HOW QUEEN VICTORIA ONCE AVERTED WAR

MOMENTOUS INCIDENT IN AN-GLO-AMERICAN HISTORY.

Thurlow Weed's Diplomacy Aided by the Friendly Feeling of the Queen and the Prince Consort-Secret History of the Great Events Succeeding the Arrest of Mason and Slidell-Details Not Contained in Any Public Archives.

"Holland," in Philadelphia Press.

In the fall of 1861, President Lincoln. sent Archbishop Hughes, of New York, Bishop Mclivaine, of Ohio, and Thurlow Weed to Europe as personal representatives, semi-official ambassadors, that they might most and stay the efforts of the representatives of the Confederacy to secure recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain and

Mason and Slidell were brought as bore that name, taken from her, after which she was new party, whose successes in the elechis secretary of state were made very war, anxious by this act, although the North, not seeing at first behind it, was

But the president and Mr. Seward knew well that in the temper of the ruling men of Great Britain the act would certainly create great danger of able the recognition of the Confeder-Mason and Slidell were not worth that great risk, nor was the technical international question involved in their capture important enough to raise and maintain, if war with Great Britain or even the recognition of the Confederacy came as a result of the raising of it.

The ocean cable was laid then, but it had been mute, a dead wire for three years. The administration at Washington could only send Mason and Slidell to a military prison and wait.

WAR SEEMED IMMINENT.

On the day after the special embassy landed on the other side the Trent came to port, bringing a story that ret Bit England aflame. Perhaps it was well that the cable was then lifeless and "manana" is sometimes the peacemaker. War with civilized nations only follows ceremonles of diplomacy, and diplomacy must wait on the mails. Mr. Weed and Archbishop Hughes were called to Paris Instantly, having heard that it was the purpose of the emperor at his New Year's Day meeting with the corps legislatif to announce that he should recognize the Confederacy and raise the blockade of the Southern ports maintained by the United States. The story of the diplomacy that caused Napoleon to strike that paragraph from his address has recently been told in this correspond-

Having succeeded in France, Mr. Weed and Archbishop Hughes hastened London. They found our minister, Charles Francis Adams, very despond-The situation was grave, he said. Lord Palmerston was clearly for war. Nothing but the most abject apology. the most complete disavowal of the afand the release of Mason and Slidell, perhaps, with honors, could avert war, and Palmerston did not intend to allow the United it was here that Henry VIII stood States the opportunity, except at the to receive the news of the execution of cost of humiliation no self-respecting | Anne Boleyn." nation would submit to make the apology and reparation. The ministry thenticated, I believe," said Lord Rusbe," said Lady Palmerston, taking up was with Palmerston, and by far the sell, and the promenade continued, and the dispatch portfolio and opening it. greater part of the ruling class, while Mr Weed understood the cause of the the Commoners, many of whom had been friendly to the North, were now gratitude for her kindness, and expressangered by the insult, which, they be. ed it with the grace of a true cavaller lieved, the United States had done to

the British flag. PREPARING A NOTE.

Palmerston was known to be preparng a note to be sent to Mr. Seward, explanation from the United States. and it was known that this note would of gentle birth and associations, but so humiliating to the United States, portance for him. Without formality that it would be impossible for Mr. Seward to take any notice of it except to acknowledge its receipt. It was to while extending her hand: "Mr. Weed, be a note written in the expectation I presume, and your daughter. that after it would come a declaration

Thurlow Reed, while this note was good will." in preparation that involved some days, called upon Lord Russel. The Amerione of the lads of his day who had home at all knew better than he lister, Lord Palmerston. the humbling power of poverty. Russell was bred in luxury. When Weed

Wake Up! You are an energetic manan ambitious one. up in the morning, could take just one



work you don't feel like it. feeling all day, and a couple of hours before closing time you turn in and work like a good fellow. When it's time to stop, you are just warmed up for a six day's go as-you-please. But it is too late, and the next morning it is the same thing over

That isn't laziness-it's sickness-real, serious sickness. And later it will develop into something worse—liver trouble, consumption, blood disease, or nervous pros-tration. There is a remedy that will put you on your feet.—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will wake up your stomach, give you an appetite, and pur in your blood. It will make a new m It contains no alcohol and will not create appetite for stimulants.

Mr. Charles Hunwick, of Lenox, Macomb Co., Mich., writes: "I have never felt better in my life than I do now. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery right along. I can now walk quite well with a cane and hope to throw even that away before long, and as I have had to use crutches for nearly two years. I think I am doing fine. I do not cough now and I can sleep like a school hoy. I have been treated in two flospitals and by firee doctors besides, and received no benefit; so I think your medicine is the only medicine for me."

Do not let any one induce you to take a substitute in place of "Golden Medical Discovery." Buy of reliable dealers. With tricky ones, something else that pays them better will probably be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is for them; but it can't be for you,

of the French revolution to read by the firelight in the maple sugar camp that he tended, Russell was in the university. Weed did chores and picked type for board and lodging, while Russell enjoyed the warm charm of the society of the cultivated, the wealthy,

and of England's aristocracy.
But, they met on that day that Weed called, as equals. Lord Russell was courteous, but there was restraint in his manner. He knew that the ministry of which as secretary of foreign affairs he was a member, was preparing somthing that must make himself and Mr. Weed speedily enemies, not as men but as citizens. Neither referred to the all-absorbing peril, but Weed, with that charm of address, that perfection of kindly insinuations which in part nade him the master politician that he was, said, after the general cour esies of the call were finished:

'Lord Russell, can you tell me how the name Whig party came to be applied to one of your great parties?" It was a question that reached to

Lord Russell's Achliles heel. He be came interested and, in fact, interesting as he narrated to Mr. Weed the history of the word Whig, and traced The day after this embassy sailed, briefly the history of the party that

prisoners of war to New York. The Then Mr. Weed in turn told Lord British steamship Trent had been Russell of the birth of the party in the stopped on the high seas by an Amer- United States that borrowed that name lean warship, and these two commis- from English politics, of its developsioners from the Confederate states ment, its death in giving birth to the

> DIPLOMACY AND FRIENDSHIP. day that Lord Palmerston, the Prime vance, for He is the central figure. Minister, was to take the note to see retary Seward to the Queen for her approval. The luncheon hour was 2.

and meet the Ministry at 12. At luncheon Lord Russell entertained with that high charm that is the possession of England's men of (Matt. vi:1), being regarded a prominsupplemented her husband, but seemed in such high spirits that Lord Russell himself took note of her animation. He was pleased that she should be sin or of his parents' sin. thus influenced by the presence of the two Americans.

After luncheon Lady Russell prosed that they take a walk through he historic grounds that adjoined Lord Russell's home. The nobleman gave his arm to Miss Weed. Lady Russell, thus escorted by Mr. Weed, followed. Suddenly Mr. Weed perceived that his hostess was seizing his arm very firm-Then she twitched it slightly. He looked at her. "Go slowly," she whispered. He could not catch the words at first, and she repeated them. So they lagged a little, and when they were some steps behind Lord Russell and Miss Weed, Lady Russell said, in a quick, excited, and yet joyous whisper: "Be of good cheer, Mr. Weed. The Queen is your friend and will be." "What are you saying to Mr. Weed, my dear?" Lord Russell put the ques-tion. He had observed that Lady

words to Mr. Weed: "I was saying to Mr. Weed that we were standing upon historic ground, for

Russell and Mr. Weed were lagging be-

"Yes, that is the tradition, well auhigh spirits of Lady Russell. He had when they parted that day.

QUEEN WANTED NO WAR. When Mr. Weed and his daughter returned to their botel they found awaiting them in the parlor two women. following the first one that demanded The instant the strangers arose Mr. Weed perceived that they were not only be so offensive in terms, so arbitrary, also that they had a message of imof any kind, but the utmest simplicity and ease of manner, one, the elder, said, Lady Kinnard, and have come with my triend, Lady ---- on a mission of

"You are welcome on any mission," said Mr. Weed. He wondered at the can was of such humble birth that not | mission, for he knew Lady Kinnard to be the sister-in-law of the prime min-

> She wasted no words, except to give is excuse for the exceeding informality of that visit that the mall to the United States closed in an hour or two. Then substantially in these words, she

Mr. Wood:

"Lord Palmerston took to the queen prove of it. She caused it to be remodified. She wants no war. The gote has been so modified as to make it possible for Mr. Seward to accept the view of and that the United States will take ship between the two nations.

such action as seems to your government best suited to preserve the friend-There to write to Mr. Seward by this after- softened." noon's mail, counseling him to accept the note in the spirit it is sent, in the knowledge that it is the kindly act of the queen herself and not of the

mulled tonight." 'Havel liberty to tell Mr. Seward how it was possible for me to inform him in the manner you suggest?" Mr. Weed

Lady Kinnard perceived that there was another question contained within the spoken one put to her by Mr. Weed. LORD PALMERSTON OVERRULED.

She replied that he was at full liberty to write Mr. Seward of her visit, and then hesitating a moment, she added, smiling, "I will tell you how I know it. She was, she said, at Lady Palmerston's that morning with several "We are all friends of the friends. United States, even if our husbands

seem bitter." While they were chatting Lord Palnerston came in. His temper was ruffled. He merely bowed to the ladies, threw his dispatch portfolio on the table and went out. "Lord Palmerston has been to the

queen this morning. Something has t

was tramping barefoot through the Sunday School Lesson for March 12.

Christ Healing the Blind Man. JOHN IX, 1-11.

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

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.-The address of Christ | sent into the world. This was the Mes- | femblem of the healing and cleansing the temple, part of which was stud- sianic idea (Mal., Hi:1; Matt., xi:10). He power of Christ. Hence the tradition answered in an adroit way. ss and boldness. At last He astonished His hearers by declaring that He existed prior to Abraham (ch. viii, 58). This was highly exasperating to the excited persons, who, at the instigation of the clerical party, had sought opportunity to do Him violence. Rearding the statement as blasphemous, they did not wait for any formality of trial, but took up stones to east at Him. By a quick movement he cluded the murderous purpose and escaped, going out of the temple into the streets. The events of our lesson followed. During the quarter's lessons we have seen Christ under various circumstances. As He gained His first disciples at the allowed to proceed. Mr. Lincoln and tion of 1860 had precipitated the Civil Jerdan, as He wrought His first miracle at Cana, as He conversed with Nicodemus in Jerusalem, as He sat at Jacob's well teaching the wemen of When the two diplomats had finished Samaria, as He healed the nobleman's heir histories they discovered that son, as He fed the five thousand—on not work at night, so He must occupy the method, the secret of the cure. their histories they discovered that son, as He fed the five thousand-on they had been, without noticing the each occasion He manifested some lapse of time, together three hours. phase of His unique character, called port His work weil done (John, xvii:4). processes in nature are mysterious. They had become friends, and had out by the associations. Now we shall These considerations so pressed Him (Mark 19:27), and that, whatever the They had become friends, and had out by the associations. Now we shall war, and would probably make inevit- found a common ground for friendship, study His as related to a beggar, sitand Lord Russell elinched the bond by ting by the wayside brought suddenly inviting Mr. Weed to come, with his into His presence at time when, hudaughter, Miss Harriet Weed, to lun- manly speaking, He might have been tinued to the last (Phil., il:8), which circumstantial. He knew Jesus only cheon. He named the day, the next excused from all service. Let us keep the apostles afterward copied (Acts, as a man (verses, 35, 27), not having day but one. It was to be the the eye upon the Master as we ad- iv:20) and commended (Eph., v:16; Col., yet believed in Him as the Messiah iv:5).

OCCASION. (Verses 1 to 8).-As He sumed as Job's friends did (Job Iv:7; vill;6) and as the heathen generally believed (Acts xxviii:4) that bodily ailments were direct inflictions from God. In this they were encouraged by rabbinical interpretation of the law (Ex. xx:5 and they might have understood Christ's words (John v: 14) as an indorsement of the view. On account of this notion blind people were shunned as sinners (John ix:34) and the apostles by their question, may have sought to turn Jesus away from one unworthy. But He informed them that this blindness was not the result of sin. He did not mean that sin never brings bodhind, and turning, saw her just as she

He states His motives. He had been

gone wrong. Let us see what it may The other ladies gathered around her, as she opened the envelope that contained the note to Seward. Lady Palmersion read aloud, saying at last, Ah, I see. The queen has changed the iote. See, she has stricken out the hard words, and put in some peacekeeping proaching settlement of the Delagoa ones. It is in the handwriting of the Bay railway arbitration makes a re-Prince Consort, too. There'll be no war, cital of the details of the case of inn which it is now written. No wonder Lord Paimerston is in bad tenner. He

has been overruled." "That is how we knew" said Lady Kinnard to Mr. Weed, "and that is why came to urge you to write Mr. Sewird by today's mail. "Let me ask you." said Mr. Weed.

was Lady Russel of your party?" 'Yes, she was there." "Then I understand fully her kiminess

to me today, Mr. Wood roplied. Oh, Lady Russell has always been the friend of your people."

SEWARD'S PRIOR KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. Weed with a most thankful heart expressed his acknowledgment to Lady Kinnard and as soon as he was alone wrote fully to Seward. When the official note came, Seward was stready xplained the purpose of her visit to prepared for it and his reply was writteen not with Lord Palmerston in mind but with the queen herself, as it seemed this morning the draft of his note to to him, his correspondent. With Sew-Mr. Stewart. Her majesty did not any and's reply came assurances of peace maintained.

Before Mr. Weed had finished his letter to Mr. Seward, Sir Henry Holland, always the warmest of all the friends the queen, that an unintentional rais- of the United States in Great Britain, take was committed in the Trent affair, | called, and confirmed Lady Kinnard's statements.

The queen herself had told the story of the change of Palmerston's note. The Prince Consort was very ill. She read will be nothing in the note that can the note to him and said: "My dear, prevent that, nothing offensive. I have the people of the United States will reome to tell you this and to urge you ceive that as an affront. It must be

"Give me my pencil." said the Prince Consort, and when he had used it to soften and make of kindly meaning that note, he laid aside the pencil, never ministers. Mr. Seward will thus get again to take it up. The last employyour letter some days before he received ment of it he made was in so using the official note, for that will not be it as to make peace possible.

My Lord Complains.

"I'm overworked!" growled the ele

whom?" the others asked, "Kipling," muttered the elephant, as h soked apprehensively over his shoulde acther arduous task for his intellect. - Puck.

A Little Previous.

Hurrah! We can walk without fear of being At last we can say, if we'd had a choice 'Tis the weather that we should have

Hurrah! For the glorious, glorious spring-Other seasons may come and may go. But give me the spring with its numerous

Great heavens! It's beginning to snow -Detroit Free Press.

d last week, was considerably fro- was here as a messenger or agent, the concerning Bethesda (John, v:4). By nged, interrupted at times by ques- representative of the Father (John, sending the blind man there Jesus rections of the Jews, which were always viso). As such He had been charged egnized and fulfilled prophetic symbol answered in an adroit way. During with doing the works of God (Jehn, and interpreted popular impression. If this controversy Jesus asserted His na-ture and mission with increasing clear-spring of His being. Those works had them reject it. een determined in the councils of the Divine mind (John, v:19; Heb., x:17) and they had been specifically mentioned in the prophecy (Isa., xlii:7), Not to do the works would be to violate tity, secured his statement, asked con-His commission. Besides, He declares cerning the method and heard his de-Himself to be the light of the world, a scription. What followed that may be fact several times repeated (John I, 4-9; Matt., iv:6). And this also had ter not included in our lesson. been predicted (Isa., xiii:6). The force change in the man must have been of the remark was two-fold. Because He was the light He must shine by His | fails the other sense perform extra serwere looking constantly, even on that side world and becomes cautious occasion, for the glory of His charac- thoughtful and dejected. The opening ter, and He must not disappoint them. of the eyes brings, cheefulness, activity, His deeds were credentials (John, v.36). He calls attention to the further fact fore, that the story of the sure should that His term was short. Six months quickly spread through the community. only remained before the crucifixion. His time, that at the end He may re-

passed hastily along Jesus saw the Jesus cure the blind man? He spit The evidence would be taken in any Palmerston would see the Queen at 11 blind man sitting near the temple door. (old English, spat) on the ground, made court as conclusive to establish this where beggars were accustomed to clay, anointed the eyes and sent him great fact that He had lifted up a begwait (Acts iii:2), because there almsto wash in the pool of Siloam. The man gar (1 Sam. ii:8), and made him to see giving was estentatiously practiced went, washed, and came seeing. Jesus who had been all his life in darkness. pursued nearly the same method-spitcultivation and gentle breeding, and ent feature in religious service (Luke ting, touching, and speaking—on two the biographical sketch of the closing tady Russell not only delightfully xix:8). It was on the Sabbath (v. 14), other occasions (Mark, vii:33; viii:23when many were coming and going. [25]. The bathing was ordered by the The disciples inquired whether the prophet in the cure of Naaman (2 blindness was the result of the man's Kings, v:10). But why this method? They as- Jesus had power to cure without means ture. By some it has been pressed too (Mark, x:52), without speech, touch, far through interpretations highly fanointment, or pool. There was no cied. There is doubtless a striking re-medicinal value in any appliance. Why Jesus to do so. Some have suggested saving of the former. It is also probthat this method was an educational able that some typical relation existed process for the man's good, that, as between the poor and Christ, although faith was desired, this condescended to that may be doubted by some. But his infirmity and helped him to believe. by far the best use to be made of the Others, with more plausibility, argue passage is to exhibit Jesus, whom the that there was a system of charms and Jews sought to kill, as a benefactor, incantations, imported from India (2 doing good even while pursued, mak-Kings, v:11), in popular use at that ing the hour of his rejection the hour time, and that Jesus desired to distin- for doing what he had never done bedid not mean that sin never brings bod-ly suffering (Luke xii: 2-4). He then key to the meaning might be found in man and His sense of obligation as a added: "But that the works of God the pool. Siloam was a fountain near messenger and a light-bearer, triumph-might be manifested." Some have construed this to signify that the man was born blind that a miracle might be pool of Bethesda (John, v:2). It was atlens of personal safety (Heb. xii:2). performed. A most horrid doctrine! the king's pool (Neh., ii:14; lii:15), hav- He transformed a helpless dependent (Lam, III 28). He meant rather to say that this furnished an occasion for the display of his power, that the man was not to be despised, but helped.

The king's poor (Nen., 11 18), iii 10), naving the transformed a helpiess dependent into a useful member of society, filled a sad heart with joy, opened bright prospects in a cheerless future and signified the throne and kingdom of David and pointed to secured another follower and witness. Messiah, as the rabbis assert. Evident- His deed was not forgotten (John xi: 37). MOTIVE -(Verses 4 and 5)-Why did by the sacred writers had Siloam in This is the character of Him who now Jesus pause to help this blind beggar? mind (Psalm xlvi:4; lxviii:26; Isa., passes by every man's door and longs

OUTCOME. Verses 8 to 11.-What followed the cure? The neighbors

wondered, questioned the man's idenlearned in the remainder of the chapgreat (Ruth i:19). When one sense visdom and power, so that men might vice. He who has no eyes depends upee. And because He was the light men on his ears for information of the outfreedom. It is not surprising, there The question, raised three They did not seem to know that all that He said, "I must work." He was cause, they were destined to be left impelled, as in boyhood (Luke, ii:49), in ignorance concerning it. by a holy zeal (John, ii:17), which con- statement is artless, straightforward and (verse 38). All this, the questioning and the answer, tended to prove that METHOD.-(Verses 6 and 7)-Howdid | Jesus had wrought a genuine miracle Stupendous work of God! Enter it in

CONCLUSION .- The cure of the blind man had gone extensively into literaoring any instruments? Perhaps it blind (Acts xxvi:8; Rev. iii:17, 18), would be well to answer that it pleased which may be made to illustrate the viii:6; Zech., xiii:1), and used it as an to bless all who will receive Him.

DELAGOA BAY AFFAIR.

Expected Termination of a Remarkable Case of International Litigation.

From the New York Sun.

The importance attaching to the ap-Mr. Seward takes this in the spirit terest at this moment, in June, 1889, when the Portuguese government seized the railway, then under construction, the controlling interest in the share capital was held by the widow of Colonel McMurdo, the owner of the oncession, who had died a few weeks before. Prompt action was taken at once by Mr. Blaine, then secretary of state at Washington, on behalf of Mrs. McMurdo, and by Lord Salisbury for the British depenture and shareholders. result of their intervention was that in the autumn of 1820 it was arranged that the question of the compensation to be paid the claimants should be fixed by three Swiss jurists to be named by the Swiss president.

The British and American claims which were formulated before the court of arbitration were based on the actual and prospective value of the shares and debentures, while an extravalue was claimed on the American shares on the ground that they constituted the control of the company, and therefore had a special value. In justification of this claim documentary evidence was given that a German financial syndicate had offered Colonel McMurdo \$3,500,000 for 25,100 shares of the nominal value of \$1,255,000, which offer he refused. It was also alleged that President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic had been advised by the then minister of his government at the Hague, acting in conjunction with its financial agents, to purchase the same number of shares for \$5,500,000. It was further contended on behalf of the claimants that, irrespective of any market price of the shares, the intrinsic value of the concession was such that they were worth more than the sum claimed for them, in proof of which reports of engineers were presented attributing a value of \$15,000,000 and over to the concession. The reply of the Portuguese government was that it had legal justification for its action in seizing the rallway and that the claimants would be sufficiently compensated by the reimbursement of the money actually expended in the construction and other matters connected with the railway.

The pleadings before the court were finally closed during the summer of 1896, and it was decided that a technical commission should be sent out to report to the court of arbitration en the value of the railway line, and of the concession after taking into ac-

HAPPINESS VS. MISERY.

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count the theories put forward by the contending parties. Three Swiss engineers, prominent in their profession and of high character, were selected. and the commission was appointed with the concurrence of all parties. The report of this commission was long delayed, and it was finally presented, and was found to be the most comprehensive and exhaustive. The result, briefly summarized, was as follows:

In reply to the contention of the Portuguese government that the claimants were only entitled to the reimbursement of money expended, the rejoinder was that the value of the construction at the time of selzure was Mercereau & Connell, 307 Lackawanna. \$1,275,000. In regard to the value of the concession at the time of seizure. having in view the uncertainty as to the future of the road, the value was placed a \$5,500,000, but in December, 1896, at the time of the inspection, it was increased to \$9,000,000. This result was arrived at by assuming an annual increase of 10 per cent. in the traffic, with working expenses at 56 per cent. and allowing the Delagoa Bay line 25 per cent. only of the Transvaal traffic as against 43 allowed for the Cape line, and 32 per cent. conceded to the Natal line. Note was also made of the great advance in land values as Lorenzo Marques in recent years, land worth only 50 cents in 1889 now selling at \$110 per square metre. A house sold a few years since for \$3,000 brought recently \$50,000. Land outside the town

advanced correspondingly. In May, 1898, the Court of Arbitration, having given the various parties to the litigation time to consider the report, requested them to file any further observations they wished to make and to formulate other questions, if so desired, to the experts on the com-

This invitation was availed of, and he Portuguese government submitted the report of a fourth expert employed by itself. Dr. Escher, a Swiss enginer, vigorously criticising the report of the technical commission as assigning an undue value to the concession. The British and American governments, while accepting the report in the main and recognizing its fairness and ability, took exception to three points. They were of opinion that the egitimate share of the Delagoa Bay railway in the traffic of the Transvall should be at least one-third instead of the one-fourth assigned to it. They also pointed out that the commission omitted to value about 6,000 acres of land in the neighborhood of Lorenzo Marques belonging to the company and expressed the opinion that on the basis of the other valuations made by the commission, that land is worth \$5,000,-)..., which should be added to the value of the concession. In order to hasten the settlement of the arbitration the three governments agreed to forego the oral arguments with which it was 'ntended to close the discussion, and to substitute a resume of the facts and arguments deduced from them. The 15cent request of the British and American governments for a prompt decision by the Court of Arbitration on the facts and arguments in the case w.ii probably now bring this remarkab : piece of International litigation to

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