THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE- SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

BOATING ON THE FATHER OF WATERS

A TRIP MUCH THE SAME NOW AS IN DICKENS' DAY.

Funny Big Steamboats That Don's Worry About Schedule Time --- The able elderly people from the East and Worry About Schedule Time--The a party of nice girls with a chaperon Roustabouts and the Swearing from some where up north. The eti-Mates --- Pictures and History

St. Louis Letter in New York Sun.

Even when this country shall have the same density of population as Germany or France and its numbers shall meet the prediction of Mr. Gladstone for the close of the next century-sig hundred millions-there will probably be little change of appearance along the coast of the lower Mississippi riv-It will require closer crowding to make any great impression on the 2,000 miles of mostly lowlands, subject to annual overflows, that carry away cabins and chicken coops and leave their microbes of malaria to find their victims in returning natives. The few people whose homes dot the shifting margins of the toriuous stream at the lowest points have lived there simply because they were born there, as their fathers were, and consider overflows and ague to be, like hunger, among the natural and unavoidable afflictions of human

It is almost safe to predict, too, that the Mississippi river steamboats at the close of the next century will be what they are now and what they have been for the last sixty years. Whatever changes time and inventive skill and the necessities of a more crowded existence may impose upon other regions. the Americans of the distant future will see the same scenes and have the same experiences at his ancetor when he takes a river journey for pleasure or rest. The stream itself is constantly shifting its course, annually swallowing acres of its shore lands. For miles back of its banks, except where there are bluffs, the dangers of overflow are too great to encourage immigration.

FEW CHANGES

The changes in the steamboats since the days when they were the chief means of transportation are few. Indeed, they comprise chiefly the use of a donkey engine to swing the gangplank, and an ace light instead of the fron cage of pine pitch and a searchlight. There are fewer boats and their captains are of less importance save in the smaller towns, but in structure, appearance and methods they are virtually the same as when Dickens described them.

It is a rest to the soul of the civilization-tired man to ride on a boat which makes no effort to cover schedule time, a boat on which nobody in authority worries when it is two days behind. It is grateful to find a transportation company that makes no effort to obtain business, but considers it a favor to shippers to accept such as comes to it, that harely advertises the theoretical time of departure, but is in no way concerned about getting away at any particular hour. That is a part of the general permanence of the institution. In the days when the steamboats had a monopoly of the carrying business, before the advent of the nerve-straining railroad, it was something of a privilege to get a stateroom or even a berth on a first class boat. The profit was in the cargo then, as

legs such as men of fashion wore be-Sunday School Lesson for January 22. fore the sixtles. The traditional mate, who drives the roustabouts, has a skill in profanity and invective that is an palling and unparalled. The roustabouts or "roosters" are all black, and some of them the most desperate men the levees of St. Louis and New Orleans can show. Among the spring passengers there

are bridal couples, invalids, comfortquette of the boat makes acquaintan ces easy. Almost anybody can speak Along the River's Shifting Banks. to anybody else. In a day or two the bridal couples find the obart rooms pleasant, or they will discover a warm place behind one of the large smokestacks. The fare, about \$20, includes state room and meals. The waiters are black, usually men who are working their passage. The meals are fair, but with little variation from day to day.

LOADING THE BOAT.

The boat is loaded at St. Louis by an army of roustabouts, only a few of whom remain on the boat when she freight at the various landings. They to know by what authority He did stand any amount of verbal abuse from the mate, but it is no longer safe | and private, as well as His miracles, to strike them because of the ready razor. One mate is especially successful in getting work out of a crew to attach themselves to Him as dis-simply because he never swears and clples, that is, as anxious to learn more raises his voice above a connever versational tone. The contrast he of-fers to all the others impresses them. from all parts of the land He had op-They seem to fear that he has a re-

serve of language that will destroy them when his long restraint ends. The stranger finds a great deal to interest him in the "roosters." When moving freight they go on the run. while those who stow it away keep up an improved song. From a mill on a bluff sixty feet high barrels of flour are seen sliding down a track of skids. As they land at the lower deck they are seized and rolled down an incline into the hold. The darkies sing, "Roll dem bahls! Roll dem bahls! Roll 'em down de hol'!" They get a musical swing and show their sense of melody. They have no sleeping place and little time to sleep. Between landlogs they shoot craps away back among the cargo or fall asleep on bales of hay on the deck or wherever they can find space. Occasionally they fight, using the inevitable rzor. The barber, head waiter, cook and two or three others give an evening concert in the cabin with banjo, violin and goltar.

Somebody always asks if they are singers and there is always the reply: 'No sah! Wilcox and Gibbs." The cargo consists of flour, salt pork, corn, hay, mules and manufactures of many kinds. On the lower river cotton is taken on for the New Orleans market. The Missouri towns call for small lots of freight, so that

the boat stops at nearly every landing. At Cairo there is usually a warehouse full of freight from Chicago to be empeled into the boat.

AN ANCIENT ATMOSPHERE. The first day after leaving St. Louis the stranger finds himself in an anman at the wheel that this is the most ing the war. The war, which the passenger had forgotten, is still a near interesting to a Jewish ruler. But, memory on the river. The man at the what was most startling. Jesus anwheel had heard much about Mark Twain as a pliot from passengers. At least a score had taken his Post Office dom (verse 2) a sentment in direct address for the purpose of sending the humorist's book about it for his pleasnow. There is still freight enough for the few large side wheelers, besides the There were no traditions of Mark Twain as a pilot as far as he knew. He showed no consciousness of the wide interest in his occupation created by the man who deserted it for litera-Before reaching Cairo there are points of interest which the passenger must discover for himself. On Lake George the captain of the Ticonderoga or the Mohican mounts a box and recites a thrilling history in the tone of a public reader as he points out memorable spots, but on the Mississippi the captain scorns to be a showman, and there is no river guide book. The American traveller is supposed to know ************ all about Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio, where Mr. Cleveland discovered and quite as tame. Although the trava civil service reform giant in the percler from the North may be limping fancy. After a close inspection, nobody son of "Boss" Oberly. This was a still from a fall on the key pavement lively Frenchman; there has been is surprised to learn that its inevitable great strategic point in the west at the just before he started, he has seen the pleasure of the growing signs of spring outbreak of hostilities, to the eventual buds and almost the young leaves on until, at the end, one finds the foliprofit of the town. The earthworks the cottonwoods that line the banks then thrown up have served as the above the site of Fort Pillow, before foundation of a levee over which the reaching Memphis. The steamboat is and the almost melancholy quiet of the waters no longer flow. It is recalled already twenty-"our hours behind the uninhabited shores has been restful. that it was from this place that Grant schedule time and most of the landings started for his first battle at Balmont | are still to be made. But nobody frets | and it was to this that he returned about it except the overworked man when he barely escaped capture. If he who is away for a rest. He is the typhad been five minutes later in reach- ical Northern man. When he goes ing the tubs that carried him, the story from home on a needed vacation he of the war would have had some dif- catches the first train by running for it and travels night as well as day in ferent features.

Christ and Nicodemus. JOHN 111. 1-16.

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

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT .-- If John's gospel furn- | TEACHING .- The answer of Jesus to | then was the only way out of the diffiishes a continuous account of this the question of the ruler was adapted cuity-believe Jesus. (John, viil, 31.) period in the life of Jesus, and most to his state of mind, and it was as full as possible under the circumstances.

scholars think it does, He went to Capernaum immediately after the marriage at Cana, accompanied by His mother, His brethren and His disciples. doves. This act naturally brought Him

> such things. His speeches in public none of which, however, are recorded, increased His fame and caused many ciples, that is, as anxious to learn more of Him and of His doctrine. (John, ii, portunity to exert a far-reaching influence.

> > INTERVIEW-So general and pro-

much.

tered.

found was the impression made by the ministry of Jesus in Jerusalem that the attention of men in high places was directed to Him. One of these, Nicodemus, sought a personal interview that he might obtain fuller knowledge of the wonderful Galileean. Nicodemus was of the Pharisees, the most numerous and exacting sect (Acts, xxvi, '), a member of the sanhedrin, before which body our Lord was afterward summoned. (John, vii, 59.) He came at night, perhaps like Joseph, fearing the Jewa (John, xix, 38), but probably because more privacy might then be had. (Verses 1 and 2.) The formal salutations being over, the ruler addressed Jesus with the complimentary title of "Rabbi," the best that at that time he knew. Then followed a noble confession that he believed this teacher was no ordinary man; that he had come from God: what might have been confessed, however, of any of the old prophets. In fact, this was precisely

the character assigned to all the prophets. Nicodemus also gave the reason for his faith, namely, the display of Christ's miraculous power. This salutation and confession were equivalent to a request for Instruction.

KINGDOM .- Immediately Jesus responded to this expressed desire for information by referring to the one great subject upon which John the Baptist

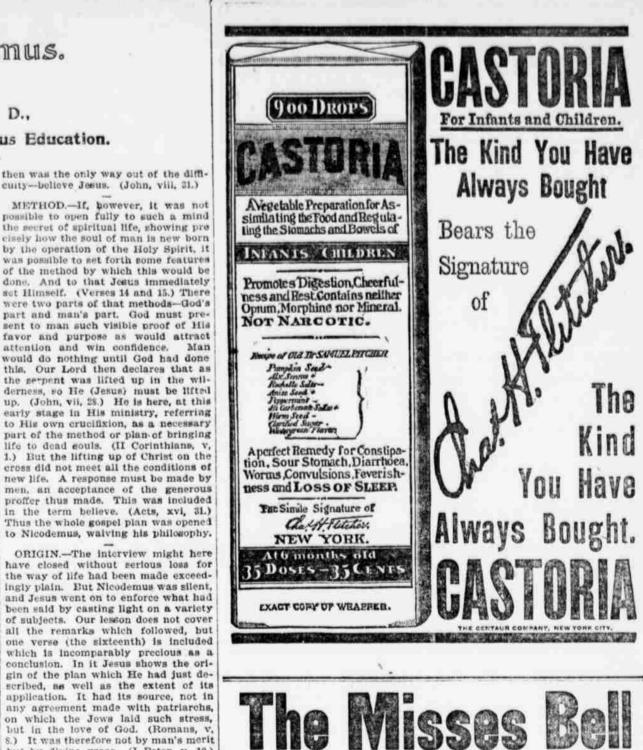
dom of God which He came to estab-

There was first a re-assertion of what was said before, but in words designed the secret of spiritual life, showing pre to explain somewhat the nature of the cisely how the soul of man is new born (John, ii, 12.) After a short stay there He went up to Jerusalem to attend the Passover, the first of that great na-the fiesh, as Nicodemus seemed to by the operation of the Holy Spirit, it was possible to set forth some features of the method by which this would be tional feast which He attended after think, but a birth symbolized by water done. And to that Josus immediately His baptism. It was on that visit that baptism. (Mark, xvi, 16.) The spiri- set Himself. (Verses 14 and 15.) There He cleansed the temple, driving out of tunl change made the man ready for were two parts of that methods-God's It those who sold oxen, sheep and the kingdom, the baptism was the cere- part and man's part. God must premony of introduction to the kingdom. sent to man such visible proof of His moves out-only enough to handle the to public notice, and the officials desired (Acts, 11, 38.) Jesus asserts here the favor and purpose as would attract interior and outward conditions, and attention and win confidence. bids His hearer not to marvel at what would do nothing until God had done this. Our Lord then declares that as had been previously said. Still, our Lord intended to be very faithful with the serpent was lifted up in the wilhis distinguished visitor, and informed derness, so He (Jesus) must be lifted him that this spiritual change of which up. (John, vii, 28.) He is here, at this He had spoken was a very mysterious | early stage in His ministry, referring matter, and likened to the action of the | to His own crucifixion, as a necessary wind, whose course could not be traced, part of the method or plan of bringing life to dead couls. (II Corinthians, v, but whose effects were apparent to all. (Verse S.) In this way He referred the 1.) But the lifting up of Christ on the cross did not meet all the conditions of subject to each man's consciousness, new life. A response must be made by where it belonged

men, an acceptance of the generous proffer thus made. This was included KNOWLEDGE .- This faithful inin the term believe. (Acts, xvi, 31.) struction had not helped matters very Thus the whole gospel plan was opened Nicodemus was confused. to Nicodemus, walving his philosophy. There had been presented to him lines

ORIGIN .- The interview might here of thought with which he was not fahave closed without serious loss for the way of life had been made exceedmiliar, and he confessed ignorance by asking, "How can these things be?" (Verse 9.) It was a gentle but de-served reproof which Jesus adminis- and Jesus went on to enforce what had (Verse 10.) Judaism was a been said by casting light on a variety matter of the heart (Deuteronomy, v, of subjects. Our lesson does not cover 29), and that which Jesus had pre-all the remarks which followed, but scribed for the new kingdom, conver- one verse (the sixteenth) is included sion and baptism, was precisely what which is incomparably precious as a had been required of proselytes in beconclusion. In it Jesus shows the oricoming Jews. How strange that a gin of the plan which He had just de-member of the highest ecclesiastical scribed, as well as the extent of its application. It had its source, not in body, one traine in all laws and usages, should not understand this matter! any agreement made with patriarchs, on which the Jews laid such stress, Having thus chided His pupil, Jesus but in the love of God. (Romans, v. asserts His own knowledge (verse 11) as against the other's ignorance, and S.) It was therefore not by man's merit but by divine grace. (I Peter, v. 10.) does so with a very positive asservation, "Verily, verily." He did not say how He knew (Matthew, xl, 27), wheth-chosen family or race, but the love that chosen family or race, but the love that devised it had the world, the whole er by experience, intuition, or instructfamily of Adam, in view, and offered tion. The declaration of personal equal privileges to every member of knowledge on a matter about which a that world-wide and many-tongued Jewish law-giver had confessed ignorance, set the two far apart in point of household. Whosoever believed, regardless of previous condition, of deability, and gave ground for our Lord's scent, or other circumstance, might added remark that one who had at the scent, or other circumstance, might outset acknowledged His ability had have life evenlasting. Here is the basis of a true catholicity, proclaimed by Jesus to a Jewish ruler.

DIFFICULTY .--- There must be some SUMMARY. - The outlines of the cient atmosphere. Going into the pilot house he remarks to the elderly preaching (Matthew, iv, 17), the king- mind if much profit is to be derived its founder under favorable circumfrom this interview. He came professstances, may be given in few words. man at the wheel that this is the most of the boat, and is told lish (John xviii, 35), and which the na-pleasant part of the boat, and is told lish (John xviii, 35), and which the na-that he wouldn't have thought so dur-tion expected under the Messiah. (Da-guestioned his teaching. He acknowl-God gave His only begotten Son, who, niel, vii, 27.) Nothing could be more edged ignorance concerning what in fulfilling the Father's purpose, needought to have been well known, yet ed to be lifted up before the eyes of what was most startling, Jesus an- failed to be satisfied with the statement the world. Whoseever believes in the nounced that no man, unless born of one who did know. Yet Nicodemus uplifted or crucified Son receives a was not captious-he was unduly in- birth of the spirit, a birth from above, dom (verse 3) a sentiment in direct quisitive, more anxious to push his in- a new life. That new life is essential conflict with all the popular notions, vestigations for intellectual ends than to an entrance into the kingdom of It prescribed conditions for the sub- to receive short practical directions for God, and it should be publicly anjects of that kingdom which utterly spiritual good. Such men are in all nouncd by the ceremony of baptism.



Complexion and Hair Specialists.

The brilliant complexions of women in the more exclusive circles of Nev York society are not explained by the theory that associates beauty and idle ness. In fact, many leaders of the world of fashion are hard workers. Ye they keep their good looks even when they are old. How do they manage it? THE MISSES BELL, of 78 Fifth Avenue, New York, themselves con nected with some of the most noted and honored families in the metropolis have answered the question. They have prepared for the use of women in general, five preparations for improving the complexion and the hair.



Tollet Treasures. Five

stern-wheel freighters, that run between St. Louis and New Orleans, and, anyhow, the traditions of the tiver are against appearing to wany business. It is only by accident that anybody who lives far away from the valley learns that a river journey in interesting or practicable. Usually the discovery is made through an advertisement of a New Orleans Mardi Gras celebration. During the early days of spring, especially in March, enough people from all parts of the country engage passage down to fill all the staterooms.

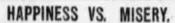
A TYPE BY ITSELF

The Mississippi river steamboat is Impressive and as unlike an ocean, lake Hudson river steamer as one can is to burn, if it escapes being crushed in the ice at the spring breakup. The hull is not visible, the lower deck resting apparently on the water. It is, in effect, a four-story house, each story being shorter than the one below. The lower deck or first floor is open the sides except where the huge wheel houses or paddle boxes shut in the engines and furnaces. On this deck is stowed the bulk of the cargo, including live stock. Earrels are rolled into the shallow hold. The second or cabin deck does not extend quite to the bow. It has a long cabin, with staterooms on either side and the office and bar. Above the cabin is the texas-a shorter house with a chart room and the staterooms of the offi-The whole is crowned with a cers. large pilot house, open to a dozen favored passengers at a time. The whole structure is possible only because there are no waves to encounter, and it can be tied up anywhere in a storm.

It is incredibly light, a mere shell of wood. The partitions are not much thicker than paste board. The cabin runs the full length of the deck, except a space forward, where, in an emergency, is holsten freight of an awk ward nature, such as wagons or carriages. It is furnished with the usual tables, sofas, chaine, tuneless plano, grate stoves and the like, and is elaborately decorated on a ground of white, The forward part is used as a dining room. Off the after-part, or ladies' cabin, the state rooms are larger than or more sink out of sight with a mudthose of the Fall River and Albany steamers and have the furniture of an ordinary hotel room. The forward loops are cut off and many miles of state rooms have simple berths or travel saved by the eating of a channel bunke. The furnishings are nothing like those of the Eastern boats in respect to cost

THE CAPTAIN.

towns, the captain of a first-class sidewheeler is a little greater than a Unit- Orleans to come together. The proed States senator, while the pilot is cess is arbitrary and cannot always what the military hero is to the womankind of other regions. He is the hours later. A little ditch was dug only man outside of Mexico who wears across the narrow stirp of land, but thin-soled, tight-fitting boots, with



Dr. Charcot s Tonic Tablets, the great Par-islan romedy, is a guaranteed cure for the inclust Habits also cervousness and melan-choly caused by over-induigence. It Destroys the Appetits for Alcoholic and all Intoxicating Beverages, and leaves man as he should be. It can be administered without the knowledge of the patient where ueoesary. Send for paniphic. Win. Q. Clark, 326 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.

NEW MADRID.

There is always somebody to recall possible. At Vicksburg it is easy to talk with the fact that New Madrid suffered more from an earthquake early in the a full-grown man who was born under ground in a bomb-proof cave when century than any other spot in Amer-Grant bombarded the place. Older perica, not excepting Charlestown. The swift current of the river sweeps over sons tell of their experiences at that time and point out grassy mounds unthe center of the old town, which was der which they lived free of fear while swallowed up in a night. Since then the thunder of siege guns and the many of its houses have been enguifed. bursting of shells shook the earth. In the early days of the war the Con-Thither they carried much of the furfederates strongly fortified Island No. niture of their homes. It is at Nat-10. They had heavy guns mounted on chez that the Southern spring is enearthworks and there was camp room countered. Here is a quaint city, runfor 10,000 troops, of whom General Pope captured half. This was selected as a ning to the Greek Academic style of architecture, covered with flowers. point for guarding against the descent There is fresh enough recollection of of Union expeditions, though the imthe winter at home to make the great provised gunboat Carondelet ran the rose trees and clambering rose bushes batteries in the dark. But of that islwith their gaudy flowers seem like the and, then so large and apparently so work of magic. Here, too, are cotton solid, there has not been a trace for mills with white labor. The girls of twenty years. As the boat passes along the "poor white" class have vanquished near the shore, one can see an acre the pride of idleness and they make really capable workers. dy gurgle. The Mississippi is the crook-An interesting sight is an island covedest big river in the world. Great ered by thousands of pelicans, many of them engaged in fishing. They are not

shy, paying no attention to the hoarse across a neck of land. It is shown that whistles of boats that pass each other by this process the river has been here, and indifferent to the pistol shots shortened by a great deal during the of a passenger. century, and Mark Twain figured out At Bayou Sara a traveler tells of an

THE CAPTAIN. that at the rate of the shortening in the popule who live in the river the past it would take only a certain incident of eighteen years ago. The boat stopped, as now, for an hour, and number of years for St. Louis and New he wandered about ashore. He discovered a queer-looking craft not unlike a canalboat. It was a circus owned by their ideal of a genius. The first clerk be promoted by artificial means. At a brother of St. John, then the conis to the womankind of the valley one point the steamboat is less than a spicuous governor of Kansas. The cirhalf mile from where it will be three cus had floated down the rivir, giving performances not only at towns, but also at large plantations. The night the current refuse. to go through it. before a young blood of the town had There is usually a stop of a couple of wantonly stabbed one of the perform-

hours at Memphis, which has more of ers, and he was then in a dangerous the characteristics of a prosperous state in his borth. The show was prof-Northern community. There is a little table and there were no herses to eat park in the business contro in which ip the gains. The steamboat has been anywhere

General Frank P. Blair used to sit and feed the squirrels when he was convalfrom seven to ten days in reaching escent after an illness at the Gayoso the Crescent City, but to the intellihouse. There has been no change in gent observer the time has been well the park in the thirty-five years since spent. There has been profit in the then, and the squirrels are still there study of the different kinds of way.

ignored descent from Abraham and ages, guibbling about mysteries and This is the dispensation under which the rite of circumcision. (Galatians, neglecting what is of present import- we now life, the dispensation of the vi, 15.) Nicodemus was not prepared ance. Jesus perceived the mental con- spirit. (Galatians, iii, 14.) More storifor such teaching. In his surprise he dition and sought to remedy it. (Verse ous than the former dispensation (II

did not attempt any defense of the idea 12.) "If I have told you earthly Corinthians, II, 8), because the type has of inherited privilege, held so tenaci-ously by the Jews (John, viii, 39), nor lieve not." what would be gained if I is essential Christianity-new inward yet did he express the common hope explained what you desire to know life by the spirit of God, through faith that this Jewish race would be reconcerning things in heaven, the how in Christ crucified, that life united of spiritual life. And then to convince with other lives in subjection to the stored and become the kingdom of heaven, with Jerusalem as the capital. Nicodemus that the wise way was in will of Christ. (John, i. 12 and 13.) But he seized upon the subject of the accepting His teaching, Jesus called at- whatever is opposed to this must be new birth as a great mystery. (Verse tention to the fact that no man had rejected by all who call themselves 4.) How was it possible to comply with gone up to heaven to learn these Christians. Whatever is in accord with the prescribed conditions for entrance things, but that the Son had come this is a legitimate expansion of the down to reveal them. (Verse 13.) This vital principle. into the kingdom?

declined to accept His teaching.

passengers going from landing to land-At one point a negro brass hand ing, from the wild Missourian to the came aboard from an upbound boat. lively Frenchman; there has been age and flowers of summer; the boisterous darkies have been fun enough, At one plantation, with its great white mansion in full sight, fifty mules were men.

unloaded. They had been crowded together on the stern of the lower deck. where the rains beat on them and where they could not lie down. As they were turned loose ashore they showed their glee by leaping and kick- reverse, and the landings in the lower order to cover as much territory as ing and rolling. At one time nearly the whole lot were rolling on the grass. I ing.

Their time is spent in going up and down. If the brazen music was not fine, at least the vocal performances were funny. The soloists ran to sentimental songs, and at the request of a Milwaukee woman "Marguerite" and "Sweet Marie" were repeated until the bar was overworked by maddened On the whole, it is a trip to be taken,

either down or up. The former is to be preferred, as the gradual unfolding of spring is more pleasurable than the river are more frequent and interest

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never fails. It is the remedy of all remedies, endorsed by the most ex-perienced and eminent nose and throat specialists of the day, and having a record of a multitude of radical, per-manent cures of chronic cases which had been declared insurable. It also cures cold in the head, influenza, hay fever, loss of smell, deafness, sore threat, tonsilitis, asthma and all simi-lar diseases. It is delightful to use.

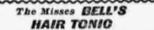
lar diseases. It is delightful to use. "I have had chronic catarrh ever elnce the war," says J. C. Tuylor, of eao. N. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N. J. "I had despaired of ever boing cored. I used three bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and my catarvi has entirely leit me." Rev. C. E. Whitcoube, restor of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Hamitson, Ont., was a great sufforer. He used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and new gree-clintos it a sufe, simple and certain cure. The Lord Biekop of Taronto, Can, re-conmends the reanedy over his own signature. beid by singgists. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart

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is an external application, the presence of which on the face cannot be detected. It is perfectly harmiese even to the most delicate skin. It is a sure and quick cure for all roughness and emplions. It acts on the skin as a tonic, producing a maturally pure complexion. Cosmetics, merely hide blemishes. The Tonic gets rid of them. It romoves pimples, freckles, black-heads, moth partches, liver spots, cosma, redness, offiness and all discolorations and imperfections of the skin. Price, \$1 a bottle.



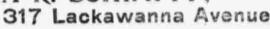
cures dandruff and prevents any return of it; stops that meddening itching of the scalp and makes the hair strong, soft and lustrous. It is especially help-ful to persons whose hair is thin, dry and liable to fall out. The tonic cleanses the skin about the roots of the hair; will soont cover baid spots with a handgome growth. Price, \$1 a bottle. not a dye nor a stain. It is a color quid that is applied to the roots of the hair and leaves no trittale signs of the scalp or forchead. Neither does it change the color of th air all at once. Only dyes do that and they wash off. But Capilla Renov-elli not wash off. Price, \$1.50 per bottle Price

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