THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE .-- SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1895.

AN IMMORTAL SPEECH.

landy, in the Times-Herald

Of and About the Makers of Books.

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

THE VALUE OF EXTREMIS.

cause of the proneness of its inhabi-tants to go to extremes. Not long ago, there was an ultra carelessness in the book world with reference to the The world is none the worse off be there was an ultra carelessness in the book world with reference to the man-ner of printing and binding. Every-thing else was then subordinated to contents; and it soon occurred that the intrinsic value of a book for the book's sake-for the sake of the handleraft exhibited in the making of its types, its paper, its binding, in brief, its mechan-ical elegance-fell next to nothing at all. But of late, happily be it noted, a change has been decreed; and the select circle of competitive publishers, followof competitive publishers, following its bent, are now going to the rope's end for unique and select mechanical

ing its bent, are now going to the role's end for unique and select mechanical effects, whereby the whole business of book-production bids fair to be ele-wated quite handsomely. One of the forces to this end is the elegantly done little publication called "Moods, a Journal Intime," the second volume of which reaches us from the Jensen press, Philadelphia. The mis-sion of 'Moods' is to free art from fet-ters and enable author and artist to please themselves. Its plea for free-dom, however, is not a bid for license, but rather a reaction from the callow Philistinism that has for recent years stunted literary promise and checked true artistic growth. Moods' editor, Mr. St. Elimo Lewis, in a recent address, voiced this aspiration when he said: "Give us air, give us space in which

"Give us air, give us space in which to breathe, to stretch out our arms, to look God's free world o'er, and the ophow God's free world o'er, and the op-portunity to see what there is in the world of art and letters, to which we may lay our hands and hearts. Give us a little freedom. Let us bask in the sunshine of an art that is of our own making, even though we may be but a lone pligrim walking in the light of a tallow dip." And again, "If there was a greater endeavor made to satisfy the artist's and author's own artistic standards as they grew, deepening and broadening, instead of harking after the strange cults and creeds evolved out of the wilderness of modern criticism. there would be more sincerity in the realm of art and books. True, there would be more complete successes, and less dubious lights." The letter-press of Moods is in Jen-

on old style, a variation of types in-vented by Nicholas Jenson, a French-man, who at Venice, in 1470, founded the true Roman style. The paper is a super-calendar, and the binding a white vellum, with a unique front-cover de-sign in three colors. From a literary standpoint the contents are of uneven merit, but yet interesting in the light they shed upon the potential re-sources of American letters. The list of the contributors is: in literature, Harrison S. Morris, Bertram G. Goodhue, Norman Hapgood, Ralph Adams, Cram, Owen Wister, Kate Chopin, Col-lin A. Scott, John Luther Long, Blanche lin A. Scott, John Luther Long, Blanche Dillaye, Constance Grosvenor Alexan-der, Henry A. Ingram. Harvey M. Watts, Philip Hale, Howard Fremont Stratton, G. Frederic Russell, John Hall Ingham, Walter Blackburne Harte, George Rogers, E. St. Elmo Lewis, and S. S. Stinson. The artists represented are Paul Lachenmeyer, Robert Henri, E. S. Burton, Joseph J. Gould, jr., Wil-liam J. Glackens, John Sloan, Charles Augustus Davis, Marianna Sloan, Katherine H. Evans, Gustavus Wynne Cook, Sophie Bertha Steele, Frederic R. Gruger and Eleanor B. Caldwell. Philip A. Goepp contributes an idyll

Goepp contributes an idyll in it Mrs. Hawies' refreshing paper on "The Golden Age," in which she not only sings the praises of the present it Unlocks the Hard Problems of Life, in Europe as Phillip A. Philip A. Golden Age. In which she has for the planoforte. The public will look with expectancy for the next volume of Moods, for it with irresistible grace, but, speaking with special reference to women, urges her sex to get over the foolish more than moderate hopes. nation that at forty or so its value and joy expire, leaving only dowdies on so-RECENT FICTION. clety's hands. Another strong article in this magazine is Arthur W. Hutton's "moral argument against com-

The people stared 'at him, but none thought to offer him lodging. They did not inquire his name nor from what coun-try he had journey 1. "He is not like us," said one, and he be-ment the operator with course words

"He is not like us," said one, and he be-rated the now-comer with coarse words and threw stones at him. "Let him alone," said another; "his odd concests may serve to make our children laugh;" and he gave to the caim young stranger a gay cap with bells. But a third said, "This wanderer speaks words which we do not understand. Ho is mad."

is mad." So they built with great stones a tower, and imprisoned the beautiful stranger, not dreaming that his name was Wisdom and that he had come from their far-away Fatherland.

Having with Professor Sloane's ex-cellent study of the first empire opened the way to a consideration of that em-pire's short-lived successor, the Cen-tury begins in its September number a series of readable Recollections of Life in the Tuileries Under the Second Life in the Tuileries Under the Second Empire. The author, Anna L. Bick-neel, was an inmate of the palace, and is thus enabled to speak with accuracy and understanding. This paper and Madeleine McDowell's Recollections of Henry Clay are the two conspicuous features in a well-varied table of con-tents that offers crutification to more tents that offers gratification to many

tastes.

A life-like portrait of Henry W. Grady is the frontispiece of the September number of the Chautauquan. It accompanies an appreciative blo-graphical sketch of this great southerner by Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. Remaining con-tents expand this number into a model of instructive and yet entertaining reading.

An exceedingly droll poem by Edwin Asa Dix commemorating comical inci-dents appurtenant to the introduction of the monocycle—which is the bicycle evolutionized in a modest New Eng-land village forms the diverting first article in the St .Nicholas' September menu. There are many other items of excellence to boot; but we here pause at this one, a poem by Nixon Waterman:

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

- One day, in huckleberry-time, when little Johnny Flats And haif-a-dozen other boys were starting with their pails To gather berries, Johnny's pa, in talking
- with him, said That he could tell him how to pick so he'd

- "First find your bush," said Johnny's pa, "and then stick to it till You've picked it clean. Let those go chus-ing all about who will In search of better bushes; but it's picking
- In search of other some tells, my son-To look at fifty bushes doenn't count like
- And Johnny did as he was told; and, sure, enough he found. By sticking to his bush while all the others
- father said; For, while all the others looked, he worked, and so came out ahead. And Johnny recollected this when he be-
- came a man; And first of all he hald him out a well-de-
- And hist of all he had him out a weil-de-termined plan; So, while the brilliant triflers failed with all their brains and push. Wise, steady-going Johnny won by "stick-ing to his bush."
- At a time when many are by habit

led to exait the past at the expense of the present, it is a delight to get hold of the September Humanitarian and read

publisher, who first pirated the story, has made much money out of it. Joaquin Miller's grandfather was a sol-dier under General William Henry Harri-son. His own father never fired a gun, al-though he lived among the Indians for seventy years. The poet is more com-bative, and began skirmishing in 1855.

Notive, and began skirnlishing in 1856. The many-sidedness of the great genius of the France-Prussian war, Count von Moltke, is illustrated again by the dis-covery among his papers of several poems which critics say are worthy of rank among the works of the most famous Ger-man writera. PRESIDENTIAL THIRD TERMS.

From the Times-Herald.

The New York Herald in a series of editorials has summarized the views and political standing of the early presidents who were elected for two terms-Washington, Jefferson, Madi-ons, Monroe and Jackson-and at-tempts to point out why it was that no third term was given to them. It is the plainest of historic tales, and yet the World fails in its deductions, and

the world thins in its deductions, and refuses to recognize the tremendous influence of, not only the example, but argument of Jefferson. In fact, it seems to take delight in ignoring Jef-ferson and would have its readers be-lieve that he had no chance for a third term. Now, nothing is clearer in American

Now, nothing is clearer in American history than that Jefferson could have had a third term if he had remained silent. In Schouler's History of the United States, volume 2, page 166, in speaking of Jefferson in 1808, as his second term was drawing to a close, the historian says: "Nearly all the state legislatures, Massachusetts among them had lately transmitted the instorian says: "Nearly all the state legislatures, Massachusetts among them, had lately transmitted affectionate addresses asking him to become the presidential candidate once more. But his refusal of a third term was positive. 'If some period,' he had already written, 'be not fixed, either by

the constitution or by practice, the office will, though nominally elective, become for life, and then hereditary." If anything could influence the con-duct of Madison and Monroe it would be the example of Jefferson. Not even Washington would be so potent, but in his general letter of declination Jeffer-son quoted the example of Washington as fairly conclusive on the question.

This is the historic side, but the fact is the real reason why the early presi-dents did not seek a third term was be-cause at the end of their second they were old men, sated with the cares of office and desirous of easy and repose. office and desirous of easy and repose. Like Prospero, they sought retirement where every third thought should be their grave. When they retired Wash-ington was 65. Jefferson 66, Madison 66, Monroe 67 and Jackson 70. Their years of office were stormy and there was nothing in the many newsr belonging nothing in the mere power belonging to the station that could compensate them for the care and worry. And

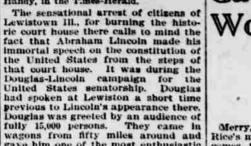
this particularly so as they could not transmit the crown to an heir. The historic evidence is that every one of them laid their burden down with gladness.

The only president we have had who seemed ambitious for a third term was General Grant, who was the youngest of the presidents. Curiously enough, had he been re-elected in 1880, he would then have been of the same age as Jef-ferson, Madison and John Quincy Adams when they were first elected, chased aroud In search of better picking, 'twas as his father said; For, while all the others looked, he

rather than any real reason against it that has kept us from having third term presidents. But if reasons are to be sought for they will be found in Jef-ferson's declination in 1807, and if any-one is to have the credit for establishing a precedent that credit must be given to Thomas Jefferson.

must be solved.

upon you?



gave him one of the most enthusiastic receptions he had during that wonder-ful campaign. What Douglas said that day is not recorded. When Lincoln came there he was met by a beggerly audience of less than three hundred persons, but this apparently appalling discrimination against him and in favor of his rival did not curb the elogu of the gaunt young lawyer. He spok with the inspired power of a genius and what he said on that occasion literally sounded around the world. Perhaps he had no idea at the time that his utterances were to become historic and a model for all future addresses on the

same subject, but the eye of Providence was upon him that night and preserved his wisdom there expressed for the guidance of the nation.

It came about thus: In the audience was a young man who had been studying stenography for amusement He determined to practice upon Lin-coln's speech-not that he thought it would be worth preserving but for his would be worth preserving but for his own improvement in stenography. When he had transcribed his notes he became impressed with the idea that he had something remarkable in the written pages before him. On a chance of the speech impressing others as it had him, he sent it to the Chicago Times. There its value was almost in-stantly recognized and it was published in full. Some time later it feil under the observation of the London Times cially engaged for this tour and those and by that great journal it was pro-nounced the most masterful and explicit who have not seen this charming young woman in her refined and fascinating specialties have a genuine surprise in store for them. Richard Harlow, who disguisition upon the constitution that ever been made. And so it proved

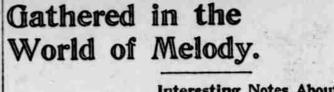
In this connection the veteran Lewis-In this connection the veteran Lewis-town editor, William Davidson, tells the following story: "I was talking over old times one day with ex-Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, and Incidentally Thayer, of Nebraska, and Incidentally I told him that I had sat at Abraham Lincoln's feet when he delivered his great speech from our court house steps at Lewistown. Thayer looked at me a minute, then he slapped me on the back and said: "Bill, I would rather have sat at Abe Lincoln's feet and heard him deliver that speech than to have sat on the bill at Singi and heard have sat on the hill at Sinai and heard the law delivered to the people!" "

What He Gave Promise of.

"Augh-waugh!" It was the baby. He had repeated the remark sixty times in the past hour. Mr. Newle'gh's hair, such as it was, tood on end. to resign.

stood on end. "Gwow alivb wowbdgwow filwaught!" added the baby, while people ilving across the street got up and closed their windows. Mr. Newleigh took a whetstone out of the table drawer and ground his teeth. "To think," he groaned, burying his face in the pillows, "that I should grow up to become the father of a Union depot train crier."-New York Recorder.

Decadence of a Once Proud Family. "Your name is John Smith, is it?" sar-castically inquired the police magistrate of the seedy vagrant before him. "And you belong, of course, to one of the lead-ing families of Chicago?" "No, jedge," dejectedly replied the pris-oner. "Accordin' to the last city direc-tory the Johnsons lead us about 3,000."-Chicago Tribune.



Interesting Notes About Famous

Musicians at Home and Abroad.

Merry, brilliant and melodious is Rice's munical burlesque, "1492," which comes to us next Thursday at the Frothingham. No extravaganza of re-cent years has equalled this in popu-larity, and few have succeeded in at-tracting to their theaters so large a portion of the refined patrons of the theater. Bessle Bonehill has been spe-

of the other parks in the city of Minne-apolis.
 Mime. Calve is studying the part of Valentine in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" during her vacation, while Jean de Reszke is at work on the principal part in Masserect's "Le Cld," which he will sing in New York next winter.
 Victor Maurel has gone to Vichy and will immediately visit Munich to attend the Wagner cyclus there. It is by uo means decided that he will not visit America this coming season, and it need not occasion surprise if he sings with the Abbey & Grau company.
 Gaetano Orefice's opera "Connuclo" won the prize at the Baruzzi competition in Bologna, on the plan of the Sonzogno competition that brought out "Cavalleria Rusticana." The words are by the composer and the plot is taken from the Venetian part of George Sand's romance.
 Meiba is in Tyrol, where she will pass a month here and son the sonzogno context.

tian part of George Sand's romance. Melha is in Tyrol, where she will pass a month before salling for America, whence she returns in spring to sing Ophelia and Juliette in opera here. She passed through Paris, staying a day at her pretty apartment, rue de Prony, a musical street owning Mme. Artot Pa-dilla and Renee Richard, close by Mme. Marcheesi and Miss Lyda Eustis, nicee of the American ambassador, one of the best amateur singers in Paris. The text of Messenet's new opera, "Cen-

amateur singers in Paris. The text of Messenet's new opera, "Cen-drillop," is by Henry Cain, the author of the libretto of "La Navarraise." The old "Cindereila" story is blended by Cain with a love intrigue. The fairy tale of "Cin-derelia" has attracted several compos-ers, as Rossini, whose "Cenerentola" fur-nished Lablache with one of his best roles, Besides Rossini, Laruette in 1759, Stelbeit in 1809- and Nicolo in 1810 have composed operais on the same subject. operas on the same subject.

operas on the same subject. The scenes in "Nancy Lee" Fred Mil-ler's new nautical opera which Digby Bell is to produce Oct. 7, are laid in Kittery navy yard, Portsmouth harbor, in the carly '60's. One act shows the old fort with a view of the harbor, another the quarter deck of the United States steam-ship man-o'-war Kankakee and the other a ship decorated for a Fourth of July celebration. The new opera is described as a satire on the military and navy. is generally acknowledged as the best female impersonator on our stage, will be seen as "Isabella, the Daisy Queen of Spain,"and to Mr. Harlow's credit be it said, there is no offensiveness or suggestiveness in his impersonation.

Nicalay Herlotsen will this season man-age the first tour in this country of Mar-sick, the celebrated Franco-Belgian violin-

sick, the celebrated Franco-Beigian violin-ist and composer, in conjunction with Joseph Thibaud, planist. Marsick will ar-rive in New York about the end of Octo-ber, and his first appearance will take place early in November. At the age of 12 Marsick was a choir master and organist in Beigium, and at the age of 13 he won his first prize, a gold medal, for the violin, ber 26, has created considerable com-ment in New York. The managers of

the opera company state that Miss Morton was asked to resign on account of incompetency. Miss Morton gives her version of the affair in a recent in-terview in which she states that the managers desired her to sign an iron his first prize, a gold medal, for the violin. The Melba Operatic Concert company will consist of the following artists: Mme. Melba, Mme. Scalchi, Mile. Bauermeister, Mr. D'Aubigne and Signor Campanari. There will be a complete orchestra, Mr. Landon Ronald conductor. Mme. Melba will sail from England the middle of Sep-tember. The concert season will be about twelve weeks, as on Jan. 1 Melba joins the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Opera company, remaining with them during their entire season. The following will be Paderewski's route bound contract for five years. This she refused to do and was then asked The announcement of the resignation

of Professor Weedon as musical direc-tor at Second Presbyterian church has caused considerable surprise in musi-cal circles of the city. Mr. Weedon received the largest salary of any choir-The following will be Paderewski's route for the season of 1855-56: Oct. 39, New York, Polish Fantusie with Damrosch or-chestra; Nov. 2. New York, first recital; Nov. 6, Philadelphia; Nov. 9, New York, second recital; Nov. 16, Neoklyn; Nov. 19, Boston; Nov. 25, Worcester; Nov. 19, Boston; Nov. 25, Worcester; Nov. 27, Nov. 21 and 22, Portland, Me.; Nov. 23, Hoston: Nov. 25, Worcester; Nov. 27, Springtield; Nov. 28, Troy; Nov. 30, Boston; Dec. 2, Hartford; Dec. 3, New Haven; Dec. 5, Providence; Dec. 7, Boston; Dec. 9, Philadelphia; Dec. 10 and 13, Washing-ton; Dec. 11, Baltimore; Dec. 16 and 18, Pittsburg; Dec. 19, Cleveland; Dec. 21, Buffalo. The following will be Paderewski's route master in Scranton, and as his voice was much admired by the members of the congregation, his sudden resignation is unexpected. It is rumored that when Professor Chance assumes the position of choir leader on Oct. 1, the olid quartette will again furnish music at Second Presbyterian church.

Miss Leonore Snyder, who is to take Miss Morton's place, was formerly with

OF COURSE SHE COULDN'T.

From the Chicago Post,

AT GETTYSBURG.

Miss Morton's place, was formerly with the Duff Opera company. She has been studying for several years, and was just about to sail for Europe, with the intention of fitting herself for grand opera, when this engagement was of-fered her. She is said to represent the idea Cleanatra in annearance and has "That's a bad bruise," said the physi-cian solemnly, "but fortunately the leg is not broken. How did it happen?" idea Cleopatra in appearance and has been very successful in comic opera in the past.

Gettysburg, below.

sang glory, far away.

age through the lines

Blume, Wm. & Son, 522 Spruce, HOTELS.

"I was thrown from a bicycle," replied Scranton House, near depot.

Brown's Bee Hive, 224 Lacka

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FURNITURE. Hill & Connell, 131 Washington. CARRIAGE REPOSITORY

Opie Read is a gifted Chicagoan who is at his best in short stories and sketches; and at his worst in his new vel, "On the Suwanee River" (Chi-go, Laird & Lee). This story ac-mplishes nothing in particular and is cago. interesting only in spots. It narrates how a liberalizing, square-jawed young clergyman drove himself into a fever most into atheism because of a and almost into atheism because of a neurotic passion for a young woman whom he suspects of having murdered his brother. It lampoons Southern in-dolence in the person of the Commodore, who employs the suspect as his type-writer and secretary, and who, always boasting of his wealth, is forever borrowing money and forgetting to repay it; in the Commodore's daughter, Sap-pho, it parodies the soft literary pre-tensions of budding southern genius of the school girl persuasion; and in the character of the old negro servant, it touches with comedy the amiable shiftlessness and hypocrisy of the typi-cal negro deacon. But the execution is uneven: the pathos is forced, and much of the "business" of the melodrama is obtrusively stilted and artificial.

"A Spoilt Girl," by Florence Warden, forming No. 173 of Pippincotts' select novels, is a well-spun fiction of con-ventional qualities, which will enable one pleasantly to pass through a leis-ure hour, if not to declare, at its con-clusion, a new dividend of wisdom. The Girl was Spoilt by her parents, of course. They lat her have her own way when young, and her persistency in continuing to want it after she had grown to woman's estate is a potent grown to woman's estate is a potent use of the complications and disap intments that form the novel's plo and that are all happily smoothed out in the final chapter.

Edmondo de Amicis is an Italian au-thor whose skill in the analysis of a child's mind is pleasantly made known to English readers through Professor Mantellini's translation of his master-plece. "Cuore." or "The Heart of a Boy" (published by Laird & Lee, Chicago). The insight into the depth of childish immulas and emotion shown in this work impulse and emotion shown in this work is fairly phenomenal, and it may well be studied by students of true realism in fiction. and fluent. The translation is smooth

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The scarcely probable, despite Mr. Gladatone's endorsement of it, that her Royal Majesty, Queen Victoria, will relish the commemoration of her half-centennial of sovereignty which George Gissing has embodied in his tast novel, "In the Year of Jubilee" (New York: D. Appleton & Co.) The delineative skill exhibited in this travesty of the skill exhibited in the scale of the scale of the skill exhibited in the scale of the scale of the skill exhibited in the scale of the scale of the skill exhibited in the scale of the scale of the skill exhibited in the scale of the scale of the skill exhibited in the scale of the scale of the skill exhibited in the scale of the scale of the skill exhibited in the scale of the scale of the scale of the skill exhibited in the scale of the scal

THE MAGAZINES.

Chap-Book for Sept. 1 appears as a "fection number," with an imaginative "fiction number," with an imaginative statch by Gilbert Parker, a bright story of child-life by Kenneth Grahame, and another of Marriott Watson's well-spun series of yarns treating of the "Life of Dick Ryder, otherwise Gailop-ing Dick, sometime Genlieman of the Road." There are four illustrations, of which Raymond Crosby's drawings for the Watson story are easily the best. II II II This "monochrome," by Emily B. Bone, is the best thing in the current number of Chips: THE STRANGER.

THE STRANGER.

pulsory education.' The table of contents prefixed to Mc Clure's this month doesn't indicate lit-erary deterioration, by a wide margin, notwithstanding the magazine's recent in its selling price. Hope, Mac-, Weyman and Stevenson each drop laren. furnish in my library here. I sought rather to study the people themselves have stories; and there are other feat-ures of interest by Cleveland Moffett, E. J. Edwards, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Garrett P. Serviss, "Edmund Kirke," W. J. Henderson and others. -to see them at their employments-note their dress, comforts, and home life, and by personal intercourse with them to ascertain their ideas of life and the principal difference between The Lincoln biography, upon which Miss Tarbell is now engaged, and for which a mass of material and a host their conditions and those of our own people. The city nowadays seems to be of pictures have already been accumu lated, will begin in the November is the center of civilization and the resort of progressive people, because there man gets the most for his time sue; and for its suggestion to the pub-lisher the public, it will be recalled, is indebted to The Tribune's alert Archand labor. The farmer secures only about one-half or two-thirds as much bald correspondent, Mr. P. A. Philbin

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS. Stanley J. Weyman has become a Bene dist.

Miss Margaret Deland is finishing a new

George Gissing's next novel will issu a "Sleeping Fires."

Emile Zola expects to finish his novel, "Rome," in January. "Hars Breitmann in Germany" is the title of the new book of Leiand verse. George Meredith is in impaired health and has been put on a rigid course of

dicting. A series of Walter Crane's clever to books will be brought out this autumn by Stone & Kimball.

William Carleton, the Irish novelist, left infinished an autobiography which will soon be published. "A Man of Moods" is the title of a new

Germany, the houses are better; sub-stantial old stone structures, meant to stand for centuries, and very few, even novel by H. D. Lowry, author of men's Tragedies."

A volume of "Joan of Arc and the Strug-gle for the Independence of France" is being written by Mrs. Oliphant. of the poorer classes, live in wooden houses. They are also learning sani-tary science. In Rome, for instance, Dr. Max Nordau works at h's books from 8.30 p. m. until midnight. No won-der he takes a dark view of things. all the old sewers, connecting with the Tiber, which used to overflow annually, have been stopped by the present gov-

The Scribners will issue a new and re vised edition of Theodore Mommsen' "History of Rome," from new plates. Howard Phyle has written a new book for children called "The Garden Behind the Moon," to be published by the Scrib-

John Oliver Hobbes' now novel has been christened "The Herb Moon." Mrs. Craigie has also in hand a volume of fairy tales.

A posthumous volume of Huxley essays will be brought out soon. It will include a notable article finished just before his

to the fact that a cultured, wend taken people must necessarily conquer. Since then compulsory education has been the rule in Europe. Italy, the last to take up the movement, sends 11 per cent. of its whole population to school. This per cent, is not so great as in the United States, but their school term is The daughter of the late Henry Ar-mitt Brown has written a novel which she calls "The Black Lamb." It is a story of New York life.

Edith Thomas is spending the summer in Europe, and was in Holland at last accounts. She had intended to go to her old home in Ohio, but she finds Rotterdam longer-200 days in every year, while ours is only about 135." Government by Newspapers "So education is becoming more gen-

old home in Ohlo, but she nnus nottertain more attractive. Messrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Henry (Cabot Lodge have written twenty-six stories illustrative of American patriotism and heroism, under the title of "Hero Tales from American Hstory."

Conan Doyle says he made about \$125 a night lecturing in this country, and from that his expenses for agent and traveling had to be deducted. He says the state-ment that he made \$500 a night is absolute-ly false.

In that has made soon a hight is absolute.
If the couple come to have a common national view. This is also remarkable in France. It used to be said that Paris governed the republic, but now that the provincials have become generally educated they have as great a share in the government and the formation of an English country house. It is which is republic at the society of an English country house. It is which as beatrices of there will reappear.
Miss Beatrice Harraden says the has republic at the formation of the society of the

33

Well as in America.

EDUCATION IS THE KEY.

general digest of the progress and opinion of the world. Now, all over the continent the newspapers are follow-ing in this line, and the result is mani-Hon. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, returned to Washington recently after a three months' tour of Europe. To a Post reporter he said: "My personal object was to make observations of the pro-gress of education and economies in fest. People are being educated inter-nationally as well as locally, and this points to a universal understanding gress of education and economies in the great cities, with especial reference to the sium element, which is at pres-ent the great problem in our civiliza-tion. I did not seek this among the civic authorities, because I have all the statistics and information they can within another generation that will substitute arbitration for war, and dis-miss the great standing armies which

cumber Europe and interfere with her productiveness." Blotting Out the Siums.

"Are the slums increasing or de-

creasing?" "I believe that by this process of public education the slum evil is being eliminated from the large European codes. The slum is the resort of the weaklings in intellect, morals and thrift. The police can never do more than control them, while education can Swartz. and does elevate them, and by so doing eradicate them. I visited the notori-ous slums of London-Mile-End Road,

Whitechapel, etc., fifteen years ago. These sections have changed more than wages and comforts as the city man. that sections have changed more than any other region in the world during that time, and the means was the pub-lic school. Fortunately they were in charge of very wise teachers, who hu-manized the children, and these in turn reacted upon their parents. The Sal-vation Army is also and according to life so there the problem of our civilization "What fact impressed itself most "It was evident to me at the first

glance that all of these European cities are making great progress in the disvation Army is also endeavoring to lift vation Army is also endeavoring to fift up this whole mass of people, and I believe is making good progress. "An interesting feature of the econo-mic development of the world is the comparative production of the differtribution of wealth. Production is in-

tribution of wealth. Production is in-creased and the laborer get a greater share of it than formerly. This is especially noticeable in the Italian cities, which have advanced wonder-fully in manufacturing. In England ent nations. In 1880 the people of the United States produced an average of thirty families out of every 100 have an income of over \$1,000 per year, which 40 cents per day. Russia has the low-est average in Europe, being only about 14 cents per day. France almost equals means comparative comfort. In Italy the average income is not so large, but living is much cheaper there, and acus, not that she produces as much, but because her people have been trained to give artistic finish to their work,

"In the old countries, like Italy and which enables it to command first prices in the markets of the world." Aesthetic Education Necessary.

"Then you would emphasize the re-lation of art to business?" suggested

"Certainly," was the commissioner's "Certainly," was the commissioner's emphatic reply. "We must not only make useful things, but we must give them artistic value. The Danes, Nor-weglans and Swedes have developed have been stopped by the present generation of the new system, which car-ries the sewerage almost to the sea, has made Rome one of the most healthful cities in the world. In Northern Eu-rope, France, Holland, and Belgium, the cities are also very neat. greatly in manufactures and inven-tions, but they have small aesthetic taste. They make clumsy things which nobody cares to buy when they can get something that is equally useful and

the cities are also very neat. "But the principal advance has been in public education. The Franco-Prus-sian war was a boon in this respect, that it opened the eyes of all Europe to the fact that a cultured, well-trained ornamental. The Germans, too, are be-hind in this matter, while France and Belgium easily lead the world. "The World's fair in London, about

The world's fair in London, about the year 1855, faught the English a les-son in this respect. Prince Albert, who was a very wise man in his generation, saw that his countrymen would never win prizes from France unless they increased in aesthetic culture. Conse-quently he was instrumental in estab-lishing the South Kensington and other art schools, which have done wonders for English art. The Frenchman has not only modernized the art of the Greek, but he has the divine gift of harmony and the exquisite sense of how properly to display his products. We do not all understand why a cer-tain object pleases us, but nine out of ten, whether cultured or not, will select

"So education is becoming more gen-eral abroad?" "Yes, all Europe is learning how to read, and as soon as a nation becomes a reading people it is governed by pub-lic opinion rather than by law-by the newspapers instead of the police. More-over, a nation thus becomes homogene-ous in thought as well as in blood. Sec-tional differences are reconciled, and the people come to have a common na-tional view. This is also remarkable in France. It used to be said that Paris governed the republic, but now that the provincials have become generally edu-cated they have as great a share in tim object pleases us, but nine out of ten, whether cultured or not, will select a work of art. "Since 1870, when Boston brought over a teacher from Kennington, the United States has been improving in this line. Our workmen are being taught to combine grace and beauty with utility in their products, and just in proportion as this is done their value increases. We have still much to learn in this line, but when we have educated our children to give aesthetic finish to our manufactures, we shall be the wealthiest nation on the earth. The harmony of the structures at the Chi-cago World's fair gave Europeans a better impression of American art than anything we have yet dons, and our line of development lies in aesthetic education I believe." Well, bandage it for a few days, and MILLINERY & FURNISHING GOODS.

migrann & Chana the

BESSIE BONEHILL.

The case of Dorothy Morton, who

had been engaged to play one of the leading roles in the "Wizard of the Nile," which will be presented at Wilkes-Barre for the first time Septem-

John Philip Sousa's new comic opera, "El Capitan," at which he is now busi-ly engaged, will be produced by the De Wolf Hopper Opera company at Bos "Well, bandage it! Impossible! Who'd play "Bandage it! Impossible! Who'd play my part while I--" "Play it yourself," returned the physi-cian. "What has a bandage on your leg cian. "What has a bandage on your leg ton in the Tremont theater, on April got to do with your appearance on the 13, 1896, and will be heard in New York on April 20, one week later. It is writstage?" "You evidently forget that I am a bur-losque actress," she replied. ten in Sousa's happiest vein and is full of the characteristic Sousa swing and

11 11 The Adams avenue Lutheran church congregation is to be congratulated upon having secured the services of Charles B. Denman as musical director. Mr. Denman's ability as a choir leader is well known, and the music of the church will doubtless be improved under his direction. The choir at pres-ent includes three of Mr. Denman's most promising pupils, Miss Duval, Miss Stahlhaber and Mr. Edward

originality.

Echoing still upon their ears in moans of endless pain. In deep despair of heart and soul, with sword and sweeping flame Northward to Pennsylvania's fields Lee and the Lost Cause came.

Alfred Pennington, organist, has con sented to take charge of the music at Elm Park Methodist church until May Out like the shades of darkness from the next, when it is probable that he will accept a New York engagement.

Reeve Jones' piano recital at the Welsh Baptist church on Monday evenweish Baptist church on Monday even-ing will be one of the enjoyable mus-ical events of the week. Mr. Jones will be assisted by Mrs. Joseph O'Brien and J. W. Jones. A programme of musical merit has been arranged, and those who attend the recital may be assured a fure musical treat. a rare musical treat.

Llewellyn Jones will have charge of the organ at St. Luke's church tomor-row in the absence of Organist Conant, who is upon a three weeks' visit to Boston. 11 11 11

Reports from Elmira state that Or Reports from Elimita state that Or-ganist George B. Carter is giving entire satisfaction as musical director at Beecher's church and that the music at the church has never been of so excel-lent a quality as at present.

SHARP AND FLATS:

Oakland and Thompson, American duct-tists, have met with success at the Lonon Empire.

Julie Mackay has made a hit with her ballads in the London music halls. She will remain abroad for a year.

Lilli Lehmann has decided to return to the operatic stage. She will sing in St. Petersburg next winter and in Beyreuth in 1896.

Arthur Nikisch, formerly conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra, has re-signed the directorship of the Buda-Pest court opera.

D'Oyly Carie will give a series of Gil-bert and Sullivan revivals in London, at the Savoy theater. The first opera will be "The Mikado."

But never, of their battles all, fought they as on that day At Gettysburg, when Reynolds fell before the daring Gray; Thrice went our colors down—'twas Crip-pen bore them on— And thrice through fire and blood and death the flag again was won; 'Though Crippen fell his soul ne'er left the battle's flerce confines, And tike a bugie Dana's voice rang cour-age through the lines. Bir Arthur Sull'van has signed a con-tract to compose the music for a grand ballot to be produced at the Alhambra London, next year.

Button Vane, author of "The Span of Life," has written an Irish sketch called "Prison Bars." which is now being played at a music hall in London.

Ysaye, on his next American tour, 1886-57, will be accompanied personally and on the plano by his brother, Theophile Yeaye, a very talented planist.

John Philip Sousa's new comic opera, "El Captain," will be produced by the De Wolf Hopper Opera company at the Tre-mont theater on April 13, 1856, and will be heard in New York on April 29, one week

The libretto of Mascagni's new one-act opera, "Zanetto," was founded upon Cop-pee's "Passant." Leoncavallo and Pus-cini have both written new operas to li-brettos founded on "La Vie de Boheme," by Murger.

Mune. Calve is studying the part of "Valentine" in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" during her vacation, while Jean de Reaske is at work on the principal part in Mas-senet's "Le Cid," which he will sing in

senet's "Le Cid." which he wild sing in New York next winter. Jacob Fields, the Norwegian sculptor of Minnespolis, has been selected to design a statue of Ole Buil, the famous violinist. Norwegians all over the United States are to be sated to subscribe to a fund to ment the superses of erecting the

DIRECTORY OF SCRANTON AND SUBURBAN **REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS.** Up from the valleys desolate in the track of bitter war. From their wasted hopes and ruined homes and lonely graves, afar, The crics of women, comfortless, above the silent slain ATHLETIC GOODS AND BICYCLES. Florey, C. M., 222 Wyoming. Echoing still upon their ears in moans of HARDWARE AND PLUMBING. Gunster & Forsyth, 327 Penn. Cowles, W. C., 1907 N. Main. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER Rogers, A. E., 215 Lackawanna. Out like the shades of darkness from the gloom of sullen right. Ghost of a mighty, vanished dream in the misted morning light. Scarred and worn from the dreadful strife the old battalions stood. Like tigers baffled from their lair by the burgering scant of blood. BOOTS AND SHOES. Goodman's Shoe Store, 42 Lackawanna. FURNITURE. Barbour's Home Credit House, 425 Lacka hungering scent of blood. Girded for one last onslaught they crossed the hills to throw The last flerce chance upon the fields of CARPETS AND WALL PAPER. inglis, J. Scott, 419 Lackawanna. But well for the blue that battled 'gains' GENERAL MERCHANDISE But well for the blue that battled 'gainst the onslaught of the gray, The patient north had sent its tried and truest men that day, And well for the Union banner its own were brave and true And never a craven heart beat there in all the ranks of blue, And glory to every man of all who fought and would not yield. And glory to fair Wyoming's sons, the first to reach the field. Osterhout, N. P., 110 W. Market. Jordan, James, Olyphant, Barthold, E. J., Olyphant. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. Snook, S. M., Olyphant. PAINTS AND WALL PAPER. Winke, J. C., 315 Penn. For they were the first at Gettysburg-the men of Wyoming's vale-The first to bear the shock of the fight in that storm of leaden hall. The first to plant the Union flag in the face of the robel foe. The first to give for its stars their blood in the battle's bitter three. The first to strike, the first to die, their blood baptized the fray. While the winding river of their youth same glory, far away. TEA. COFFEE AND SPICE Grand Union Tea Co., 103 S. Main. FLORAL DESIGNS. Clark, G. R. & Co., 201 Washington. CATERER. Huntington, J. C., 308 N. Washington. GROCERIES. Pirie, J. J., 427 Lackawanna. Brave men were on that bloody field, but ours the bravest still:
'Twas Dana led-the lion heart, the daunt-less soul and will.
His sword had drunk of foeman's blood in many a fight of old
When the Spaniard hordes of Mexico had flung their challenge hold.
'Twas he who won El Pinal's pass, and Vera Cruz could tell
Tales of Wyoming's vouinteers and Dana's shot and shell. UNDERTAKER AND LIVERT. Raub, A. R., 425 Spruce.

DRUGGISTS. McGarrah & Thomas, 209 Lackawanna, Lorentz, C., 418 Lacka; Linden & Wash, Davis, G. W., Main and Market, Bloes, W. S., Peckville, Davies, John J., 106 S. Main. CARRIAGES AND HARNESS Simwell, V. A., 515 Linden. PAWNBROKER. Green, Joseph, 107 Lackawanna. CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Harding, J. L., 215 Lackawanna.

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Bore pressed were they in that drear hell of agony and pain.
The foeman's hand was at their throats, fast fell their comredes saint:
On head and limb the sabre stroke, and deep the cannon's roar
Hushed the last moan of lips that would speak tenderly no more;
And ne'er again the dead's dull ears would hear, when done that day.
The winding river of their youth sing to them, far away. Stone Bros., 308 Spruce. BICYCLES, GUNS, ETC.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

s deserve

them, far away. But so they fought at Gettysburg-the first to reach the field-And so they faced the foe and bled and died, but did not yield. Few came they back-the many sleep among the failowed dead. But fame has wreathed its laurels fair for every here's head. And when they speak of Gettysburg in ages, far away. They'll marve much at Dana's man whose blood baptised the fray. --John & McGroarty. Stelle, J. Lawrence, 303 Spruce.

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