

Of and About the Makers of the World.

Some of the Latest Volumes To Issue from the Press.

RECENT ESSAYS.

"Things of the Mind" is the name which Bishop Spalding of Peoria has affixed to a series of thoughtful essays on the three general themes of education, religion and politics, which are gathered into a neat volume by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. The first three chapters present the author's views of education, which contemplate a comprehensive development of the mind, soul and body, and not simply, as under our present system, the mere disciplining of the intellect to the expense of the sensibilities. We note in glancing through this portion of the bishop's book that he, too, has his fault to pick with the newspapers, for he says: "The worst consequences of the newspaper habit may be seen in the young, for whom each morning, like a daily meal, accounts of vice and crime are served up, to make them incapable of admiration, reverence and awe. What father employs burglars, murderers and adulterers, or quacks, liars and sophists, as tutors for his children? A man's daily reading, like his daily conversation, is a symbol of his life and character." Following these chapters on general education is one concerning professional education, which is in the main a plea for a higher standard of dignity, learning and character among professional men. "Whoever belongs to a learned profession," the bishop remarks, in a passage which sounds the key note of his chapter, "should have more than professional knowledge and skill. He should be a representative of the science and culture of his age. Where the standard of education for the liberal professions is low, the life of the nation cannot be high."

In a chapter devoted to culture and religion, the author considers from many standpoints the tendency of culture to make men selfish and of religion to make them unselfish. He does not fail to recognize the obvious truth that intellectual culture is not to be mistaken for faith, and we close his chapter not much the wiser touching what he would offer as the ground of harmony which culture and religion must occupy if both are to survive. We note in this chapter the following passage, which to us appears significant: "We are living in the epoch of transition. The decay of faith in the Protestant sects is accelerated by the consciousness that their existence is a contradiction of the fundamental principle of Protestantism; and among Catholics a widespread indifference and new modes of thought created by the scientific method of the age have cooled the zeal and weakened the faith of many. The wavering of religious belief has unsettled all other things, so that nothing seems any longer to rest upon a firm and immovable basis." There is something almost hesitant, it seems to us in the short conclusion with which Bishop Spalding closes after several chapters full of talk like the foregoing. "That in the end," he says, "and after never so much science and theory, the perfect wisdom of humbly and trusting faith will be made only the more evident in no way do we doubt that for us we soon discover, upon dipping into the book itself, that the writer of it, albeit dealing with thoughts on the wing, has cunningly arranged them so as to invest even the lightest of them with some spell of a clever woman's cleverness. Thus in the chapter headed "After the Ball" but not thus captioned, we will go to the mean end of the book itself, that the writer of it, albeit dealing with thoughts on the wing, has cunningly arranged them so as to invest even the lightest of them with some spell of a clever woman's cleverness. Thus in the chapter headed "After the Ball" but not thus captioned, we will go to the mean end of the book itself, that the writer of it, albeit dealing with thoughts on the wing, has cunningly arranged them so as to invest even the lightest of them with some spell of a clever woman's cleverness.

From the same publishers comes, in neat gold-on-line covers, another volume of essays—may, the word is too formal; let us rather say observations—called "In Maiden Meditation," which is, as its unknown writer tells us, a "record of the flying thoughts that have come in the midst of dinings and dances." There is a little dryly commingled with a dash of darning in this conceit of a feminine Epictetus rushing from her place let us imagine at the front of the german to a convenient cabinet to jot down, ere it escapes her, a flying thought. But upon acquaintance we rather like this trait; for we soon discover, upon dipping into the book itself, that the writer of it, albeit dealing with thoughts on the wing, has cunningly arranged them so as to invest even the lightest of them with some spell of a clever woman's cleverness. Thus in the chapter headed "After the Ball" but not thus captioned, we will go to the mean end of the book itself, that the writer of it, albeit dealing with thoughts on the wing, has cunningly arranged them so as to invest even the lightest of them with some spell of a clever woman's cleverness.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

The leading feature in Chap-Book for April is an article by Edmund Gosse on "The Popularity of Poetry," in which the author cautions the modern victim of the divine afflatus to sing his song and dream his dream without thought of vulgar gain. Thereby he will not be disappointed. Ella W. Peattie writes in the same issue, in an article on the provocative of "Chips," "The Bible," "Moods," etc., and lustily asserts its own independence. Chap-Book, we are told, circulates 16,000 copies and the end is not yet. Well, it is not, new and daring. It deserves success.

We turn naturally from Chap-Book to the Bookman, the third volume of which lies before us. The Bookman in our number has no single piece of resistance, but its numerous short articles are uncommonly interesting and its literary notes are crisp and really informing. An illustration and two-page sketch of Dr. Max Simon Nordau, who has so ponderously lapped this fine delectable period in his new book, "Degeneration," is perhaps the most timely feature, unless we accord priority of credit to Sainsbury's capital lapping of Nordau himself. Two unpublished drawings by Aubrey Beardsley are given in the text of an article defending that peculiar genius from contemporary criticism, and they are wonderfully suggestive of outline and color. These features are but a drop in the bucket; those who like bucketfuls had better purchase The Bookman for April and read it through.

Success seems to be attending the experiment of devoting a pretentious monthly publication to "occult, philological and scientific research;" at all events, the Metaphysical Magazine for April, in which the experiment reaches its fourth number, and its contents admirably suited to minds that think. Among its principal articles each fraught with study and ideas we can notice at present only R. G. Abbott's discussion of the modern civilization and its relation to flesh diet. Perhaps at first glance, one will be puzzled to know just what connection modern civilization can have with the eating of flesh; but Mr. Abbott soon assures us that there is a very decided connection between the two. Flesh eating, he strenuously insists, develops coarse, beefy and sensual peoples; whereas a vegetable dietary has a tendency to promote refined and well-rounded physiques. Since he holds that the soul or psychic man develops in unison with the physical man, he naturally wants the coming generation to discard flesh-eating and take to leaves, tubers, fruits and roots. We shall at another time present his argument at greater length.

From the Appletons' press we have

received advance sheets of the preface to a book to be issued by Herbert Spencer on "The Land Question." In this preface he modifies certain views relative to the ownership of land originally expressed in Justice and Socialism, above all, he no doubt he readily recalled, Mr. Spencer originally contended that land could not rightfully become individual property but should be the property of the community. This opinion has been eagerly exploited by economists of the Henry George school in support of their principle of a single tax. Mr. Spencer now, after longer study of actual conditions, while adhering to his former opinions in relation to their abstract justice, questions whether resumption of the land by the community would, after its cost had been paid, leave a balance of benefit to the community. Upon this point he says: "It is clear that if I had thought that the change, though equitable, would entail a loss on the community, I should not have held that course. I should have brought this loss upon myself, but should have held that though, as a matter of abstract equity, it might properly be taken possession of the land, it would be impolitic to do this if the burden of compensation would outweigh the benefit of possession. But of late years, on thinking over the matter, it has become clear to me that the burden of compensation would outweigh the benefit of possession, if the compensation were anything like equitable in amount. Hence I have reached the conclusion that the change of tenure from private to public would be impolitic."

THEATRICALS AND PUBLISHERS:
"Ford's Literary Shop" is in its second edition.
Five French dramatists are at present engaged on plays dealing with "Louis XVII"—Sardou, Pierre Decourcelle, Henri Coud, Henri de Valenciennes and Charles Buet.

The Scotch school of fiction has caused the English worm to turn at last. W. E. Henley's "New Review" contains a slashing attack upon "The Literature of the Jailyard."

A paper on "Tammany" in the May number of McClure's Magazine will describe the high-handed rule of Marshal Rynders and the Bowery "Plug-niggers" in New York city fifty years ago. It will be fully illustrated.

S. R. Crockett's new book, "Bag-Myrtle and Peat," is said to contain many of the best and most characteristic stories the author ever wrote, the first collection of tales by Mr. Crockett when he first appeared since his "Stickit Minister."

"Plain Tales from the Hills" is in its twenty-sixth thousand; "The Light That Falls" in its fifteenth; "Life's Handicap" in its twentieth; "The Jungle Book" should outstrip them all. It is the best thing Kipling has ever done.

Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan, the composer of "Pinafore" and "The Mikado," is now 53 years old. Spahr and Rossini both died the year he was born. The first came into notice through his overture, "The Light of the Harem," and the incidental music for Shakespeare's "Tempest."

The smallest English dictionary in the world is the "Mite Dictionary," published by Frederick A. Stokes company, New York. It contains 324 pages, 15,000 words, weighs 41 grains, and is only 1/16 of an inch thick. It cannot be read without the aid of a microscope. An edition of this dictionary has also been published in England, where it has met with a popularity, 50,000 copies of it having been sold within the last year.

READY-MADE LIBRARIES.
Gotham Fathers have trouble by buying books in bulk.
From the Commercial-Advertiser.
It appears that one may get, "while he waits," not only a new cover for his umbrella, a patch to his shoe, a tooth drawn, and so on; may get ready-made not only his suits of clothing, and his ready-made hats, but also his ready-made library. In the case of village libraries, perhaps a better assortment of books, based on the experience of other libraries, can be bought than from lists made out in the village, by the village trustees. The fathers of young men send to New York, as they do, for ready-made libraries of from 100 to 500 volumes for the use of the sons. There are books of which it has been said "without which no library is complete." This is misleading, except in the case of the universal Shakespeare. It depends altogether on the purpose of the possessor of a library as to whether a particular book is needed to complete it.

Nobody, not even a father, can tell what are the best 100 books for the reading of a young person. One must grow into his reading and must determine for himself, volume at a time, what books should make up his library. To a young man who intends to begin reading seriously and with a purpose it is folly to name a hundred or a score of books which he is to read. It is impossible that anybody should know that he should himself know, what direction his reading will take. With the rule that he shall read only the book in which he can feel an interest, his library will form itself. The possession of a library ready-made is likely to discourage him or else divert his reading from his natural course. If he reads what is pleasurable, provided it does not belong to the category of the stupid and inane or the vicious, he will grow into what is for him the best reading. One book, or at most a few, will be a line of study only at a time. Any young man who is in earnest will always find his way to the best. Nobody can direct him so entirely as to prescribe a hundred books for him.

THE MOTH AND THE WORM
'Tis an old allegorical saying,
Which hope in all ages has spread,
That the soul, like a bloomy-winged miller,
Unfolds from a chrysalis dead.

BERLIN'S DARING COUNTESS.
She rides in the Park Glad in Some What Masculine Style.
The "new woman" is rampant in conservative Berlin. The Countess Fritz Hohenau is the leader of the set, and, as she happens to be also a society woman, it seems likely that the "new woman" may flourish. The countess is a cousin of the emperor, and a young woman of athletic proclivities. Her latest freak has been to discard the feminine riding habit.

She wears a frock coat of soft and clinging material, that has even longer tails than those affected by the great Wilton Lackaye and the still greater Berry Wall. Around the waist is a light leather girdle. The countess' corduroy knickerbockers, very wide, reach over the knees, where they meet with black silk stockings. The latter are hidden under the long, narrow, black, knee-length, same color as the girdle. Russet or patent-leather boots, a black velvet jockey cap or a blue sailor cap complete the costume, which is very becoming and far from being suggestive.

The Berlin park police view the mounted "runaway catchers" said since ladies had ceased to frighten their own horses by their black skirts fluttering in the wind, the horses showed much less tendency to part company with their riders. "The ladies," continued the man, "ride now without fear of getting entangled in branches of trees and the underwood. They gallop along in quite reckless fashion, but keep their seats as well as the men."

MERIT THE PROPER TEST.
Theodore Roosevelt outlines in a condensed fashion his belief in Genuine Civil Service Reform.
Theodore Roosevelt, civil service commissioner, is delighted with civil service reform. "I want," says he, "to see the civil service system become universal, in the first place, because the office ought to be open to all, and the service would be improved if they were, but in the second place, and chiefly, because I wish to take out of public life the utterly demoralizing and degrading influence of the spoils system. It has been on the whole the most fruitful cause of the decay of our political life, and in no way can we strengthen the forces which tend to the elevation of our political life as to utterly destroy the spoils system. Every civilized country in Europe refuses to treat post-offices as political spoils, and it may be said that the spoils system is the only one of our body politic which rail against the reform because in England there is also civil service reform to know that in England the reform only came in with the growth of the democratic spirit and that the reform has reached its highest point in the federal republic of Switzerland."

Politics at a Discount.
"Switzerland is genuinely governed by the people, for the people, and no political servant whose duties are non-political is ever appointed or turned out for political reasons. In England postmasters are appointed by promotion within the rank, except in the lowest grade where they are appointed directly from the outside. They are never removed for political reasons. In our country it would, perhaps, be difficult to allow of a system of transfer from office to office throughout the nation; but such transfer could be made within the ranks of the postmasters and the postmasters in the big cities at the largest offices should be appointed whenever a vacancy occurs from within the ranks of the postal service of that state.

The people have been as well satisfied by the administration of the offices as by the other. As a matter of fact, ninety-nine out of every 100 of them have not known and have not cared a rap what the views of the postmasters were as to the annexation of Hawaii or the Nicaragua Canal, so long as their ready-made pay, especially in the case of the lowest grade, was not interfered with. The Democratic postmaster was continued all through Mr. Harrison's term of service, just as in New York the Republican postmaster was continued all through Mr. Cleveland's first term, and in neither case a single individual, outside of the class of professional politicians who wanted a job for their henchmen, complained.

It is a Foolish Practice.
"Our people want to get it into their heads firmly that there is no more need of changing a postmaster than there is for changing the head of an express company or the agents or managers of the express company in the different cities, or the superintendents of the telegraph offices in the different cities. The work of the express company, of the telegraph office and of the postoffice is very much the same in all cases. It happens with us that the postoffice is administered by the government, while the telegraph lines and express companies are left to individual ownership. In many cases the government administrators all. We have the same interest as private citizens in the delivery of a letter that we have in the delivery of a telegram or a package of goods. We are equally interested in the delivery of a letter as possible, and it is not any more the concern of the public what the postmaster thinks about the tariff than it is what the manager of the express company or the superintendent of the telegraph station thinks. It is just as much the concern of the public what cause he voted the wrong ticket as it would be to refuse goods delivered by an express man who is out of sympathy with the dominant party on some question of finance, or to say that you would not give your message to a telegraph clerk who did not think just as you did on the tariff.

Only Want Efficient Service.
The present railway mail service, for instance, is in exactly the same hands and is being administered precisely as it was three years ago under Harrison. Democrats and Republicans go in to the service alike and as a matter of fact are pretty evenly represented in it. Nobody cares anything about their politics and nobody knows. The readers of this interview, for instance, cannot tell the policy of the railway clerks who handled the newspapers in which it appears or of the letter carriers who have delivered that newspaper, and really the policies of these letter carriers and railway mail clerks concerns them no more than the politics of the reporter who has taken the interview or of the conductors and brakemen on the train in which the newspaper is being carried. If the reader will look at the next mail train that comes along he may try to think out for himself why there should be any possible reason for changing one class of people aboard that train, the railway mail clerks, for political reasons, and trying to head whatever to the politics of all the other employees who are on the train."

Drawing the Line.
From Street and News.
Teacher—What is an agnostic?
Observing Boy—It's a man who believes in everything except religion.

Gold Monometallism Or Real Bimetallism.

The Opinions of an Eminent Scrantonian Upon This Mooted Point.

Approves of an editorial in The Tribune on Monday last, entitled "A Declaration of Dependence." Colonel F. L. Hitchcock, of this city, favors us with the appended questions:

"First—If, as you argue, silver is not depreciated, but gold has appreciated, silver at 50 cents is really gold at 75 cents. Why not the same rule apply to the present price of wheat, coal, labor and other commodities which are suffering from low prices; and why may we not put wheat, coal, labor and these other articles of trade back to the old values, by the same system of legislation you are invoking in favor of silver?"

"Second—Five years ago aluminum was worth somewhere about \$5 per pound, now it can be bought for 25 cents or thereabouts. Is the decrease in price due to the advance in gold, as in the case of silver, and if so, what is the relative price of gold? If not due to the advance in gold, why not, if the depreciation of silver is? Why the difference? The same inquiry applies with equal force to nickel and copper; and perhaps with greater force, for both the latter metals are used as coin to a limited extent."

"Third—You ask 'Is it honest money that grows more valuable day by day?' 'Is it honest money that records a debt of ten bushels of wheat and compels payment of twenty bushels?' Let me inquire what about corn, hay, potatoes? These crops have steadily advanced in price under the same pressure upon silver which you would have us believe has carried wheat down more than fifty per cent. The corn crop is greater in value by some millions of dollars at ordinary prices than wheat. Let me turn the tables and ask, is it honest money that records a debt of ten bushels of corn and permits payment with five bushels? Yet this question as truly represents the present situation as does yours. If twenty bushels of wheat are now required to pay a year old debt of ten bushels, five bushels of corn will pay more than the year old debt of ten bushels a year ago. What then? Has the slaughter of the white metal had the curious effect of knocking wheat down and corn up? Rather does not this prove the unfairness of your questions? Debts are not 'recorded' in wheat or corn, but, just as in the days of Abraham when the gold for the principal purchased of the sons of Heth—Abraham weighed to Ephron, the silver . . . four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchants." (Gen. xxiii, 16)—they are recorded in current money with the merchants. Varying conditions may enable current money to exchange for more corn and less wheat and vice versa, but the trouble is not usually with the 'current money,' but with the article exchanged for, as affected by the law of supply and demand. Is not your question tinged with the old idea of repudiation made familiar during the late war, when the government's payment of the bonds for war debt bonds in greenbacks, worth thirty cents on the dollar? 'Fiat money, good enough for the farmer, and so forth, ergo, good enough for the bloated bondholder?'

"Fourth—Can a money value be legislated into existence?
"Fifth—What makes commercial value?
"An honest, thoughtful answer to a few such questions, it seems to me will show the fallacy of much of the 'stuff' that is now filling the papers in the so-called interest of silver. It is another form of the old exploded greenback craze. If you can fix a value of silver or any other commodity, especially gold, you can just as well, by the same standard, fix a value of paper money. And to the extent of the intrinsic commercial value of the material used, one will be just as good as the other. 'Fiat' money, and debased coin can be forced upon a people as a circulating medium, and for a time they may, commercially, hold under it, but all history has proved that it is ultimately a system of the most delusive robbery, and in which the producer and laborer are in the end literally ground beneath its wheels.

"There can be no safe circulating medium, which has not in itself the full intrinsic value, commercially, which it represents or the equivalent thereof. The act of coining the metal is of value only as attesting its quality, weight, and fineness, and putting it in convenient form for circulation with sufficient alloy to give it lasting quality. This was constantly illustrated in the Western mining camps in the old days, and still is to some extent, where you seldom saw money in coin, but all business was done by weighing out the gold or silver, and both were current at their respective mint values in weight for pure metal. Reduce the gold dollar and the silver dollar of today to bullion, what value will you have left? Gold, 25 8-10 grs. equal \$1., including alloy value; silver, about forty-six cents.

Law of Supply and Demand.
"Is this difference in value to be charged to the so-called demoralizing act of 1873, and consequent appreciation of gold? I think not. The same law which has brought aluminum down in price, has reduced the price of silver. Precisely the same law which operates to raise and lower the price of all other commodities, the law of supply and demand. The increased quantity of silver which has been produced and thrown upon the market during the past thirty years, and which is increasing, rather than decreasing, together with the artificiality of the ornamental and mechanic arts, in which nickel and other white metals have taken the place of silver, cannot help but cheapen it. Even the forced purchases of our government under the Sherman act could not stand the flood of production, and hold up the price. There would have been just as much property in the 'coal barons' getting congress to pass an act requiring the government to purchase five millions dollars worth of coal per month and store it up for the benefits of the coal interests, as there was in that act. And they would have lost a good deal less money in doing it.

"The relative value of the precious metals has varied greatly, many times during the history of the world. In the time of Solomon we are told silver was so plenty it was 'thought little of.' And during the halcyon days of the city of Tyre, silver was so plenty and so cheap that her public buildings were palaces of marble and silver. Manifestly during these times it would have been a poor standard of value. Later, value again changed, and silver approached

more nearly to gold. Still, the fluctuations of silver have, in the long run, been so great as to make it a dangerous standard. If the commercial nations of the world—which practically means all nations now, for we can no longer ignore the Asiatic nations nor the Latin peoples—shall agree upon silver as a standard, at a specified ratio to gold, such action will undoubtedly boom the value of silver, and while the agreement is kept by all of them, it will nominally give it the designated value. But what will such an agreement be but a 'gigantic comb' or 'trust,' and to be 'jumped' by the nation that can quickest get into shape to make a good spec out of it? How much would you, Mr. Editor, invest in silver under such a 'combine' for a permanent income investment? Finally, can the commercial law of value, as regulated by the commercial law of supply and demand, be ignored in fixing the standard of one circulating medium?"

Another View of the Question.
The same mail which brought to us the foregoing letter from Colonel Hitchcock brought also the following communication from Urie Townsend, of this city:

"The present discussion of the financial subject forcibly illustrates the truth of the saying of Lincoln: 'You can't fool all the people all the time.' The explanation for the money panics given out by 'financiers,' and the remedies advocated to restore confidence, while they are cornering and forcing the government to do as no longer. It's the business of the 'financiers' to have a single gold standard, and a paying one at that, so it is quite natural that they should advocate a policy that is advantageous to themselves. But how are the interests of those engaged in other pursuits than 'financing' affected? We will at least have a fair and free discussion of the subject, and the paper that has the courage to present both sides need have no fear for patronage."

At Home
You may have what thousands visit Europe for yearly, that is the natural Sprudel Salt of Carlsbad. It is obtained by evaporation at the Springs, and is identical with the waters in its action and results, which are the same to-day as when Emperor Charles IV. was cured four hundred years ago, and later George III., Peter the Great, and Maria Theresa benefited by their use. They aid digestion, cure constipation, and purify the blood.

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Every box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Full printed directions from a child to a grown person. It is pure, vegetable and cannot positively harm the most tender infant. Lacks of strength, indigestion, biliousness, etc., accept no other. All Druggists, etc.

WONDERFUL!
SOUTH SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 10, 1894.
Mr. C. W. Campbell, Dear Sir: I have given my boy, Freddie, 7 years old, some of Dr. Campbell's Great Magic Worm Sugar and Tea, and to my surprise, after taking about 2 o'clock he passed a tapeworm measuring about 10 feet in length, head and all. I have tried numerous other persons wishing to see it can do so by calling at my store. I had tried numerous other persons wishing to see it can do so by calling at my store. I had tried numerous other persons wishing to see it can do so by calling at my store.

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Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
CURES Billousness, CURES Billousness, CURES Billousness.
Direct Proof.
My wife has been troubled with Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart for over a year. Her case has been diagnosed by our best physicians. After using Burdock Blood Bitters she is almost entirely well. We truly recommend it to all who suffer from these troubles.
GEORGE W. BRAULT, Montpelier, Williams Co., Vt.

Regulates the LIVER.
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This famous medicine cures all nervous debility, weakness, loss of vitality, indigestion, constipation, impotency and all other ailments caused by youthful excesses or excessive study. It is a nerve tonic and blood purifier. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Each bottle contains 25 pills. Price, \$1 per box; 6 for \$5. By mail prepaid in advance. Write for free medical book, sent sealed in plain wrapper, containing full particulars. Address, NERVE SEED CO., 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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1st Day. 15th Day.
THE GREAT 30th Day.
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