TO BUILD A MODEL TOWN FOR NEGROES

ONE RESULT OF THE SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS.

Factories and Dwellings to Be Built on the Peconic River, Near Jamesport, L. I .- White Men to Furnish the Capital-Many Negroes Already Eager to Come.

From the New York Sun.

Within at few months Long Island up of negroes from the South. It will be a municipality in itself, conducted start its existence with a population of 1,000, all negroes. No white person will be permitted to acquire property for dwelling purposes within its limits, but the factories which will furnish the industrial life of the town will be owned by whites. Lynch law, as practiced in the South, is the determining cause of this colony, the colonists being from the states of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, success other Northern settlements for Southern negroes may follow. The promoters of the project say that such element of negroes in the south regarding the recent lynchings that 100,000 colored families would gladly leave the could be guaranteed to them.

THE SITE.

site of the proposed colony is in county, about twenty miles eastern end of Long Island. t one takes the Long Island main line, to Jamesport, and bout a mile and a half from ion to the south side of the river, two miles in from Pepay. Here the river is broad

eep enough to admit large ves-The country there is level and from swamps. Nearby are some the tract near the river is not oded, back a short distance there is ne timber land. It would be difficult o find anywhere a site better suited an industrial city whose inhabitintend to grow their own crops,

the plan with the negro colony. land will require little grading or aring, the soil is in a high degree eptible of cultivation and access is both by land and by water. The noters intend to buy at first a tract ,000 acres, and they have an option 5,000 acres more. The first purchase be made within a day or two, as on as the title has been thoroughly

What financial interests are back of represents the active management. Mr. and a Deacceratic politician of some prominence. His scheme is, in sub- in all kinds of workmen. stance, as follows:

THE PLAN.

As soon as the land is secured grants will be made to certain manufacturers | town garden in which to raise produce who will put up factories. To the for the town and the gardeners will manufacturers all the labor they need | live in detached houses near by. Probwill be guaranteed at a certain rate, in return for which they must engage to abide by the rules of the corporation which is to conduct the affairs will be run, not to make a profit, but to of the colony. Streets are to be laid out and houses built, and when the factories are in running order and kinds of things, and will be the only there are accommodations for the colonists 1,990 of them will come up. Al- have our own bank and insurance comready the selection of the emigrants from the south has been arranged for by the agents of the colonizers, and it is expected that the factories will be running by next winter.

Mr. Perry was asked by a Sun reporter last week to tell the objects and nature and the backers of the project. He was at first reluctant to speak on the subject, saying that for some reasons it seemed best not to make the matter public as, even when nothing was definitely known of it. one newspaper had got an inkling of it and printed an editorial warning Long Islanders against permitting an details of the scheme were bound to come out in a few days any way, so he would give some facts without disclosing the identity of the capitalists interested. All he would say regarding them was that they were all citi- ed is not yet fully decided." zens of New York city.

WHAT SUGGESTED IT.

"This thing," said he, "was suggested by the wish of the negroes in many southern states to get away be cause of the outbreak of bad feeling against them which has caused so many lynchings in the past few About three menths ago I took hold of the matter actively and

What a brute! That is what is said of the man who abuses his horse, but the man who abuses his body finds help and en-couragement on every side. His mother



cuit, and his wife follows with deli-Presently the man has cious ice cream. that unpleasant feeling in the stomach which is the beginning of a dyspeptic condition. His nerves become unstrung and he makes mother, wife and daughter miserable with his moodiness. His liver is torpid. His blood is being poisoned by the impurities which the broken-down organs are incapable of taking care of. He is in just the condition to receive the germs of any disease. He is a shining mark for of any disease. He is a shining mark for the germs of consumption. To that dis-ease too, he becomes a victim one day or another, unless saved by the use of such a remedy as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This will put him on his feet again. It is a tonic and appetizer, a blood outline a liver invigorator, a nerve repurifier, a liver invigorator, a nerve re-storer, a strengthener for the weak, a cure for weak and bleeding lungs, bronchitis, lingering cough and kindred ailments, which if neglected or improperly treated lead up to consumption. Perhaps you think no medicine can cure so many ail-ments, but when you remember, that all think no medicine can cure so many ail-ments, but when you remember that all these diseases start in the stomach and nu-tritive system, and that "Golden Medical Discovery" corrects that fault or derange-ment at the starting point, it isn't so strange after all that it does so much.

Mrs. Ellen H. Bacon, of Shutesbury, Franklin Co., Mass., writes: "I firmly believe I should be in a very bad state now if I had not taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Prior to September 1897, I had doctored for my stomach trouble for several years, going through a course of treatment without any real benefit. In September 1896, I had very sick spells and grew worse; could eat but little. I commenced in September 1897, to take the Golden Medical Discovery and in a short time I could eat and work. I have guined twenty pounds in two months."

went south to find out how a suggestion of emigration would be received by the colored people there. Until went down I supposed that it would take many months to find enough people of the right kind who would be willing to leave their homes; but I did not then understand the conditions there. The notion took like wildfire, and soon I saw that the difficulty would be not in getting the colonists. but in selecting the best ones from the many who want to come. Plenty of labor for the industrial colony was to be had without trouble. The next thing was to arrange definitely for its

is to have an industrial colony made give the average colonist a 50 per cent. advance on the wages he is now earn-ing, and his expenses will not be more according to its own rules, and will and will probably be less than his pres-

to have a town building, a good club house, a hotel for colored people only, is the feeling on the part of the better and a wharf on the river, and when we get around to it we're going to run high-class steamboat excursions down there from this city. That's a good South and come North if employment | ways ahead, however. The factories will be put up by the manufacturers, but they'll get the ground free.

EASY TERMS.

"Our town will be laid out in squares, and we will put up two-story frame houses for the colonists. If a man wants to build a home of his own he may have the land free and we'll advance half the sum for building the house and take a mortgage on the property without interest. No man can come there with nothing and start in. He's got to have his fare up here and best farms on Long Island. at least \$75, or he won't be accepted. First we'll get the men up here and keep them in a big general building until the houses are ready. Then by early spring, I expect, they will be allowed to bring up their families and go to housekeeping."

"How can you be sure of getting the right kind of settlers?" asked the reporter.

"For that we depend on our agents. Mr. Perry replied. "The agents are all ministers and they understand their people and report on all applicants. In order to join us a man must be of good habits and character, industrious, sober, and of at least fair intelligence. Besides that, he must agree to be governed by our code. We don't intend to the project is a matter of secrecy at let in any of the disorderly element, present. Rufus L. Perry, of Brooklyn, and any man who doesn't behave himself after he gets here will be turned Perry is a young colored lawyer, a out pretty quickly. We guarantee to graduate of the New York university, desirable colonists stendy employment at good wages, and we're going to take

"One thing that we'll have is a big sell goods at the lowest possible cost and still pay expenses. It will sell all store in the place. Then, too, we'll pany and fire department, and there'll be a welcome for churches of all denominations as soon as they care to come. About the only man who won't be able to make a good living will be the lawyer, for there is an agreement in our code that all legal disputes shall be settled by arbitration. Criminal cases, if there are any, we will, of course, hand over to the county authorities."

"What will be your town government at first?" asked the reporter. "Your colonists will have no legal votes for a year."

"The town will be incorporated and influx of negroes. But, he added, many the rules of the community code will govern," said Mr. Perry. "Every col-color, with a deep net or lace ruffle sup-color will understand before he comes porting the flowered edge, the effect is that he must obey the rules to which he has subscribed or get out. Just how the governing power will be vest-

IN CASE OF GROWTH.

"Is provision made for a growth of the colony or will the number be restricted to 1,000?"

"That extra 2,000 acres on which we have the option is to be taken in case of growth, though we have now much more than enough land for the 1,900 colonists and their families."

"How large a community do you exect to have eventually?" "Eventually," said Mr. Perry, after moment's hesitation, "we expect to

ave a city of 15,000 inhabitants." "That would mean enough votes to decide the political complexion of the be had at a moderate expenditure. Or-county, probably," suggested the re-

"It certanly would," was the reply, Those votes are going together, too, for the best good of the community. If we had the space we could have a city of 75,000 there in a year; but under our system 15,000 would be about as many as would be desirable. Come down next spring and land at our wharf and take our town street car through the place-all the principal streets named after prominent colored men-and I think we will be able to show you a community that will

prove the industrial value of the ne-

Since Mr. Perry began his work he has had hundreds of letters from applicants in the south. A Texas man offered to bring him 75,000 reputable workers. Many of his correspondents were graduates of industrial schools in the south. The president of a weil known colored institute wrote suggesting the founding of a similar colony in the south, and declaring that if the capital could be found to start it, 50,000 of the best colored people in his part of the country would settle there. Still another correspondent wrote to ask if there was an opening for him in the new colony. He owned a chicken farm, he said, with 8,000 chickens. Mr. Perry wrote back that, as the colonists were to be of good principles, he could not conscientiously submit their morals at the very outset to such a strain as the establishment of a chicken farm within its borders would amount to. At least a dozen correspondents wrote offering to supply from 1,000 to 5,000 colonists. From

the general tone of the letters, it would

appear as if certain southern states

were in danger of losing their labor-

ing population as soon as opportunity

for emigration offers.

Sunday-School Lesson for June 4.

Christ Crucified.

JOHN xix, 17-30.

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

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

worldly possession, according to custom,

cloak, the girdle and the sandals (Verse 23). Besides these there was the seam-

THE MOTHER.-It appears that five

death (Psalm xxii: 18).

through because of a defect in the title. Then we hit upon the tract on the shore of the Peconic river, and that seems to be just about what we want. "Down there we are going to build a city that will be considerably different from anything in this vicinity. At the start off we are going to put in \$55,000 | Pillate at leavet he proposed a start off we are going to put in \$55,000 | Pillate at leavet he present to the judg-that at leavet was made to change the fallen from His lips. But now, knowing language (yerse 2i). They would make it appear that Jesus died because He claimed to be the king of the Jews, a punishment justly meted out to a pretender. But Pillate at leave required and that the end was near (Verse 28), He cried, "I thirst." This more brought Jesus before them, saying "Behold your king." But they cried out of the sufference was the outcry of His humanity, indicating that to moved. Disgusted with the lyalousy and harred of his bigoted subjects he replied that the had accomplished all that was required and that the end was near (Verse 28), He cried, "I thirst." This more brought Jesus before them, saying "Behold your king." But they cried out of the Jews, a punishment justly meted out to a pretained by the proposed and that the head accomplished all that was required and that the end was near (Verse 28), He cried, "I thirst." This more brought Jesus before them, saying "But they cried out of the Jews, a punishment justly meted out to a pretained to be the king of the Jews, a punishment justly meted out to a pretained to be the king of the Jews, a punishment justly meted out to a pretained to be the king of the Jews, a punishment justly meted out to a pretained to be the king of the Jews, a punishment justly meted out to a pretained to be the king of the Jews, a punishment justly meted out to a pretained to be the king of the Jews, a punishment justly meted out to a pretained to be the king of the Jews, a punishment justly meted out to a pretained to be the king of the Jews, a punishment justly meted and should this experiment prove a start off we are going to put in \$75,000 Pilate at length yielded and gave the that the words must remain as he had success other Northern settlements for to get the town laid out. We're going

> THE PLACE.-With that refinement which the Christian religion inculcates, the evangelists have given very meager account of the crucifixion. One must turn to profane history for the horrid details of this brutal mode of punishment inflicted by the Romans and other cast-same value—the head-gear, the outer ern peoples. Passing out of the city by the western gate, Jesus was followed by a motley crowd, the soldiers and the slaves (the executioners) moving on in most valuable of all, for which, as it an orderly way; the chief priests, who could not be divided without being dehad instigated the arrest, not far dts-tant; the noisy multitude, some before mined by lot (Verse 24). By comparison some behind, delighting in cruelty; a few (Matt. xxvii: 35) it will be seen that women His truest friends, making loud demonstrations of grief; and at least more particular than the account given one of the apostles. Two thieves were by the other evangelists (Mark xv: 24), led forth to explate their crimes (Matt. He appears also to have reflected upon xxvii: 38). The procession halted upon a slight elevation, familiarly called "the on the scene the words of the Psalmist place of a skull," known in Hebrew as came to his mind, predicting the deser-Golgotha (Verse 17), and in Latin Cal-vary (Luke xxiii: 33). There at 9 o'clock should in the morning (Mark xv: 25) the Son of God was nailed to the cross (Verse 18).

THE TITLE.—All the evangelists agree persons only of all those who had fol-that a superscription was placed over the lowed Jesus during. His ministry rehead of Jesus (Verse 19), but they do not agree concerning the language. In our lesson we have "Jesus of Nazareth the King of the Jews." The first Gospel and in the judgment before Pilate. The omits "of Nazareth" and prefixes the other four were women-the virgin words "This Is" (Matt. xxvii: 37), while the second Gospel is still briefer (Mark. the cross was lifted to its upright posioffense of a criminal. The words were Hebrew, the language of the church; and in Greek, the language of the scholars; and in Latin, the language of the government (Verse 2b.) It was a plain announcement to all classes of the charge brought against Jesus (Luke xxiii: by those who had arraigned Him before Pilate.

THE REQUEST.-There have been that she was held in high esteem.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

oftener of feminine deficiencies may be

alled into requisition on almost all cos

tumes, for not only is the negligee gown

THESE CIRCULAR SKIRTS

a soft, ecru tint, and sprays appliqued

POINT D'ESPRIT NET

without an overskirt effect, but always

with lace yoke and sleeves, which often indicates the financial status of the

wearer. Any kind of soft net is fashion

able for this purpose, consequently very pretty, and simple bridal costumes may

are used according to individual taste.

SOFT EFFECTS

graduation dresses, therefore, silk or

Swiss muslin best carry out this idea.

Ruffles are essential, sometimes plain

out most often edged with lace, and with

plain fabrics, a lace yoke and sleeves give a charming finish. The overskirt may be outlined by ruffles, the choice

etween that and the genuine being on

onal, with the latter however, a tight olt is preferrable to a sash. Sleeves

ould be either mousquetaire or a close

whatever is in harmony with the yoke

SHADE HATS

show no marked difference from thos

annoning and a second and a second a se

Class of People

Who are injured by the use of cof-

fee. Recently there has been placed

paration called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of

The most delicate stomach re-

It does not cost over 4 as much.

Children may drink it with great ben-

efit. 15 cents and 25 cents per pack-

Insist that your grocer gives you GPAIN-O Accept no imitation.

age. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain-0!

ceives it without distress, and but 3

in all the grocery stores a new pre-

There is a

few can tell it from coffee.

bon, narrow ruffles, tucks and insertion

trimmed with rows of satin rib

otton mull, organdy, nainsook or dotted

also considered very desirable

exquisitely beautiful, and over a

in finer grades runs up to \$16.

ruffle below.

hape.

Hats-Belts-Sashes-Silk Underthe brims. Silk mull hats look like snowflakes, so soft and beautiful are made with shirted brims, or rows of tucks irawn up tightly, which gives a fluted appearance to the brim. New York, June 2.-Lace, the potent

CROWNS ARE VERY FULL nd large muli bows the edges wired and finished with crimpled gauge of mull largely made up of this lovely fabric, but wedding, evening or graduation dresses give evidence of its all-pervadtwisted around the crown. It is rest purchased six mull hats of different oresses give evidence of its ant-pervac-ing charm. Lace is this season a com-prehensive term, including black spangled nets, white nets spangled in silver, point d'esprit net; the lace above olors, saying, as she gave the order, 'that they would look well on the hat-cack." Mull hats are used for golf. lough the regular golf bonnet in plaided all others, however, is Renaissance of all r plain-colored organdy has lost nonsalities, brought out by the yard or in of its charms. Individuality in perfumes is a fad of the time, and dainty maidens circular skirts; the genuine ranging from \$85 to \$110 each. A seventeen inch width who have found delight in Murray & ine made) begins at \$8 per yard, and Lannan's Florida water during the winter, rely upon it now to miligate the trials of an ocean voyage, or refresh them with its delicious aroma, during their summer sojourn at the seaside cr in the mountains.

> NARROW BLACK PATENT LEATH-ER BELTS

porting the flowered edge, the effect is charming. All Renaissance lace is of or net, are less expensive than the heavier qualities. A Valenciennes lace crease the already great variety and clored leather with or without costly buckles (oftentimes with braiding at the adges) are indispensable, as long as the dress with sleeves and waist, shown by a leading house, is marked \$2,000. Lace has invaded the territory formerly held shirt waist holds its existing sway. Wide ribbon with handsome buckles, are from their nature limited to a favored few, sacred to satin-that of the wedding dress, and a compromise is oftentimes made by a lace overskirt, yoke, and sleeves with a plain satin dress, the train and the same may be said of wide pom padour ribbon sashes appropriate to plain of which is cut in scallops, with a net olored organdles; that although not nec essary, they are an attractive addition. Dresden ribbon, or plain satin make beautiful sashes also, but such accessoris another levely material for wedding es, while attractive, are not obligatory. iresses, made with many ruffles finished by narrow, white satin ribbon, with or SILK UNDERSKIRTS

are more ornate than ever, and as dresse are of a most inconvenient length, they must be held up, and then the lactrimmed ruffles come into view. Bla lace flounces over colors are much ogue, and there is no limit to expendi or trimming; many skirts re to \$45 or \$50. Black lace is a most cap tivating trimming, and this season many varieties come in vine or leaf pattern with a double edge, varying from large to small figures at regular intervals of a few inches, making a beautiful garni-ture for colored organdies; as bands on skirts, across sieeves and around yokes. showing to peculiar advantage on pink straw-color or white. Plaided ribber or plain taffeta silk neckties are a spe cial feature this season, often so large as to be really conspicuous, and to cover the waist front (even the plain shirt waist) with ornamentation seems to be the object in view. Fannie, Field.

WORLD'S WORST PRISONS.

The Punishment One Man Received for Presenting a Bill.

'rom Pearson's Weekly. The prison system and treatment of prisoners is worse in Morocco than in any other country in the world.

Men are arrested—often merely to spite me one whom they have been so un ortunate as to offend, and who pos-esses some power-and flung into prison where they would be left to starve did not their relatives or friends bring them food, for no arrangements whatever are made by the authorities for the feeding of prisoners. All that is provided is a on, generally crowded with prisoners lying of the most loathsome and infecand custodians who are quite as brutal and savage as the prison system itself. Prisoners are east into these hotbels of disease, generally without the most farcical pretense of a trial, to die and rot if their crimes are light, or their enemies impotent. Otherwise, they are probably ortured in some way or another.

ing merely is too good for them in the opinion of the authorities.

Not long ago a merchant who had dared to claim payment for goods supplied to a friend of one of the court officials was east into prison without trial, and after suffering torments in the midst of a mass

thing was to arrange definitely for its employment.

"A number of manufacturers here promptly agreed to build factories if fabor could be furnished at a certain figure. That figure is one that will give the average colonist a 50 per cent. advance on the wages he is now earning, and his expenses will not be more and will probably be less than his present outlay. Next came the matter of the site for our town. We selected a place in Suffolk county and had the price all settled, but the deal fell through because of a defect in the intervent of the camer are selected to the suffer the cry of the mob properties oncerning the motive that prompted Pilate to place this till over Jesus. Some have thought that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that how was convinced of the exalted character that prompted Pilate to place this till over Jesus. Some have thought that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was convinced of the exalted character and will probably be less than his present outlay. Next came the matter of the clamor arose as before, "Crucify him," accompanied by the spirit of God, for which blasphemy He ought to die Alarmed at this statement Pilate withdrew with his prisoner to the judge the language (verse 2). They would make the hought at place the motive over Jesus. Some have thought that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that he was influenced by the spirit of God; that which were combined in this form of death. This sole word of physical suffering showed that He did not sanction stoic impassibility. With some measure of sympathy a soldier offered Him some THE RAIMENT.-Jesus was nailed to the cross naked. His raiment, His only of the rough wine to drink (verse 39.).

> THE END.-Having barely tasted the proferred drink Jesus exclaimed, "It is finished" (Verse 30). The work of His life was done; the atonement for the world's sin was complete; the last mo-ment of suffering and of cruelty had passed. With a loud voice He cried, "Father, into Thy honds I commend my spirit" (Luke xxiii: 46). "He bowed His head" upon His breast and "gave up the ghost." His death was not altogether the result of crucifixion. He lay down His life (John x: 15). It was not taken from Him. At the time when all things had been completed He withdrew from the body, leaving it hanging upon the cross. Then followed phenomena of a most startling character, mentioned only by the other examplifications. only by the other evangelists, symbolic of great truths. The earth quaked, the tion, the sufferings and contempt that should attend the Saviour even unto rocks were rent (Matt. xxvii; 51), and the veil of the temple was rent in twain from top to bottom (Mark. xxv: 58). Nature shuddered in token of sympathy with

mained with Him to the end. One of them was John, the beloved disciple, who REFLECTIONS .- Dr. Keim's words may conclude our lesson: of Christ appropriately closed His career He could censure, but that would not b words "This Is" (Matt. xxvii: 37), while the second Gospel is still briefer (Mark. xv: 36). The essential part, "The King of the Jews," appears in all. The writing was by order of Pilate, made before the cross was lifted to its model. The write the cross was lifted to its model of the shocking spectacle of the crucifixion. other four were women-the virgin to sacrifice. He could recant and demother, her sister, the wife of Cleopas, scend from the cross, but that would be and Mary Magdalene (verse 25). For to repudiate His Messianic claim. He purposing to atone by His blood, sure of giving to His own the last promised But later, as they stood under the cross, Jesus gave a most beautiful exhibition free-will gift, knowing that it was only of His utter self-forgetfulness and of His human thoughtfulness of others. Addressing His mother He committed her from His cross to His ancient home. Such to the care of John as her son (Verse 20), and then turning to him He said, "Behold thy mother." Immediately that disciple accepted his sacred charge, lead-thus died for it. Verily, nowhere in the ose who had arraigned Him be-ate. The title was eminently fathers think, from a spectacle which The chief priests and the Roman only tortured her soul with unavailing gantic proportions, and yet in such awruler had combined, without intending to agony, to his own home in Jerusalem ful sublimity, as in the Divino permission of the cruel death of the man at know nothing, but it is safe to assume whose hands God received back a lost

of last season, tulle, flowers, quills, with of dieased humanity for months, was touch of velvet being arranged in ar- taken out, shoved into a barrel fited with tistic style on majestic Leghorns with curved brims, or white and ceru fancy straws. Rhinestone buckles are an important element in large hats, not more so, however, than crushed roses under The prisons in Turkey are almost as bad as those in Morocco, only the Ar-

menian affairs have so aroused the European representatives out there that the sublime porte-the porte of sublime devfitry-cannot treat its prisoners quite as used to do. Even now, however, most of the men and women in Turkish prisns would starve to death were it not for the food brought to them by merciful and daring friends-daring because more than ne has himself been cast into the prison for bringing food to another.

Disease is the predominant feature of Turkish prisons, and the most horrible diseases known to modern science. Should a prisoner be fortunate enough to regain his freedom-an improbable con tingency—it is hardly possible that he can escape death, for the dodging of disease in a Turkish prison is by no means an easy task.

A Theory.

"I wonder," said Mr. Blykins in a pen-sive tone, "why it is that children are always so anxious to forsake all their joyous freedom from care and be grown "Maybe," answered his young son, "it's

because grown men get attention and sympathy when they have a stomach ache instead of being laughed at."-Washington Star.

THREE PRAYERS.

An infant in its cradic slept, And in its sleep it smiled— And one by one three women knelt To kiss the fair-haired child: And breathed a prayer, half-silently, one poured her love on many lives,

Its burdens oft had been to her A heavy weight to bear; She stooped and murmured lovingly, 'Not burdened hands, dear child, fo

But knew love's toil and care;

One had not known the burdened hands But knew the empty heart; At life's rich banquet she had set An unfed guest, apart; "Oh, not," she whispered tenderly, "An empty heart, dear child, for

And one was old: she had known care,

She had known loneliness She knew God leads us by His presence cannot bless; She smiled, and murmured trustfully "God's will, dear child, God's will for

Kate Tucker Goode, in the Alkahest.

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