NEWSPAPERS: SOME

OVER 2,000 DAILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Pennsylvania Leads the List of York Comes Second---Some Notetribution of the Press.

From the New York Sun.

There are in the United States about 2,110 daily newspapers—the word "about" is used in that connection in view of the fact that the able and However, they are near enough for the purposes of this article.

It might be naturally and pardonably inferred that New York leads this list, but it does not. Pennsylvania having 196 dailies to 183 in New York. Illinois the string are the District of Columbia and Wyoming, with 4 each. It may be noted, as a sort of a sooth, that Massachusetts, the educational center of the universe, with \$4, is first among those out of the hundred class.

PECULIARITIES.

A study of the daily newspaper as herein set forth may be of interest as showing the character and enterprise shows that the people read their evenof the people of a country. It also ing papers next day or on the cars shows a few peculiarities, and proves going home. that reasoning by analogy doesn't atways come out according to rule. For a morning paper, its million or so peoinstance, it might be supposed that if a | ple having only evening home papers wity of 13,000 people, as is Guthrie, and only five of them. Jersey City, with blahoma, had two morning papers, a couple of hundred thousand telly ten times that size ought to have people, more or less, has only two evening papers, whereas, it not only does not, but it must grow to be these cities are too close to New York States except New York city, when, ery morning. with thirty morning papers, is eighteen to the good of Chicago and Philadelphia, with a dozen each. It might also papers it is supposed to have, but the be inferred that if a city of 12,000 people rule doesn't work, for Scattle and had no evening paper, as Guthrie has, then towns of that size do not support evening papers, whereas every town of that size in the country, and many considerably less, have evening papers, unless they are practically suburbs of large cities. Therefore, the facts knock

the analogy rule galley-west, so to say. And yet it would seem that as small towns can and do support daily newspapers, the large cities ought to make a better showing in the same direction, though it may be allowed that the extra cost of the dailies in the large cities enables them to make it possible for the dailies to exist in the smaller towns, the bulk of the news in such papers being confined to the less expensive local matter. There are very few if any towns in this country of sufficient size to support a daily paper which are not near enough to a large city to receive the dailier on the day of issue, and all the small towns subscribe liberally to the city dailies, thus enabling local editors to save expensive telegraph tolls, and make their papers interesting by publishing such local news in detail as the city papers do not have.

IN THE BIG CITIES.

are published in the borough of Manhattan. This number for a population of about 3,700,000 is smaller in profor Chicago, with 1,800,000 and Philadelphia with 1,200,000, have 27 and 20 other peculiarity, to wit, the prevalence of the evening paper. New York has 7 more morning than evening papers, and Philadelphia 4 more, while Chicago has 7 more evening than morning papers. In other words, Chicago has 7 less evening papers than New York with its much larger population, and 7 more than Philadelphia. Why this should be so is not altogether clear, for it is generally understood that the Chicagoese are fond of amusements and gadding about, while the Philadelphians are noted as homebodies, and it is a known fact that the people who stay home of nights York dailies are 3 Italian, 1 French, 9 German, 2 Pohemian, 1 Arabic and 2 guages than any other city in the Union except Chicago and Philadelnumber, 18, that San Francisco has, By the way, Chicago, with 7 German showing than New York does. She has 11 dailies in foreign languages, 7 German, 2 Bohemian, 1 Polish and 1 Scandinavian, which is more than any other except San Francisco, which has 6, Italian, 2 German and I Japanese, having in this last regard a scoop on all other cities, even polyglot New not being up to that Japanese

ATIOS TO POPULATION.

papers. Charleston, S. C., with 55,000 Sunday School Lesson for January 29. ing; so Knoxville, Tenn., with 45,000; FACTS ABOUT THEM Nashville, with 80,000; Dallas, Tex., with 40,000; Galveston, with 30,000; Topeka, Kan., with 32,000; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., each with 50,000. Wheeling, Vt., with 35,000, shows two morning and two evening papers, but Wheeling has a large suburban population on the Chio side of the river. Atlanta, Ca., which is a city unto itself, States in the Number of Its Folded has only one morning paper for its Multiples of Thought, and New 70,000, though it is supplemented by three evening papers. Zanesville, O. with only 25,000, makes the same worthy Peculiarities in the Dis- showing as Atlanta. Providence, R. L. the metropolis of the state, with a population of 150,000, only goes them one better, having two morning papers or the same number as Guthrie, Okla- (John, iii 22.) At the same time John noma, has. Columbus, the capital city of the great and only Buckeye state, with 100,000 population claimed, is equipped exactly as Providence is. Those two bated rivals. Minneapolis persistent statisticians who collect and St. Paul, have the same number pewspaper figures are not always to be of evening papers, two, but Minneaporefled upon, at least, their figures are lis has three morning to St. Paul's not beyond the round-number limit. two. Each has a paper in a foreign language. St Paul, German, Minneapolis, Norweigian. The population of St. Paul is 20,000 less than that of Minneapolis, which may account for the extra paper in Minneapolis, Of Herod cast John into prison. (Mat-the larger cities, San Francisco, with thew, iv. 12.) These two circumstances comes next with 169, Ohlo fourth, with 18 papers, 9 moraing, 9 evening, to fornia sixth, with 112, and no other state has as high as 100. The last in one morning and sixth, with 112 and no other showing, though Prescott, Ariz. with one morning and one evening to her Hence Jesus determined to retire from 1,500 population, scoops all competi- Judea and return to Galillee, passing

COMPARISONS.

Bosten, with a population of half a million souls, most of them highly intellectual, and all of them sure that all f them are, has a dozen papers, seven of them evening, and yet Boston is the best theater town in the country, which Brooklyn is the largest city without

larger than any city in the United to worry over a home-made paper ev-

As a rule, the newer the town is, the the more westerly it is, the more news-Tacoma, with 50,000 population each, per apiece, while Mobile, Ala., with 35,000, has one morning and two evening, and Portland, Me., with 37,000, has two morning and three evening. Portland, Ore., with a claimed population of a hundred thousand, has only two morning and two evening papers, not as good a showing as her much smaller Eastern namesake. Denver which is about the size of Indianapolis, say 125,000, has the same number of morning papers, four, but its halfdozen evening papers are double the number the Hoosier capital can support. New Haven, with only about 90,000 population and three morning and five evening papers, shows that Yale has had an influence to the inrease of the reading public. All New York papers also have a large support in that town. Newark, N. J., is the only city whose entire morning output is German, and it has two papers in that language, with two English evening; it is only nine miles from New York and it has a population of a quarter of a million.

OTHER COMPARISONS.

Buffalo, N. Y., with less than 300,000, Of the cities of the United States, has eleven papers, seven of them even-New York city heads the list with 55 ing, which give it a better showing dailies, 31 morning and 24 evening, than Boston, with seven evening pawhich includes a number of stock, law pers to a half million people, Richmond. and other class papers which are not Va., is a morning paper town, having really newspapers. Of these all of the four and only one evening to a popumorning and 15 of the evening papers lation of 85,000. Kansas City, Mo., and Cleveland, O., which had double the population of Kansas City at the last census, run neck and neck with five portion than that of other large cities, evening papers, and Cleveland, with four morning, leads the Missouri town by one, Allegheny, Pa., has one paper dailies each. And here appears an- evening, to over a hundred thousand people, but its supply comes from Pittsburg, which, with a quarter of a million people, has eight morning and HYPNOTISM EXTRAORDINARY two evening papers, just what Washington city has with six times as many people and no other kind but representative people either, barring about 80,000 colored people. Parkersburg, W. Va., with one morning and two evening papers and 10,000 population, makes a better showing than Nashville, Charleston, Galveston, Seattle, Tacoma, or times the size of the West Virginian.

Topeka towns of from three to nine If Chicago, with its 1,800,000 people, had newspapers in the ratio that Preslike their evening papers. Ameng New | cott, Ariz., has, that is, a morning and an evening paper to its 1,800 people, or one to each 900, it would have 2,000 Hebrew, or more dailies in foreign lan- newspapers, an excess that would make even Chicago think she had enough. For New York it would mean over 4,000 phia, has of all kinds; and the same daily newspaers. The only town in the list that shows an approach to the Prescott ratio is Phoenix, Ariz., which papers, makes a better comparative with 3,200 people, has two morning and one evening paper.

Taking the full account of class and news dalles, the ratio of papers to population is about as follows: New York, 1 to 67,000; Chicago, 1 to 6,000; Philadelphia, 1 to 50,000; St. Louis, 1 to 45,000; Boston, 1 to 40,000; San Francisco, 1 to 16,500; Cincinnati, 1 to 25, 000; Cleveland, O., 1 to 36,000; Buffalo, 1 to 27,000; New Orleans, 1 to 26,000, Greater Pittsburg, 1 to 40,000: Washington, D. C., 1 to 70,000; Detroit, 1 to 35, While no regular ratio of papers to | 000; Milwaukee, 1 to 35,000; Newark, N. population exists in towns which have J., 1 to 50,000; Minneapolis, 1 to 37,000; but one paper or even two evening St. Faul, 1 to \$7,000; Louisville, 1 to papers, it seems that a morning paper | 29,000; Kansas City, 1 to 20,000; Proviand an evening paper do not estab- dence, 1 to 18,000; Indianapolis, 1 to 18,lish themselves in a town until it has 000; Denver, I to 15,000; Columbus, O., at least 25,006 people. But this does 1 to 20,000; Richmond, Va., 1 to 18,000; not mean that a city of 50,000 people New Haven, 1 to 12,000; Nashville, 1 to will have twice that many, for figures 45,000; Atlanta, I to 25,000; Mobile, I to show that it is hard sledding in most 11,000; Charleston, I to 30,000; Seattle cities of 50,000 to carry two morning and Tacoma, 1 to 30,000; Parkersburg.

Christ at Jacob's Well.

JOHN IV. 5-15.

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

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTENT. - After the interview with spixed by the Jews. When the ten | Jesus proposed to give. There are made a circuit in Judea, round about Jerusalem, preaching and baptizing. the Baptist was at Enon, engaged in his usual pursuit, seeking to win men to righteousness. There thus sprang up certain questions, because the two had acquired extended reputation and men desired to know their relation to each other. These questions gave the Baptist occasion to bear testimony to Jesus and explain his own mission as one of preparation for Him. But a little later the Pharlsees began to quibble on the question of his popularity (verse 1) and about the same time showed that opposition to the gospel had been awakened and that it was destined to develop into persecution. through Samaria, which lay between, (Verse 4.)

LOCALITY.-The sun had reached the meridian, the sixth hour as the Jews computed time, when Jesus and His disciples approaches a little city of Sychar or Shechem (verse 5), situated in the narrow vailey between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim. The place was one of historic interest. There Abram halted as he came out of Haran. (Genesis, xii, 6.) After the onquest it was made a city of refuge. (Joshua, xx, 7.) Not far distant was a parcel of ground which Jacob gave to Joseph (Genesis, xlviii, 22), where that patriarch had sunk a well, which still remained, although seventeen centuries had passed away. In Eastern countries, where water is scarce, a well is highly prized, and the owners generally plant trees or build booths near papers it is supposed to have, but the by and erect a wall so that one may rule doesn't work, for Seattle and rest from the heat. Jesus halted and sat down under the shade thus furhave only a morning and evening pa- nished, being weary, while His disciples went away to the little city to buy food. (Verse 6.) The journey had been performed on foot and this proved an acceptable resting place.

> REFRESHMENT.-Shortly a Samaritan woman, a resident of Sychar, drew near. She came for water to be borne away home. (Verse 7.) This was deemed to be proper service for women in those days. The customs had not materially changed since Rebekah, the future bride of Isaac, came out with her pitcher to draw water, while the servant of Abraham sat by the well in Mesopotamia (Genesis, xxiv, 17), nearly nineteen hundred years before. Nor was there any danger in exposing women to the casual meeting of strangers. The simplicity of life and the speedy execution of penalty upon offenders were in themselves sufficient protection. Accordingly there appears to have been neither surprise nor timiuity when the woman arrived at the well and found Jesus there. With much gentleness and fredom He asked her for a drink. The secret of the request was that as the well was deep and He had no way of drawing the water He saw in her the only method of obtaining refreshment. What could be more acceptable to the weary than a drink of water. (Matthew, x, 42.)

SURPRISE.-This request of Jesus astonished the woman. She took Him for a Jew, and such He was in all outward appearance. Whereas, she was a Samaritan, one of a class greatly desoriptive of the kind of water which (Isalah, xxviii, 10.)

W. Va., 1 to 3,500; Phoenix, Aris., 1 to

Young Woman,

present exercising the curiosity of Pa-

risians. She is known to fame as Mile.

Lina. Till recently she was an artist's

model. Then Colonel de Rochas and

M. Jules Bois discovered her strange

capabilities, and Mile. Lina has since

passed much of her time in hypnotic

wonders that must be seen to be be-

lieved. Her sponsors, it will be well to

acknowledged reputation, and not pro-

fessional organizers of rare shows. Col-

onel de Rochas is at the head of the

Ecole Polytechnique, a government in-

stitution, and one of the foremost edu-

cational establishments in France. M.

Jules Bois is among the most talented

of the young school of French hypnot-

Presented under these auspices, Mile

Lina cannot be dismissed as a vulgar

impostor. Her pretensions at any rate

deserve to be looked into. They are

stance, is the best subject Colonei de

monstrating the phenomenon he terms

the "exteriorization of sensibility."

When in a trance her sensibility leaves

her body and can be localized by the

operator in any object he desires with-

in a few feet of her. .. this object be

pricked or otherwise manipulated, Mile.

Lina experiences exactly the same sen-

on her own person, whereas her body while she is in this state is wholly in-

sensible. It may be objected that this

sort of thing might be feigned. Colonel de Rochas, however, vouches for several cases in which deception would

seem to be out of the question. On one

occasion, for example, the sensibility

of Mile. Lina had been transferred to

a photographic plate. Various experi-

ments were made, and then the sub-

ject was brought back, as it was

thought, to her normal condition. Af-

shivering, and then with violent sick-

ness. It was found that simultaneously with the appearance of these sym-

toms M. Euer, to whom the photo-

graphic plate belonged, had immensed it, unknown to the rest of the company,

and in a dark room in a distant corner of the house, in a chemical bath, and

was developing it in the usual way-a

process which had afflicted Mile. Lina

In another curious set of experiment

music played an important part. It

was found that when a plane was played within hearing of Mile. Lina

while she was under the hypnotic in-

fluence she adopted attitudes suitable

with a sort of sea sickness.

ter the lapse of a considerable time Mile. Lina was suddenly seized with

sation as if the act had been performed

Rochas has so far come across for de

vonderful enough. Mile. Lina, for in-

ism and kindred subjects,

1.100; Prescott, 1 to 900.

From the Pall Mail Gazette.

Nicodemus, Jesus and His disciples tribes were carried away captive into several modes of definition-by derivawere left behind, producing a low mongrel race. (II Kings, xvii, 24.) Wheremaritans, (Verse 9.) Hence the woplainly and bluntly.

> PROPOSAL .- There was an excellent opportunity for a protracted and perhaps heated discussion concerning the relations subsisting between the two But Jesus dismissed all that (Verse 10.) He told her that she would ignorant of the word of God. (Zackariah, xiv, 1.) Figures of speech are always preferable in scaling with those

PERPLEXITY .- The expression, living water, used by Jesus, had a spiritual meaning which the woman failed to grasp. It had another every day meaning which was intelligible to her, signifying springing or spring water. as opposed to standing water. (Genesis xxvi, 19.) This kind of water was supposed to possess curative properties and it was ordered in certain ceremonials. (Leviticus, xiv, 5.) The Samaritan naturally put this construction upon the Saviour's remark, thinking that He proposed to give her water from the very uepth of the well, as from the earth beneath. At this she was perplexed, (Verses 11 and 12.) drink from it as the people had been very deep, and the sources could not be good His offer? Was He so great that He could do what the patriarch had not done, what none after him did? It was a strange proposal, and she did not hesitate to express her per-

TEACHING .- Everything now turned on the meaning of a single word as Little by little the light breaks in

Assyria people were brought back and tion, usage, etc. Like a good teacher mingled with the poor of Samaria who our Lord explained His term by describing the water and distinguishing as, the Jews of our Lord's time were from Jacob's well was indeed goodthe posterity of those who returned there was no intended objection to it, from Babylon under Cyrus (Exra, i. 3), but it relieved thirst only for the time and who brought with them the insti- being. One must return again and tutions of their ancient religion. They again to obtain fresh supply. Whereregarded themselves superior in blood as, the water which Jesus offered would and character and would not permit entirely quench thirst, because it their northern neighbors to assist them | would remain within, and become there in building the second temple. (Ezra, a well of water (John vii, 38), springing iv, 3.) That feeling was perpetuated, up within the soul as this liquid does so that no intercourse that might de- at the bottom of Jacob's well. Furfile was allowed between Jews and Sa- thermore, this springing up would continue and produce everlasting life. It man was surprised when Jesus asked will be seen that Jesus was still emfor water. How is it that He has ploying figurative language somewhat broken over this prejudice? She did as He did on another occasion. (John, not hesitate to ask Him the question vi, 35.) He was endeavoring by means of familiar material things to lead His pupil to the conception of those immense truths that pertain to the spiritual life in both worlds.

REQUEST .- It is evident that this teaching was not successful. The woand adroitly introduced himself as a man did not understand, and our Savisufficient explanation of His conduct. our did not lodge in her mind the elevated thoughts which were needful to not have raised the question; on the bring her into right relations with contrary, she would have been the Him. She still supposed that He reseeker if she had known who He was, ferred to some kind of beverage which implying that she and needs greater might be obtained without the labor of than His which He could and which He drawing, which might be substituted would gladly supply. In doing this He for the water of Jacob's well. (Verse called himself "the gift of God," after 15.) She was particularly pleased with the manner of His conversation with the suggestion that she might be re-Nicodemus. (John, Ili, 16.) That which lieved of all further effort, and that she he proposed to give her upon request | might have a perennial fountain with-He called "living water," seeking to in. Her desires were awakened and bring the truth to the level of her con- she boldly asked for the bestowal of The expression was, how- the proffered gift. This shows how ever, highly appropriate and Scriptur- eager the human mind is to obtain al. (Isaiah, xii, 2.) It May be that He temporal and physical comforts, how hoped to recall to her mind certain slow it is to apprehend and to seek the prophetic utterances (Jeremiah, ii, 13), soul's highest good! (Matthew, vi. 21.) for the Samaritans were not wholly This condition is the more deplorable because the less is included in the greater, and there is a promise that they who seek the spiritual shall not of limited cultivation, (Psalm, Ixxviii,2.) | lack the carnal. (Pslams Ixxxiv, 11.) The latter being thrown in as a gratulty. (Matthew, vi. 33.)

CONCLUSION .- It is a pity that the lesson committee closes our study at this point. What follows to the twenty-sixth verse shows the outcome of the interview and sets everything to rights. On hearing the woman's request Jesus directed her to call her husband. (Verse 16.) Her reply enabled Him to disclose her bad life, and light began to break into her mind (verse 19), as she perceived that Jesus was a prophet. She was then prepared to speak on the subject of religion, and they were springing clear and fresh in the course of the conversation she was informed that Jesus was the Mesperplexed. (Verses 11 and 12.) siah. (Verse 26.) That statement, patriarch Jacob had caused this supported by the evidence of His supported by the evidence of His supported by the statement. well to be dug and he was satisfied to perior knowledge, converted ner into a messenger, and, leaving her water pot, since his time. Besides, the well was she hastened into the city to invite easily reached. Jesus had nothing with result many Samaritans came and beneighbors and friends to unrist. As a lieved. The fragment which has been assigned for our lesson is, therefore, valuable chiefly to show the patience and skill with which Jesus dealt with a sinful woman, leading her on step by step from what she knew toward what she did not know, and waiting until her mind was open to receive the great doctrine of His Messiahship.

> Such are a few of the facts; as to Colonel de Rochas or M. Jules Bois.

In summer, when the days are long,

In autumn, when the days are brief. Roses and lilies turn to dust-Lovers grow old, as all men must

Then, youth, be glad in love's brief day. Pluck life's best blossom while you can-Time has will of every man-From leafless hearts love turns away.

-Louise Chandler Moulton in Leslie'

***************************** to the music played. In every case the impossible that she could have learned attitudes were so strikingly beautiful the proper gestures and measure. and apposite as to excite the admiration of the operatic artists and painters who had been invited to witness the ex-Some New Feats by a Parisian periments. Here, again, the suspicion might arise of deception, though there is no reason to believe that Mile. Lina has ever had any musical or dramatic A very puzzling young person is at training. But direct proof has been forthcoming of the genuineness of the phenomena. A Polish musical composer who witnessed some of the experiments asked to be allowed to apply a test that would satisfy him that Mile. Lina was not merely going through a performance rehearsed beforehand, trances, a state in which she performs What he did was to play a Polish country dance that has fallen even in Poland into almost entire oblivion. To remark, are men of high standing and his astonishment Mile. Lina went through the dance exactly as it ought to be performed, though it was utterly

their explanation, that I must leave to

When Love Is Young.

The roses and the lilles talk-Beneath the trees young levers walk. And glad birds eco their wooing song.

And birds shun trees that have no leaf.

CATARRH KILLS more people than war or pestilence. It is insidious, slow, deadly. It is the bridge that darries thousands from the neglected and almost unnoticed cold to incurable consumption. When the sufferer is firmly clutched in its revolting grasp it hurries him swittly on to the inevinable end. The fatal results of catarrh cannot be checked. But catarrh can. Stop it while there is yet time. DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER is an absolute, unfalling, permanent cure. Relief is instantaneous. It cures hay fever, headache, cold in the head, influenza, loss of smell and deafness. Hundreds upon hundreds of unsolicited testimonials show conclusively that it cures where all other remedies fall—where physicians despair. Read what James Rand, a leading grocer of Victoria, says about it: "For six years I have suffered very much from extern. My head was constantly stopped up and I had external headmake very often. My eyes would water and my ness run so that I was frequently unit for basiness. I tried almost everything, but nothing ever gave me relief small I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarchal Powder. I treleved me in five or ten ministes, and I am to day, after using seven bottles, entirely cured of the loathsome malady. The remedy has been a great blessing to me and I resommend it to everyone." At druggists. about it : Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relieves beart disease in 30 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills—roc. for 40 doses—are the best. Dr. Agnew's Continent relieves in a day co-sema, tetter and all skin diseases. Cures piles in 2 to 5 nights. 550.

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