Of and About the Makers of Books.

Some of the Latest Volumes To Issue from the Press.

American literature been so unsatisfactory as in that of music. There has been, to be sure, no lack of scrappy encyclopedias with little smatterings of blography in them, treating in almost ludicrous conciseness, of the lives and works of the great composers. Of text books, too, there has been an all-sufthe reader of moderate means and of only ordinary scholarship, there has, until recently, been available a surprisingly small number of books of accurate and yet not pedantic authority. dealing fairly and satisfactorily with the careers of the master musicians and illumining their pages with adequate selections from the published works of these eminent manipulators of tone. It gives us pleasure, therefore, to welcome from the presses of the J. Millet company, of Boston, the prospectus and specimen parts of a serial work of unusual merit and promcalled "Famous Composers and Their Works;" for the examination of it which has been permitted us convinces us that it will bring into many families an amount of instruction, entertainment and delight hitherto, from necessity, absent from those homes.

The plan of this desirable enterprise is, as its publishers explain, three-fold; being first to give concise and authentic biographies of the famous compos ers whose works are already familiar to the world; second, to give descriptions of the works of these composers from which may be formed an intelligent estimate of their genius, their in-fluence on each other and their position in musical history; and third, to give a series of essays on the development and cultivation of the principal forms of musical art in Italy, Germany, France, England, America and other countries. The scopp of the work may be comprehended when it is said that there will be 960 large quarto pages of Mandsome letter press, 480 equal pages of clearly printed music and many portraits, both old and new. Of the biographies there will be one of the Flemish composer, Lasso; twelve of Italian composers, including Rosslni, Bellini and Verdi; twenty-one of the German, including, of course, Handel, Hadyn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Meyerbeer, Strauss, Brahms and Wagner; fourteer of the French, including Auber, Halevy, Berlloz, Saint Saens, Massenet and Gounod: five of the great Slavic composers, namely Chopin, Dvorak, Glinka, Rubinstein and Tschaikowsky; one of the Hungarian, Liszt; one of the Norwegian, Grieg; one of Gade, Dane, and nine of the English, including Field, Balfe, Sullivan and Mackenon the Netherland masters and the development of the counterpoint; one on music in Italy from Palestrina to Verdi; editorial adviser of the newly organized one on music in Germany from Each to Lothrop Publishing company. Wagner; one on music in France from Lully to Gounod; one on music in Russia, Norway, Denmark, Poland and Hungary; one on music in England from the Sixteenth century to the present time, and one on music in America during the present century. Among the contributors of these essays and biographies are Adolphe Julien, Arthur Pougin and Dr. Philipp Spitta, of European renown; and Mrs. Ole Bull. Henry T. Finck, Professor John Fiske, Arthur Foote, Philip Hale, W. J. Henderson. H. E. Krehbiel, Leo R. Lewis, Howard M. Ticknor, George P. Upton and Bencountry for critical acumen. The colliing of this immense mass of materials has been entrusted to John Knowles Paine, professor of music at Harvard, while the eminent conductor. Theodore Thomas, will edit the selections of music and Karl Klauser, the illustrations, of which many are copied directly from private collections in Europe.

We have summarized the promissory features of this work at considerable length in order the more clearly to bring its obvious merits before our readers. Assuming that the parts to follow shall equal those which we have been privileged to examine, it needs no extended argument to convince one that here, at last, is a work combining honesty of scholarship with a sufficient popularity of method to bring it down to the level of the American family of average culture and income. Mechanically, the parts before us are of exquisite design, with type beautiful to the eye and clearly read; and with substantial white paper not skimped at the margins. The publication of such a work in serial form insures an acceptable distribution of its cost and also enables the reader to digest the intelligence conveyed in it without peril of foundering. We have here spoken principally of the scope of this admirably conceived work. It shall be our alm upon another occasion to have some thing to say of the manner in which this prospectus is being realized. . . .

In the flood of new books elicited by the now raging Napoleonic revival ap pears a particularly handsome folio compilation called "Napoleon's Marshals" (published by Lorillard Spencer, New York). The compiler, William S. Walsh, has selected the best of the articles and illustrations that recently formed a Napoleonic serial in Mr. Spencer's "Illustrated American," and has grouped these in a manner tending to materially enhance their value. The portraits and battle scene photogracures in this volume are particularly interesting and valuable; and the letter press, if not especially comprehensive or judicial in tone, is at least vivid and effective. Napoleon in his perihelian is described with moderate ac curacy, but very readable is Mr. Walsh's chapter on Napoleon in defeat. He pictures to us, in sharp, bold strokes, the innate selfishness and almost superstitious fatalism of the democratic emperor when, after Water loo, he flees sullenly to Paris, although he had still the nucleus of a magnificent army, apathetically hesitates to solicit in person new subsidies from the Deputies, and after a season of fairly imbecile dilly dallying, makes the supreme mistake of throwing himself, a volutary prisoner, into the hands of his inveterate enemies, the English, Na poleon in decline, his gradual yielding to a constitutional disease which be numbed his mind and seemed even to steal from him, by insidius degrees, that inordinate self reliance which was at the root of all his world-wide ambition are described quite clearly in this chapter; while its narration of the Corsican conqueror's last hours, on bleak St. Helena, goaded as they were by the almost incomprehensible ness and pusilanimity of his British

In perhaps no other direction has keepers, is dramatic yet within bounds of truth. There are fourteen chapters devoted to the fourteen most prominen companions-in-arms of this unequalled military adventurer; and those few which we have had opportunity to peruse are in the main accurate, judging from the accepted standards of comparison, and invariably interesting ficient quantity and variety. But for For one who wishes to read of Napoleon and his times in epitome, "Napoleon's Marshals" will prove a most desirable possession.

reaches us from the publishers, Dodd,

Mead & Co., New York, and compels a

cordial welcome by the unexpected merit of its contents. It is called "The Bookman," in imitation of the English magazine of this name, with which by the by, it is closely ailled; it promise to appear monthly, and it asks the reader to pay for it only 15 cents per copy. The editor of the English edition, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, will con-tribute of his skill to this Americanized ousin-monthly, and its cisatlantic conductors will be Professor Harry Thurston Peck, of Columbia college, and James MacArthur. The Bookman aspires to be the busy man's literary journal. It will introduce new writers to their admiring readers; purvey wellwritten current gossip of the study, the printing office and the book-shop; pubish signed reviews, by eminent critics, of the leading books of the month; contain vivacious London and Paris corre pondence relating to books and book producers; give what may be called market reports of the traffic in books; supply a department showing just what ooks have been published during the onth, where published and at what price; and finally act as a general bucau of interesting information for rose who want to know what kind of literary goods to produce and also for those who may wish to learn what kind of such goods to purchase in order to se abreast of the times. For a first issue, the February Bookman realizes these aims uncommonly well. The enumeration of its contents in detail vould occupy more space than is alotted, but it may be said without exaggeration that every one of its seventywe neatly printed pages bears a mes sage of interest to the lover of good literature. An eight-page supplement n memoriam of Robert Louis Stevenson, and containing tributes in verse and prose by notable contemporaries, etokens the publishers' enterprise and likewise their appreciation of what journalists call the "news value"

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS:

M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, who will be 90 next August, has just completed his biography of Victor Cousin. Elbridge S. Brooks has been secured a

it is understood that Colonel Sheridan prother of General Philip H. Sheridan, is to write a biography of the general. Francis Coppe will probably visit this country before long, to deliver a course of lectures on French literature, with

on lauria a unifore thrary edition of the more popular proworks of Robert Louis Stevenson. The se will number sixteen volumes, comprising comances, short stories and essays, and will be published at a reasonable pric to meet a popular demand.

A shilling glossary to the dialect em-ployed in S. R. Crockett's books has been saued in London. Andrew Lung remarks n the Daily News: "The picture of an ever-yawning treasuries, clamoring inglish wovelist sitting sailly down to a their never ceasing needs of funds." women absented themselves from the companies. illustrates the energy and solemnity of

Mr. Howells has a fondness for naming is novels with a phrase from Shakes-care and everybody will recall, as exmples of R. "A Counterfeit Present nent, "Undiscovered Country," "A Mod en Instance" and "A Woman's Reason, In his two-part story which begins in "Scribner's" for March he returns to this habit and names it "A Circle in the Water," from the phrase "Glory is like a circle in the water," etc. The question which he asks and answers in this story is, if fame ends "by broad spreading," de not infamy and shame end also?

According to the Publishers' Weekly the recorded number of books based in this country in 1894 was 4,484, including new editions of old works and "imprint" editions of English books, Compared record of 1893, this shows crease of we; in fact, the number is smaller than in any other year since 1889. The Critic's record shows no such discrepancy between the two years. The number publications received for review in 1893 was 2,319; in 1894 is was 2,317, a difference of only two. The number of publications noticed in 1891 was less by three than the number noticed in 1892.

The American Authors' guild was incorporated on Feb. 1. Its purpose is to prote a professional spirit among authors. to advise them as to their literary prop orty, to settle disputes between them and to advance the interests of American authors and literature. The trustees an James Grant Wilson, Julia Ward How Moses Colt Tyler, Albert Mathews, Cri wen L. Betts, Titus Munson Coan, Thomas W. Higginson, Richard H. Stoddard, Louise Chandler Moulton, Ellen Hardin Walworth, Oliver Thorne Miller, Elizabeth Akers Allen, Cynthin land Maynard and Edwin H. Shannon. Here is an interesting piece of literary

Triby's Ben Bolted with, The Green Carnation's red, The Duchess was too indiscre-

And Sherlock Holmes is dead! In His Fourth Year.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Uncle Gabe walked around the stalwart notball player with an air of critical cur sity; he looked him up and down as sity; he looked him of he was about to would have done a norse he was about to curchase. "Amandy!" "What is it, purchase. "Amandy!" "What Gabe?" "He's nigh onto six foot, "Every inch of it." "Weigh about dd": "I reckon." "Well footbal certainly does develop 'em most power ful—" "Certainly, a fine young man—" "Man? Mandy, Professor Bunter told me hisself 't that feller's in his fourth year Talk about your oatmeal porridge!"

No novels now, but novelettes; Cigars give place to eigarettes, 'suns" to twinkling "stars," Pictures to sketches, "pomes" to Bonnets to things like housemalds' caps, Banquets to tidbits, books to scraps, And three volume novels to

Gibbon-like length and epic glories, Like mammoths and cave bears, are gone Earth brings not back the mastedon. The microbe takes its place. They kill us Not by a giant, but bacillus. Monsters, huge dragons, Laidly worms. We fear no more. 'Tis unseen "germs That floor us in our life's full pride. Behemoth and the big bow-wow We do not care one jot or tittle.

Greatest Mining Camp on Earth.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Butte, Mont., Feb. 18,-In the word "Butte," if you will give to the first vowel you stumble on, its long sound and pay no attention whatever to the final one, you will pronounce the word according to western ideas and usage. The final vowel, if it has any mission at all, is accredited to the eye, not to

the ear. If the effete east supposes the name to be a contraction of the word "beautiful," it is much mistaken. Nothing suggests "The Beautiful City" to the observing tourist, less than does the city of Butte itself. And yet in the language of the hour, "She's a 'beaut' in many respects. The name is derived from the abrupt conical hills upon which the city sits, "and from her throne of buttes, rules the copper world." In which she reminds ont of imperial Rome, for what transpires at Butte in copper mining and smelting sways its market in the world's great The first number of a new periodical

The Greatest Mining Camp. When you meet the Buttite for the first time on his copper throne, and wish to be complimentary, you don't say, as of other towns: "What a beautiful city you have here," for you know that would be too transparent, he would say you were "joshing." do you go into ecstasies over its healthful conditions. You couldn't do it with a straight face, at the same time trying to clear your throat and lungs of the all-pervading smelter smoke. What you do it to look the citizen confidently in the eye and remark: "This is certainly the greatest mining camp on arth." That settles your welcome you can come right along over to Shaw's or around to the California, and say what it will be, and he will have some of the same, and your debut in society

s made. It is the greatest of mining camps No doubt of that. Besides the right mines of gold and silver in the district, of which she is the center, these hills, among which Butte lies, are veritable mountains of copper, and, though copper is cheap, only 6 or 8 cents a pound, the millions of pounds mined per month by half a dozen big com-panies makes Butte the largest producer in the world, and the business of a large majority of her folks is to mine and smelt this copper, and apparently

Butte Is a Smoky City.

The copper smelters bury the town beneath a cloud of strong sulphurous smoke, so thick at times that one cannot see across the street, a smoke that smarts the eyes, rasps the throat, kills grass and shrubbery, and is very depressing to the stranger, a depression not at all relieved by the surrounding natural scenery, which you recognize at once as having been copied from Dore's Illustrations of Dante's Inferno

I asked a physician about the effects of smelter smoke on the human frame, and he said, "Oh, it's good when you get used to it. We have no throat diseases here; no use for anti-toxin.' He did not tell me what they do have, and I concluded to smother my curiosity, rather than to stay long enough to get used to it, and find out.

But even admitting that the smoke makes them immortal, just think of living in a town without a blade of grass, without a tree, as bald as the pictures of Bill Nye, Wouldn't you rather have an occasional sore throat, and take your chances of eventual dissolution if you could have a sprig of something green with it?

No wonder men seek the excitement of gambling in such depressing environments.

'The money that he's got in bonds or car ries to invest. Don't figger with a codger who has lived a life out West."

Some Western Amusements.

If you're working nights you gamble in the day time. If you're on a day shift the dealers are expecting you to drop in after supper. They are always ready and waiting for you. Certain forms of gambling are licensed. They include lotteries, faro, keno, roulette and certain forms of poker. Previous to 1887 you would have found any kind of game, running from "strap game" and "thimble rig" to "chuck luck" and "blue jay," but in that year the legislators, just assuming the gravity of statehood, called the representative gamblers before them in high and virtuous council; had them explain their games in detail; pretended they had never seen them before, and finally separated the sheep from the goats. I mean they distinguished, by a solemn act, the "sure thing" games, the swindles, from the

to gamble away the money gained in | scientific games, licensing the latter provided they were conducted in public rooms, unlocked and open to the street. They do some big gambling in Butte There are men who don't weaken in the face of a fifty thousand dollar bet. One of the sights of the town is "the man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo." He is proprietor of a very large mer cantile business here, and they really say he did do something of the kind. I saw signs in several places about

the streets reading "Five cent limit here." I said, "Well! This is reaching down for a fellows small change," I did not think it of Butte, and was on the point of condemning in harsh terms this universal gambling when I was informed that the signs were put up by the street car company; that one could ride for 5 cents to that point, but must pay 10 beyond it.

The Prevalence of Gambling.

To show, however, that "the world do move," and Montana with it, I quote here an item from a newspaper report of the legislative proceedings in this present session of 1895. Note what it says of the extent of gambling in Butte: Paschal, of Silver Bow, said it was a step in the right direction. He referred to whole business blocks in Butte that were given up to gambling, and men who had drawn their checks at the mines and gambled it all away before even paying their board bills. He favored the bill as one step toward stopping gambling. Alderson and Von Tobel opposed the bill on the ground that if there was to be gambling it should be as public as possible. Cunningham opposed it on the same ground. Isdell and Bray favored it and Booth opposed it, and without arriving at any decision the committee arose and reported progress and the house adjourned.

That was a bill to prohibit gambling on ground floors. If they send it up stairs this session perhaps they will put it to sleep altogether next time.

Butte is the most populous city in the state. She claims 25,000 inhabitants; has good hotels; well built business houses; chools, churches and hospitals; has lots of push and energy, and a rapidly developing country, of which she is the acknowledged center and market. In conclusion I admit her claim to the title of the "Greatest mining camp on that she has a big future before, as well as behind, her.

A Scranton Pilgrim.

Saturday Reflections.

that she put fire into her deliverance. Her subject was the attitude of the leadng religious denominations toward womong the Baptists," she said, "who do not, however, admit her right to ordinate. The Quakers alone have been broad in woman." The trouble was, she said, that women had accepted at first from the hurch what they had accepted in social life, the leadership of man. When a wo-man confessed her sins to man she practially acknowledged his nearness to God as cater than her own. She spoke at ength of the great amount of work wo men do for the church. They were en gaged in "crazy quilt consecration and pin cushion picty to supply the appetites of gregations, she said, the churches would have to close for lack of use, and the clergymen would be compelled to work for their daily bread. And yet she is subject to ecclesinstical judgment and sub-mits to it."

This recalls a famous sarcasm of Ingersoll, who somewhat more coarsely than Mrs. Dickinson asserted that "if it wasn't for the women who cook chicken for the preachers and sew petticoats for the heathen, the church door would be per-manently closed in twenty-four hours." There is truth in both assertions, but it does not strike me as involving any re-flection on either the churches or the women. One is moved to ask Mrs. Dickinson what under the sun she would have the decent woman do, if not to go to burch, conduct church fairs and perform hose varied little ministrations of charity and benevolence for which only innate graciousness and tact and ready ympathies are adequate? Suppose these venues of beneficent employment were losed to her. Suppose that instead of saying heed to the thousand and one lit sufic of Christian evangelization and se-uer philanthropy-details, by the way, for the cure of which not one man in a hundred is qualified—she should suddenly take

GRANT'S MODESTY.

by Li Hung Chang

One of the most arduous duties im-

posed upon General Grant after his re-

tirement from the presidency was that

of attendance upon public receptions at

which he was expected to shake hands

with thousands of people. One of these

receptions took place in the legislative

halls of the capitol at Albany, where he

was accompanied by the governor of

the state and other officials. Hour after

hour the line of eager, curious faces

passed before the great, silent soldier.

The sightseers jostled against one an

other, and pressed forward impatiently

for their turn in shaking his outstretch-

ed hand and peering into his impassive

A wearisome ceremonial to those who

stood in line and crept up inch by inch

to the place of honor, it was intoler-

ably fatiguing to the general with his

strained arm and pallid, expressionless

face. At last the curiosity of the throng

seemed to have been satisfied. The

crowds had thinned out. The files were

broken and feebly recruited with strag-

glers. General Grant, who had patient-

ly kept his place for many hours, turned

iside to the governor with an air of

"Do you not think," he asked, "that

hey must be very tired by this time.

It was a simple illustration of the

characteristic modesty of the man, He

had stood there until he was fairly

faint from fatigue, exposing himself to

vigorous attack from every fresh pair

of arms, but he was not conscious of

his own discomfort. His only thought

was that the sightseers must be very

tired, and that it would be a mercy

to them to bring the reception to a close

Markedly different is the story which

Colonel Grant has told of his father's

and glad to have a chance to rest them-

resitation and doubt.

selves?"

From the Youth's Companion.

York, was one of the recent speakers at the National Woman's council now in session at Washington and we gather from the reports of the Washington papers club room, corner grocery or theater lobits by not fire into her mind to seek recreation and mind the establishment of the interary system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the reports of the Washington papers club room, corner grocery or theater lobits and the establishment of the interary system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the remaining to seek recreation and mind the establishment of the interary system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the remaining to seek recreation and mind the establishment of the interary system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the remaining to seek recreation and mind the establishment of the interary system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in the mainly selfish pursuits system among the pastors of the Methodstan in by, indulging in the fascinations of the great American game of draw poker consequent upon increased size and played at a ten-cent limit, or parading the wealth, which so often blinds the eyes of man's growing service in the churches. thoroughfares with an eye coquettisnly lis possessor to the needs of others? If it she handled the subject vigorously, and open for masculine admiration and a sease trained a steady fire of sarcasm on the of honor none too keen to resent the innen who are supposed to constitute the evitable accosting. Wherein, we should each family is generally so regarded, hurch, and, who, while inspiring women like to know, would society profit? Subchurch, and, who, while inspiring women like to know, would society profit? Sub-to increased efforts toward sustaining the tract the church from society as at preshurch, are yet unwilling to accord her a constituted, and the picture just drawn retain or dismiss its pastor at will. But would be a very modest hint of the consequences not this identical idea have a tender of the consequences of such subtraction upon the habits and morals of womankind. To be sure, not, however, admit her right to ordinate.
The Quakers alone have been broad in their recognition of woman; they have Browning societies with their minimum of sponsibility? We undersand these to be their recognition of woman; they have their recognized her simply as one with man in church interests and church power. The Salvation Army has attested, as only that salvation has, the usefulness of its specific to Mrs. Dickinson it is probably true at this time that none of these ephements. oragnization has, the usefulness of its women members. The Catholic church had appreciated very early and appropriated vagaries of the fermenting New Woman to its own ends the faithful attention of would long suffice as a substitute for the position of independence from the moral localisms of his charge; something that rational and normal interest which Eve's true daughter instinctively takes in the finer works of charity, religion and benevolence. Mrs. Dickinson's remarks, as reported in the cited extract, impress me as having been dictated by a very narrow comprehension of the problem under con-I notice that at the last meeting of the

Wyoming Ministerial District association Rev. Dr. Floyd, of this city, read a paper advocating the removal of the time limit from the itinerary system in vogue among the pastors of the Methodist Episcopal church. The newspaper report by means of which this information was gained adds 'He took strong ground in his advocacy for the removal of the time limit, claiming that all good would come to the church and the pastor by the abolition of the present limit and by making the paster's stay indefinite. The paper brought out an animated discussion in which the ministers activity in ameliorating the favor of the essavist's position." very little doubt that the tendency is well illustrated when the general confergrowth of city congregations in numbers, wealth and—will it be too severe to add? of view, it is evident that a congregation which learns to appreciate and to admire the day? If the time limit in the itin right to retain him in its pulpit as long as will tend, in ever so slight a degree, to it pleases; just as it would have to retain call the Protestant world to its duty rvant of any right to be easily denied, from a worldly standpoint.

But what was the animating motive be- extreme regret.

reception by Li Hung Chang in China

when he was making a journey around

"We are the two greatest men in the

world. I am one of them, You are the

other. You put down the American re-

bellion. I put down the Taepping re-

as he greeted his distinguished Amer-

appreciation of the fact that it was a

supreme moment in human history

when the genius of the east and the

comprehend was his visitor's character

as the most modest and unassuming of

men. The two generals could hardly

have been more unlike if they had been

The Origin of Colors.

It is the manner in which different colors

are absorbed or reflected by a body that its color is due. If white light falls upon a red rose bush the red alone is reflected

from the flower, the other colors being

absorbed. The green leaves, on the other hand, absorb the red entirely, and reflect

nearly all the green light. A rose in green light or a leaf in red light would appear absolutely black, for in each case

the light which the object can reflect be

One of the Rarest of Coins.

The confederate silver half-dollar is reckoned as one of the rarest of American

coins. Only four of such coins were struck. The confederate silver half-dollar bear's the date of 1861, and was struck at

the mint at New Orleans just before that institution was closed by the federal troops. It has the Goddess of Liberty on

one side, and a stalk of cane, one of cot-ton, and the stars and bars of the confed-eracy in a coat of arms on the other side.

born on different planets.

nearly all the green light.

lean visitor. He was generous enough

bellion. It is well that we have met.

startled him by saying pompously:

ostentatious cordiality, and

Incidents of His Reception and One Given the world. The viceroy received him

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, of New | it into her mind to seek recreation and | hind the establishment of the itinerary some extent, into a close corporation, a the reasons why the itinerary system was originally established. Have those reasons lost force during the century which | where dimples are desired. Uncomforthas intervened? Is there not, even at this late day, something in the commission of French say, it is worth while to suffer enables him to address himself to the live work of his calling without fear lest plain speaking cause a drop in new rent and a letter of dismissal from displeased trusees? Why are many Protestant churches like beads dropped from the string? Is it not because they have no strong link of union, one with another, and no central authority adequate to the bending of local congregations to a common purpose?

> To one who endeavors to look upon these problems without bias, it seems sometimes as if there were grave danger lest the spiritual energy of our modern churches were slowly succumbing to the sleekness and sloth of temporal success. Perhaps it is the radicalism of youth which inclines us to favor imperialistic measures of congregational government; but that radi for the increased usefulness of religious resent showed themselves somewhat di- tions of contemporary life. It occurs to ided on the question with a majority in us, at times-maybe through a mistaken There is view of things-that there is geiting to be concern, among our Protestant from the ltinerary system, a fact churches, for the well-clad forty who are comfortably saved than there well illustrated when the general conter-ence which met, I think, at Omaha raised the time limit from three years to five. This is one of the natural results of the growth of city congregations in numbers, of a real democracy, and do we not see it sellishness. From a strictly secular point instead, bending its knee and doffing its hat to the wealth and the aristocracy of a good pastor feels that it has a certain system in vogue in the Methodist church right to retain him in its pulpit as long as will tend, in ever so slight a degree, to rea good janitor, a good organist or a good ward the meek, the poor, and the unfortisnate; if it will cause it, in ever so small a measure, to add vitality and pertinency to its ministrations among the "lost sheep," we should view its abolition with

AN ASTUTE CELESTIAL.

He May Not Have Been Accurate, but He

Observed Logic. A clever girl, who would make a ser sation in society if fate had been a little more kind to her in a material way, says the Chicago Times, lives on a side street and is a constant source of amusement and joy to her little circle Li Hung Chang softly stroked his of friends. This girl has brains and hands and smiled with conscious pride good looks, and, what is better, originality, but she is compelled very often to walk because she has no car fare. to divide honors with his guest, but his She amuses herself with all sorts of words and manner denoted sympathetic things that other girls seldom think of. Her latest exploit is a class of Chinamen, into whose wooden heads she is endeavoring to inject a faint idea of the limitations of the English langenius of the west met in peace and good will. What the viceroy did not guage and incidentally the Christian religion.

> In her class, on a recent Sunday, she was giving Ching Poi an object lesson on the wonderful creations of God. See, Ching," she said, "see this beau-

> tiful rose. God made this rose. He made it to look pretty and smell sweet. God made all things, Ching. He made you and he made me. Now tell me, Ching, who made the rose?" Ching grinned and said, "God, he

> "That's right, Ching. Now, why did he make the rose? "He makee lose to look pletty and smellee sweet." "That's right, who made you, Ching?"

makee lose

"God makee me," replied Ching. "He makee me to look pletty and smellee She is endeavoring to teach the Chinamen a few other things, but will let personal similes with the rose rest for

awhile. For a New State Bank. Switzerland is about to establish a state bank at Berne which will have the exclusive right to issue bank notes. The capital is fixed at 25,000,000 frans, the Swiss con-25,000,000 frans, the Swiss con-making itself responsible for

Things of Interest To Fair Readers.

Latest Fads, Fashions and Foibles Discerned Among the Gentler Sex.

The latest prank of the New Woman | entail I think it is something that is to take to boxing gloves. Nearly should be encouraged." every week-day afternoon the favored visitor to a certain aristocratic gymnasium on Fifth avenue, New York, may, unless our informant is drawing the long bow, see clever boxing bouts between the spirituelle young sports in knickerbockers, who are members of the organization. Not many days ago a ten-round "go" between two of the most expert girls resulted in a clean knock-out. A member of the gymnasium, who found the secret too much to keep, gives details of the bout, but refuses to say more than that the contestants were named Maud and Ethel respectively. The former is the daughter of a wealthy citizen, whose father was a lavish entertainer in Galway long years ago, until, like many others of his class, he found himself ruined Ethel's ancestors have been American almost since the days of the Pilgrim fathers. For the first four neither fair boxer gained much advantage, although there were several rattling exchanges. In the fifth Maud se cured first knock-down, and there followed three rounds devoted to uneventful rallies. The ninth round was dis tinguished by some clever work in the way of feints, ducks and counters, both contestants being pretty well winded at the quavering call of time from : member who was so excited that sh had almost lost her voice. When the flushed and panting, but plucky girls faced each other for the last round the first effort made was a splendle straight-arm punch, which sent Ethel reeling for a moment. A new member of tender years quietly fainted in corner just as Ethel recovered herself quickly in time to duck another beauty aimed for the chin. Before Maud could earth," and state my profound belief get herself back into position Ethel landed twice, and her adversary at one became exceedingly groggy. though puffing like a grampus herself. was quick to see her oppor with a smart uppercut sent Maud to the floor in a bunch, fairly knocked out. The vanquished maid was carried

to a dressing-room, where she soon re covered. Then all the girls, after having a good cry together, went hom satisfied that they had a lovely time

To Improve One's Looks.

and eager for the next bout.

Vanity furnishes the inspiration fo nany of the inventions of the patent office. One of these is a mask of very thin rubber, designed to be worn or the face at night. It causes profus perspiration, which washes impurities out of the skin and makes the complexion clearer. Sun tan is quickly re moved, so it is claimed. Another de vice, for producing dimples, according to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is a woman's idea. It is a wire mask likewise to put on when going to bed By an arrangement of screws, pencils of wood, very blunt, are made to press upon the cheeks and chin at the points for beauty's sake. False busts, hips Luzerne counties highly respect his blown out like balloons, and in many other styles, while the young lady of build hopelessly skeletonesque may pr cure a complete stuffed facket, which fills out her form at every point to the extent requisite for counterfeiting desirable embonpoint. If one is so unfortunate as to lack a nose he can of tain a false one of papier mache, art fully enameled to imitate the skin. One kind of imitation proboscis is attached to a spectacle frame, so that the owner puts on his counterfelt nasal organ in adjusting his glasses. Masculine van ity is concerned in the genesis of about eighty patents for various kinds of mustache guards. One such is a gold plate with a spring, which may be fastened to any drinking vessel at a mo ment's notice. Another is specially designed for beer glasses. A tube connecting with it goes down deep the beer, so that the mustached drinker is able to avoid the foam.

Takes a Bath in Public.

Godiva in ebony is the spectacle to which travelers are annually treated in Madagascar, during the progress of the Malagasy national festival which extends from Nov. 22 to Jan. 10. One of the features of this event is the roya bath which the queen takes in public in the great palace. This august func tion is performed in one of the sacred corners of the hall, in a silver vessel, the dusky personification of feminin sovereignty being screened from view 'lambag," held by her attendants. Amid the firing of cannon and the joy ous shouts of her humble subjects, her majesty then passes along the balcony and from a horn in her hand sprinkle the crowd with the water she has just been using for her ablutions, exclaiming at the same time, "Masina, aho! (I am purified.) This sprinkling is said typify an abundance of rain during the coming year. To be absent from the ceremony would be to incur the royal displeasure, so that the French plenipotentiary minister himself, M. le Myre de Vilers, who is now again on his way to Madagascar, had to submit himself, in 1886, to this strange ordeal. Every wife, also, must be with her husband at the time, or it is considered that she is as good as divorced.

Preparing for the Sea Shore.

Every manicurist nowadays is also pedicurist. Not a few stylish young women pay as much attention to dress ing their toe nails as their finger nails A manieurist told a New York Herald man all about it the other day. all due to sea-bathing," she said. "Th woman who has a pretty foot is not averse to exposing it, even to masculine scrutiny, when she can do so with out incurring the censure of those fickle powers that from time to time prescribe what constitutes propriety according to the shifting usages of society. The beach offers superb opportunities for the display of pedal charms. It is not alone fondness for salt water that makes pretty girls go sea-bathing You may have noticed that many of them seem more partial to the same than to the water when in bathing costume. A pretty foot as well as a pretty face is a 'cheering sight to see,' and the pretty foot is something that can be cultivated. There is one thing that is fatal to a pretty foot, and that is a tight shoe. Much of my work consists of overcoming the deformities thus created. It takes time, but it can be done. There is nothing immodest in the idea of a woman showing her fee sans shoes and stockings, and since it involves the abandonment of tight shoes and consequent freedom from corns and other evils that tight shoes

Women Who Wenr Sweaters.

The latest article of wearing apparel that woman has wrested from her op-pressor is the "sweater." The "sweater" has its sensible side, says the San Francisco Examiner, and it is this: You will find it almost impossible to catch cold in one, for it does just what the man's "sweaters" do, "absorbs the moisture." What it does is to keep one dry and warm, impervious to draughts and chill after a spin and a hard pull up some hill or along shady driveways. It is the easiest thing in the world to get a deadly cold. The easiest way to sow the seeds of pneumonia is to cool off the way the average young woman does after her dance or tennis set. The garments come in soft mouse colors or browns, and, best of all, in white. They are particularly fetching in white, with huge rolling collars clumped about the neck in imitation of a man's athletic outfit. As for comfort, that is the main feature of the sweater. It is loose, and yet it does not give the figure the slouchy look that some loose affairs might, because it has so much body." The sweater costs only about \$4 or \$5, and it will be cheaper as soon as it comes to be so universally worn that no alterations have to be made to fit individual cases, and when it is as ommon a thing for a woman to wear ne as a young man. It is made of the inest and softest of wool, of course, for hat price and is without a flaw. And the best of it is that one need not wear a wrap if one have a sweater; it is warm when the weather is cool, and when the atmosphere is stifling it keeps out the heat.

OUR CLEAN JUDICIARY.

Trio of Jurists That Are Conspicuous in Many Ways.

From the Carbondale Anthracite. Judge Gunster is nearing the end of his first term on the bench. He is a ripe scholar outside of the law, and in is profession a devoted student and conscientious judge. In the ranks of the state judiciary he has earned a place at the head of the list, and when the litigation, upon which he passed, has been taken to the highest judicial ribunal of the state, he has rarely been eversed. In an ex cathedra capacity, is splendid citizenship and manly inegrity exemplify the most genuine type of American manhood, and the people of Lackawanna may well feel proud that such a man as he sits in judgment on questions requiring judicial ad-

Judge Archbaid is in the beginning of his second term on the bench. The fact of his return to the bench, which he had dignified and adorned by his ability and deportment, is of itself a high commentary on his judicial merits and individual character. He, too, has found his way to the head of the judictary of the state, and has been prommently and deservedly mentioned for a seat on the supreme bench. The members of the bar in Lackawanna and and calves are made of rubber, to be eminent ability, and there is no doubt that he will some day take his place among our supreme judges. He is an able scholar, a clean and upright citigen, and in the excellence of his charcter, is fittingly described in the words of Hamlet: . . . Rightly to be great,

justment.

Is not to stir without argument Bus greatly to find quarrel in a straw. When honor's at the stake.

Judge Edwards is the youngest member of our judicial triumvirate; but while youthful as a judge, he is well matured as a scholar, a lawyer and a man. He ascended the bench through a brilliant legal career, and today is the promise of one of the leading judges of the country. Judge Edwards has a wealth of learning, and a versatility f literary accomplishments that are so happily blended as to make him a signal exception among the judiciary of the state. An able advocate, a keen pleader, and an expeditious reasoner are qualities in which he excelled before ascending the bench, and when to these are added a well balanced and judicial mind, we believe it is not too much to say that in Judge Edwards Lackawanna county has the promiserof a famous judge, and the profession of nents. With a judiciary of this kind we can well say that the youngest county in the state has reason to be proud of her judiciary, and we trust it shall never fall below its present high standard, and always deport itself so that it will add strength to the remark, "The bench at least must be kept clean."

A M'COSH REMINISCENSE.

An Amusing Incident of His Morning Stroll in the Campus. Un to the time of his last sickness it

was Dr. McCosh's daily practice to take a walk each morning, and during his stroll he never neglected to salute each student he met and exchange a few pleasant words. The doctor, of course, could not remember all of the men in the great institution, but he never neglected to make some solicitous inquiries of each student he greeted. An 'ss man, whom the venerable doctor knew only as a student of the institution, was one morning accosted by the president on the campus, between the old chapel and Nassau hall. "Good morning, young man," said the

loctor, his face beaming with delight. "Good morning," doctor."

"And how are you this morning?" "Very well, doctor."

"And is your mother well?"

"Very well, doctor."

"And how is your father?" "He's been dead five years, foctor." "How sad!" said the doctor, as he

noved along. Five minutes later the same student was again encountered by the doctor, who failed to recognize him, and greeted him as warmly as he did only a few

minutes before. "Good morning, young man."

"Good morning, doctor." "How's your health this morning?"

"Very well indeed, doctor." "Have you heard from home lately.

How is your mother?" 'She's very well, doctor." "And your father, how is he?"

"He's still dead, doctor."

Moths Dislike Green Goods. It is a common belief among womer that the moth will not attack any green material, and many of them make it a point to buy stuffs of green dye whenever the color is not incompatible with the purpose for which the material is inter Green dyes often contain arsenic, and that may account for the antipathy of the moth to the color.