THE NEW HEAD OF CARNEGIE COMPANY

NESS CAREER OF HENRY CLAY FRICK.

of Pennsylvania German Stock d Began Life with a Sound Edun-A Small Start in Coke king That Developed His Great siness Ability-The Story of His tvancement.

a man of his prominence in the ss world comparatively little is on about Henry Clay Frick by the al public. A great deal that has written about the present head he Carnegie interests, and the orzer of what promises to be the atest manufacturing enterprise of dern times, has been ignorantly unuthful, because there is only a small nount of authentic material concernig him available with which to build biography. Seven years ago the nemorable events at Homestead and he attempt on his life by the Anarchist assassin Bergman brought him prominently into public notice, and started a flood of biographical sketches. Few of them pictured him as he really

In appearance Mr. Frick is of medfum height and sturdily built, with a well-shaped head set firmly on square shoulders. His hair and beard, the latter worn full and carefully trimmed, are heavily tinged with gray. His car riage is erect, his manner at all times mave but reserved, while his voice is rarely raised above an even conversaional tone. He dresses quietly, with reference for dark colors. Shave is beard and there would be rea lower jaw characteristic of mness and tenacity of purpose. latter is a characteristic of Mr. rick and it is a characteristic of his

OF GERMAN STOCK.

maternal grandfather of Mr. Frick, Abram Overholt, removed from a point on the Delaware river near Point Pleasant, Bucks county, Pa., to south ern Westmoreland county. The Oberholtzers-the name was subsequently changed to Overholt-came from the Palatinate to America in the first half the last century and settled in eks county. It is one of the family raditions that the wife of Abram Overholt, growing homesick after a few months for a sight of the old home. stead on the beautiful river above Philadelphia, rode back across the width of Pennsylvania on her own , accompanied only by a small oy, to the old Point Pleasant farm. estern Pennsylvania was then rerded as a frontier of civilization. tsburg was still in its swaddling thes and the settlements along the gheny and Monongahela were scathamlets. After a short visit in East she rode back again over ntain and across foothill to her home, never to visit the old again, ram Overholt became the leading r and distiller of Western Penu-nia. He was a Mennonite, and is still preserved in the family a in Mennonite cap and kerchief. am Overholt lived to be 86, dying out 1870, and leaving a large family ons and daughters, among the latis still known, is situated about ed up to twenty years ago as one of

ghtly cavities. EDUCATION.

The stories that Mr. Frick's early life was spent in penury and privation are part of the general biography of falsehood that gained currency shortly after the Homestead trouble. As a lad he attended the district school at West Overton, and later was a pupil at the fount Pleasant academy, subsequenty known as the Presbyterian college, and now conducted as a classical and cientific institute. Later he attended school at Westerville, O. The result was that he entered upon his business

in the old Roman days of Nero, were cast into the dens of lions where they died a horri-ble, but fortuble, but fortu-nately speedy death. The world has progressed, but ignorance still condemns thousands of innocent women to an equally painful and more lingering death. The woman who day after day is tortured

by headaches, despondency irritability, nervousness, lassitude, weak back, pains and dragging sepsations in the abdomen and similar symptoms, suffers a martyrdom that not even a Nero could invent. doctor in a thousand will attribute these troubles to the right cause-weakness or disease

of the sensitive femi-nine organs, yet al-most without exception there lies just one known and cures every case. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It

makes women young again. It gives new strength and virility to the organs long harassed by weakness and disease. It promptly heals inflammation and ulcera-tion, stops weakening dealers. tion, stops weakening drains and restores the health and vigor of youth. It fits for wifehood and prepares for motherhood. banishes morning sickness and other iscomforts of ante-maternity. It makes One letter among thounew women."

sands says:

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career with the sound basis of a public school education, rounded out with several years of academical study. There was nothing in the school life of the lad to indicate the possession of the remarkable business ability which has since characterized his life.

His first venture in business was in the general store of a relative in Mount Pleasant. While he was attending the academy at Mount Pleasant, and part of the time while he was taking his first steps in his business career, he lived with his uncle, Christian S. Overholt, then the leading merchant and banker of southern Westmoreland The old Overholt home at county. Mount Pleasant still stands as a relic of the beautiful village of thirty years ago, before the town became encircled and the atmosphere discolored with the soot of coke smoke. After a brief service as clerk in his uncle's store young Frick was installed as bookkeeper in the office of his grandfather at Broadford, Fayette county.

this time the Connellsville coke field was of very limited area in a commercial sense. The product of its evens was just beginning to be appreciated by the ironmasters of the con-tiguous states. The Boyles, Hazlets, Cochrans and Tinstmans were then the leading operators. An opportunity was presented to Mr. Frick to study the possibilities of coke making while occupied as a bookkeeper. Then a chance came to acquire a limited interest in a plant near Bradford, and he took advantage of it. Out of the profits of this venture he gradually acquired other holdings in lands and ovens. The insight and experience thus gained prepared the young operator for his grand stroke a few years later.

FORESIGHT.

The expansion of the coke trade between 1870 and 1876 and the ambitious projects of some of the operators, among them Tinstman & Co., resulted in a financial crash in 1876. Foresee ing the demand that must come for Connellsville coke, Mr. Frick purchased at sheriff's sale several large tracts of valuable coke land, which ultimately fed his miles of coke ovens and are today a source of wealth. From this dates the rise of Mr. Frick. The great Morewood works were built three Very early in the present century the | years later, in 1879: then the Standard property was purchased, and Walter and E. M. Ferguson, Fayette county capitalists, and the Mellons, bankers of Pittsburg, became interested as partners in the expanding enterprises of the young operator. In 1882 the firm was merged into the H. C. Frick Coke company, and among the largest purchasers of stock were Carnegie Bros. & Co. (Limited). Today the Frick Coke company is one of the great factors in the Carnegie interests. It is the largest coke manufacturing concern in the world. It owns nearly 40,960 acres of coal and 12,000 coke ovens. Its daily capacity when running full is about 25,000 tons of coke, in the manufacture of which 11,000 persons are engaged. It embraces not only miles of ovens, but also railroads, waterworks and carshops.

One of the elements of Mr. Frick's early success was in the selection of his lieutenants. Young, active and ambitious men with executive ability were chosen as his superintendents. Thomas M. Lynch, president of the H. C. Frick Coke company today, began as a clerk in the Frick store at Summit Mines twenty-five years ago, and this example holds good through ait of his wife, a sweet-faced old all other departments. A system of civil service promotion exists throughout the Frick interests

FRICK AND CARNEGIE.

k, mother of Mr. Frick, who is still | October, 1886, the direction of the Carng in Ohio, with a son and daugh- | negle interests practically devolved on at the age of 77. Mr. Frick was the surviving brother, Andrew Car on December 19, 1849, at West negie. Their interests in the coke rton, a village named after his business brought Andrew Carnegic and dfather, about twelve miles south H. C. Frick into close and confidential reensburg. His father was a pros- business relations. In many ways us farmer of Swiss ancestry, who there was a similarity of ability and just after Mr. Frick entered upon business foresight in them. Andrew career as a coke operator in the Carnegie was constantly looking for nellsville region The Frick farm, young men of ability, and that is why today, with two or three exceptions. ile and a half south of Mount Pleas- | the Carnegie association is composed nt on the road to Scottdale, and was of comparatively young men. With increasing years, Andrew Carnegie finest properties in a region noted gradually relinquished the active manor fertile farms. The village of West | agement of his ailled interests. Youngverton is today a decaying hamlet of er men took the helm, but for a dozen o dozen houses. The fields about it | years almost, while other names have re falling into the abandoned mines, appeared on letter sheet and office sign narring the surface with great un- as the official head of the Carnegie interests in their entirety, the brain that has planned and the hand that has directed were those of the quiet, reserved man upon whose office door appeared the name in inconspicuous gilt letters. "Mr. Frick."

The event that brought Mr. Frick into national prominence was the trouble at Homestead in 1892. Mr. Frick and his partners have always maintained that the causes which led his return from Europe early in 1898. to the Homestead strike were never properly understood, at least until afterward. It was a presidential year, and public feeling ran high. The tariff was the leading issue and discussion took a wider range than it would have done at any other time. For several years prior to the strike costly labor saving machinery intended to increase the product and lighten labor had been introduced in many of the Homestead departments. As a result a number of men, skilled workmen, known as tonnage men," because they were paid at certain fixed rates by the ton of product, were enabled to increase their earning from 75 to 100 per cent. beyond what was contemplated when the wage scale was adopted, three years before, Mr. Frick maintained that these wages were out of proportion to the wages of other men in the mill and greatly

beyond the wages paid by competing IABOR TROUBLES.

After conferences between the Carnegie officials and the officers of the labor organizations concerning a new cale of wages to take effect at the expiration of the existing scale, the labor representatives refused to consider any reduction in the rate paid to the tonnage men. The outcome was that Mr. Frick prepared a scale eliminating the objectionable features of the old one and submitted it directly to the workmen themselves without the approval of the labor officials. A strike was the result, involving thousands of men and culminating in the ordering out of the National Guard and the proclamation of martial law at Homestead. It was in the midst of his excitement, on July 22, 1892, that the attempt was made on Mr. Frick's life by Alexander Bergman, a New

of imprisonment in the Western penitentiary. Mr. Frick has resided in Pittsburg all his life since leaving his home in Westmoreland county. His residence is on Fifth avenue, in the east end. He is a lover of music, and one of the features of his home is a magnificent music room, one end of which is filled with an orchestrion which was made

York anarchist, who was promptly

tried and sentenced to a long period

Sunday-School Lesson for May 21.

Christ Before the High Priest.

JOHN xviii, 15-27.

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

CONTEXT AND ORDER.-Strictly | mit the keeping of his mother to such | church. He might be put to death on speaking the four evangelists were not a friend (John xix:27). The act was historians, neither biographers. They all the more beautiful because in redid not attempt to give a full account with a belt of fire from blazing ovens of what transpired between the arrest and the crucifixion of Jesus. Each se lected events to suit his purpose in writing and arranged them according to his line of thought. As a consequence no two of them agree in details. and it is impossible at this distance of time to arrange an orderly narrative and present the precise relations of the various actions recorded. This fact, however, increases the interest of the student, who, by comparing one gospel with another and casting the fragments into new form, obtains a perspective and outline that is even more instructive because of its brevity. Our study of the present lesson will be conducted with reference to the deeds and relations of the person mentioned.

> ANNAS AND CAIAPHAS.-Verse 24 is evidently retrospective and parenthetical, and may properly be restored to the narrative after Verse 14. Annas was appointed high priest of the Jews, A. D. 7, but had been removed by the Roman procurator, and Joseph Caiaphas, his son-in-law, had been appoint-Scripture as high priests. It is probable that while one held the office he was really controlled by the other. These facts indicate the desperate condition in which the Jews were at the time-the highest functionary of religion, who according to their law should hold his position for life, was subject to the will of the civil author-From the reign of Herod until the destruction of the temple by Titus, there were no fewer than twenty-eight high priests. We learned last week that Jesus was first arraigned before Annas. Now we learn that He was sent bound that the first appearance was practically designed to please those Jews who still mine guilt. As bound He was an accused criminal.

JOHN AND JESUS.-When Jesus was seized by Roman officers in the garden, all the disciples forsook Him and fled (Mark, xiv:50). While most of them sought places of safety in the city, two, recovering from the first panic, followed in the rear of the procession. Peter is mentioned as one of these (verse 15), and the name of the other is unknown. From his habit of suppressing his own name (John xiii:23), it has been generally supposed that this was John, the brother of James, the youngest of the band, mentioned in the gospel history as the "beloved disciple," he resolved not to leave his Master in this hour was led into the palace of Caiaphas, John went in also. This privilege Nazarene maintained his confidence and loyalty and feared not to accept loved. It is no wonder that the Sav-

institutions. In a quiet way he occa-

of fine paintings, and has canvasses

in his home. One of his latest pur-

chases was Bouveret's "Christ at Em-

maus," which he purchased more than

a year ago at a price not made public,

but which has been estimated all the

way from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The pic-

ture was first exhibited in Paris in 1897,

where Mr. Frick saw it and took an

option on it. It was purchased after

and was presented last fall by Mr. and

Mrs. Frick to the Carnegie Art gallery

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that

the little village of West Overton has

been the birthplace of at least two of

the great financiers of the present de-

cade, H. C. Frick and A. C. Overholt,

the latter the head of the great Iron

Pipe Trust. Mr. Overholt began the

operation of a small pipe mill at Scott-

dale, three miles below West Overton,

less than a dozen years ago. Today it

is one of the largest concerns in the

country. When it was merged into the

Pipe Trust Mr. Overholt, who is only

a little more than forty years of age,

was elected president of the consoli-

dated interests. He was born almost

directly across the road from the house

in which Mr. Frick first saw the light

ORIGIN OF AMERICANS.

Contention That Japan Was the Or-

iginal Home of the Race.

Probably Japan, the Kurlles and the

regions thereabouts must be looked

upon as the original home of the Amer-

ican race, or at least the greater por-

tion of it. In 1834 a Japanese junk was

wrecked at Queen-haith, to the south

of Cape Flattery, and the three sur-

vivors were sent back to Japan. They

had been driven off the Island of Yeso,

and, losing their reckoning, had drifted

about for several months, during which

time the crew, which had been origin-

ally forty in number, had dwindled

down by hardship and hunger to three.

Again, on the 21st of April, 1847, in lati-

tude 35 degrees north, longitude 156 de-

grees east, a Japanese junk was fallen

in with which had lost her rudder and

had been driven to sea in a gale in

November, 1846. She had on board a

pounds of beeswax and other cargo,

On another occasion an American

large junk of 200 tons burden, dis-

of nine men and about 2,000

to his order in Europe some years ago. The crew, originally consisting of sev- up and fur on end, the cat stood his rious negro tribes have been derived.

From Peoples of the World.

here in memory of their dead daugh-

ter, Martha.

PETER AND JOHN.-Simon Peter was not as fortunate as his young colleague. He was unknown. It may be that he was not in John's company, that he followed at a greater distance (Mark xiv:54), and came up to the

lating the incident afterward he with-

held his name.

gate after the others had entered, only to be denied admittance, if, indeed, he made any request whatever. The language indicates that he stood outside hardly expecting, possibly not desiring to venture further (verse 16). But the tender-hearted John saw him and interceded to bring him in. It was a brotherly act, expressive of sympathy. John may have been prompted by a desire for companionship, for under such circumstances it iz trying to stand alone. He may have thought that he was rendering service to the Master, who had both manifested and declared his solicitude for the impetuous apostle (Luke xxii:32). And it is highly probable that He had regards for Peter's feelings and safety, knowing as he must have known, that this man was deed in his stead. Both are mentioned in stined to act an important part in the cause of Christ for which he greatly needed preparations (Acts ii:14),

PETER AND SERVANTS .- With

bold imprudence Peter walked into the

court-yard and sat down in the midst

of the servants who gathered about a

fire (Luke, xxii:56). Fixing a steady

gaze upon him the portress enquired

whether he were not a disciple of Jesus. and Peter denied (verse 17). For the moment his words may have been accepted as truthful. But a little later the suspicion of those near him was again aroused and in plainer terms he to Calaphas. Canon Farrar suggests was accused of being with Jesus (Matt., xxvi:69). Having once falsified he felt himself compelled to mainregarded the opinion and influence of tain his position (verse 25). But now Annas, while the other appearance was to give emphasis to his utterance he potential, having authority to deter- | declared that he did not even comprehend the subject of their conversation -it was as if they spoke in an unknown tongue A whole hour passed (Luke, xxii:59), and once more the acusation was made by a kinsman of the servant whose ear Peter cut off in the garden. More than ever a lie seemed to be necessary, and, to secure himself against further annoyance, Peter began to curse as if to show that he could not be an associate of Jesus verse 26). The man had completely broken down under temptation, and the words of Jesus concerning him were

to weep (Luke, xxil:62). JESUS AND CAIAPHAS.-While ull of great trial. When therefore Jesus | far different scene was enacted within the palace. The synoptists refer to the examination by the Sanhedrin at the was readily granted because he was dawn of day (Luke, xxii:66). John their own personal security. One had known as a young Galilean fisherman, describes in our lesson (verse 19 et denied thrice and sealed his falsehood a follower of Jesus. This only disci- seq.), an earlier interview in which the with profanity. One only, the true de of all who had gathered around the High Priest sought information to be laid before that high court. His desire was to frame some charge of sethe fortunes of the one whom he dition or of unorthodox touching the former being an offense against the

whites settled among them, a vessel

up, and at one time the Hudson Bay

Very recently a similar case was re

corded in the newspapers; but the

above will suffice to show that there

are no obstacles to prevent America

having been originally peopled from

the Asiatic coast. The number of tribes

on the American continent is very re-

markable, and the languages are equal-

ly multifarious, though all of the gen-

eral "agglutinative" construction. The

famous Thomas Jefferson, president of

the United States, was in the habit of

pointing to this diversity of languages

as a proof of the antiquity of the

American aboriginal race. It points,

however, to nothing more than that the

native races of America have been al-

ways at war with each other and con-

ned therefore to isolated communities,

holding little mutual intercourse with

each other, and thus the languages

have got further and further separated

from each other. In giving a general

sketch of the American races we may

throw them into great groups of a more

or less geographical character, the hab-

its and in some cases the origin of the

Prairie.

searching, as they always are,

From the Boise Statesman.

On December 15, 1881, Mr. Frick was enteen persons, was reduced to four

married to Miss Ada Howard Childs, a teen, who were in a most pitiable con-

daughter of Asa P. Childs, of Pittsburg. dition from famine and all scarred from

Four children were born to them, two dirk and knife wounds, for fearful

boys and two girls; one son, now a lad scenes seemed to have been enacted on

of fifteen, and one daughter are living. | board during the struggle for existence

In a quiet way Mr. Frick has given and amid the paroxysms of hunger and

tens of thousands of dollars to despair. The Indians have a tradition

churches, schools, libraries and other that many years ago, long before the

sionally indulges in golf, and among laden with wax and apparently a Jap-

his intimates he is regarded as a very anese junk, was wrecked on their coast.

clever whist player. He is an admirer To this day pieces of the wax are tossed

worth hundreds of thousands of dollars company used to trade for it from the

natives.

either charge if sustained. Hence Caiaphas questioned Him concerning His disciples and doctrine. He proposed to extort from the Savlour's lips some statement to show that the number of His followers indicated a dangerous conspiracy, or that His utterances were inimical to Judaism. Concerning His disciples Jesus made no reply, and He referred Calaphas to those heard Him for a knowledge of His teachings (verse 20), declaring that He had spoken openly. "Why askest thou me?" (verse 21. He enquired, rebuking the illegal procedure of an attempt privately to entrap the Saviour in His

JESUS AND OFFICERS,-"Answer-

est thou the high priest so?" exclaimed one of the officers with a burst of insolence, and, then, unreproved by the priest, he inflicted an infamous blow up the sacred face of Christ (verse 23), the first act of violence against Him, the beginning of contemptuous treatment which He would receive from the profane (Mark xv:19). This indignity was contrary to law, as we learn in a similar case in the history of Pauls (Acts xxiii:3), as well as from the words of Nicodemus (John vil:51). Even in the time of Moses there were statutes to protect a prisoner (Lev. xix:35) until his innocence or guilt might be established, and no man be beaten until condemned (Duet. xxv:2). Moreover, the same principle or guarantee of personal rights had found expression in Roman law (Acts xx:25), which Paul quoted to good advantage more than once (Acts xvi:37). The answer of Jesus to the one who had outraged Him displayed no resentment. With utmost calmness, He enquired why the legal processes might not have their course (verse 23). He was willing to stand at the bar of justice and to accept His deserts, and sought to allay the evil passions which might carry His enemies into acts of cruelty and insult.

BACKWARD VIEWS .- From several standpoints we may profitably review this passage. 1. See the pitiful plight of the men who sought to de-While He is in their power they have no accusation, but endeavor to force from Him what may be construed against Him, vacating the forms of justice and allowing the uncondemned to be shamefully treated to bolster up and already self-abused dignity; 2. See the Christ in this hour, refusing to be a party to any such nefarious business, wise enough to resist those who would incriminate Him, holy enough to stand by His record fulfilled (Mark, xiv:30). Soon after the and appeal to those who heard Him. cock crew (verse 27), and he went out demanding at the same time that in the presence of the high priest He should not be deprived of rights promised by the law of Moses and the law this transpired in the outer court a | of Rome; 3. See the church. One had turner traiter, and was consorting with his enemies. Eight had abandoned their Master and sought only lover of the Master clung to Him in silence and he a young man. Tell it to the credit of youth, he endured and loved and sympathized, the first of that great company whose lives have iour was afterward prompted to com- state, the latter an offense against the since blessed the church (1 John H:14).

> ground for the second onslaught. Rufflan like, the coyote plunged into the battle, intent on bearing down his an tagonist with brute force alone, and this probably saved the day for Tom This time he got in a left swing blow on the coyote's jaw, letting first blood, then jabbed with the right, bringing the coyote to a stand. The coyote went to his corner under a sage brush bleeding. In the second round the coyote sprang into the fight much as in the first, and with about the same result to him. The cat uppercut aim as he rushed in, then, swinging, mauled him with left and right, until the air was full of brown-gray hair. The round was furious throughout, with honors clearly for Tom. The coyote might have been counted out if the gophers that watched the bout had counted He deliberated long before coming in for the third round, but his belly ruled his mind, and to the scratch he came slowly this time. Tom was ready, and rushed the fight. He crowded the coyote and backed him over the knoll. planting a left or right whenever and wherever he pleased. Finally, after much sparring, Tom got in the deadly knock-out blow. The fight was his, but he took no mean advantage. When e coyote was down he stood over him giving him more than the limit of time or him to come up, but "canis latron is" had enough. He slunk away to his sage brush, and "fells domestica," his oack still up, with his head over his shoulder, to see that he was not made the victim of treachery, sidled off to continue his hunt for a nice young cor-

tribes being similar in these regions. Dwarfs of the Cameroons. CAT AND COYOTE. From the Birmingham Post.

Although reports of a race of small stature in the Interior of the Cameroons Meet and Fight it Out on the Open have been current for some years, no traveler had until last year been able to verify the rumor by his own observation Quoting from the Allgemeine Wissen A Lioise gentleman passing over the sage brush plains near Meridian the schaftliche Berichte, the Deutsche Rund schau announces that the first accurate information respecting such a race was other day was treated to an exhibition that was as strange as it was interestobtained last year by the Bulu expedition ing. It was a battle between a cat and of the German military force. Seven in a coyote. It was early morning, and dividuals of the pygmy tribe were, after plainly the night's prowling over the much difficulty, brought to the camp through the instrumentality of a native prairie had netted the coxote nothing chief. Some of them showed traces of in the way of a good, square feed. admixture with other tribes, but one wo When first seen he was stealthily glidman, who seemed to possess the typical ing about, his nose to the ground, characteristics of the race, was carefully measured, and had a height of alsomething to appease his insatiable mest exactly four feet. The color was a appetite. He stopped and was surveycolate brown to copperish, the palms ing the surroundings from a slight of the hands alone being of a yellowish knoll, when there appeared on the white. The hair was deep black, thick scene a great tomcat, a burly fellow, and frizzled; the skull broad and high: the lips full and swollen. The mode of who also seemed on a quest for breakfast-some toothsome morsel, as a cotmy tribes, as they are very shy, wander tontail or a young grouse. When Tom ing about from place to place, and avoid-ing frequented routes. They are skilled hove in sight the coyote smiled a satisfied smile. All things come to the hunters, and collect much rubber, but dispatient, he must have thought, and he at once prepared to take unto his inner the coast. Professor Virchow, speaking of these people before the Berlin An-thropological society in November last sef the bounties that nature provided. Tom had not at first seen the covote: whaler in May, 1847, fell in with a in fact, was not aware that a foe was said that apart from their small size they possess all the characteristics of negroes, especially in their hair; near until the first charge, when the mantled, with her rudder gone and coyote sprang at him. But, quick as a mantled, with her rudder gone and coyote sprang at him. But, quick as a that, like the other pygmy tribes, they otherwise injured in a typhoon which flash, he parried the first thrust and must be regarded as the remains of a had occurred seven months previously. then squared for action. With back primitive population, from which the va-

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