## Of and About the Makers of Books.

Some of the Latest Volumes To Issue from the Press.

Second Notice of Volume Second. In a country so varied as our own dialectic forms of speech are inevitable. It is already a problem how to preserve the unity of the language and how to persons, to employ one language for colloquial purposes, and another and often widely different language for the purposes of written composition. Again. which species of manufacture is pushed forward, in America, at a pace commensurate with our material industries-requires to be governed by wholesome principles, lest the purity of the mother-tongue be sullied by graftings of rank alienisms, archaisms, obsoletes provincialisms, technicalities and idiot isms. Finally, we have the importance of using the good and well-established words correctly, and not loosely, inaptly or in the slipshod fashion which nurtures bad grammar, bad writing and general indifference to pure forms of speech. The newly completed Standard dictionary sounds, in this direction a new note in dictionary-making by devoting an interesting appendix to a discussion of the general principles which determine correctness in English speech and writing, followed by a list of words and phrases, arranged in alphabetical order, which are frequently misused by speakers and writers. the present notice to a brief scrutiny of this appendix, which offers a fertile field of instruction to all English-speaking people,

1.

Broadly speaking, we decide whether certain diction or pronunciation be faulty or not by comparing it with certain standards decreed by the three sciences of lexicology, grammar and rhetoric. The first science tells us, at once, that the word "cablegram," for example, is faulty, in that it combines elements from two languages, one nineteenth century French and the other pre-Christian Greek. The second tells us, with equal directness, that the partielple "heated" cannot be superseded "het;" that "ought not" is correct while "hadn't ought" is intolerably er roneous; and that "animalculae" should instead be "animacules." Finally, by means of rhetoric, we learn to choose our words as the warrior chooses his weapons, so that we may get the best results from their use. There is, how-ever, a supreme court before which the laws of lexicology, grammar and rhetoric must come for review. This is the concensus of usage which may-and often does-declare a badly-formed word good or a faulty locution pardonably for special reasons. Even this high tribunal, however, is in its turn subject to certain rules and regulations, which it may not violate. Usage, to be good, must be (1) national-that is, general among the English-speaking peo ples or at least among an authoritative part of them: (2) it must be reputable having the sanction of the best authors; and (3) it must be present, and not obsolete. Words or phrases which sucmay be used with confidence, for they pure, English mother-tongue

But how shall we deal with the new words and meanings, called for convenience "neoterisms," that continually arist in our daily conversation and in our literature? These children of the language are in no small measure its hope and strength; but obviously some restraints must govern them. It is nowadays generally agreed by lexicographers that a new word, to be admissible into the language at all, ought either to supply, as we may say, a longmotor") or else be an improvement on a word already existing (as in the case of "crank," which in a syllable expresses what previously would require sentences of explanation). There are certain minor restraints upon the freecoinage of neoterisms; as, for instance that a new word shall obey some analogy and that it shall be reasonably pleasing to the ear. But the great rule is that it shall fill a long-felt want or save time. Thus, such neoterisms as "trust," "combine," "nihilist," "communist" and "plutocrat" are neither euphonious nor consistent with any law of analogy, but they supply a distinct need of the public, and the public there fore adopts them, whether the purists like it or not.

II. Let us now consider a few of the words and phrases that we Americans commonly abuse. How often do we hear such an expression as "The sermon appeared in an abbreviated form, when the speaker's meaning was that it appeared in an abridged form? A certain portion of the human anatomy, the abdomen, which many persons accent on the first syllable, should invariably receive accent on the penult. When one refers to "the above statement" he is guilty of making a clumsy adjective out of an excellent preposition. It is fust as easy and more finished to say 'the foregoing' or "the preceding statement." When you "accept of" a gift you overdo the thing, since the preposl-Is unnecessary. "Acoustics" takes a singular predicate. Much confusion commonly arising from the use of adjectives and adverbs would be avoided if the general principle were clearly fixed in mind that an adjective is correctly used in close association with a verb when some quality of the subject rather than of the action of the verb is to be expressed. In "He feels sad," the adjective denotes a quality of the subject. But in "You are looking badly" the idea expressed is in part the manner of appearance, as distinguished from the purely adjectival use of the word "had," which implies moral dereliction. The sense, in any case, must decide when the adjectival and when the adverbial form is accurate. If all writers and speakers would pause long enough to make sure of the sense of their remarks, errors in diction would soon become fewer than they are.

Only slipshod writers use the word "aggravate" as synonymous with "pro-"exasperate," It means "to increase in intensity or seriousness," and oing," for "He is not" or "isn't going." 'Ain't" is a vulgar contraction of "am utterly ungrammatical. Another marians has invested these and similar prevalent inaccuracy is the use of the expressions with the semblance of pro- in,

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, | them," to denote totality. The usage is widespread, but the preposition is unnecessary, and should, therefore, for conomy's sake, be dropped. When we remember the assertion of the French statistician, printed in this paper one week ago, that superfluous words and resist the tendency, even of educated letters in the French and English languages represent an annual waste of \$32,600,000, or more than enough to give every head of a Scranton family \$1,500 eash in the bank, the importance of checking the prodigal use of printer's ink will require no further argument. A much-abused vocable is the word

'allow." "I allow to pay it." meaning I intend to pay it," is a manifest vulgarism. "He allowed that we ought to succeed," meaning "He thought we ought to succeed" is hardly less obnox lous. "I will allow that man is sinful is incorrect because no man can "a low" what exists in spite of him. proper word, in that case, is "concede, it being a mental yielding. "Aflow" is often used in the sense of "pecmit;" as, they allowed us to use their boat." This latter usage has eminent authority; but there is a fine shade of differallow," says the Standard dictionary in its vocabulary treatment of this subwhich we give some express authoriza- often cause trouble; tion." Also "we allow a child's innocent | cadaver-ascented on the penult, in which intrusion, we concede a right; grant a permit an inspection of accounts; sauc-tion a marriage; tolerate the rudeness of a well-meaning servent; submit to surgical operation; yield to a demand or necessity against our wish or will; and yield something under compulsion." Another aid to the correct differentiation of the word "allow" from its synonyms may be cited in the followng passage from Richard Grant White Words and Their Uses," page We may allow, or admit, that which we have disputed, but of which we may have been convinced; or, we may allow certain premises as the basis of argument; but we assert, not allow, our own

"alludo." It means "to refer delicately or incidentally to a person, subject or Here, again, we consult, with profit, the vocabulary treatment of this verd on page 57 of the Standard die tionary and find its meaning illumined as follows: "We allude to a matter slightly, perhaps by a word or phrase as it were in byplay; we advert to it when we turn from our path to treat it; that distinctly turns the mind or attention to it; and we mention a thing by explicit word." Thus, "the speaker adverted to the recent disturbances; he alluded to the remissness of certain public officers; though he mentioned no name. It was easy to see to whom he

TH.

The thirty-ninth verse of the first defalent chapter of the gospel according to St. dents of our language for its fancied cessfully run these various gauntlets | misuse of the conjunction "and." It is us follows: "He saith unto them, 'come will have become an integral part of the and see.' They came and saw where He dwelt." Yet the same meaning would not have been conveyed had the verse read: "He saith unto them, 'Come to see,' They came to see where He dwelt." "And" is rightly used to superadd the action of one verb to that of another. "Go and get it" implies two acts, the first essential to the ond, "Try and do it" does not imply two acts, its meaning being "Make an attempt to do it." In the latter case, therefore, the conjunction is incorrectly used. Whenever "and" can be replaced ent-past tense either eat (pronounced et) felt want (as, for example, the new by the simple infinitive, without changwords "cult," "locomotive." "electro-ing the meaning this change should be ing the meaning, this change should be made in the interest of good diction. Two nouns connected by "and" may be followed by a singular verb when the two nouns are but different expressions for the same thing; as, "The grandeur and glory of his throne is proverbial among the nations." One may be "approached" by a briber,

one asks or petitions another for a favor. One "argues" a case but disputes a bill; while in debating there may be an abundance of talking but no One's trade, business or source of livelihood through labor is his vocation;" but what one does, as a pastime, or side enterprise, apart from the routine of the day, is his "avocaat" a small place but "in" a town, city or village. One arrives "at" London; but if one locates there, one is said to live "in" London. One receives a "severe," "painful" or "serious" wound, not a "bad" wound. He who "wants to see his friend badly" means, of course, that he greatly desires to see him. fix-is an Americanism in the sense of re-One hears the "remainder," not the 'balance" of the symphony, "balance' always implying an equal division as by the poising of scales, "Beastly" weather does not exist, because the weather under no circumstances can be people. said to resemble a heast; the nearest from—not proper when used as in, "He weather under no circumstances can be approximation to accuracy in such a use of this adjective is reached when we say that Richard Roe was "beastly" drunk; but here our friend Tallie Morgan would probably protest that this is a wanton libel on the beasts. When one promises to "be back directly" means, "return" or "come back." A house is "being built" (upon the sanction of the best writers for more than a century) notwithstanding that Richard Grant White and certain others desired us to say that the house "is building." The distinction is apparent when we contrast the similar expression, "He is bleeding" (as a wound) with the pas sive phrase "He is being bled" (as by a

One can reside "between" two large houses and "among" several such houses. A house, by the way, can be either big, large or great, usage having permitted these words to have interchangeable meanings when applied to non-sentient things; but a big man need not necessarily be a great man, nor a great man a large man. Napoleon, by many considered the greatest man of modern times, was a small man, in stature, "Both," conjunction usually conveys the idea of two persons or things, such as "Both John and James went to school." But may not imply provocation or exaspera- it is permissible to say: "He lost all his tion at all, although it frequently does live stock-both horses, cows and imply these meanings. The contrac-tion "ain't," always inelegant, is often a function not within the power of any sheep," because "both" here performs hydropathy-accented on the second sylpositively obnoxious; as in "He ain't other equally economical word. Is it correct to say "both of us," "both of them?" Is the preposition necessary? Wheneused with a Literally speaking, it is not, but widely igular subject in the third person, it prevalent usage among eminent gram-

"But" is not to be used where "than" will fill its place. Thus, "I have no other recouse but that" should instead be, "I have no other recourse than that," a point made clearer if we transpose the sentence thus: "I have no re-course other than that," which is palpably more satisfactory than "I have no recourse other but that." The prepositions "with" and "by" cause much perplexity, which could be overcome if the rule were borne in mind that "by" is properly used before the agent or deer; "with" before the instrument or means. Thus, President Carnot was killed "by" the assassin, Caesare Santo, "with" (by means of) a dagger. The point is elucidated in the vocabulary treatment of "by" on pages 259 and 50, where we learn that "by" refers to the agent; "through" to the means cause or condition; and "with" to the instrument. "By" commonly refers to persons; "with," to things; and through" may refer to either. This is Illustrated by means of the following "The road having become impassable through long disuse, a way was opened by ploneers with axes." By" may, however, be applied to any object which is viewed as partaking of action and agency; as, "the metal was corroded by the acid;" "skill is gained paractice," We communicate "with" person "by" letter, "Through," on the other hand, implies a more distant connection than "by" or "with," and more intervening elements. Thus, "material objects are perceived by the mind, through the senses."

But we must hasten on. A number nce between the two meanings, "We of points of interest and value in this appendix can be noted only in the briefest manner. Without further explanaject on page 56, "that which we do not attempt to hinder; we permit that to some additional words or phrases that

the "a" is long. Cairo-long "i" in Egypt; long "a" in H-

ulate-never means "intend." leulated—A measure is calculated to do lay, good when the fact that it will do good

is forescen and made the basis of calculation; but a measure is designed, ant deliberately enleniated, to do harm. n-often misused for may. Can always refers to some form of possibility; may to something for which permisis requisite. One "can,

sound health, use his neighbor's shovel; but whether he may use it or not another question. cerrain civic relations; as distinguishfrom a person, who may not be a civi-

alm-un assertion backed by a willing ness to maintain it. "He claimed that the earth was round" is wrong as ordinarily used in the sense of "He as-

ray-means a number of elergymen, taken collectively. a series of ascents, of which acme

pare to or with-we compare one thing with another, to discover points of re-semblance or difference; but we compare one thing to another which we believe it resembles. ordign-means deserved; one cannot

therefore "deserve condign punish-ment" because the deserving is already emptible-refers to quality; contempt-

uous to manner or motive, ornettist-spelled with three "ts" and as cented on the first syllable. "Cornist" and "corneter," formerly the only words admissible, are marked variant by the Standard dictionary damage-vulgarly used to denote cost

or expense. John has been criticised by certain stu- depositary-denotes a person with whom,

is deposited for safe keeping.

though the distinction is a fine one.

differ with, differ from—we differ with -we dispense the truth when w

and we dispense with it when we utlivers-implies severalty; diverse, dif--an accepted contraction for "do

and therefore plural; "doesn'i," sumplies the singular meaning. th, every-"each one has his room;" "everybody has his room;" never, "everebody has their room.

elder, older-older applies to either nersons or things; elder, to persons only, elegant—that is, marked by symmetry, grace or refinement; choice or delicate in structure, form or action; not, therefore, to be used interchangably with

handsome, beautiful, pleasing migrant-one who comes from a country immigrant, one who goes to or enter country. epithet-an adjective or adjectival term or

phrase; not a noun. equally well—not "equally as well."

eventuate-to have particular event or is sue; now a word in good standing. exodus-means a general going out; exit a single departure, pect-should not be used for "think," "befleve." "hope," "predict" or "sup-

tion," One resides "in" the country, experience-something coming within the range of personal sensation. female—relates to a sex; woman, to the fe-male of the human species. fetch-means a double action, described by

> Brst-is itself an adverb; but second is not: therefore, say first, secondly, thirdly,

tair; the word's proper meaning is akin to that of place or fasten; as "he fixed a statue on its pedestal." fix-never to be used for condition; as, "things are in a bad fix."

folk-means peoples; folks, a number of died from cholera." Say, "He died of cholera;" or, "from the effects of chol-

future-never used with the past tensor say "subsequent," gerrymander—the "g" is hard, got—has the sense of acquired, procured; but not of possession. "He has long ears;" but, "He has got his break-

grow-it is proper to say "grow small;" grow is here used in the sense of be-

had ought-the use of any part of the yerb "have" with "ought" produces a voluacism. other be-just as good as "would

rather be," and shorter baln't-a vulgarism, always,

-do not use as a past tense following another past touse where what was "meant," "intended" or the like was, at the time when intended, some net future in its purpose and not the past; e. g., not "He meant to have gone," but "He meant to go." On the other hand, the doubling of the past tenses is connection with the use of "have" with a past participle is necessary when the completion of the future as when the completion of the future ac-was intended before the occurrence of something else mentioned thought of; as, "I meant to have

Hed Paris before father arrived nelp-in "no more than I can help" it means avoid; why not say so? however-in "however could be do it?" is

if-do not use for "whether.

used interchangably with sick; al-though "ill" generally means a light attack of "sickness," sudden and illy-there is no such word; one would not may, "He acted welly," would one? into-the former denotes position, state, etc.; the latter, tendency, direction,

destination, as, "I throw the stone into the water, after which act it lies in the water.'

ex-pluralized as "indices" when mean ing mathematical or abstract signs; "indexes," when meaning tables of nferior-when you say "an inferior ar

ticle" you suggest comparison, but with what? However, general usage sanctions this use of the word. in our midst-this is the locution to which S A. Dana so strenuously ob-What is wrong with it? "In our midst" exactly equals "in the midst of us," any way you look at it. We can not get the sense of any difference through our head; nor does the Stand ard dictionary enlighten us, except to say that "in our midst" has eminent

n so far as-the first word is unnecessary both "i"s short; accent on second syllable.

opardize-derived from leopardy; a good word of eminent sanction, gradually replacing "jeopard."

Jew, Hebrew, Israelite-a good distinction remember that Hebrew names the language and race of the Israelite na-tion; while Jew names the believer in the Jewish religion. jewelry-a collective noun, referring to

journal-derived from the French from

the Latin "digmalis," meaning daily To say "daily journal" is, therefore in a literal interpretation, equivalent to saying a "daily daily," while there is no such thing as a weekly journal (daily) or monthly journal (daily) brilloubtful, though, if this word can b

restored to its true meaning.
kinsman—to be preferred to the loose,
words "relative," "relation," "connec

lady-the feminine of lord, hence a wo man of refined and superior tautes As indicating a more distinction of sex is a sheer valgarism; as, "Joan Smith and fady" for "John Smith and woman or wife." "Woman" is a word that carries with it no reproach; fortunately most women are fadles. largingitis-third syllable accounted, long

last, latter-the former word, being super lative, must refer to three or more ob-jects; the inter, being comparative, to

a more than two object y, he—the former is a verb transitive always requiring an object; the latter a verb intransitive, not taking an ob-ject. "Lay's" principal parts are "lay" "laid" "kiid;" "Ke's," "Ke,"

not to be used for "teach;" as, "I will learn (teach) you Greek. lengthened-correct as a verb, in particip int form; as, "He lengthened the dis

ourse." Incorrect as an adjective; me "He quoted a lengthened passage." lengthy-a stronger word than "long" sug gesting tediousness. A "lengthy mon is an unusually long and tediou

lengthways, endways, sideways-say, to stend, lengthwise, endwise, sidowis lesser-an irregular comparative of emi nent sanction. lethargic-necented on the second syllable, like-should not be used for "as;" as, "she thinks like (as) I do."

limited-faultily used for "small," "scant," "slight," etc. "Limited" implies a measurement or staking out, a fixing

lot, lots-us, "I sold a lot of tickets," "h had lots of fun," are colloquialisms al-most vulgar. Better be on the safe side by using neither word in this

our children; we "like" reast beef or chewing gum. "Lovely" should not be applied indiscriminately to objects be under the common wealth and the protectorate of the common wealth and the protectorate of the common wealth and the protectorate that please the senses, ceum-accented on the second syllable.

mad-means crazy, not merely angry. make-one, strictly speaking, does not "make" money unless he be a counter-

felter; he "gains," "earns" or "ac accent on the second syllable, maniscal-second syllable accented, long

marital-applies to hashands only depository a place in which anything merely-not equivalent to "simply," al

a colloquialism hardly of sufficient disnity to pass into literature. mistaken-erroneously used 99 times out of

every hundred; yet everybody knows that when he is mistaken he is not, as the word means literally, "mis-taken." Ohnt is, taken amiss) but merely in er One cannot now change the gen eral usage of this word. seum-second syllable accented. Mussulman-pluralized as Mussulmans.

nice-means characterized by discriming tion and judgment, refined, modest fastidious, exactly fitted or adjustes apl, accurate; therefore not to be used but most frequently plural; as, of these words are now current. or, or-"or" cauples synonyms; "nor,

atternatives; as "He has no money or fleation of money. In "He has no money nor credit" credit means an aloccult-second syllable accented.

of all others.-"He is the greatest patriot of all;" not, "of all others." of any-the statement that a newspaper

"has the largest circulation of any in the city" is wrong; it should have the largest of all, or larger than any other. the earth. onerous-first "o" is short. .

only-a difficult word to regulate. The general rule of the Standard dictionary is "to place the 'only' next to the word or phrase to be qualified, arranging the rest of the sentence so that no word or phrase that the word might be regarded as qualifying shall adjoin it on the other side;" as, "Only his mothoke to him." Instead of "His moth-

er only spoke to him." onto-expresses a shade of meaning not sed by any other word; her sire to become a word in good starel-

"to talk windily." In that sense, good although colloquial.

pr-tho-ep-ist--third syllable accented over-now properly used to express "more

than:" as, "He ate over a degen apples." This usage, however, is sharply padrone-three syllables, second one acpapyrus-second syllable accented.

parcels-first syllable accented, party-except in law does not equal "per people-many persons. Say "turce persons" instead of "three people," perfect—not absolute but relative as com-

monly used; hence "more perfect" and "most perfect" are admissible. plenty-"Fruit is plentiful," not "fruit is

presentation-first syllable accented. preventive-never "preventative." program-better than "programm cause two letters shorter. Better leave "me" off the program, promise-refers to a future performance

as distinguished from "assure," which

has a present meaning, proposal-is something offered to be done; 'proposition," something offered for mental consideration purpose-means "intend;" as, "I purpose to go;" never, "I propose to go.

tles; not to social standing. quantity-said of that which is measure "number," of that which can be counted. raise-must have an object; when used in-

proven-better use "proved." quality-refers to good or had characteris-

transitively, it should be ' raise, rear-we "raise" cattle but we "rear" children. reside—one lives in a house or home: but,

when one becomes opulent, one resides in a residence. resurrect-villainous when applied to body-snatching. A "right" is inherent; a "privilege

bust-second syllable accented. Same also, of "romance."

comething acquired.

acrilegious-third syllable accented;

long "e," arcely—do not confuse with "hardly." It refers to quantity; as, "scarcely a bushel;" while "hardly" refers to de-gree; as, "It was hardly correct." , sit-we "sit" down, but "set" a box down.

vage, sewerage-the former is the reof sewers carries away. shall, will; would, should—futurity is ex-pressed by "shall" in the first person,

and by "will" in the second and third. and by "will in the averaged by shill determination is expressed by "will" in the first, and by "shall" in the record and third. "Would" and "should" follow out this rule. ght—only used by the vulgar for "quan-

tity" or "number;" as, "sights of peo-ple" for "many people." nee-used instead of "ago" when refer-and society. ring to quite recent past time,

not one's home. "Stop" at a hotel means to come to a standstill there:

Storman Thomas The Dicken Bret Harts is called "The Dicken Bret Harts is called the Bret Harts 'sojourn' at a hotel means to livthere, for a time, me-refers to both quantity and num-

child—properly means annual entropy tering." "Instrons." "magnificent." Conan Doyle is going to Australia to study character for a new book, ous." "grand." "glorious." not, therefore, "agreeable." "pleasant;" as, "n Marseilles," will be issued in London this

p—an instantineous, not a continuous action. One "steps" as one starts, suddenly; one "stays" over night at an inn, tricken-unless implying misfortune, bet-

ter say "struck." ecsed—one can "succeed." L.c., follow, another; one cannot "succeed himself." tedlous-has three syllables. Terpsichorean-fourth syllable accented. thon-a suggested pronoun, third per

son, common gender, meaning "that one, he, she or it." one, he, she or it.

10—it is permissible to "split the infinitlive." The best writers do this,
framsmigrate—accent on the first syllable,
framsmigrate—means "to become Rhewn
Through unnoticed channels; to exhals,

as it were into publicity through in-visible pores," Hence, never to be used inter-tunicably with "occurred" or "hormone." dy-used in England to describe appears. Fotheringay,

handsome but victors, unfrequented—third syllable accented. unique-means unparalleled, without a duplicate or rival; hence, not simply

strange or ourloos en-first syllable necepted. an unfavorable sense.

vagary—second syllable accented, valued, valuable—a friend is "valued;" or

venal, venial-deliberate betraval of a verse-one line of postry; not a stanza, virulent-short "l," not "er," voluntarily-first syllable accented,

wharf-in the plural, either "wharfs" or who-improperly used for "whom" in the

One takes leave of this dictionary is announced by Longmans, Geer & Co. variety of the meanings which can be preached Surday, in New York, said; expressed by means of the English believe that Henry George, in his first the work performed by the makers of this latest and finest treasury of English words and phrases.

L. S. R.

est thought,"

Tassa's tereentenary is to be observed at Home by an exhibition of manuscripts, relies and works relating to the poet in the convent of Sant' Operation.

## SOME RECENT FICTION.

In "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice" New York: Harper & Bro.), Walter ed by young men of promise. Besant presents a telling picture of the corrupting power of Ill-gotten wealth. Lucian Calvert is a young physician, masculine, masterful and successful. His father, on his death bed, tells Lucian that Calvert is not his real name, but only a middle name, the lines: proper surname being Burley, by which name Lucian's grandfather, hitherta unknown to Lucian, had accumulated millions of money out of operations as for "pretty," "agreeable," "pleasant." a manager of gambling hells, a pawn-none-may be either singular or plural; broker and an all-round trafficker in a manager of gambling hells, a pawnbroker and an all-round trafficker in human vice. Lucian's father had foresworn the family name so as to escape this contaminated fortune; but the grandson is no sooner told of his possible heirship than there begins to work in his breast, unconsciously at first, the insidious leaven of coveteousness, avarice and greed for name and wealth and power. The development of this passion to its culminating point where the victim sucrifices wife, friends, professional prospects and almost every principle of honor to it, only to learn, after a few hours' anticipatory possession, that a newly-found will has robbed him of every penny, is sketched with a graphic hand. The young man recovers from this blow and as we take leave of him, hids fair once more to be. "Got off the earth," not, "get off of a few hours' anticipatory possession, leave of him, bids fair once more to become a useful member of society; but the vividly-drawn lesson of his temptation and fall remains burned in the mind, as if seared there by heated instruments.

> An admirable bit of fooling which will prove a welcome diversion from veightler cares comes to us from the Harpers in Hayden Carruth's "The Adventures of Jones," Jones is an Iowa Kansas gentleman of rural proclivities-we forget which, nor does it matter-whose range of adventures runs all the way from being rolled how he draws and how he writes, will appears two states in a spherical cyclone pear with portraits and other pictures, in house to a series of most unique exhouse to a series of most unique exploits in the home of the polar bear. There is no effort at scientific accuracy In Jones' peregrinations. Like the wind, he bloweth as he listeth. But one feels, as he surrenders to the tonic twing of this aggressive western tale- "Frilby" are that 25,000 yards of muslin teller, that if Jones didn't do the things have been used for covers and 3,000,000 su-that are set forth in his book of travers, it wasn't because of any lack of originality or nerve on the part of the aforesaid Carruth. Munchausen was circumstantial; whereas, Jones is Bret Hartesque. We perfer the "fortyniner" fashion. Hence we say that the man who reads Jones without interest is too stupid to run at large; for such a man will be buncoed by the gold brick game or taken in at three card monte.

If one is not asked to be too critical. George Bassett's two stories, which the Harpers publish in a reat volume under the title of "Hippolyte and Golden From the New York Tribune. Beak," will pass muster as quite delightful reading, of a purely entertains different members of the family. ing kind. We take this writer to be comparatively a new one; in which case the eleverness of the book, its bristling epigrams and a certain moving power of dialogue that carries the reader's interest through to the end, without flagging, ought in fairness to receive due praise, while of minor blemishes liftle be said. The main point is that he acceptably whiles away the idle hour for one who has idle hours to while away: and what more, pray, could such a

a living are sympathetically told by rah, 't would hov losht me me job.'

Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie in "Alison's Ad-(Philadelphia: Porter ventures" Coates; Scranton; for sale by M. Norton). These trials are neither few nor easy; but by virtue of sound principles, pluck and wholesome common sense, our young heroine emerges from them unsullied and happy, marrying her lover in the last chapter with true wofuse matter which the latter system manly devotion. "Alison's Adven-of sewers carries away.

It would should futurity is extries to teach by example that honesty and chastity in women are not inconsistent with success in bread winning. And its instruction, while never labored, and is always wholesome-not a bad recommendation, we think, in view of the prevalent and not always benefical ferment in literature over problems of sex

Bret Harts is called "The Dickens of the

"Lady Kilpatrick" is the title of Robert Victor Hago's remains have been en-

shrined in the Pantheon,

month. Rev. S. R. Crockett has resigned from the ministry to devote himself to novel-

Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnson has been dubbed a Doctor of Laws by St. Mary's seminary, Daltimore. William Morris' latest commuce, "The

masterpiece of modern suphalsm. Shakespeare's plays have been translattranslation will soon be published in Rus-

The fourth volume of Professor Mc-Musior's "History of the People of the United States" has just been issued by Appleton & Co. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, of Abbotsford, his

ance; in the United States also to describe quality. Thus, an unly woman in England is a woman who isn't hand-a fifth of them has been taken in America. a lifth of them has been taken in America some; but in this country she may be and Ameraha. James Creelman is in Marletta, O., at

work on a historical novel suggested by Count Teletor during a visit to Teletor at Ymenyn Polyann. The English novel readers do not like the abolition of the three-volume book,

The type is small and paper lad in the walked, valuable—a friend is "valued;" or should be; his property is "valuable."

Satilou's new revolutionary play, "Louis XVII," is based on the story of one of the variola—second syllable necessited; long persons who claimed to be the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI.

Some of the poems by Mr. Lowell, which trust is a "venal" sin; the theft of a are to appear in the forthcoming collection of brend is a "vental" one. tion made by Professor Norton, have never been printed. President Faure, of the French republic,

is a hibliophile, and has a une collection of rare collions, and he spends thousands every year adding to it. sentence, "Who do you refer to?"

Sentence, "Who do you refer to?"

The Story or Besser to the title of the new story Mrs. Hemphry the title of the new story Mrs. Hemphry Ward is writing and which will come out

whose chief purpose," etc.

Without—never to be used for "unless"

Or "except," as "Without he come, I cannot go."

Wi ms, see—one can "witness" a murder;

Wi ms, see—one can "witness" a murder; A continuation of Dr. Samuel Gardner's

with a new sense of the number and Rev. Stephen Craig, in a sermon

the convent of Sant' Onofrio, where he died, April 25, 1695.

A new publication which is apparently

Du Maurier still gets many letters in every mail from American women telling him they have read "Trilby" and are con-vinced that there is a strong bond of mystical friendship between them and him. William Ross Wallace wrote the famous

Is the hand that moves the world," But a good many people have said something like it in prose Arthur Waugh says that Ian Maclacon the Scottish tiction writer, who has come into notice during the past year through

"The hand that rocks the cradle

a clear understanding of operatic wor It is published by A. C. McClurg & Co.

The new edition of Mr. Kipling's Inpress, will present some new stories which has just completed. The edition is to including beside the new stories some of the earlier Indian tales—the "Soldiers Three," "Under the Deodars," "Black and White," etc.

A talk with the author of "Trilby, George Du Maurier, wherein with the same frank kindliness and good-fellowship that have made "Trilby" the most popular novel of the per'ed, he tells the stor of his adventurous life, and how he b came an artist and, later, a novelist, and

The Harpers have used over 4,000 reams of white paper (about 165 tons) printing Du Maurier's "Trilby," to supply the sur-prising demand. This, too, since last prising demand. This, too, August, when the first edition w Other particulars about the publication of decoration, and Il tons of binder's boards

New York will at last have a first-class free public library, if the plan to consoli-date the Lenox and Autor libraries and in conjunction with the Tilden part of \$2,000.

700 found one great collection, material-ines. The consolidation will give a li-brary of \$5,000 volumes, of which 200,000 are in the Astor library and 70,000 in the Lenox, the remainder being books from Mr. Tilden's and other private collections. A new library building will be constructed on the site of the Lenor Hhrary.

His Anxlety Relleved.

Little Jack prays every night for all the father had been away at one time for a short journey, and that night Jack was praying for him as usual. "Bless papa and take care of him," he was beginning, as usual, when suddenly he raised his head and listened. "Never mind about it now, Lord." ended the little fellow; I

A Notable Difference. From the Washington Sinr.

Bridget had just informed the unwelcome caller that the lady was not at home, and as she returned to the kitchen one desire?

The trials of a well-reared young girl reduced to the necessity of working for George Washington famous, but, begor-

## RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Lehigh and Susquehanna Division)
Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

Time Table IN EFFECT NOV. 18, 1894.
Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8.20, 9.15, 11.30 a.m., 12.45, 20, 2.05, 5.09, 7.25, 11.65 p.m. Sundays, 9.00 a.m., 1.90, 2.15, 7.10 p.m.
For Atlantic City, 8.20 a.m.
For New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.20 (express) a.m., 12.46 (express with Buffet parlor car), 2.06 (express) p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p.m.
For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton and Philadelphia, 8.20 a.m., 12.45, 3.05, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p.m.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.20 a.m., 12.45 p.m.
For Pottsyille, 8.20 a.m., 12.45, 5.00 p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p.m.
For Pottsyille, 8.20 a.m., 12.45, 5.00 p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p.m.
For Pottsyille, 8.20 a.m., 12.45 p.m.
Returning, leave New York, foot of Liberty street, North river, at 9.19 (express) a.m., 1.9, 1.29, 4.30 (express with Buffet parlor car) p.m. Sunday, 4.20 a.m.
Leave Philadelphia, Rending Terminal, 2.00 a.m., 2.00 and 4.20 p.m. Sunday 6.77 a.m.
Through tickets to all points at lowest

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station. H. P. BALDWIN. Gen. Pass. Agent.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

Del., Lack, and Western. Trains leave Scranton as follows: Ex-press for New York and all points East, 140, 2.50, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a.m.; 12.55 and 2.50 Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadel-phia and the south, 5.15, 8.90 and 9.55 a.m., 12.55 and 3.50 p.m. Washington and way stations, 3.55 p.m. Tobyhanna gecommodation, 6.10 p.m. Express for Binghamton, Oswego, bira. Corning, Bath, Dansville, Mot

Express for Binghamton, Oswego, Elmira. Corning. Bath, Dansville, Mount
Morris and Buffalo, 12:10, 2:35 a.m., and 1:24
p.m., making close connections at Buffalo to all points in the West., Northwest
and Southwest.
Bath accommodation, 9 a.m.
Binghamton and way stations, 12:37 p.m.
Nicholson secommodation, at 5:15 p.m.
Hinghamton and Eimira Express, 6:05
p.m.

in. Express for Cortland, Syracuse, Oswero lites and Richfield Springs, 2.35 a.m. and Utlea and Richiled Springs, 2.35 a.m. and 1.25 p.m.
Ithaca, 2.55 and Bath 9 a.m. and 1.24 p.m.
For Northumberland, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Danville, making close connections at Northumberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Baitimore, Washington and the South.
Northumberland and intermediate stations, 6.0, 9.55 a.m. and 1.25 and 6.77 p.m.
Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 8.63 and 11.25 a.m. Plymouth and intermediate stations, 8.63 and 11.25 a.m. Plymouth and intermediate stations, 2.56 and 8.52 p.m.
Pullman parker and sleeping coaches on all express trains
For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office, 225 Luckswanna avenue, or depot ticket office.



ton station for Carbondale and In-termediate points at 2.20, 5.45, 7.60, 8.75 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.20, 5.55, 5.15, 6.15, 7.55, 2.10 and 11.20 p.m. For Parview, Waymart and Honesdale at 7.00, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.29 and 5.15 p.m.

at 7.00, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.29 and 8.15 p.m.

For Albany, Saratoga, the Adirondacks and Montreal at 5.45 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

For Wilkes-Harre and intermediate ints at 7.45, 8.45, 9.38 and 10.45 a.m., 12.95, 1.30, 2.35, 4.00, 5.10, 6.05, 8.15 and 11.25 p.m.

Trains will arrive at Scratton station from Carbondale and Intermediate points at 7.40, 8.40, 2.34 and 10.40 a.m., 12.90, 1.17, 2.34, 5.40, 4.54, 5.35, 7.45, 9.11 and 11.33 p.m.

From Honesdale, Waymart and Farview at 9.33 a.m., 12.90, 1.17, 3.90, 5.55 and 7.40 p.m.

From Montreal, Saratoga, Albany, etc., p.m. rom Montreal, Saratoga, Albany, etc.,

a.m., 3.56, 6.07, 8.50 p.m.
Leave Scranton for White Haven, Hazleton, Pottsville and all points on the Beaver Meadow and Pottsville branches, via E. & W. V. R. R., 540 a.m. via D. & B. Y. R. at 745 a.m. 12.95, 2.25, 4.00 p.m. via D. L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 1.30, 755 v.m.

Philadelphia, Bullalo, and Suspension Bridge, ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. CHAS S. LIEE, Gen. Pass. Ast. Phila., Pa. A. W. NONNIEMACHER, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., South Bethfehem, Pa.

Eric and Wyoming Valley. Trains leave Scranton for New York Trains leave Scranton for New Fork and intermediate points on the Eric rail-road at 6.35 a.m. and 224 p.m. Also for Honesdale, Hawley and local points at 6.35 9.3 a.m. and 3.24 p.m. All the above are through trains to and from Honesdale.

Trains leave for Wilkes-Barre at 6.40 a.m. and 3.41 p.m.



In Effect Sept. 16th, 1894. 205 203 201 202 204 206 Stations Weehawken Arrive Leave A M P Startight
Preston Park
Come
Poyntelle
Belmont
Piensent Mt,
Uniondale
Forset City
Carbondale
White Bridge
Mayfield
Jermyn
Archibald
Winton
Peckville
Olyphant
Dickson
Throop
Providence

P M A M A MiLeavo Arrive A M P All trains run dail? except Sunday. f. signifies that trains stop on signal for page