water contains 23 per cent, of solids, including less salt and soda and much more magaesia, calcium and potassium than Salt Lake. Atlantic Ocean water holds but 3.5 per cent, of solid material, of which sait constitutes 2.6 per cent. Hundreds of thousands of tons of sait are made natural evaporation along the shores of the lake, and at one place near Salt Lake City a windy night never falls to pile up many tons of tory as it would have been had you soda, eliminated by the movement of had a towel and fresh-water bath. the waves.

A TREASURE STORE. Compared with this vast liquid treas-

ure house of riches, the greatest be nanza mines of Utah or of the United States dwindle to beggars' penny boxes. Take out your pencil and do a little figuring. Figures, it is said, will not lie, and you will soon find yourself

mile: so the lake has an area of 75. 271,689,000 square feet. Take 20 feet as average depth; then 20 times 75,-271,680,000 will give us 1,595,433,600,000 cubic feet as the contents of the lake. Now, 16 2-3 per cent., or one-sixth of this, according to the analyses of eminent chemists, is salt and sulphate of

That is, the lake contains 250,905,600, 900 cubic feet of salt and sulphate of soda. Of this mass one-eighth is sulphate of soda and seven-eighths common salt. A cubic foot of sulphate of soda weighs 50 pounds, and a cubic toot of common salt 80 pounds; so we have as the contents, in part, of this unparalleled reservoir of wealth 1.568.-160,000,000 pounds, or 84,080,000 tons of sulphate of soda, and 17,560,339,200,000 length of a freight car and its couplings, we would have a train of soda 445,500 miles long, or nearly to the moon and back, and a train of sair 4,988,730 miles in length, or long enough to reach 196 times around the earth and leave an 8,000 mile string of cars over on a side track. Running 20 miles at bour and never stopping, night or day. It would take the salt-laden train 28 years, 5 months and 23 days to pass a station.

ONE STEP MORE.

Carry the computation one step more. The ordinary valuation of sulphate of soda is 1 cent per pound, or \$20 a ton. Common salt at a low estimate is worth one- half a cent a pound or \$10 a ton, argregating for the sail and soda contained in this great body of water a value of \$160,438,290,000

The irregular, pleturesque banks. painted a glistening snow white by heavy deposits of salt, extend fallow from the waters edge, marking with unmistakable evidence the old ted of the present take Out of the motionlers ornarald weter giont mountains to an elevation of 5,000 feet. In the summer they are covered with verdure and abound in exensite seen-Near the tops many springs send forth bure crystal water, which winds its way in allver threads about th mountain and, ultimately meeting other water, forms larger streams, which leap playfully over ledges and makes music as they go dashing, splashing, singing merrily down the mountain side into the lake below. Rich grasses flourish everywhere while extensive groves of trees lend their exquisite beauty to the scene.

HAPPINESS VS. MISERY.

Dr. Charcot's fonic Tablets, the great Par-tsian remed , is a guaranteed cure for the brink Habit, also nervousness and melanthe strong caused by over-indulgence.

if D stroys the Appetit: for Alcoholic and it intoxicating Beverages, and leaves man o he should be. It can be administered without the knowledge of the patient where secessary. Send for pumphist. 8 m. G. Clark, 326 Penn Avg., Scranton, Pa | how scarce!-Chicago Tritune.

At this senson of the year the mountains are snow-capped, and when the un's slanting rays spread over their immaculate crests they sparkle and glisten as if they were covered with rich fewels and seem to be crowned nonarchs standing sentinel over the leeping take and white valley below. The lake has receded from the city oper about twenty miles. One of the most delightful features of a visit to this region of the great Salt Lake s a bath in the lake, One of the finest and most imposing pavilions in the world, which is said to have cost a half a million dellars, has been erected on the beautful site known as Sait Air. Owing to the air being so thickly impregnated with sait that it is visible at times to the naked eye, it has received its name,

EASY SWIMMING. Crowded trains run to and from the ake at frequent intervals during the summer months. Everybody can swim in Salt Lake, People float around in the water like curks, In tact, it is so heavy that it is impossible to sink. No suicides are committed here via the drowning route. The water is a prompt and potent tonic and invigor ant of the body and mind and is said to work miracles on him or her whose tendencies are to bald-headedness. A first bath is always as good as a circus, the bather being his or her own trick mule. If you're in shallow water and endeavor to sit down you slide out from under yourself with a speed and grace that suggests hidden acrobatic qualities. If you are floating and attempt to regain a standing posture your are as apt to land on your head is on your feet

Very few persons ever dive in this water more than once. At first it is tempting, but not so much so after you emerge with your eyes filled with salt, burning at a rate that threatens total blindness, where you reach for a portion of your bathing suit to wipe and soothe the burning members, and only add to your misery by augmenting the salt deposit, It's a terrible predicament-way out in the water blind as a bat, totally unable to reach your where to be had-salt, nothing but salt -with the aggravating presence of thousands of fellow bathers who, it seems, could possibly offer a disabled

friend some assistance, some relief,

but who are powerless, as their bathing costumes and fingers are just as salty as your own, and, being accustomed to such scenes, they merely stand by and laugh and make provoking sugges-But the old-timers know a remedy for this affliction, and it isn't a patent one, either. It is free and simple knowledge easily enough acquired, if you but have the opportunity, before your knowledge of your skill as a diver impels you to demonstrate your ability to fellow bathers and lookerson. It consists first of getting your eyes saturated with salt water, and some places and its greatest depth is at the critical moment-just as you are about to go blind and the unsympathetic crowd is laughing loudest at your sufferings and apparent helplessness-exercise a little presence of mind. bear the pain heroically, place the in dex finger of each hand well back into the mouth, and suck them with all the skill acquired in infancy until the solution on them is thoroughly weakened and removed; don't swallow the solution, but dispose of it in the most natural and convenient way, and then, with the fingers thus cleansed gouge the eyes industriously and triumphantly into the corners, and you will find that the result is almost as satisfac-

THE MOST TEMPERATE NATION. Statistics Accord This Honor to the United States.

W. S. Curtis in Chicago Record. The board of trade of Great Britain ha recently been collecting and compiling statistics relating to the production and has an average width of 27 miles; that gives an area of 2,700 square miles. There are 27,878,400 square fields. is quite interesting. It shows that the consumption of wine in France, with its than all of them and do our duty: 8,000,000 inhabitants, is ten times greater than in the other three countries com-bined, with their 150,000 000 of inhabitants. and also that it is increasing. The total in 1885 was 815.354.000 gallons, or an averige per capita of 21.34 gailons. The total onsumption in 1885 was 1.137,224,000, or

29.50 gollons per capita. The consumption of wine in Great Britain in 1885 was 12.788,000 malons, or 0.38 per upita. The total consumption in 1898 w: ar feur-tenths of a gallon per in the United States the total WHITE. consumption in 1885 was 18,242,000, or 0.72 rallons per capita. In 1896 the total was 6.578,000, or 6.22 galloms per capita, Hor it will be seen that while the consumption of wine in Great Britain is almost sta-tionary, in the United States it is falling In Germany complete statistics have not been obtained since 1995, when the onsumption was \$2,000,000 gallons, or 1.05

gallons per capita. pounds, or 8,789,169,600 tons of salt. Allowing ten tons to a carrioad, that would be 78,408,000 cars of soda and 878,016,960 cars of salt. Taking 30 feet as the total ton per capita is less there than is Great Berlin and Salt. Taking 30 feet as the total ton per capita is less there than is Great Berlin and Salt. Britain or Belgium. In the latter country more beer is consumed in proporti-te the population—13 gallens per capita than in any other country in the world except Bavaria, where the per capita amounts to no less than 20 gallons an-

The following statement will show comparison between the four countrie

			1211 5111		T. STORES
1	Great Britain		645,000		27.1
1	France	152.	952,001		4.6
1	Germany	905	242,000		718. h
1	United States	176.	578,000		8.5
1		15	1965		
М		Total	gallo	ns. Per	Capata
	Great Britain	1.211.	Sign, been		33.7
	France	. 1res.	122 Bro		3.40
	Germany				4175.4
	United States				12.7
	It will be us				
	the consump				
	who are a section of the later				

lous per capita; in the United States, 23 It may surprise people to know that while there has been the consumption of distilled liquors b the great countries of Europe, there has been a decided decrease in the United States. The figures are as follows:

England during the last ten years has

been 36 gallons per capita; in France, gallons per capita; in Germany, 5.7 g

	1885.	
Great Britain France Germany United States		Per Capita. #36 1.59 1.58 1.65
drinking peop		g the three

the United States is the most temperate Scene, Almost Anywhere.

American Traveler-Ah, there are the dear old Stars and Stripes, floating from the masthead of a sain! How inspiring The Other American Traveler-Yes, and

Sunday School Lesson for November 13.

The Assyrian Invasion.

2 Kings, XIX. 20-22, 23-27.

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

CONTEXT.-After the downfall of | before him like grass. His success | Only a prophet could have made these Israel the growing power of Assyria was therefore no decided proof of ex- things plain. The two kings, Senna was a constant menace to Judah. Sar-gon, the ambilious ruler, when he had son to vaunt himself. Knowing his buman lips, messages of overthrow on captured Samaria, might have advanced with ease upon Jerusalem, had takings, the Lord now proposed to other. If the predictions are fulfilled it not been for rebellions at home. His show the Assyrian King his weakness, son, Sennacherib, a monarch as warlike as his father, after crushing Mer-edach, the king of Babylon, undertook an expedition against Judah and Egypt, aspiring no doubt to world-dom-inion. This was the crisis in the hisory of Judah to prove whether the religious revival under Hezekiah would inspire the people with faith in God, or whether they would seek safety by forbidden means. A strong party favoted alliance with Egypt. When, finally, an attack was made on Libnah, one of the frontier towns, Hezekiah immediately sought the advice of Isaiah, the prophet, who was then highly exteemed as a servant of God. While waiting for the reply the king was in his chamber engaged in prayer.

ANSWER-Hezekiah's (verses 15 to 19) was full of humility, dependence and faith, the out-breathing of a soul that for many years had earnestly sought the favor of heaven. God did not turn a deaf ear-He could not refuse or disregard such a suppliant. And yet He did not answer Hezekiah direct. He preferred rathet to honor and employ the prophet Isaiah sent to Hezekiah the word which he had received from the Lord. (Verse 20.) There was great significance in this intermediary method. As shown a few weeks since, Isaiah was the one man of that day who knew the counsel of God. At the time of his call to the prophetic office dsa, xi: 1he therefore stood for that larger vision in the hour of the nation's supreme peril. It was not more importent to keep Hezekiah from a wrong policy and maintain Judah against nemies than it was to strengthen isaiah in the public favor, and this was done by making him the hearer of God's answer to the king's prayer.

REPROACH.--Isaiah directed Hezeinh to reject in a bold and defiant manner the demand of Sennacherib to surrender. The latter had been offensive and even blasphemous in his assumed ability to subjugate Judah, even challenging the Almighty in whom the Jews trusted. (Verses 19 to 21.) The Assyrian king, flushed by recent victorics, recited the achievements of his arms as a ground for asserting that Judah must also fall. But Hezeklah was instructed to say that the virgin daughter of Zion despised him. Isaiah also directed Hezekiah to say to Sennacherib that he had insulted Jehovah in his boastful words. This thought is xpanded at considerable length (verses 23 to 27) but the words are omitted by the committee from our study. Yet ought they to be carefully read.

CONTROL.-The Lord bad been pleased to enfeeble and intimidate all the enemies which Sennacherib had hitherto encountered, so that they fell

NOT TO BE SHIRKED

Dioneleded from Page 19.1

Can we take less than all arel stand

by our character" The undisguised

truth is that no greater service to hu-

manity at the present time is possible

than a wholesale transfer of colonial

possessions from mediacyal Soulu to

democratic America. Spain's mediae

cal spirit has shown no distinction

between the West Indies and the East

Indies. Her mis-government is cos-

mopolitan. Her imperial oppression

ompassed Cube and the Pollippines

alike and bred simultaneous revolu-

tions. We only aimed to liberate Caba

but the common misfortunes of both

colonies have strangely brought a com-

mon rescue. And the fate of the

Philippines, as the fate of Cuba, rests

in our generosity-in our nobility. What shall we do? Shall we let the

liberation of one stand and return the

pressed people?

r to her bonds? Shall we take of

Philippines only what we need, or

and we regard glso the needs of an

And what shall we answer to another

hlp-that we shall not shirk, now that

lemand of honor and wise statesman

the responsibility confronts us in the

Philippines, a share of the burden of

opening and keeping open the avenue

of oriental trade. All European futions but England would close against us ev-

ery avenue and every approach. Eng-

land stands alone in making and keeping open ports. She does this magna-

nimous work alone. She now hopes

that with the opportunity forcing it-

self upon us we will help-for our own

sake, for her sake and for the sake

of mankind. We shall need open ports

as much as England does, and we shall

profit by them even more. Shall we are

nothing ourselves? Could we do that

sort of thing and be a really great

IN SAFE HANDS.

The decision of these questions rosts

with the president. I confidently leave it in his hands. The honor of the na-

tion and the claims of an unfortunate

people are safe with him. The fair

rights of Spain herself, which ought to

be saved by the victory of a magnant-

mous nation, I believe the president will faithfully concede.

On our own account we need a rea-

sonable foreign territorial equipment

for convenience in the larger mingling

of our ration with the nations of the

world, which I am happy to believe I

to be an important element of a great

national life, and in holding in inter-

notional life the distinguished place to

which her power, her ideas and her re-

sponsibilities entitle her. The great con-

cerns, the great issues of international

life cannot spare either her nower, her

character or her example. But it is not

war that calls America into the areng

of the world. It is nonce. It is not

onquest, but co-operation. Her inter-

est lies in civilization, not in chaos. She will be wherever she goes what

she is at home, the exemplar of free

government, the hope of social pro-

gress and the powerful friend of the

oppressed. I cover for my country her

cept all that England does and do

RESPONSIBILITIES

secret thoughts as well as his under- the one side, and of protection on the especially as Hezekiah bad dared to resist Him. Because of his implacable (2 Kings v. 8). That night the Lord enralty against perfections, authority. and worship of the Abulghty it became necessary to punish his blasphemies and arrest his course . The Lord was about to deal with the impudent invader as with some savage beast, or untractable mule or horse. He would fasten a book in his and a bridle in his mouth, and turn him back toward his home, making him to know that there was One, infinitely above him (verse 28), able to control his actions and to thwart his the lives of all men, surely has the plans (Dan., iv:17).

PREDICTION.-Thus far the words of Isaiah coming from the Lord were designed for Sennacherib, the King of Assyria. The prophet now proceeds to deliver his own message to Hegekiah. This is in two parts. First, he gives a sign that the Assyrian army shall be expelled from the country (verse 20). During the year of the temporary occupancy the food supply would be only that which groweth of itself; in the second year there would be gathered that which springeth up from seed of the first year; but the third year shall be one of sowing and reaping, the enemy having departed, Second, Isriah opens up in brief what he had received in the vision at the time of his call (Isa., xi:19). He lets Hezekiah partly into the secret of Ju-13.) he had been permitted to see what and of the subsequent in-ress and none of his contemporaries saw, and prosperity of the remnant brought dah's captivity and return (verse 30), back from captivity (verse 31). This statement he rests upon the faithfulness and power of tiod for its fulfill-

> DEFENSE -Continuing his remarks te Hezekiah the prophet informs him. that God will defend the city against the Assyrians. They shall not come into it, nor before it. They shall not east a bank against it. that is to throw up earthworks for the purpose of a siege. But they shall return to their own country. The Lord himself will defend the place (verses 32 to 34) and it will not depend upon the valor of Jewish soldiers. Then is declared the motive that prompts Jebovah in thus protecting Jerusalem-it was for David's sake, showing that the great king whose, long and prosperous reign so honored God, was not yot fergotten. The covenant made with him looked out into the future (I Kings, xi: 12-13), and did not permit the city to se overthrown. A purpose in the counsels of Almighty required its existence Hegskiah was assured that he would not be disturbed because of that pur-Vast designs are centered in certain strategic points in the world's

SLAUGHTER.-We can now see why Isalah was employed to unfold God's in both nations. It ought to be regard-will concerning Assyria and Judah, ed in all nations and in all times.

Hichmond 'Van Ness. He is capable and respect

the prophet's claim will be strengthen-

ed and the clause of religion advanced

made bare His arm of power (verse 23)

An angel went through the Assyrian

camp. It was the old method of attack

employed in Egypt (Ex., xii: 29), and

on other occasions. When the morning

came 185,000 of the enemy were found

dead, to the utter amazement of those

left alive. This slaughter seems to us

at first to be increditable. It is use-

less to speculate concerning the mode

of execution. The Being who made the universe, in whose hands are

power in a moment of time to des rev

the lives which He gave and which

REGICIDE-Sennacherib, followed

by a remnant of his mighty army whom the Lord had spared, hastened

to his home in Nineveh (verse 36). He

was not only deprived of power to do harm to Judah but he was humbled

in spirit under the power of God. Like

all oriental monarchs, who believed

cided by the supernatural beings who

rule the world, he evidently concluded

that he had in some way offended the

god of his country. He therfore pro-

cede to worship in the great temple

seeking doubtless to proplate Nisroch.

the national diety, that he might, be

ing restored to favor, regain what he

had lost (verse 37). But that was a day

of treachery and blood. While thus

engaged he was attacked by his two

ons, Adrammelech and Sharezer, and

They may have thought that their

father, who had met such calamities.

merited death. Yet, because of the pun-

behment due to such a crime they fled to Armenia, and a third son, Ezarhad-

ion, reigned (Ezra iv.: 2). Thus this

CONCLUSION-The great doctrine

esigned to be taught in this lesson is

that God rules among the nations of the earth for the establishment of His

nacherib's advance had been a con-tinued victory from the day he left

his capital. Nothing has been able to

stand before him. Even his mighties:

rival on the banks of the Euphrates had

omes to the border of Judah, before

any army appears to give him battle

in a single night, his victorious war

riors are stricken down by an unseer

hand, and he is compelled in disgrac-

to retreat to his palace and to find

comfort and seek instruction in the house of his God. There is but one

possible explanation for all this. The

carller victories were allowed by Him

Sepreme Ruler put jimits upon this

King of Assyria, prospered him at first and humbled him at last. The truth

ought to have been known and heeded

who frustrated the later plans. The

surrendered. But, behold,

kingdom (Ezk. xxi.: 27). Sen-

boastful heathen ruler paid the penalty

for his blasphemy.

that the fortunes of the war were de-

He has sustained.

Van Ness. And so it was until the bleker was completed, with the exception of sucrintendent of education. Peter, whom shall we name for that here are three or four candidates. ever heard of either of thin before," said

onvention nominate the candidate for especiate adent of public education," and own that went, too. The following day the convention put

Another Victory.

Watte-What! You drinking again? hough you told me you had won a vie r.-Indianapolis Journal.

rightful position among the nutions. Buren influence," and down went Trecover for America and the American the rightful respect of all the world. I want the world to understand our power, but I want it to also understand our character. That the power and the character will go hand in hand et no man doubt, and it is our splendid orivilege to know that however our urtional horizon may expand it will sever outgrow the developments of our lemocracy, the increase of our love of peace and our expanding fidelity to the ideals of human progress.

The Conventions Hard Task.

From the Courier-Journal. It is related that in the laver '30's, on the ! re of a Democratic white convention in Albuny, N. Y. Dean Richmond and Peter Caggor were in consultation. Something like this was the dialogue between his

Whom shall we put up for gavernor?" asked Richmond. "Seymour will do. He is able, respect-able, notation and will reader the ticket invulabile," answered Cagger. And Sey-Who for atterney-general? queried

. He is by far the best of the lot. Boddes, we want the Van

able, and we want the influence of the Knickerbockers, anyhow," and down went

"Oh, d--- it," returned Cagger, "let the

through the slate so constructed in less than two hours. It required more than superintendent of education.

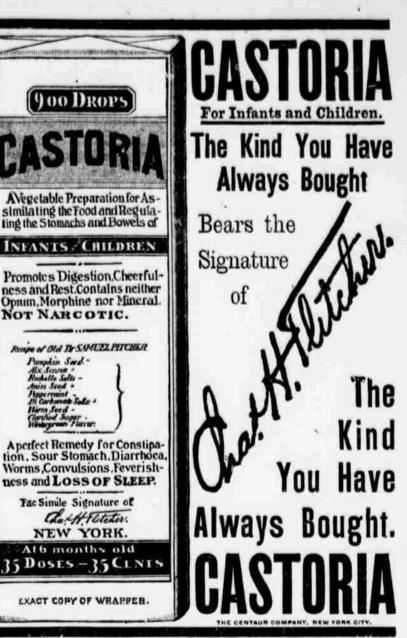
Lusbforth-Sp(hie)anish victory, ole rea-

The Blockade Lifted. Lis- I would kiss you if I dared

She-th, don't be afraid, I wouldn't strike a weak, defenceless man,-Chicago

DEADLY CATARRH has fastened its relentless grip upon some member of nearly every family in the land. Competent authorities estimate that from eighty to ninety per cent, of the entire population of this continent suffer from some form of this repuisive and dangerous malady. If you or any or your family suffer either from recognized catarrh or from the lingering colds which mark its early stages—don't frifle with it. its early stages—don't frifle with it. It is the precursor of consumption Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder never fuls. It is the remody of all remedies, endorsed by the most ex-perienced and eminent nose and throat pecialists of the day, and having a record of a maintuide of radical, per manent cures of chronic cases which had been declared incurable. It also ures cold in the head, influenza, h. ever, loss of smell, deatness, so threat, tonstitis, authma and all sinhar diseases. It is delightful to use, har diseases. It is delightful to use. "I have had chronic catarrh ever since the war," says J. C. Taylar, of 27s S. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N. J. "I had desputed of ever being cured. I used three boulles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and my catarrh has entirely left ne." Eev. C. E. Whitcombe, rector of St. Mathew's Episcopal Church, Hamilton, Ont., was a great sufferer. He used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and now preclaims it a safe, sample and certain care. The Lord Bushop of Torento, Can, recommends the remedy ever his own signature. Sold by druggists. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Hear relieves heart disease in 30 minutes Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills—10c, for 4 are the best entment relieves in a day eczem-eter and all skin diseases. Cun les in a to 5 nights. 35c.

For Sale by Matthews Bros. and W. T. Clark.



BLESSING TO WOMEN

THE MISSES BELL'S COMPLEXION TONIC

ABSOLUTE PROOF OF ITS WONDERFUL EFFECT

READ THE FOLLOWING UNSOLICITED ENDORSEMENTS



The Misses Bell. 78 Fifth Ave., New York City Dear Ladies:-Picase send me one bottle of your wonderful Complexion T ie. I cannot speak all I think in preise. After the birth of my first c

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 19, 1828.

The Misses Bell, 78 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Dear Ladles: For several years my face was covered with a mass or pimples and blackheads. Two month acco t burchased a bottle of your Complexion Tonic from Partricke & Richardson, of this city: I have now used in all three bottles of the Tonic, and I have not a sign of a pimple or blackbead on my face. I can never thank your sufficiently for the great service your remedy has done me, for I had about despuired. I shall recommend your Complexion Tonic whenever I see any one afflicted as I was.

Sincercity yours.

Reading, Pa. Oct. 14, 1885.
The Misses Bell. 78 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
Dear Ladlest-Sk years ago a broaking out appeared at my finger ends? A few months later this same breaking out appeared on my face. The doctor pronounced it eczema, and gave me both internal and external treatment. At times I thought I detected some improvement, but the disease would again break out with renewed vigor. Last March Mrs. Barnes, a patron of yours, induced me to fry your Complexion Tonie. I used your face and hands were free from any disease. I have not used the Complexion Tonic since that date and there has been no return of the eczema. My gratitude is to dej my skin is now as smooth and free from any disease. I mean never to be with out your great remedy and will use it constantly, as it agrees with my skin sa well. My husband also incloses a letter of thanks to you. I am New Hayen, Conn. Oct. 2, 188.

The Misses Bell, 78 Fifth Ave. New York City.

Dear Ladles: Khelly send me two more tenter of the eczema. My gratitude is to dej my skin is now as smooth and free from any discoloration as it was before my marriage. I mean never to be without your great remedy and will use it constantly, as it agrees with my skin sa well. My husband also incloses a letter of thanks to you. I am New Hayen, Conn. Oct. 2, 188.

The Misses Bell, 78 Fifth Ave. New York City.

Dear Ladlest Khelly send me two more tended in the constantly and the section of the steady of the decimal treatment falled to dej my skin is now as smooth and free from any discoloration as it was before my marriage. I mean never to be with out your great remedy and will use it constantly say it agrees with my skin say well. My husband also incloses a letter of thanks to you. I am New Hayen, Conn. Oct. 2, 188.

The Misses Bell, 78 Fifth Ave. New York City.

Dear Ladlest Khelly send me two more tended to the connection of the section of the section

praise. After the birth of my first child my complexion, which had previously been good, became sallow, blotchy and muddy with a moth patch on each cheek. My physician said that this would pass away in a little time, but it did not. For years I dectored without success until chance placed your advertisement in my hands. Your Complexion Tonic has done what physicians and internal treatment failed to do; my skin is now as smooth and free from any discoloration as it was before my marriage. I mean never to be without your great remedy and will use it constantly, as it agrees with my skin sa well. My husband also incloses a letter of thanks to you. I am

doing. Gratefully yours.

THE MISSES BELL'S COMPLEXION TONIC is an external application which when applied to the skin has a most exhibitanting effect mon the curieb, absorbing and carrying off all impurities, which the blood by its natural action is constantly forcing to the surface of the skin. It is to the skin what a vizilizing tonic is to the blood and nerves, a kind of new life that immediately exhibitants and strengthens wherever applied. Its tonic effect is felt almost immediately and it speedly haustless forever from the skin freekles, pinnigs, blackbrads, moth patches, wrinkles, liver spots, roughbess, oilmess, cruptions and discolorations of any kind. The Complexion Tonic can be secured at our resident agents, whose address appears below, or it can be had of the Misses Bell direct from their New York office, No. 75 Fifth Avenue.

Fifth Avenue.

The Misses Bell have piaced the price of their wonderful Complexion Tonic at One Bollar a bottle, and this amount inclosed in a letter addressed to them will secure one bottle securely packed in plain wrapper, by express, safe delivery guaranteed. The Misses Bell's valuable book, 'Secrets of Beauty,' will be mailed to any address on request. Ladles can address the Misses Bell on all matters of the complexion and hygiene in the strictest confidence and satisfactory advice will be given free of charge.

Address all communications and send all orders to the Misses Bell's No. 78 Fifth Avenue. New York City.

Ladles residing in this city can have any of the Misses Bell's preparations at

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