### **Amusing Errors** Of Noted Writers.

#### Some of the Slips of Famous Pens That Impress One as Exceedingly Funny.

Globe-Democrat says:

In this way a thousand myths, which had but the remotest basis of truth, if any, for a foundation, have been industriously repeated and conscientiously believed by thousands. Thus the yarn about George Washington and his little hatchet, which was originally a pure fabrication, is as religiously believed by young Americans as was the story Romulus and Remus being suckled by a wolf by the young Romans a couple of thousand years ago. So also in England it is the fashion to believe that, at the battle of Waterloo, the Iron Duke said "Up, guards, and at them." though the Duke himself testified that he said nothing of the kind, being too busy praying that Blucher or night might come before Napoleon thrashed his army all to pieces. The idea that George III. was a cruel, blood-thirsty tyrant, who went about his palace with a Fee-Foo-Fum aspect, sniffing the blood of Americans, was sedulously inculcated by the declaration of independence, when, on the contrary, he was a mild-mannered old gentleman, who would not have hurt anybody's feelings for the world, and who would turn over in his grave did he but know how grossly he had been misrepresented on this side of the water. But history is full of just such blunders, and in spite of the fact that Curtius did not lean into the gulf, nor did Mucius Scaevols plunge his hand into the fire, nor the Horatii put up the gallant fight credited to them, nor did Nero fiddle while Rome was burning, nor the priest of Louis XVI. say, "Son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven," people will go on be-lieving these things, though they be disproved a hundred times, simply because the historians have got into the fashion of telling them, and they look pretty when put in type.

Novelists' Blunders.

If blunders like these are perpetuated in history simply by dint of the public of statement and closer adherence to the probabilities are not to be expected of the novelist. The writer of fiction creates his own history, for, to him, the characters he presents are as real as any that ever lived; the scenes he depicts are, for the moment, as true as any that ever appeared on the stage of life's action. He is, in fact, writing history as it should be; but as he is under the necessity of manufacturing it as he goes, it is not wonderful that lapses of memory should here and there occur and his pictures be blurred by his own forgetfulness. Of all sinners in this respect. Thackeray confesses himself to be the chief. In writing on the subject, he owns up to a score of delinquencies. He said: "As sure as I read a page of my own composition, I find a has come to grief by not taking the fault or two, half a dozen. Jones is called Brown. Brown, who is dead, is when dealing with some particular in merston and Mr. Disraeli."

Scientific Mistakes. When novelists make such blunders in dealing with the creatures of their own brains, it is not wonderful that when scientific accuracy is demanded they should err even more egregiously. The catastrophe in the "Mill on the Floss' is brought on by a scientific blunder. The gifted author gives her readers to understand that the boat in which the heroine and her brother were floating was overwhelmed by a huge mass of debris which was traveling down stream at a more rapid rate than the frau craft. Of course, then, it overtook the boat and sank it by the force of the collision. The incident is dramatic enough to satisfy the most critical, but scientifically it is an absurdity. for if the two were borne along by the same stream the pile of wreckage went as fast as the boat, and not a whit faster, no matter what might be the needs of the situation. Equally open to scientific criticism is that appalling scene in "Bleak House," where the un-fortunate drunkard died a horrible death from spontaneous combustion. No doubt he deserved to get out of the world in some such dreadful fashion. and Dickens, having read of cases of drunkards who went to bed in a normal condition and were found a few hours later a pile of charred flesh and cinders, considered that he had accomplished a master stroke in bringing about such a result in the case of his own particular drunkard, but the fact remains that no matter how rum-soaked a human being may become, no one ever died of spontaneous combustion, and, so long as the human system is more three-fourths water, no one ever

Nevelists and Astronomy.

When dealing with technical subjects, novelists are peculiarly liable to go astray, not only from the fact that they generally have no scientific special training, but also because they do not ssess that peculiar quality of mind that predisposes a man towards scien-tific research. For it is true that there is a scientific cast of mind, just as there is an imaginative or critical or a reverential type. The novelist is not a scientist, and rarely can be become so, and not infrequently, in the effort to make his science fit the story, he perpetrates the most outrageous mistakes. The late Professor Proctor devoted a long article to a curious blunder made by Charles Reade when the latter undertook, in "Foul Play," to describe the proper method of computing longi-tude. After showing how grossly at fault was the description of the novelat, Proctor lamented the tendency ng writers of fiction to attempt to deal with scientific processes with which they were unfamiliar, for, as he says, it is remarkable that people who pay attention to a scientific description will remember even the minutest dewhen they happen to encounter it in a story, and the author, by a lack of accuracy, thus becomes responsible for no end of misinformation in the mind

Speaking of Professor Proctor naturally recalls astronomy, and this suggests the reflection that the moon is the mause of more blunders among the novelets than any other one object in nature. In spite of the fact that some involving of the main features of the

In the course of an interesting article | moon's changes is bound, in these days, in the proneness of great authors to err to percolate through every human skull, in minor details and to accept as true there is enough ignorance still left to the errors or imaginings of their prede-occasion some very laughable blunders. the errors or imaginings of their prede-cessors, a contributor to the St. Louis It is Coleridge, who, in the "Ancient Mariner," makes a new moon to rise in the east. He says: Clomb above the eastern bar

The horned moon, with one bright sta-

within the nether tip. With an ordinary poet the demands of rhyme and meter might have been pleaded in extenuation of so marvelous a blunder as that of causing a new moon to climb the eastern sky, but Coleridge was no ordinary poet; he was never at a loss, either for rhyme or meter, and such a bull as this must be placed to the account of sheer forgetfulness. But Dickens was no better,

for he tells of the new moon in the east at twilight, and Walter Besant is worse, for in the "Children of Gibeon," he makes a new moon rise in the east at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. Yet each one of these writers, had he but given the subject a moment's thought, would have seen how absurd and nonsensical his idea was and how laughable it must appear to people who have even cursory knowledge of the habits of the

#### Sir Walter Scott.

Scott wrote in such a hurry, rarely pausing even to verify the most important statement or citation, that no wonder can be felt at his falling into dozens of mistakes, and so he does. He makes Wilfred of Ivanhoe ride five courses on a hot sultry day with one horse, a thing that no steed outside a novel could possibly have done, and yet Scott himself was a horseman and knew, as well as anybody, how much a horse could endure. His zeal of composition overleaps the bounds both of ime and space, for he makes one of the knights of the days of Richard I. converse with William the Conqueror, who lived more than a century before, and in another place causes a mass to be celebrated in the afternoon, when only in the morning is such a service held. Scott has a worthy imitator in the elder Dumas, who apparently wrote for effect and did not care a straw for all the probabilities in the world. His "Monte Cristo" is a magnificent piece of color painting, but full, from beginning to end, of blunders, inconsistencies and downright absurdities. Not the least apparent is the marvelous blunder he makes about Monte Cristo's fortune. Endowing him in the first place with \$4,000,000, Dumas makes his hero scatter right and left with the prodigality of a lunatic, and after this process has been kept up for years, gravely declares that he has only \$10,000,000 left. A glance over the proof sheets would have saved the author, but this was too much trouble, so he blunders along, from sheer laziness and inattention, into mistakes that a tyro should avoid.

#### Geographical Errors.

Many a novelist, as well as historian,

brought to life. Aghast, and months his story that demanded more than after the number was printed, I saw I a general knowledge. Charles Lever, had called Philip Firmin, Clive New- in "Charles O'Malley," speaks of Ancome. Now, Clive Newcome is the hero dalusta as a province of Portugal and of another story by the reader's most puts Valencia on the wrong side of a spirted picture of the Israelites gathobedient servant. The two men are as Spain, while Dean Swift, in writing of ering manna in the wilderness, and, in different in my mind's eye as Lord Pal- Pennsylvania, declares that the cold winds from Hudson's Bay blow directly down upon it and render it one of the most inhospitable regions on the globe. This, however, is but a trifle in ignorance compared to that shown by Amelia B. Edwards, author of "Hand and Glove," who compares one of her characters to "an overseer on a Massachusetts cotton plantation." It should not be forgotten, howover, that the densest ignorance in regard to American geography, politics and matters in general is very English, even Thackeray, who really liked America and Americans, making some exceedingly comical blunders when dealing with American topics, placing close together cities that are separated by a distance of hundreds of miles. But when the descent is made from the great writers to the small fry of literature, the density of ignorance becomes appalling. One has his hero take a run on the railroad train er evidently believes New Orleans to be a suburb of Washington, and still another makes the Mississippi low past the national capital into the Atlantic Ocean. These are the well-informed; those who do not pretend to knowledge of American topics dilate on the danger of the unwary being scalped by the Indians, if, too venture some, they go out of sight of the stockedes of Boston, and make their heroes hunt tigers in the jungles of Delaware

Shakespeare's Mistakes. The worst blunderer along every line was the great dramatist whose name is at the head of every list of creative and imaginative writers, and one of the chief arguments against the theory of

the Baconian original of the immortal plays ought to be that it was impossible for a scholar like Bacon to make as many blunders as are found in the writings credited to Shakespeare Among other things, he alludes to cannon in the reign of King John, whereas these deadly implements did not come into use until 150 years after John had succumbed to the distress caused by the loss of his money and baggage dur ing the war with the barons; he puts printing as early as the reign of Henry II, and speaks of a striking clock in the days of Julius Caesar. His Hector is familiar with the writings of Aristotle and his Coriolanus refers to Cato and incidentally also to Alexander. He fits up Cleopatra's palace with a billiard table, makes Bohemia a country with a seaccast and marine commerce; he re-Naples and Tunis so far apart that none but a madman would attempt the voyage from one to the other. It is true dramatist, and Shakespeare should not, therefore, be held to the same rigid accountability as a novellat of equal rank, if there were such a one, but when a playwright, like Lee, speaks of Hannifey, makes the ancient Britons ridicule the Purkans, it seems as though a line

ought to be drawn somewhere, even if the play had to be cut. Some "Rad Brenks." But there are worse blunderers than these to be found on the pages, even of

Hood as to an individual perfectly wellknown by those to whom he is speaking. So stupendous an anachronism seems impossible of occurrence, and yet it is but one of many like it, to be found on the pages of our earliest great poet. The temptation to work into a poem or imaginative narrative allu-sions to more recent times is almost irresistible. There are, indeed, few imaginative writers who take the trouble necessary to put themselves back in the time in which the tale they are contriving is supposed to happen, and, indeed, no little research is necessary in order to avoid such blunders as that just mentioned of Chaucer. Bad as this s, however, one made by Fletcher in his religio-heroic poem, "Christ's Vic-tory," is worse, for he describes the tempter as approaching the Redeemer in the earb of a monk, telling his beads and reciting his prayers as he slowly paced along. The plays of the last quarter of the seventeenth century are full of such blunders. In one, Dido speaks to Aeneas of a London cockney, in another Alexander the Great, in a battle with the Persians, laments the fact that his artillery did not arrive in ime for the engagement.

Stage Anachronisms.

The same period presents on the stage number and variety of anachronisms that would make a scholar turn pale. Blunders of history and geography are too numerous to be noted, nor did they probably attract the least attention from the audience, for if the latter could tolerate the incongruities in costume that were constantly thrust on their notice, mistakes in historical matters could be easily overlooked. But the audiences of those days were far from critical; indeed, at even a much later age, the construing of the stage characters was a matter in which little or no attention was paid to antiquity, the actors wearing what they thought proper, and the audience being satisfied to abide by the judgment of the stage people in the matter of dress as in everything else. So when an actor played the part of Aeneas in a cocked hat and knee breeches, or when Cleopatra appeared on the stage in enormous hoops, or Coriolanus came in, dressed in a red coat and plumed helmet, when Hannibal's army, arrayed as French soldiers, annihilated the Romans dressed in a nondescript military costume, by the help of an old field plece borrowed from the junk yard for the evening, no one felt or seemed to those days left much to the imagination of the audience, and so far as costume was concerned, when the people had been informed that the half dozen men on the stage represented an army, nothing more was deemed necessary.

Imaginative Artists. Whether that was the era of anathronism or not, it is certain that the artists of that time were as fond of blundering as the poets or the dramatists. But, for that matter, the painters of almost every age have been given to blundering, and many great pictures are defaced by the presence of some grotesque mistake. Even so great a genius as Michael Angelo did not escape; in his "Last Judgment" Charon and his boat appear, a comical mixture of the pagan and Christian hat edified his own and amused every subsequent age. Brengeli, the great Dutch painter, conceived a really beauiful painting representing the visit of the Magi, but in carrying it out was so unfortunate as to dress up one of the kings in the costume of a Dutch cavaller and place in his hand for a present a model of a Dutch man-of-war. Then there was Tintoret, who painted order to protect themselves from possible foes, carrying blunderbusses of the old-time comic-picture pattern; and there was Veronese, who, in the painting of the marriage at Cana of Galilee. introduced half a dozen Benedictine monks, probably because he had never een a marriage where there were not monks and did not believe that such an event could occur without monkish ssistance. The list might be indefinitev extended, for every antique picture gallery abounds with such absurdities, and every old European church has monuments whose details are full of anachronisms.

#### DONE TO ORDER.

The curtain had risen on the third act, and the momentary hush that preceded the resumption of the performance on the stage was broken by a stentorian voice from the rear of the auditorium: "Is Dr. Higginspiker in the house?" from New York to Chicago in one after-noon, as though the two were as close together as London and Margate, while torian voice, "he told me I was to comhere and call him out at 10 o'clock. red, picked up his hat and cane and walked down the aisle, amid loud and enthusiastic applause.-Chicago Tribune.

#### ITS VIGIL IS CEASELESS.

the Life of a Keeper of One of Uncle Sam's Famous Lighthouses - Some Popular Misconceptions as to the Appearance of the "Watchman on the Tower."

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Siasconset, Mass., July 5.—Sankaty Head Light is one of the best known, if not most important, of Uncle Sam's lighthouses. Situated on a high bluff, t commands a view not only of the sea miles around, but of all Nantucket sland. Its steady light can be seen for twenty miles, and its flash for forty. it is additionally interesting, in that it s the first light seen by returning ocean liners, and is known among seafaring men as the "Morning Star." During the day, the lighthouse may be known by its three stripes-one red between two white-and by night is known by its flash, which occurs regularly every minute.

It is interesting to note the way in which this flash is caused. The lamp, which is itself about 120 feet above the six to ten quarts of the most refined oil are consumed every night. But the glass surrounding the lamp. Above he gets his applause almost entirely from the larger part of his applause almost entirely from the men. flectors of glass, three-eighths of an inch thick. One of these, of course, throws the light down, while the other throws it up, so that its greatest power cannot be seen near at hand. Between these reflectors are the lenses, caused to revolve by a weight of 100 pounds. er. These lenses are eight in number, revolving in exactly eight minutes. thus making a flash to occur once a

authors of high repute. No writer in aur literature stands higher than Chaucter, and yet, in the tale of Trollus, a mands theutmost regularity, and, thereplace at the siege of Troy, Pandarus, one of the characters, refers to Robin

bold enough to walk to the lighthouse and ascend the tower. Then, of course he goes through a stereotyped history, description and explanation of the light; receives his customary fee, and

monotony. At sunset the light must blaze out; prepares for it. Carefully he dust every inch of glass, removes the cur tains which have protected it from the sun during the day, examines the oil and wick and waits for the moment of sunset, when the light, faithful as the sun itself, blazes out. About this time watch is relieved, and goes down ready for a hearty meal and an early retirement. In the meantime the sec ond watch is engaged similarly as was the first, until be, in turn, is relieved ot midnight. Precisely at sunrise, the light is extinguished. Then the lamp is refilled, the glass covered and everything goes on just as it did the day be

Not Isolated in Summer.

In some respects, it will be seen, th lives of the two keepers of the light are omewhat uneventful, Most people think of a lighthouse keeper as a grayhaired, kind-faced, stooping old man, living on a rock in mid-ocean, with only the sea as a companion. They never think that a lighthouse keeper may be young and handsome, or be married and have a family, as in the

But the most mistaken idea is that he never sees anyone. Of course, that may be the case somewhere, but it is not at Sankaty, at least during the to pray and read the Bible every day, and summer. The keepers of this light are within a 10-minute drive of a summer resort, where they can get mail and supplies; numerous summer visitors come to the lighthouse, and there are telephonic communication with the town of Narstucket, and with the lifesaving station up the coast; and so, in civilization.

In winter, to be sure, it is a different matter. The village is deserted, cold, and dreary. There are no visitors to break the monotony, the wind is flerce, and the tower cold. But the light must be faithful, and not once does it fail. And so it goes, year after yearthe same work at the same time; the same line of visitors in summer, and the same course of hardships in winter. The same as ever, faithful old feel any surprise whatever. In the Sankaty shines out, lighting the heart matter of scenery, the playwrights of of many a sailor homeward bound.

#### WHAT SHE THOUGHT.

The two girls were talking. As girls talk, One was of the impetuous, impulsi-

type, whose blood flies to the check, whose eyes snap, and whose tongue is as sharp as a razor.

The other was as the placid ocean; pro-

found, solemn, silent, billowing deep far out from shore and coming in upon the silver sands as noiseless as the dew fails upon the flowers at night. They were talking about men and their women in their teens or beyond.

face of the impetuous one flushed, and there was the upmistakable evidence of indignation in her maner. "Well," she exclaimed, with a warning and a threat in her tone, "I'd like to see a

man kiss me. The eyes of the other one closed softly against the dazzling flash of those of her ompanion, and a gentle glow came to her

"Yes," she answered, dreamily, "Well, It is so perfectly lovely any way that I never think about the conditions."-Detroit Free Press.

#### GREEN ROOM GOSSIP

Those who witnessed Miss Ros Coghlan's two performances in the Frothingham theater last season, and particularly those who met the members of her gifted company during their eption by the Scranton Elks, will doubtless recall Miss Maxine Elliott, whose personal beauty and superior inepretation of ingenue roles were notable incidents of that engaement. A splendid picture of Miss Elliott was printed in Munsey's for June; and it had been selected by Augustin Daly to take the roles in his company formerly Elliott is 25 years old; has been on the stage only since her twentieth year; dozen handsomest women on the Amerthan on.

Kyrle Bellew is 40 years old. Charles Frohman is bicycling in Paris, Charles H. Hoyt has written a new fare called "A Satisfied Woman."

It is stated that Rudyard Kipling will

write a play for Beerbohm Tree.

Madelaine Bouton will be Robert Hillard's leading woman next season. Robert Mantell is 41 years of age. He was born in Scotland. Henry E. Dixey is

Augustin Daly's company with Ada Rehan, is now acting in Daly's theater, Lon-The entire tour of Frank Daniels in "The Wizard of the Nile" for next season

has been booked. Ellen Terry had a benefit at the Lyceum theater, London, Thursday night of this week, when "Much Ado About Nothing"

was performed. Edward Harrigan says that local plays of New York life, such as his name is associated with, are no longer to the taste of New York audiences.

Grace Kimball has been studying in England her role in "The Prisoner of Zenda," to play with Mr. Sothern at the Lyceun in the fall. She will spend July in Paris. Cavalazzi, wife of Colonel Mapleson, for merly the premier dancer at the opera in New York, is dancing in a spectacular ballet called "Faust" at the Empire Music hall, London.

A Home of Rest, "where tired actors

may recuperate," to be supported entirely by the dramatic profession, has just been started in England with Beerbohm Tree

One of the oldest actresses in the world sea, is comparatively small, the chim- day celebrated her sixtleth anniversary as ney being scarcely larger than an or- an actress. Her husband, whom she mardinary lamp chimney, although from ried in 1846, was also eminent as an actor. women are singularly undemonstrative Although women admire him greatly and often form the larger part of his audiences

#### ALL RIGHT.

From Harper's Magazine. Jones was absent-minded, and as he was about to sail for the continent with his wife and family, a friend came down to ree him off and make sure all was right. The friend was late; it was within twenty minutes of sailing time, but he found

Jones smiling and happy.
"Hello, Jones!" he cried. "All right?"
"Yes," nodded Jones, "trunks, ticket letter of credit, steamer chair—everythins, Flatter myself that all is right this time." "That's good," was the answer. "That's good," was the answer.
"Where's Mrs Jones and the family? Have
to tell them added and harry ashore."
"Jove?" or led Jones, sitting down suddenly, "I think they'r, waiting at home
for me."

## sits down to a newspaper or monotony. Unless a party of summer visitors is Volunteers in the

#### History of the Founding and Growth Of the Christian Endeavor Movement

rative. H. T. Jenkins well tells it in the Cleveland World. Fifteen years ago, says he, the younger portion of the community had little active part in the church work. There was not organizaion within the church which effectively won and held the young people. About this time the pastor of a Williston hurch of Portland, Me., felt the need of training and setting to work the young people who had just become con-After much thought and prayer, he invited the recent converts as well as the younger church members to his house on the evening of Feb. 2, 1881, and after an hour of social intercourse, presented a constitution which he had previously drawn up of the Williston Young People of Christian Endeavor. This constitution embodied the "prayer meeting pledge," which is the link which binds the Christian Endeavors together. This piedge is as follows:

Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I promise Him that I will strive to do whatever He would like to have m do; that I will make it a rule of my life to support my own church in every way, especially by attending all her regular unday and mid-week services unless prevented by some reasons which I can con just so far as I know how throughout my whole life I will end-avor to lead a Chris tian life. As an active member I promise to be true to all my duties, to be present summer, at least, they see somewhat of at and to take some part, aside from singing, in every Christian Endeaevor prayer meeting unless hindered by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my ord and Master. If obliged to be absent from the monthly consecration meeting of the society, I will, if possible, send at least a verse of Scripture to be read in response to my name at roll-call. The Father of the Movement.

Every great movement in human nistory has its beginning in the heart of some one man, and Rev. Francis E. Clark, paster of the Williston church, of Portland, is the father of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. The first knowledge of this experiment given to the world was contained in an article published in a religious paper of Boston in August, 1881, entitled "How One Church Cares for Its Young People." This article resulted in the establishment of similar societies all over the country. The second society was formed in Newburyport, Mass., by Rev. C. P. Mills in the same year that the movement originated. At first the Society of Christian Endeavor grew apparently by chance, for little was done in a systematic and organized way to establish branches. One of the first developments of the new work was in the line of annual conventions. The first of these conferences were held June 2, 1882, in the Williston church, Portland, Me. But six societies were reresented, and the total membership was only 481. next annual convention was held in the Second Parish church of the same city June 7, 1883. At that date there fatory remacks," refer to the supply of were 53 societies with 2,630 members. The movement, however, was bound Beach, Me., the United Society of headquarters were opened in Boston. There were then 253 societies, with 14.892 members, in all parts of the world. At the Saratoga convention in 1887, Rev. Francis E. Clark, the origina-

tor, was chosen president, which position he has held ever since. Early Opposition Overcome. This movement, of course, met with opposition from many quarters. The was then announced that Miss Elliott radical change which it worked in many churches occasioned the enmity of pastors. Some regarded it with susassumed by Miss Ada Rehan. Miss picion and distrust; others objected to pushing forward the young people, believing that they should "be seen and was successful almost from the and not heard." However, the societies start. Experts rate her among the doubled and the membership multiplied. In order to set itself right in the ican stage; and the odd thing about it religious world, a platform of princiis that she is even prettier off the stage ples was adopted. It was asserted emphatically that the Society of Christian Endeavor was not an organization independent of the church, but rather the church at work for and with the young people and the young people at work for and with the church. cieties exist in every evangelical denomination, and this, in itself, was a serious objection to many. The purely religious features of the organization are pacamount, although temperance and all true moral reform work is engaged in.

Although Dr. Clark is a Congregationalist and the Williston church is a Congregational church, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was taken up by other denominations, and today one of the ceasons why it is so powerful and influential is because of the interdenominational fellowship which it has continually emphasized. There are at present Christian Endeavor societies in all the evangelical lenominations, including African Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Christian Church of God, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed Presbyterian. United Presbyterian, United Brethren and United Evangelical. Rapid and Uniform Growth.

If the early history of the Christian Endeavor movement is surprising, the later history is most astonishing, for the successive conventions grew larger and larger, until last year at Cleve land, during the big railroad strike, there was an attendance of 40,000.

The Young People's Society of Christion Endeavor has expanded in every possible direction. In 1888 Dr. Clark risited England and again in 1891, and, as a result the Christian Endeavor idea was firmly planted in that country. In 1893 Dr. Clark, with Mrs. Clark and their son, Eugene, set out on a journey around the world, and everywhere he went he was received with great enthusiasm, and, as a result, Christian Endeavor societies have sprung up in every civilized country on the globe In Australia, where Dr. Clark spent much of his time, a united society was formed. There are now 700 branches in the island continent. Japan has had societies for three years. At present there is a membership of over 1,000 members in the Chinese empire. A soclety was planted in China six years ago, and this was only the seed from

In Burmah, India, Persia, Africa, Sadagascar, Turkey, Spain, France, Icotiand, Ireland and Germany, Mex-co, South America, the Hawaiian

The history of the Christian En- | Islands, Samos and Canada Christian eavor movement is an interesting nar- Endeavor societies flourish, and the number is rapidly increasing.

Kindred Organizations Formed. Not only has the movement spread all over this terrestrial sphere, but there have been formed in connection with the young people's societies the junior societies, the intermediate societies and the mothers' societies. Life savers along our sea and lake coasts have been interested in the work; there is a commercial travelers' union, the floating society for sailors, two societies in prisons, three army branches, Indian and Alaskan societies, and even the New York "coppers" have "clubbed together in a Christian Endeavor to free policemen from the shackles of

The total number of societies, according to the latest official statistics, is 39,122, with a membership of 2,347,-220. These societies are distributed as 52; mothers', 34; senior, 14. Caruda— Young people's, 2,143; junior, 309; parents', 2; mothers', 11. Foreign lands-Young People's, 4,202; junior, 182; seni-

Christian Endeavor movement, and an trestles. In 1829 only 7,000 tons of coal inspiring history it is!

#### LOOKING BACKWARD.

Interesting Facts Gleaned from an Antique Looking Pamphlet Comprising Bethany and Mount Pleasant are the the Report of the Engineers Who West of Wayne county, the only towns Surveyed the Delaware & Hudson are Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre Canal.

ossession of W. S. Birdsall, gives an Lackawanna river appears as "Lacka-An antique looking pamphlet, in the interesting view of some of the conditions existing upward of seventy years ago. It is the "Report of Messrs. Benjamin Wright and J. L. Sullivan, engineers, engaged in the survey of the route of the proposed canal from the Hudson to the headwaters of the Lackawaxen river, accompanied by other documents, etc.," made in January, 1824, with a map of the region embracing the canal and the coal field it was designed to reach, and "Prefatory remarks by the proprietors of the coal mines."

This survey was made during the year following the act of the Pennsylvania legislature of March 13, 1823, authorizing Maurice Wurts, his heirs and assigns, to improve the navigation of the Lackawaxen, and the act of the New York legislature incorporating "The president, managers and company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company," and authorizing this corporation to "make, construct and forever maintain, a canal or slack water navigation" from the Hudson to the Delaware; and the report was addressed to the commissioners named in the incorporating act to receive sub-Early Estimates of Haulage. The mine proprietors, in their "pre

coal sent from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions to Philadelphia, and add to spread, and in 1885, when the con- that "A Supply of Stone Coal cannot vention met at Ocean Park, a charm- be an object of less importance to the ing seaside resort near Old Orchard city of New York than it is to Philadelphia;" and refer to the report as "dem Christian Endeavor was formed, a gen- onstrating, as far as such a fact is suseral secretary was provided for and ceptible of demonstration," that New York could be supplied through the proposed canal. The original design was to extend the canal to the foot of the Moosic range and haul the coal to that point by wagons; and an estimate of the cost of hauling, assuming that "on a turapike road a 5-horse team will perform two trips per day with a load of The cost of loading into boats was put at 10 cents a ton. Assuming that "a boat carrying thirty tons will go to the Hudson and return to the mines in ten days," the cost of canal transportation was fixed at \$1.18 a ton. The cost of towing from the Hudson to New York was estimated at 191/2 cents a ton and the cost of unloading at 10 cents. Thus, with the cost of "quarrying" the coal, estimated at 371/2 cents a ton, the cost of delivery at New York texclusive of tolls) was to be \$2.641/2 a ton. The estimate of equipment was as follows: One hundred and one wagons and sets of harness, 505 horses, and "tools for the mines," at a cost of \$67,140; 220 boats at \$300 each, and four steamboats for towing, at \$25,000 each; a total of \$233,-140. An allowance of 10 per cent. for repairs and renewals, with an item o \$3,000 for "Coal yard and expense of management," and \$2,000 for "Agent at the mines and his assistants," complet ed the estimate.

When Coal Brought \$8 a Ton. The estimate contemplated the transportation of 100,000 tons of coal a year Among the "other documents" accom panying the report is a communication from Engineer Sullivan to the commissioners, relative to the use of coal in other cities, its cost, and the means of supply. This sets forth that Philadelphia, during the preceding year, had been supplied with 8,000 tons from the Lehigh region, and a small quantity from the Schuylkill region, which was wold at \$8 a ton. By a comparison of the quantity used in various cities of Great Britain, in proportion to their population, it was shown that to supply New York with only one-half its fuel would require not less than 55,000 tons a year; while the demand in the region adjacent to the Hudson, and the Erie and Champlain canale, it was thought, would prove sufficient to exhaust the remaining 45,000 tons, which

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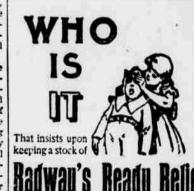
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it was proposed to ship. In view of the estimated cost of reaching the market (\$2.64%), it was contended that coal might be profitably sold at \$5 a ton.

With this view of projected method and the anticipated magnitude of operations, the managers of the company bought the lands of Maurice, William and John Wurts, with all the rights and privileges granted them by the legislature, for \$40,000 in cash, and \$200,-000 in corporate stock, and began the construction of the canal; the first ground being broken July 13, 1825, on the "summit level," forty miles from New York, by Philip Hone, president of the company. Original Plan Changed.

The plan for the work in Pennsylvania was subsequently changed. In-stead of making the Lackawaxen navigable by a slack water system, a canal was built along its bank; its western terminus being fixed at the "Forks of the Dyberry," and named in honor of President Hone. It was completed, and the first cargo of coal, consisting of ten tons, shipped, in October, 1828. The expense of hauling from the mines to the canal was found to be \$2.20 a ton by sled and \$2.75 by wagon; and the expense of boating to Now York so much exceeded the estimate that the cost of the coal at that point was \$5.25. In 1829, a railroad, operated by gravity. stationary engines and horse power, took the place of the teams between Honesdale and the mines; and on this follows: United States-Young Peo-ple's, 24,456; junior, 7,422; intermediate, Lion"—the first locomotive ever placed on a track in the western hemispherewas run. The locomotive, however, was soon taken from the road, for some reason not clearly understood at the present day, probably because it was This, in brief, is the history of the thought too heavy for the track and were sent to market, and the anticipated shipment of 100,000 tons was not reached until 1833-the quantity sent that year being 111,770 tons.

On the map accompanying the report, only Wayne county towns that appear. and Montrose. The site of Scranton is designated as "Slocum's," and the wanock." In Pike county, on the south bank of the Lackawaxen, some three miles below the mouth of the Wallen-paupack, is seen "Mt. Maria Village." The only towns shown between the Delaware and the Shawangunk mountains are Cochectou, Monticello, Liberty and



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