Of and About the Makers of Books.

Some of the Latest Volumes To Issue from the Press.

FRA PAOLO SAKPI.

The Greatest of the fenetians. If we are to believe the critical estimase of the Reverept Alexander Robertson, as expressed on the title page of his most integesting biography of Fra Paolo Sarpe (published by Thomas Whittaker, 2 and 3 Bible house, New York), the scholarly Oxford man, Mr. Hudson Sharw, who has been lecturing to us concerning the history of the Venetion republic, has altogether omitted to name the greatest product of that wonder'ul system. "I have called Fra Paolo Sarpi the greatest of the Venetians" writes Mr. Robertson in his prebecause I believe that it is imsible to produce from the long roll of the mighty sons of Venice one name to be placed above, or even to be set He was supreme as a thinker, as a man of action, and as a transcript and pattern of every Christian principle." In proof of which we have Mrs. Oliphant's word for it that Fra Paolo was "a personage grave and great, a figure unique:" Lord Macauley's, that "what he did he did better than anybody else;" Galileo's, that Paolo, in astronomy, was his "father and master" while as a mathematician "no man in Europe surpassed him;" and much other testimony of like charicter. Not only was Fra Paolo a historian, a master of religious controversy and a reformer, much after the pattern of Savonarola, through moving to his desired ends in a gentler and more diplomatic way, but Mr. Robertson would have us also believe that as an anatomist he outranked Dr. Harvey, having first discovered the valves of the ins which led Harvey to discover the firculation of the blood; while as a magnetician, a geometrician, and a metaphysician he was no less eminent than as a statesman, a reformer and a

Our blographer, indeed, pauses

distinct blemish upon its character as

smallest reason why our author re-

gards Fra Paolo with great reverence

is the emphatic, opposite feeling enter-

tained by him for Fra Paolo's bitter

antagonist, the papacy, past and pres-

events in the life of the subject of Mr. Robertson's study would not be amiss, own conclusions as to Sarpi's greatness. Pietro Sarpi, better known by his monastic name of Fra Paolo Sarpl, or "Father Paul," was born in Venice merchant, Francesco Sarpi, himself a mother, Isabella Morelli, was equally ing by birth the rights of citizenship, manship and executive command. At twelve years of age, young Paolo, as he ought now to be called, quitted a school kept by his father's brother-in which he used to recite thirty lines of recited but once-and began to receive from one Fra Gianmaria Capella. The Servite brotherhood, which Paolo afterward joined, comprised friars, not Its members were not only monks. privileged but expected to commingle with men and take an active part in public affairs. On Nov. 24, 1565, Paolo entered the order, his novitiate insting five years. That period of his life during which he is either connected with this brotherhood as novitiste or as its provincial and afterward procurator reveals Sarpi as a master scholar, a successful teacher and an ecclesiastic pos-

sessed of the genius of organization The Servite friars had a pleasing habit of permitting their light to shine forth. It was their custom to hold public debates at stated intervals, or "disputations," as they were called. These were participated in by their brightest novitiates, who had to sustain the sharp fire of pointed questions, not only from elders and superiors in the order, but also from notable spectators in the audience. It may be easily guessen that Paolo, at thirteen, a master of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, mathematics to the front by his Servite associates The first platform battle took place Nov. 25, 1565, in the church of Santa Maria Gloriosa; and in it Sarpi was pitted against the ablest debater of the and plotted. Minor Franciscans, a rival order. Our parrator draws this picture of the re-

The huge building was filled to overflow the disputants, who were called upon to defend or disprove them by every argument they could invent for themselves, or cite from the church fathers and coun The picture we are now invited to see is this; the quiet, shrinking, delicate boy Paolo, but thirteen years and three months old, clad in the black gown and white cape and hood, and leathern girdle of his order, standing up before that brill-lant assemblage, and demolishing with such ability and ingenuity and apt quotation the positions of his antagonists, as to heat every one set up against him; so that, to use the phrase of Fra Fulgenzia his valued secretary, friend and blog-rapher, "he held firmly the crown against them all." The great audience were amazed and delighted, and also, we are told, not a little amused, for Paolo, feeling the discomfort of his new habiliments, and forgetting that he had no hat to raise when he bowed to his adversary or the au dience, unconsciously doffed instead, and, holding it in his hand, emphasized with it his reas mings.

At Mantua, in 1567, Paolo again vanquished in debate the strongest antagonist that could be placed against him; and in 1570, having completed his novitiate and lived faithful to his vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, he e more disputed so ably that Bishop Boldrino made him professor of positive theology and sacred canons in the Mantua cathedral; and the duke of Mantua, Guglielmo Gonzaga, forthwith attached him to his court as his private theologian.

While discharging with rare fidelity and success the duties of these new s, a Barnabite friar, jealous of Fra Paolo's growing fame and influence, enounced him to the Inquisition as of heresy. The young professor boldly appealed to Rome, and so ably ended himself that the informer roundly censured. During this Paolo compiled much of the maj for his history of the Council of

famous convocation. In 1574 Paolo quitted Mantua, to assume the chair of philosophy in his Venetian alma mater In 1578 he was transferred to the chair of mathematics, of which science he, at the age of 20, was the acknowledged master for all Italy. Before passing from this phase of the young man's career it is interesting to note the then range of his studies, "Besides Hebrew, Greek and mathematics," his biographer writes, "he mastered history, as tronomy, the nutrition of life in animals, geometry including conic sec tions, magnetism, botany, mineralogy, hydraulies, acousties, animal statics atmospheric pressure, the and falling of objects in air and water. the reflection of light from curved surfaces, spheres, mechanics, civil military architecture, medicine, berbs, and that subject which next to mathematies, had the greatest fascination for him-anatomy." We are given to un-derstand, too, that he knew all concerning these subjects which it was the practicable to know.

At 27, Paolo was made provincial of the Servite order, the youngest man who ever held that office. Six years later he was made procurator, in compliment to the ability with which he had reorganized and eleansed the brotherhood. As procurator, he sided frequently in Rome and was an intimate adviser of the pope. Our blographer implies that upon several or easions it was Sarpi's counsel, which influenced papal action in important

rises in church history. To this period of his career may fairy be credited Paolo's most effective phiosophic and scientific scholarship. He was an omnivorous reader and an incessant investigator. His apartments were strewn with books and papers, and abounded in work tables and laboratories. Many manuscripts of his. involving the fruit of many years of scientific research, were destroyed by at nothing in his eulogy; though from chance phrases which he lets drop fire in 1769; but others which remain show his wide range and versatility. out the book, and which are a As has been said, he anticipated by several years Harvey's discovery of the a biography, we infer that not the circulation of the blood; he was the first to develop the principle of forced artificial respiration in cases of asphyxia, syncope and faintings; his researches laid the foundations of the science of optics; he aided Galileo to construct the telescope and forefold the former's fate; he divided with Gali-Ico the honor of inventing the thermom-A brief summary, of the notable eter; identified light, heat, sound and color as the results of differing waves of motion; invented an instrument for since from it the reader can draw his determining the variation of the magnetic needle; corresponded with the English Lord Bacon on jurisprudence; corrected half the great mathematiclans of Europe; supplied Locke with Aug. 14, 1552, being the son of a poor the germ of his 'Essay'on the Human Understanding;" designed several arnative of San Vito, a small village in tistic buildings; laid out Padua's first the Friulian mountains. Pietro's botanical garden; and in short presented in one person the sum of polite learnpoor, but more distinguished, possess- ing added to marked talents for states-

We now draw near to the memorable Virgil without an error after hearing it | part of Fra Paolo Sarpi's life—that part | which reveals him as the intrepld and resourceful but singularly unselfish man of action. Up to this time his relations with the Vatican had been unommonly pleasant. Gregory XIII had consulted with him about reforming the calendar; Sixtus V, who died a victim of Jesuitical hate, held him in the highest esteem; and Urban VII, whose pontificate lasted only thirteen days, was wont to send for him whenever he needed disinterested counsel. Clement VIII, however, was suspicious and perhaps not a little jealous of Sarpi. Twice, despite the unanimous recommendation of the senate of Venice, he refused to appoint the Servite procurator a bishop, both times giving evasive reasons. This refusal intensified the now fast growing friction between Venice and patriarch of Venice, and by the placing of a papal interdict on the very considerable book trade of the lagoon re-We may better understand mind that, among the Venetians, newly come to be the owners of rich provinces affairs of temporal concern.

anticipating trouble with the pope. Camillo Borghese was by unprejudiced created a new office of state, that of accounts one of the worst of the few Teologo-Consultore or theological countries and men who have attained to ing by the confraternities, the elergy, the sellor. To this position dogs and sen-nobles, and the richest and most talented are unanimously elevated Fra Paolo been, in part, the work of unscrupulous men in Venice. The practice at these Barpi. The latter justified their choice lackeys eager to curry favor by meth-dialect displays seems to have been to by his very first net. As a frair, Paolo ods thought not to be too consurable general of his order, supposed to repre- time and inclination to study them. sent the pope, before he accepted the office. Paolo was then 54 years old. He note, in conclusion, is that whether as held this office until his death, 17 years | the scholar, delighting his fellow citilater, and gradually became, in fact sens with his masterly play of intel-if not in name, the real ruler of Venice. lectual powers, or as the active and During this period his motives were victorious director of the republic's batnever impugned, his honesty never tie against papal interference in its fell under suspicion, and he was never domestic affairs, or yet as the venerable crossed by the Venetian senators. As a scholar and statesman who, having matter of fact, they could not do fought his campaigns through to a enough for him. Repeatedly they tried triumphant conclusion, again sought to load him with honors and pensions; the agreeable quiet of his monastic he invariably refused. There is in no study, Fra Paolo Sarpi was uniformly other page of history so vivid a refuta- respected and honored by the govertion as this one is, of the alleged in- nors of Venice and revered by its popu-

gratitude of republics. twenty-six days later, had seated had an extraordinary acquaintance. Borghese, the son Camillo Siennese lawyer, on the papal throne, his personal character, either as a man under the name of Paul V. Paul V a friend, a friar or a citizen and serwas precisely of the same age as vant of the jealous Venetian state Fra Paolo Sarpi; the battle which Neither is there the record of a single waged between them with such bitter- instance in which his judgment, as ness for years has been very aptly Consultore was ignored or impeached called a battle between Paul, the pope, by subsequent issue of events. Unless, and Paul, the friar. Paul the pope, be- in his one case, human nature has refore he had become pope, once said to versed its habit of magnifying the Leonardo Donato, then Venetian am- failings and forgetting the virtues of bassador at Rome, "If I were pope I men, we must conclude that, to win would place Venice under interdict and such practically unanimous applause excommunication." "And if I were from those among whom he passed his doge," was Donato's prompt reply, "I eventful life, Fra Paolo Sarpi was, in would trample your interdict and ex- truth, a great personage, well worthy communication under foot," . The one lived to become pope, and to issue his Venetian annals, but in the history of threatened orders; and, by a singular all mankind. coincidence, it was the doge Leonardo who, upon Paolo Sarpi's advice, tore those orders to tatters and threw the

We lack space to set forth, in detail,

fragments to the winds.

preliminary sparring are interesting, which by Helen Maitland Armstrong but not essential to our purpose. Foreseeing that a break was nigh, Fra Paolo informed the senate that two courses were open to it. They could argue the points at issue either de jure, that is, before a grand council of the church, or de facto, meeting strength with strength, cunning with cunning, and, if necessary, steel with steel. He advised the style of argument de facto, and it was accordingly put into execution, Paolo himself preparing the letter to the pope in which Venice courteously but flatly denied his right to interfere at all in the civil affairs of the republic There was an interval of exceedingly animated discussion, during which Fra Paolo laid down the principle, now re duced to practice, that the pope, as the head of a spiritual kingdom on earth, had no right to assume a control of things temporal; and finally, on April 17, 1606, the bull of interdict and excommunication was launched.

It was a comprehensive measure Every Venetian was prohibited from 'receiving the saving sacraments of the church and the consolations of religion; masses were to be said; baptism. marriage and burial services were to riages were declared invalid, and all children born were illegitimate; husbands could desert their wives and children disobey their parents; contracts of all kinds were declared null and to cease, the doge ordered them to go Where the one had commanded the priests to quit the accursed land, the lodged in prison. One priest announced that on the ensuing Sunday he would obey the pope and not the doge. Saturday night brought an official to his tied and yet not buried. door, with a question how he purposed later the grand council of Venice sent he ought to be informed that if the his services in any way on the morrow. that same Spirit would infallibly prompt it to hang him at his church foor before midday. The Jesuits had planned a great demonstration to signalize their departurs to consecrated ground. It was to occur at noon on the last day of grace. At midnight the day previous, troops bundled them into boats and ejected them from the republic under cover of darkness.

The result of these prompt measures was that the interdict and excommunication were soon discredited; and Eurote-began to laugh at the discomfited Paul V, not without reason, placed blame for his defeat upon Fra Paolo. He ordered Paolo to visit Rome. Paolo politely declined the invitation. Next, he burned all Paolo's writings within his reach. That falling to afford sufficient revenge, he ordered the books published by Paolo's printer, one Roberto Majetti, to be placed in the index expurgatorius. Finally, an effort was made from Rome to suborn the Consultore; but upon the senate getting wind of this, it doubled Paolo's salary and took measures to protect his life. Pereclying after a time that Venice was not to be frightened toto obedience, Paul V began to try persuasion. The French and Spanish ambassadors at Venice were enlisted in the work of try ing to negotiate a peace. Spain threatother hand, remained obdurate, in pursuance of Fra Paolo's counsel, until at last the pope ended the long struggle hy yielding every material point. And

quished by the humble friar."

thus, to use our author's exultant ex-

"the proud pope was van

III. There is much in the remainder of Fra Rome, which was soon further empha-sized by a tilt over the choice of the to the student of history, but we must here pass it over. The present biographer, as we have said, brings to his task an instinctive and irrepressible repugnance to the papacy. We shall not, what is to follow if we will bear in therefore, follow him through his explanations of the repeated efforts made upon Sarpi's life by real or alleged on the Italian mainland, there was a emissaries of the baffled and vengeful strong sense of resentment toward the Paul V, culminating one dark night in and philosophy, was proudly advanced papacy for its habit of interfering in a particularly atroclous assault which affairs of temporal concern. Venice felled Sarpi by dagger strokes until had not yet broken with Rome. It pre- for months he lay wavering between served the semblance of loyalty to it. life and death. These innumerable plots But underneath the surface, it writhed may, as Mr. Robertson asserts, all have been inspired from the vatican-In the year 1606 the senate of Venice, the main one undoubtedly was, for sellor. To this position doge and sen- papal eminence-or they may have was under allegiance to the pope; as a when directed against a public enemy citizen, to Venice. Fearing a clash of of the mother church. I leave these duties, he obtained the sanction of the points to the decision of those who have

The main thing which we wish to lace. There are innumerable records of The death of Clement VIII, followed fine compliments paid to him by the of a There is no record of a blemish upon an honored place, not merely in

SOME RECENT FICTION.

A daintler and prettier and more con-We lack space to set forth, in detail, the various steps by which Venice and Rome were brought to an open rupture. The successive incidents in this land, "the successive incidents in this land," (the light translation of

linen boards stamped in silver and maroon, by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago), but we doubt it. Written at Avignon by a woman in full sympathy with the beauties of fair Provence, it is a simple little story of simple hearted folk that is fragrant with buds and biossoms, soothing with the drone of bees an winged insects and eloquent in the clear melody of its tender sentiment. Lady" is such a book as forbids dissection. A word of cold synopsis, and its charm were dead. But we fancy that one scene may be set before our readers, in the hope that it will induce a reading of the entire delicious book Introductory to it, let us say that "My Lady" is written in the first person, a purporting to be told by an old nurse Maidle is the lady and Monsieur Lucien the lover; and here we have as pretty

a picture-is it not so?-as can be found in any literature: I cannot tell you more of what Monsieu Lucien said to my lady that morning, when, coming from chapet, I found them sitting together in her little garden. At first I could not believe my eyes, and stared, and stood, and leaned up against the wall for support; for there, if you wi cease: the churches were to be locked believe me, was my haughty indy meckly reposing in Monsterr Lucien's arms, her cial relationships were dissolved; mar- bead resting on his shoulder, completely vanquished by the flood of tender words he was pouring forth into her willing ears; and there too sat Master Lion (a most remarkable and intelligent dog) as bold and shameless as you please, looking at then with the air of one who had brought the void; allegiance to the government was whole matter about. They took no morat an end and subjects were absolved notice of me than of the crickets chirping from their obligation to pay taxes and round about them; and I could not turn to respect the law of the land." In away, knowing they would forgive my short, utter social chaos was the end sharing their first sweet happiness. For, short, utter sacral chaos was the end sought in contumellous Venetla. The celict, however, did not go into effect immediately. Twenty-seven days of immediately. Twenty-seven days of their hearts, my old eyes grew dim, and grace were allowed. Long before these through a mist of tears I saw my own had expired, the republic was ready. Where the pope had ordered services awhile before me like a picture. I saw maiden not so tall or so fair as my lady but with a face full as happy, and I saw too, a stalwart youth standing by her side priests to quit the accursed land, the other directed them to remain. In honesty and truth, but who to me was the short, for every papal Roland, the republic returned an Oliver, adding interest. When the patriarch of Acquileia the little house with its climbing roses, and the bishop of Vicenza proved dis-loyal, the doge had them seized and less swiling than our own-I saw the clear skies overhead, smelt the sweet scent of the hawthorn, felt all the radiance of that summer day, so long, so long ago, on whose memory so many winters have set-

The transition from vapid problem to preach next day. He replied, "As studies in fiction or treatises labeled the Spirit prompts me," Two hours with the name of novels to this sweet and fragrant little tale of the long ago back word that whilst it found no fault time when love, as it came, was not with his answer, it yet considered that held up for dissection and happiness was not cut up into bits and put into or two before his death. It was the last Spirit prompted him to alter or curtail jars to be preserved for use upon stated occasions, is most delightful and most refreshing. It is like a languid enjoyment of the sweet pleasures of the brookside and meadow whence one has fled in disgust at the sordid cares and noises and evils of the busy city.

. . . It is probable that the success thing to do with inspiring the composition by A. W. Ackerman of his enjoyable story, "The Price of Peace," (Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co.) which is study, in fletion, of the customs, faith and characteristics of the Jewish people in the time of Ahab, King of Israel. ple in the time of Ahab, King of Israel. | teen: Charles Dudley Warner, thirteen: The author himself tells us that he was attracted to the theme by one of Canon | Conan Doyle, four: Marion Crawford, four; Liddon's sermons. Whatever the story's Benjamin Kidd, three; Sardou, two. The publication, since, while possessing man. merit purely as a bit of well-told ficwarrior, Jezebel, the wicked Phoeni- iginal in its treatment. cian, and a number of other figures familiar to readers of the Old Testament parrative. It succeeds will in humanizing these memorable names and is, all in all, one of the really meritorious historical romances of the day.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

The April Century, out today, con est to electricians and all who are inembodies the results of a careful study of the work of the great electrician, Nikola Tesla, whose laboratory was recently destroyed by fire, entailing a sacrifice of the fruits of years of arduous labor. Tesla, it will be remembered, is the inventor of the curious instrument known as the Tesla oscillator, a contrivance which, by picking up the dectrical currents of the earth, focuses them in such a way as to cause remarkable luminous effects. This oscillator, its principle, and other fairly revolutionary consequences of Tesla's researches are set forth in Mr. Martin's article in lucid manner. Noah Brooks' description of Lincoln's second inaugural and Professor Sloane's continuation of his serial life of Napoleon, now brought to the Italian campaign, are other features of uncommon interest.

St. Nicholas for April gives the position of honor to a well-written and, what is equally important, a well Pluss trated article by Gustave Kobbe de scriptive of a cruise "Along Newfoundland and Labrader." Professor Bran-Matthews' article on Henry W. Longfellow is a valuable feature, and Professor Hornaday's study of "Wild-Mice, Rats and Gophers" is another The short and serial stories, poems and miscellany in this number are all readable and well adapted to the needs of bright boys and girls.

The second number of The Bookman, that for March, would seem to indicate that this well-edited venture into the crowded magazine world has come to stay. The second number is even bet ter than the first, which was good enough to command success. Short biographical studies, with portraits, of John Davidson, one of the meteoric by the election of Leo XI, and his death great men of Europe, with whom he poets of the latest Scottish cycle of pen geniuses; of Harry Harland ("Sidney Luska") one-time expositor of the Jewish people in fiction, now editor of "The Yellow Book," of Paul Verlaine, the school of contemporary French poetry; scottish new god, Ian Maclaren—these, per on "Books and Culture," Professor Boyesan's review of German and etter, various book reviews and much publishers comprise the readable conents. We predict that The Bookman informed lover of books.

> Metaphysical Magazine March presents a table of occult con-Vivekananda, the celebrated tion at scholar, outlines the carnation; Jos

calls attention to some "Popular Fal- an established feature of American is published in a neat volume, between lacies Concerning Mind Cure;" Dr. S. newspapers. The reading public en-Millington Miller describes "The Build- joys the positive, tangible expresion ing of a Brain" and there are other ar- of individual views, and the personal ticles of equal interest covering vari- interest attaching to it makes it readous phases of the world of mind and able where impersonal comment, howspirit. To students of philosophy this ever well prepared, would be pased over periodical will bring welcome knowledge in accessible form.

> AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS: Robert Buchanan's new novel is en-titled "Lady Kilpatrick."

Anthony Hope's latest, a two-part novelette, "A Wheel of Love," will appear in Scribner's. General Lord Wolseley's "The Decline

and Fall of Napoleon" will be issued in a few weeks in London. Justin McCarthy, the Irish journalist, politician, historian and novelist, has also

written an article of uncommon interest on Lord Rosebery. Mrs. Reginald De Koven will make her

literary debut with a society novel, en-titled "A Sawdust Doll," The Chicago society leader, Mr. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, has written a society ovel concerning "Two Women and

An authorized life of Madame Sara Bernhardt is being written by R. H. Sher-ard, the delightful biographer of Zola and Daudet. William Winter has in preparation two

new volumes, "Brown Heather and Blue-bells" and a third series of his popular "Shadows of the Stage." New York's new literary venture. "Chips," has scored an immediate success. The March number was out of

print ten days after publication. A complete manuscript volume, entitled "Letters to a Boy of Twelve," has been discovered among the unpublished manuscripts of Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Beardsley Personage is described by the Chap-Book as the much-headed, splay-eyebrowed, sunk-nosed, puff-lipped grotesque, graelle, freak-eyed type." A new edition of the Dictionary of Terms, Phrases and Quotations, by

Percy Smith and Helen Kendrick John son, is announced by D. Appleton & Co. Professor John Fiske, at 7 years of age Greece, and his eighth year saw him deep in Shakespeare, Milion, Pope and Eunyan and he was familiar with Greek at 9 and hal rend most histories by his eleventh

It appears from a statement in the Westminster Gazette that Carlyle is read more than ever. The books which sell best, the publishers of his works say, are "The French Revolution," "Sartor Resartus," 'Latter Day Pumphlets" and "Heroes and John Bigelow's forthcoming "Life of Samuel J. Tilden" will contain an elabor-

ate genealogical record of the Tilden famil running back to the sixteenth century which Mr. Tilden completed only a week effort of his pen. Arthur Warren writes to the Boston Herald that Du Maurier refused Harper

& Bros,' offer of \$3,500 for the serial rights in "Trilby" and 20 per cent, royalty for the book rights in America, and asked for \$5,000 cash instead. His mistake has cost 'm from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

The late Professor William Minto's latest manuscript has been published under General Lew Wallace in the field of Biblical romance may have had some-thing to do with inspiring the composi-Smollett, Goldsmith, Sterne and Lamb. Professor William Knight contributes a biographical introduction. In a list of authors the following are

hose most frequently called for in the wenty cities: Anthony Hope appears fixteen times in the list; Du Mauries, fi origin, we need to be grateful for its statistics are compiled from the Book-

Andrew Lang predicts another Hagtion, it also has instructive value in a historical and ethnological sense. Although its scene is laid in the time of the prophet Elijah, its principal charthe prophet Elljah, its principal char-caneers, buried treasure and wild advenure, and suggesting in its general spirit ing prophet Micaiah, and among the both "Treasure Island" and "King Solo-associate characters are Amon, the mon's Mines." It is, however wholly or-"Degeneration," by Professor Max Nor-

lau, the remarkable work which is at tracting so much attention abroad, has been published in this country by D. Apthe literary, aesthetic and social phases of the end of the century includes, says he Philadelphia Record, an examination of the decadence in France, the work of Maeterlinck in Belgium, Wagnerism Germany, Ibsenism in the North and oth-The April Century, out today, con-tains an article of extraordinary inter-which are dissected by this pittless critic who seeks in them all the sure symptoms terested in electrical phenomena. It is of disease. Whatever dissenting opinions by Thomas Commerford Martin and it may be held on the various counts of his indictment, the wonderful vigor and satire of the book will strike every reader

LAUGHABLE CEREMONIES. Here is an English Paper Which Actually

leers at Royalty. From Reynolds' Newspaper.

We are fond of laughing at the cere montal absurdities of oriental peoples. Conscious of our superior wisdom, we point the finger of scorn and ridicule at the grotesque felly of the poor barbarians-for such do we regard them-who sacrifice reason and common sense in the worship of tawdry formalities be loved of Mikados and Shahs and other potentates of that description. But has t ever occurred to the English people that the ceremonial observed at their own Royal Court is as brimful of absurdities as a Christmas pantomine at Drury Lane? Here is an announcement pravely

made a day or two since which illus trates the truth of our criticism; "Prince Edward, of Saxe-Weimar, is to be Gold Stick-in-Waiting at the Levce on Friday, and also at next week's Drawing Room." The duty of this "Stick" is to stand solemnly with a gilded rod in his hand while sundry over-dressed and under-dressed people scrape and cringe before a lady in an easy chair. Is this a task which a sane man of mature years should be asked to perform? And then, again, even if the Prince stick, is it complimentary to call him one? In truth, the subject is one well worthy the attention of those who prate glibly about the common sense of the English people, and laugh consumedly "Gold Stick-in-Waiting" follier of the rest of the world.

NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS.

When You Have Anything Worth Saying, Say It, Otherwise - Don't. From the Syracuse Post.

If people who are asked for opinions regnant prophet of the symbolistic on current events would look at the matter in the proper way and recogand lastly, of that somewhat conceiled | nize that the reporter is endeavoring to (and beginning to be a bit tiresome) make a newspaper newsy, for the benefit of other readers, as they would like added to Professor Mable's second pa- to have it newsy when other persons and other topics were under discusion, they would be more affable, more con-Scandinavian literature in the year siderate, and more charitable. It is 1894; Dr. Robertson Nicholls' London impracticable for a reporter to hunt up every person who has been interviewed erisp gossip and tattle of authors and and submit the interview after it has been writen out and prepared for publication. But it would be a matter of will soon be indispensable to the well- little work if in the first instance the person whose opinions were desired. would put them in writing just as he desired them to appear and give them n he would know saying and would of misrepresentation through omis-dings.

View has become the would saying and would of misrepresentation through omis-dings.

View has become the would be a sense of the work o to the reporter. Then he would know ents sufficient to satisfy the most ex- exactly what he was saying and would avoid any posibility of misrepresentaion through omis-

unread. The newspaper is a mirror that reflects not only current events, but current sentiment and opinion. It must obtain these reflections by interviews as well as by personal investi-

gation. The reporters have no object to misrepresent, and every inducement why they should most faithfully and accurately represent the opinions that

But a small portion of the information that comes to a reporter is ever printed. He must be a discreet listener and a good forgetter at times. Every newspaper man is the confident of many people. If he were to print all that is told him, there would be a social revolution in every community. A great deal that is told the reporter he discreetly forgets, knowing the weaknesses and fallings of humanity. That which is told him in confidence, he sacredly guards and protects; that which is told him for publication, he endeavors to use to the best advantage, both to the interviewed and to the reading public. If the people would be as consider ate with the reporter as the reporter is for them there would be less occasion for complaint of newspaper inter views, and there would be many better

Gilmore's Aromatic Wine

-A tonic for ladies. If you are suffering from weakness. and feel exhausted and neryous; are getting thin and all run down; Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will bring roses to your cheeks and restore you to flesh and plumpness. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for ailments peculiar to womanhood. It promotes digestion, enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. Sold by lasting strength. Sold by Matthews Bros., Scranton.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is safe, reliable and effectual because of the stimulating action which it exerts over the nerves and vital powers of the body, adding tone to the one and inciting to renewed and increased vigor the slumbering vitality of the physical structure, and through this healthful stimulation and increased action the cause of PAIN is driven away and a natural condition restored. It is thus that the READY RELIEF is so admirably adapted for the CURE OF PAIN and without the risk of injury which is sure to result from the use of many of the so-called pain remedies of the day.

It is Highly Important That Every

It Is Highly Important That Every Family Keep a Supply of

Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sick-ness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quick as the READY RE-LIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head-ache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), For headache (whether sick or nervous), too thaghe, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate case, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sieeplessness, Siek Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malariour, Billous and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so ers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so-kly as RADWAY'S READY RE-

e 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable. Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneya, Bladder, Norvous Discases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles. SICK HEADACHE

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION
AND ALL DISORDERS
OF THE LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the directive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stemach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or futtering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and tull pain in the head, deficiency of perspirtion, yellowness of the sim and eyes, pain in the nide, chest, limbs, and audden fushes of heat, burning in the fiesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price 25c. per box. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail.

Bend to DR. RADWAY & CO., Look
Box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.



RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

Central Railroad of New Jersey. (Lehigh and Susquehanna Division)
Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.
Time Table in Effect March 25,
1895.

Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8,20, 9,15, 11,39 a.m., 12,45, 2,09, 3,05, 5,00, 7,25 p. m. Sundays, 9,09 a. m., 1,09, 2,15, 7,10 p. m. For Atlantic City, 8,29 a.m. For New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8,30 (express) a.m., 12,45 (express with Buffet parlor car), 3,06 (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.

12.45, 3.05, 5.00 texcept Find Sunday 2.15 p.m.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 5.29 a.m., 12.45 p.m.
For Heading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.29 a.m., 12.45, 5.00 p.m. via Allentown, 8.20 a.m., 12.45, 5.00 p.m., Sunday, 2.15 p.m. For Pottsville, 8.20 a.m., 12.45 p.m. Returning, leave New York, foot of Lib-erty street, North river, at 2.10 (express) a.m., 1.10, 1.30, 4.30 (express with Buffet parlor car) p.m. Sunday, 4.30 a.m. Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 5.00 a.m., 2.00 and 4.30 p.m. Sunday 6.27 a.m.

a.in.
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, 1.40, 2.50, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a.m.; 12.55 and 3.50

1.49, 2.59, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a.m.; 12.55 and 3.59 p.m.

Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphic and the south, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a.m., 12.05 and 3.50 p.m.

Washington and way stations, 3.55 p.m.
Tobyhanna accommodation, 5.10 p.m.
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 accommodation, at 5.15 p.m.
Binghamton and Elmira Express, 6.05 p.m.

Nov. 18, 1894.

Train leaves Scranton for Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R. at 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.35 and 11.38 p.m., via D. L. & W. R. R. 6.00, 8.05, 11.20 am., and 1.30 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, via D. L. & W. R. R. 6.00, 8.05, 11.20 a.m., 3.50, 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. 6.40 m., via D. & H. L. R. at 7.45 a.m., 12.65, 1.38, 4.09 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 1.30, 5.59 p.m.

D. L. & W. R. R. 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 1.20, 3.59 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Bethlehem, Easter, Reading, Harrisburg and all intermediate points via D. & H. R. R. 7.40 a.m., 12.05, 2.38, 4.00, 11.38 p.m., via D. L. & W. R. R. 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 1.39 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Tunkhannock, Towarda, Elmira, Iffaca, Geneva and all intermediate points via D. & H. R. R. 8.54 a.m., 12.05 and 11.25 p.m., via D. L. & W. R. R., 8.08, 9.55 a.m., 1.20 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R. 8.48 a.m., 12.05, 9.15, 11.38 p.m., via D. L. & W. R. R. and Pittston Junction, 8.98, 9.55 a.m., 1.20, 8.59 p.m., via D. & H. R. R. 8.40 a.m., 12.05, 6.05 p.m., via D. & H. R. R. 8.50 a.m., 12.05, 6.05 p.m., via D. L. & W. R. R. 8.09, 9.55 a.m., 1.39, and 6.07 p.m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping or L. V.

Pullman parlor and sleeping or L. V. hair cars on all trains between L. & B. junction or Wilkes-larre and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Suspension

Printer Rollin H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. CHAS S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., Phila., Pr. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. Ger. Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAIL-ROAD.

Commencing Monday, day, July 30, all trains will arrive a train tack-awanna avenue station as follows: awanna avenue station as follows: Trains will leave Scranton station for

at 7.00, 8.25 and 19.10 a.m., 12.00. 120 and a.15 p.m.

For Albany, Saratoga, the Adirondacks and Montreal at 5.45 a.m. and 2.20 p.m.

For Wilkes-Barre and intermediate into at 7.45, 8.45, 9.38 and 10.45 a.m., 12.04, 12.0, 2.38, 4.00, 5.10, 6.05, 9.15 and 11.23 p.m.

Trains will arrive at Seranton station from Carbondale and intermediate points at 7.40, 8.40, 9.34 and 10.40 a.m., 12.00, 1.17, 2.34, 2.40, 4.54, 5.55, 7.45, 2.11 and 11.23 p.m.

From Honesdale, Waymart and Fareview at 9.34 a.m., 12.00, 1.17, 2.40, 5.55 and 7.45 p.m.

From Montreal, Saratoga, Albany, etc., 7.45 p.m.
From Montreal, Saratoga, Albany, etc., at 4.54 and 11.33 p.m.
From Wilkes-Barre and intermediate points at 2.15, 8.04, 10.05 and 11.55 a.m., 116, 214, 2.33, 5.10, 6.08, 7.20, 9.03 and 11.16 p.m.

Erie and Wyoming Valley.

Trains leave Scranton for New York and intermediate points on the Eric railroad at 6.35 a.m. and 324 p.m. Also for Honesdale, Hawley and local points at 6.35, 9.45 n.m., and 1.24 p.m.
All the above are through trains to and
from Honesdale.
Trains teave for Wilkes-Barre at 6.40 a... Trains teave for Wilkes-Barre at 6.40 a.m. and 3.41 p.m.



SCRANTON DIVISION. In Effect Sept. 16th, 1894. North Bound. 205 203 201 1202 204 206

All trains run daily except Sunday. f. signifies that trains stop on signal for passecure rates via Ontario & Western before archasing tickets, and sa money. Day and