Of and About the Makers of Books.

Notices of Recent Interesting Volumes and Chats Concerning Literary Men and Women

he enters, and shuts the door.) Out, out,

The third act, of course, is yet to

otable triumph. The pungency of the

to, which in turn was taken from an

English adaptation of an old French

with this farce was chiefly for the pur-

pose of shaping his distinguished col-

eague's work so as to fit it for re-

production on the stage. The joint pro-

duct, whether actable or not-and we

should fancy that, properly cast, it

would achieve a signal success before

the footlights-is a delightful play for

the library, and adds distinctly to the

varied claims of its illustrious author

MISCELLANEOUS.

The long-promised first Hbrary num-

ber of McClure's magazine has ap-

high expectations. It |contains |Miss

Ida M. Tarbell's short life of Napoleon

which lately ran as a serial through

the monthly numbers of the magazine,

together with 250 splendid portraits

and illustrations in half-tone, many

never before published. In addition to

the Hubbard collection of Napoleon

engravings, in itself the finest in the

world, a number of entirely new ple

tures have been secured by special per-

mission from living descendants of the

great Corsican. Read connectedly, in

this happy setting, Miss Tarbell's life

gains in interest. Not pretending to

present new material, she has made a

cappy resume of published facts con-

a fluency of style and a nice compre

her "life" out as, upon the whole, the

French-reading Americans, in fact all

etc.

ican agency is in New York, 83 Duane

ing not only a continuation of the

justly celebrated Sloane Life of Na-

also ten other contributions of genuine

one of these, with his first part of the

"Tribulations of a Cheerful Giver;"

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaera second,

with her engaging description of Bos-

ton's magnificent new public library;

a third is contributed by John Muir,

who narrates the interesting circumstances attending his discovery of

Glacier Bay; and a fourth, by Dr. New-

man Smyth, has for its theme "The

early environment gave him the ability he has now to write of life among the poor.

Professor Lambroso produced tragedies at 13, was a student of dead languages a

year or two later, studied medicine and-become an author. The reformed trage-

dian, classic scholar and physician is now preaching the gospel of pessimism, in which "civilization is a failure, education

a sham and man in the aggregate unques-tionably criminal," as the London Pub

ishers's Circular says. Max Nordau is his

pupil, and the two announce the inter-changeableness of the terms madness and

genius and the hopeless pessimism of all

HAD TO BE PADLOCKED.

Why Satan Was Particular About Con

fining the Fifty-third Congress,

A remarkable dream was had by a

ing for in the Century itself.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS:

entire length, which is extreme.

etc.,

Courteline,

vannes,

peared, and is fully up to the public'

genuine literature.

play, entitled "Chien d' Aubrey."

brief candle! That man is doomed

A FARCE BY STEVENSON.

The Chap-Book for June 1 will interest all admirers of Robert Louis Stevenson, for the reason that it contains two-thirds of a melodramatic farce in three acts by Stevenson and W. E. Henley built around the familiar plot of 'Erminie," under the title "Macaire.' The character of the chief vagabond is much elaborated in this production, and freer scope is given to his airy philosophy and breezy soliloquizing. For example, at the moment of Macaire's escape from prison, and before he has crossed the frontier into safety, he comes upon a wedding banquet scene, in the temporary absence of the guests, and thus apostrophizes his fellow-disreputable, Bertrand:

"This is a favored spot, Bertrand; ten minutes from the frontier; ten minutes from escape. Blessings on that frontier line! The criminal hops across, and lo! the reputable man. * * We are what we are; and what are we? Who are we? Who cares? Who am I? myself. Waht do we come from? an accident. What's a mother? an old woman. A father? the gentleman who beats her. What is crime? discovery. Virtue? opportunity. Polities? a pretext. Affection? an affectation. Mor ality? an affair of latitude. Punishment this side of the frontier. Reward? the other. Property? plunder. Business? other people's money—and the end of life to live till we are hanged."

At various places in the two acts be fore us Macaire lets fall other delicacles from his lips. We append some of them, as showing the versatllity of the pen which could, in one moment, draw grim pictures to be found in "The Master of Ballantrae;" in the next present the fine, artistic descriptions and character-darwing in "David Balfour." and in the third instance, surpass even the epigrammatic Oscar Wilde in the manipulation of famously pointed re

"What is a chaplain? A man they pay to say what you don't want to hear.
"What is life? A boose and the police. "What is obedience? Fear.

"What is friendship? Convenience What is a policeman? Justice's blind

"Modesty is for the poor; when one rich and nobly born, 'tis but a clog.
"What is marriage? The union of two souls, and, what is possibly more romantic, the fusion of two dowries, "What is care? impiety. Joy? the whole

duty of man. "Gold: What is gold? The world; the term of ills; the empery of all; the multi-tudinous babble of the 'change, the sail-ing from all ports of freighted argosles; music, wine, a palace; the doors of the bright theater, the key of consciences and love-love's whistle.

There is a fine scene between Macaire and Bertrand at the beginning of Act Americans. La Revue France-Ameri-II-perhaps the finest bit in the whole effort. It is the night after Macaire's successful foisting of himself and his companion upon the innocent host. Macaire and Bertrand are seated each at his table, with bottle and glass, and Macuire is watching the upcurling of that masters of French literature and the smoke from his cigarette. This dialogue then ensues:

Macaire-Bertrand, I am content; a various schools and systems of art and child might play with me. Does your pipe | literature will be represented, and side

Bertrand-Like a factory chimney. This is my notion of life; liquor, a chair, a table to put my feet on, a fine clean pipe, and no police.

Black many.

Black many.

Black many.

The feet on, a fine clean pipe, and no police.

Macaire-Bertrand, do you see these changing exhalations? do you see these blue rings and spirals weaving their dance like a round of fairies, on the foot-

Bertrand—I see 'em right enough. Macaire—Man of little visions, expound me these meteors. What do they signify, O wooden-head? Clod, of what do they

Bertrand-Damned bad tobacco. Macaire-I will give you a little course o

science. Everything, Bertrand (much as it est. The Revue Franco-Americaine will may surprise you) has three states; a vapor, a liquid, a solid. These are fortune in vapor; these are ideas. What are ideas? the protoplasm of wealth. To your head-which, by the way, is a solid, Her-trand-what are they but foul air? To mine, to my prehensile and constructive intellect, see, as I grasp and work them, to what lineament of the future they transform themselves; a palace, a ba-rouche, a pair of luminous footmen, plate, wine, respect, and to be honest! Bertrand-But what's the sense in hon-

Macaire-The sense? You see me: Macaire; elegant, immoral, invincible in cunning; well, Bertrand, much as it may surprise you, I am simply damned by my dishonesty. Bertrand-No!

Macaire—The honest man, Bertrapd, that's God's noblest work. He carries the bag, my boy. Would you have me define honesty? the strategic point for theft. Regtrand, if I'd three hundred a year, I'd Bertrand-Ah, don't you wish you may

Macaire-Bertrand, I will bet you my head against your own—the longest odds I can imagine—that with honesty for my springboard, I leap through history like a paper hoop, and come out among posterity heroic and immortal.

Macaire endeavors without success but with side-splitting ingenuity and versatility to palm himself off as the. father of Charles, a young man about to be married, his hope being to make off with the dowries. Finally, in his chagrin, he renders it possible for Act II to close with the following inimitable

Bertrand-Sold again, captain? Macaire-Ay, they will have it. Bertrand-It? What?

Macaire-The worst, Bertrand, What is man?-a beast of prey. An hour ago, and I'd have taken a crust, and gone in peace. But no; they would trick and juggle, curse them; they would wriggle and cheat! Well, I accept the challenge; war to the

Bertrand-Murder? Macaire-What is murder? A legal term for a man dying. Call it Fate, and that's philosophy; call me Providence, and you talk religion. Die? Why, that is what man is made for; we are full of mortal

Macaire—Fool! would I harm a fly; when I had nothing to gain? As the butcher with the sheep, I kill to live; and where is the difference between man and mutton? pride and a tailor's bill! Murder? I know who made that name—a man crouching from the knife! Selfishness made it—the aggregated egotism called society; but I aggregated egotism called society; but I meet with a selfishness as great. Has he money? Have I none—great powers, none? Well, then, I fatten and manure my life with his.

Bertrand-You frighten me. Who is it? Macaire—Mark well. (The marquis opens the door of No. 13, and the rest, clustering round, bid him good night. As they begin to disperse along the gallery

We

L. S. R.

rious Nations, Past and Present, From the Cleveland World.

One of the most interesting of the ome; but it is not needed to show that in this farce Stevenson has achieved a ready for cooking. No laborious pre dialogue, its exquisite drollery and nicely shaded bumptiousness, and finalfirst blush the idea seems to be a de ly the real polish of the lines spoken by Macaire, despite his exaggeration and swagger, reveal a touch beyond all omparison with the relatively crude as to blacken everybody and everyframework of the more familiar libret-

thing in the kitchen. In France pressed bricks of tannery waste are used by economical house keepers to keep up fires at a slow rate of combustion. All over Europe bricks take it that Mr. Henley's connection running locomotives. In Japan charcoal is ground and made into balls with making towns there are some very poor people who burn nothing else but leath the other. They get them from the factories by the wheelbarrow load. Such upon the remembrance of admirers of deal of smoke. Nearly all of the sawdust from saw mills everywhere is utilized for fuel.

But one must go to Utah in order to find hay put to the same purpose. There the Mormons have peculiar stove ovens constructed for the combustion of hay. They twist the hay into tight visps, and at night they fill the firebox of the stove with it as full as possible, closing the damper, and per-

Maize is a first-rate fuel, and makes a rousing hot fire. Oried manure is utilized for fuel all over the world, from Peru to Asia Minor and the plat eaux of Thibet. It is used in this way to such an extent in India that the authorities are making great efforts to stop the practice. What cattle and other browsing animals take from the soil ought to go back to it, instead of which it is burned and lost for ever. Thus the soil is becoming steadily im poverished.

erning Bonaparte, and has displayed In Egypt mummles, chiefly those of ension of the dramatic requirements cats, ibises and other animals held sacred by the ancient inhabitants, were of a Napoleonic biography which single employed within recent years for runmost satisfactory short life in print. ing trains between Cairo and Alex-Machanically, the number could not be andria. Dead fish, particularly the improved. It is literally, in all particusalmon, have been, and perhaps are to lars save the cover, a \$10 book for 50 this day, employed to some extent as fuel by the Indians in parts of British Columbia. They contain enough oil and muscular fibre to burn well.

persons who take an interest in literary and artistic movements in Europe and utilized in an odd way. They are very fat, and are made to serve as candle American, will greet with pleasure the announcement that there is now pubwicks being run through them. The lished a new magazine, printed entirely employment of the candle-fish of Alas in French, yet designed especially for ka in a similar fashion is familiar. But this is a question of illumination and not of heating. The Eskimo lamp of soapstone, filled with whale-oil, is

In the desert regions of Arizona where there is no vegetation worth mentioning, the Indians dig up for fuel the enormously developed roots of various plants. Pine cones make a fine alone be admitted as contributors. The kindling, and are utilized for that purpose all over Europe, particularly in the Black Forest and other parts of Ger-

Mendes, Alph, Allais, Grosclaude, Among the artists will be Puvis de Cha-Whistler, Hellue, Forain, Caran d'Ache, while Princess de Mirrors are most commonly used to Chimay will contribute articles on fashion, and Princess de Polignac on artistic decorations. The Revue will not long ago success was obtained in an be composed of extended, heavy studies, attempt to cook a goose by a sun-stove. but will contain short, vivid, vigorous Unfortunately at the conclusion of the articles on subjects of universal interperation it was found that the bird be printed in Paris, its literary editor being Prince Poniatowski, who is well rays. This, of course, might be avoidknown in America. The general Amer- ed by shutting up the articles to be The June Century is a number of ness and consequent great cost. unusual excellence, its contents includ-

Alcohol is an ideal fuel. It gives mon use, but chemistry may yet dis-

Some machinery is already run by cooling and crystallising it gives off heat.

New Old Testament," being a review of the old "Old" Testament in the There is a tradition in Ireland to the ampler light of the so-called higher criticism. The others are worth look-Miss Winnie Davis is publishing her book, "The Veiled Doctor," by the hands of Harper & Bros. formed into coal. Isaac Zangwill was a poor boy and his

he has now to write or life among the poor. He has written of the Jews mostly, but, finding himself noted a specialist, immediately turned his attention at a sharp angle to another nationality. "The Master" has no mention of a Jew through its of Predominant Greenery.

Even the sycamores and the sassafras trees are green. That means that the era of full foliage is not far off. Mid-June should find it here. The sycamore is an fied with height and girth, never attains the mellowness of the oak or elm. The sycamores even yet show scant amid their brethren of the wood. One knows by the depth to which the eyes pierce that the greenery has not yet attained lis full summer luxuriance. The elms seem at their best, with a dark splendor of foliage that must later yield to the ravages of the bectie. Oaks and hickories are still noticeably short of full foliage and color. The young foliage of the oak is peculiarly soft and pliant. It looks in the mass almost fluffy and is of rare beauty. When the

hardened, and the whole leaf will have be-come crisp and strong. The graceful soft-ness of the foliage in the mass will then certain Alabama farmer, during one of the sessions of the last congress. have disappeared. The young hickory leaves droop also, and display many slanted points, all seemingly at the same angle to the earth's surface. So the young The ancient agriculturist dreamed that he died and, sad to say, went to the bad place. However, Satan was very affabeech leaves. They have lost the downy charm of their earliest youth, and have expanded so that their accordion pleats have been smoothed out; but on looking upward ble and gave the Alabama man the one day the newcomer came upon a massive iron vault, secured with many massive fron vault, secured with many locks. No one being about the farmer proceeded to satisfy his curiosity by trying to break into the vanit with a crow-bar which was handy.

At the sound of the first blow an assistant limb appeared. "For heaven's to come the control of the control of the catkins. Chestnut tassles are yet a come.

One evidence that the time of predom nant greenery has come is furnished by the dogwood, whose withering white blos soms have gradually melted into the cloaking mass of leaves. The haw trees are dark green heavens in which burn great soft white spheres, which are the disk-like blossoms. Dilberries are puncturing their humbler way with snowy buds, and the light green buttons of their tall brethren, the blackberries, are opening. Doubtless the recent rain was the blackberry storm. It looks as if, with enough rain in June and July, the fruit would be plentiful. A few lucky suburbans can still pick wild blackberries for break-fast, and make blackberry brandy of their

own fruit.

w at last, with the broadening and thickening of the greenery, the woodlands begin to have their summer aspect and odors. This is especially true on hot days after a rain. Then the summer charm of the unspoiled woodland asserts itself. The appeal is to eyes and ears and nostrils, and to sense more thoroughly than to the last. The good smell of the woods, com-posed of chemically extracted creosotes through slow combustion of the dead eaves, resins from pines and cedars, perumes from blossoms, and the rainy odor that may, perhaps, be due in part to ozone, salutes the nostrils at every step. The drip from rain-soaked branches betrays he moving birds. Standing a moment in some alley of the wood, one realizes the miracle of growth wrought in these last weeks. Where were bare trunks and branches there are fresh leaves; where were long vistas there are plots of greenry. The russet carpet is overlaid with ne of thin green, through which the earller covering shows in tatters. The footpaths are still reddish brown, and will so remain until they are glorified with the new fallen leaves of October. The magic of the summer wood is everywhere, and from a score of trees and thickets there is sounding the wild bird orchestra, now complete even down to the tiniest warbler hat pipes as he pursues his insect prey The influence of it all is not to be resisted by any man or woman bred to see and feel such things. Meanwhile, outside the meadows are kneedeep in grass, the cow blackbird, wickedest rake of the feathered tribe, is following the cattle as they feed; he swallow's cross-bow is wheeling low n swift circles, and the oriole's call is tossed in air from the orchard tops. The woodland needs only the denser shade of mid-June and the prolonged heats of July to take on its tropic aspect and half dethe wanderer with the hope of a perpetual summer.

Correctly Answered. From the Washington Star.

"Helen," said Mr. Whykins, who somehow never gets hold of an idea until it is old, "I have a good one for you. I think ou'll appreciate it, only you must not let t make you angry.'

"What is it. Henry?" "What's the difference between a woman

nd an umbrella?" "The difference," she answered serenely, is that a man isn't afraid to take an umbrella with him wherever he goes, and that ne doesn't try to conceal the fact that it's above him when a real emergency arrives."

Of Real Business Value. From the Chicago Record.

Hobles-My stenographer is invaluable couldn't get along without one. Nielly-But you don't have enough cor-

respondence to keep a stenographer busy! Hobles—I know; but do you suppose I'm going to let the men with whom I do busiess know that?

FASHIONS IN JEWELRY.

Large flat heart-shaped lockets attached o silver chains seem to have some vogue. Punch in silver is with appropriateness nade to surmount a mother-of-pearl baby rattle.

for the center, and a diamond of good size on each side. Buckles are assuming all sorts of unusual shapes; it is possible, it seems, to carry oddity too far.

A new ring has a large bean-shaped opal

The belt pin continues to engage attention. Those of silver treated with enamel are pretty and inexpensive.

long cut in planes, are overlaid with garlands of gold. Nothing more beautiful is seen in this line. The daintiest of silver funnels have een brought out. Some are plain with a eaded rim; others have bands of re ousse work, and others flare with shell

ike convolutions. The most distinguished-looking tea sets have been shown lately. In each case hey were in highly-polished planes, flaring toward the top, where they wer by a beaded rim.—Jewelers' Circular. where they were met

Mr. William Thornton, of 127 W. Market Street, Explains llow and Why He Did It.

From the Elmira Gazette. Old age has many infirmities, none which are more prevalent than kidney dis-orders. Have you ever noticed how the old people complain of backache, lame back, and general listfessness? And there are many other symptoms of which they do not speak, such as bloating of the limbs, painful and infrequent urination or excess-iveness of the urinary discharge. Most people think they are too old to find relief and cure, but this is not so. No better ev-dence than the following, which comes from an Elmira citizen, who has been cured of a very severe case at 77 years of age. Mr. William Thornton, of 127 West Market street, speaks of his case in this way: "I am 77 years old. I have been afflicted with that dreadful complaint (kidney disease) for over ten years, making my old age a burden. I was so bad as to be forced to carry a belt at all times and, when my suffering became beyond endurance, I would put on the belt, drawing it tightly around me and buckle it. thus bringing an extreme pressure over the kidneys; this, undoubtedly, forced the the Ridneys, this, autobated, forces the urine out, a function which the kidneys themselves had become too diseased to perform. My condition I put down to a strain I received. I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I was much surprised, as the ailment was so severe and so long standing, while I had tried many remedies standing, while I had tried many remedies without any relief whatever. The pain I have experienced at times from straining in my efforts to discharge the urine was simply awful. I have done away with the use of my leather belt, and the pain has all gone, and I recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all afflicted with kidney and urinary disorders."

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For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8,20 a.m., 1,23 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8,20 a. m., 1,23 p. m.

For Pottsvile, 8,20 a. m., 1,23 p. m.

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a. m., 12.05, 1.20, 2.38 and 11.23 p. m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a. m., and 1.30 p. m.

Leave Scranton for Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a. m., 3.50, 6.07, 8.52 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 a.m., via D. & H. R. R. at 7.45 a. m., 12.06, 1.20, 2.38, 4.00 p. m., via D., L. & W. R. R. 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a. m., 1.30, 3.50 p. m.

Leave Scranton for Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and all intermediate points via D. & H. R. R., 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 1.20, 2.38, 4.00, 11.38 p. m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.29 a. m., 1.20 p. m.

Leave Scranton for Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and all intermediate points via D. & H. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05 and 11.35 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 8.08, 9.55 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Rochester, Buffaio, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05, 9.15, 11.38 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 8.15, 11.38 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 1.20, 1.10, 1

Philadelphia, Bullaur, Gen. Supt.
ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt.
CHAS S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., Phila., Pa.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. Gea.
Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa.

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p.m. Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphia and the south, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a.m., 12.55 and 3.59 p.m.

Washington and way state. 3.55 p.m. Tobyhanna accommodation, 6.10 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, 12.10, 2.35 a.m. orthwest horris and Burlaio, 12.0, 2.55 a.m. and 1.15 b.m., making close connections at Buf-falo 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 4 p. m. and 5.10 p. m., Binghamton and Elmira Express, 6.65

Binghamton and Elmira Express, 6.65 p.m.
Express for Cortland, Syracuse, Oswego Utica and Richfield Springs, 2.35 a.m. and 1.25 p.m.
Ithaca, 2.35 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, Baltimore, Washington and the Scuth. Northumberland and intermediate stations, 6.00, 2.55 a.m. and 1.30 and 6.07 p.m.
Nanticoke and Intermediate stations, 8.68 and Il.20 a.m. Plymouth and intermediate stations, 2.50 and 8.52 p.m.
Pullman parlor and sleeping coaches on all express trains
For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office, 228 Lackawanna avenue, or depot ticket office.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAIL-

Commencing Monday, day, July 30, all trains will arrive at new Lackawanna avenue station as follows:
Trains will leave Scranton station for Carbondale and intermediate points at 2.20, 5.45, 7.09, 8.25 and 18.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.20, 2.55, 5.15, 6.15, 7.25, 9.18 and 11.20 p.m.

For Farview, Waymart and Honesdale at 7.80, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.20 and 5.15 p.m.

at 7.00, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.20 and 6.15 p.m.

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

For Wilkes-Barre and intermediate sints at 7.45, 8.45, 9.23 and 10.45 a.m., 12.05, 12.0, 2.33, 4.00, 5.16, 6.05, 9.15 and 11.83 p.m.

Trains will arrive at Scranton station from Carbondals and intermediate points at 7.40, 8.40, 9.34 and 10.40 a.m., 12.00, 1.17, 2.34, 4.0, 4.54, 5.55, 7.45, 9.11 and 11.33 p.m.

From Honesdale, Waymart and Faryview at 9.34 a.m., 12.00, 1.17, 3.40, 5.55 and 7.45 p.m.

From Montreal, Saratoga, Albany, etc., at 4.54 and 11.33 p.m.

From Wilkes-Barre and intermediaty points at 2.15, 8.04, 10.05 and 11.85 a.m., 1.12, 2.14, 8.39, 5.10, 6.08, 7.30, 9.03 and 11.16 p.m.

Eric and Wyoming Valley.

Trains leave Scranton for New York and intermediate points on the Eric railroad at 7.00 a. m. and 3.24 p. m. Also for Honesdale, Hawley and local points at 7.00, 9.40 a. m. and 3.24 p. m. All the above are through trains to and from Honesdale.

Trains for Lake Ariel 5.10 p. m.
Trains leave for Wilkes-Barre at 6.39 a. m. and 3.45 p. m.



SCRANTON DIVISION. In Effect, May 19th, 1895. Stations Sta

All trains run daily except Sunday.

1. signifies that trains stop on signal for passengers.
Secure rates via Ontario a Western before purobasing tickets and save money. Day and kingt Express to the West.

J. C. Anderson, Gen. Pass, Agt.

parts; we are all as good as dead already, we hang so close upon the brink; touch but a button, and the strongest falls in disso-lution. Now, see how easy; I take you— (grappling him). Bertrand—Macaire—O no!

sistant imp appeared. "For heaven's.

run of the place. In his wanderings

sake, don't do that!" he shrieked. "We keep the Fifty-third congress in there. If it was once let loose, hades would be as undesirable a place of residence as the United States is at present."

FUEL OF THE WORLD.

A Description of Some of the Curious Substitutes for Coal Employed by Va-

patented fuels is a brick or cartridge of highly porous clay, which is to be soaked in paraffin, and put into a stove when wanted. The housewife has only to touch a match to it, and the fire is liminary process of kindling is required before breakfast can be prepared. At lightful one, but after a few trials it is discovered that soot is given off in such quantities from the burning bricks

of coal dust are largely employed for ashes for cheap fuel. In certain shoeer chips from one end of the winter to chips, of course, smoulder with a great

Hay Used in Utah.

nitting it to smoulder all night.

On the coast of Scotland petrels are

caine is an illustrated monthly magazine, the initial number bearing date of June, 1895, and presenting an appearance of artistle and mechanical beauty seldom equalled by American or English publications. It is announced the principal artists of France will

> To Utilize the Sun's Rays. The attention of many scientific men has long been engaged in trying to devise some sort of apparatus for employing the sun's rays as fuel. One of the more noted experimenters in this line is Professor Edward Sylvester Morse. concentrate the rays of the solar orb for this purpose. In one instance not was spoiled, being rendered unfit for food by the chemical action of the sun's cooked in closed ovens. But the objection to the sun-stove, thus far found

insuperable, is its necessary elaborate great heat, and its combustion is perfect, without smoke or other solid resi poleon, and the eighth instalment of duum. In burning it resolves itself Marion Crawford's Casa Braccio, but into water and carbonic acid gas. Of course, it is too expensive for commerit. William D. Howells supplies

cover a way of producing it at a small fraction of its present cost. chemicals without fire. Nature under stands this. The human body is a machine run by chemical energy. Sulphate of magnesia has been employed for running engines. Cans are filled with this compound and heated. In

effect that the present peat-bogs of the Green Isle were formerly fertile fields belonging to the Druid priests, and that that great religious reformer, St. Patrick, blasted them. If the peat-bogs could lie undisturbed and be covered over for ages they would be trans-

MAGIC OF THE SUMMER WOOD. Signs that Tell of the Coming of the Time

ungainly and unsympathetic tree, slow to yield to the blandishments of spring. Its youth is unlovely and its age, while digniled with height and girth, never attains fluffy and is of rare beauty. When the sorrel tinge of youth has gone out of the leaves the woody fiber of the ribs will have

Castoria, "Castoria is so well adapted to children that

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and Personal Accounts.

TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS May be a case of misdirected energy. It's quite possible to display energy at the wrong

time. Now's the very nick of time for promp

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sorne county, Pa., and at Wil-mington, Delaware, HENRY BELIN, Jr.

Third National Bank Building.