### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE---SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1895.

# Of and About the Makers of Books.

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

#### "THE WATTER'S MOU'."

"THE WATTER'S MOU." In the telling of a simple tale with un-emotions, few of our younger authors equal and none, in present recollection, surpass Bram Stoker. He employs the Scotch dialect with a flexibility and grace not excelled even by McLaren; and he commands the chords of human feeling with a sureness of artistic fouch which is paramount to all dia-lects. In a handy volume the Apple-tons have issued the latent of Mr. Sto-ker's novels, which in its title, "The Watter's Mon," suggests the spectacle of maddened ocean waves dashing against forbidding cliffs, that forms the story's background. It is a tale of few and modest incidents—the plot, in a word, concerns the heroism of a smuggler's daughter who braves the Brace not excelled even by McLaren; and he commands the chords of human feeling with a sureness of artikle. Youch which is paramount to all dia-lects. In a handy volume the Apple tons have issued the latest of Mr. Sto-ker's novels, which in its title. "The Watter's Mon," suggests the spectuae of maddened ocean waves dashing against forbidding ediffs, that form the story's background. It is a tale of few and modest incidents—the plot. In a word, concerns the heroism of a sunggier's daughter who braves the touches and strong delineations in Ks 20,000 words would suffice to vitalize a whole shelf-fal of the average anemic fiction of our time. I.-A Bit of Description. It threatened to be a wild night. All dwy lass of sacafog had come and gore year, and is of this so of the southeast wind, which is so fail a first time the southeast wind, which is so fails at Cruden bay word spainting: It threatened to be a wild night. All dwy lass of sacafog had come and gore weeping on shore with the southeast wind, which here is in the breezy ex-pandes of things, and in his very first paragraph gives us a rare specimen of the drived by intervals of ominous sam, for year, he wind only came in plans, for the drived was fuel and only came is parks for weeping on shore with the southeast wind, which here so fails for days, and besing themelves in the breezy ex-pandes of things, came in plans, for the driving fog. Whenever the fails for days, and the sky had on the previous the the soure a shadow of dould or ear. Willy, tak me in your atmes 1 am of the the word spain. but the store is previous the the driving fog. Whenever the fails beyond is port when it came through the misstery of the driving fog. Whenever the fogsbelts

paragraph gives us a rare specimen of word-painting: It threatened to be a wild night. All day banks of sea-fog had come and gone, sweeping on shore with the southeast wind, which is so fatal at Cruden bay, and losing themselves in the breezy ex-panses of the high uplands beyond. As yet, the wind only came in puffs, fol-lowed by intervals of ominous calm; but theybarometer had been falling for days, and the sky had on the previous night been streaked with great "mare's talk" running in the direction of the dangerous wind. From the waste of sea came a ceaseless muffled roar, which seemed budest and most full of dangerous im-port when it came through the mystery of the driving fog. Whenever the fog-belts would lft or disperse, or disappear in-land before the gusts of wind, the sea would look as though swept with grow-ing anger; for though there were neither big waves, as during a storm, nor a great sweis, as after one, all the surface of the water as for as the eye could reach was hovered with Mitle waves theyde with white. Closer together grew these waves as the day wore on, and angrier ever the curl of the white water where they broks. In the North sea it does not take long for the waters to rise; and all along the extern edge of Buchan it was taken for stanted that there would be wild work on tern edge of Buchan it was taken for nted that there would be wild work on coast before the night was over.

IL.-'Twixt Love and Duty. News of an expected "run" by the ugglers abounding in and near chan had reached the excise man, d one or them, a fine Scotch lad, allor Willy," is especially anxious to hibit vigilance in his scrutiny for ill-ing, because thereby he hopes to win the daughter of an old fisherman, had seen his best days. Willy, at fit, braves the storm to watch a sus-ted point in the coast known as the tter's Mou,' and is there suddenly ronted by Maggie, who with many to induce the lad, for love of her, abate a little of his official stern-will actionabled omestions her bate a little of his official stern-Willy, astonished, questions her arr reasons, and amidst shame and s she tells how her father, at the plusion of a cruel creditor, had been to head a smuggling sortle which expected in that night. There fol-this scene. vivid in its true real-stopped affrighted, for Willy put her him to arm's-length-not too gently, him to arm's-length-not too gently, and a chight of anxious search ensues, girl's presence. Alone, thhrough it all, willy, led by dumb instinct, his senses willy, her britten are search to the group of spectators on the shore and an inght of anxious search ensues, every person in all that country volun-teering for the quest, but there is neither sign nor hist of the missing girl's presence. Alone, thhrough it all, willy, led by dumb instinct, his senses plusion of a cruel creditor, had been to head a smuggling sortle which

stopped affrighted, for Willy put her him to arm's-length-not too gently, and said to her, so sternly that word seemed to smither keether is awhip, till she shrunk and quiv-ind cowered away from him: agle, lass, what's this you're say-me? It isn't fit for you to speak or o hear! It's bad enough to be gler, but what is it that you would to fme? Not only a smuggler, but a gier. 7 is it you. Maggie, that would thes of me? Not only a smuggler, but if th's be your counsel, then us both! You are no fit wife for the state to the method turt in the methor week and the second day a new storm arises. The author proceeds: Toward sunset the very electricity of the air made all animate nature so nerv-ous that men and women could not sit quiet, but moved restlessly. Susceptible women longed to scream out and vent the birds wheeling restlessly aloft with articulate cries. Willy Barlow suck

warned. It was with a faint voice indeed that she now spoke to her lover: "Willy!" His heart was melted at the faitering voice, but he feared she was trying some new temptation, so, coldly and hardly enough he answered: "What is it, lass?" "What is it, lass?"

jured?" "No. Maggie, not if I could help it. But I'd have to to do my duty, all the

Count Leo Tolstoy is engaged upon a new novel in which the Russian district courts of justice will be described and criticised. Tolstoy is known to entertain very little respect for Russian judiciary methods.

Richard Henry Savage is now in Russia, and promises his publisher a book which shall excet all his former efforts. Colonel Savage is visiting his daughter, now mar-ried to a Russian nobleman, and may later pay a visit to Tolstoy.

pay a visit to Toistoy. Conan Doyle has purchased some land near the top of Hadhead, Scotland, and is about to build himself a house in that charming and bracing locality. For some time past, on account of Mrs. Doyle's health, they have spent the severe parts of the year at Davos.

of the year at Davos. French dramatic authors seem to be long-lived. Adolph D'Ennery and Eugene Cormon, joint authors of "The Two Or-phans," are both S7; Ernest Legouve, sen-for member of the Academie Francisce, is 88, and Ferdinand Dugue, outhor of "Tho Pirates of the Savannah." "The Ragplek-er's Daughter" and many other melo-dramas, is 80.

dramas, is 80. Edward W. Townsend's novel, "A Daughter of the Tenements," is nearly ready for publication. It is mentioned as having "an enthraling piot," and those who delight in the lively tales of "Chim-mic Fadden" are looking forward with curiosity to this story, which is to test Mr. Townsend's ability to do something more than sketch. more than sketch.

Mr. Townsend's ability to do something more than sketch. A London paper hears that a firm of publishers in America has offered Sarah Bernhardt f32,000 for her autobiography and remarks that "this beats by f12,000 the check which the Messrs. Longmans paid Macauley for 'one edition of a book,' as Macauley himself expressed it, the book being his 'History' "The same pa-per aids that "it does not appear that Mme. Bernhardt has begun her autobiog-raphy. She is collecting her materials." Following close upon the announcement of her divorce from Mr. Craigie comes the announcement that "John Ol ver Hobbes" is to wed George Moore. Mrs. Craigie and Mr. Moore have been engaged in literary collaboration for some time past and it will not be a surprise to those who know them that the'r intellectual friend-ship has ripened into something stronger. The author of "Celibates" will now have an opportunity to write a novel on "Benedicts."

Magge, my dulid le for you if 1 could de you good."
"Hush, dear, I ken it weet. But your duty is not only for yoursel, and it must be done! I, too, has a duty tae dae—a grave and stern ane!"
"What is it? Tell me. Mnggie, dear."
"Ye maunna ask me! Ye maun never ken! Kiss me once again, Willy, before i go—for oh, my love, my love! it may be the last."
Her words were lost in the passionate embrace which followed. Then, when he least expected it, she suddenly tore herself away and fied through the darkness across the field which lay between them and her home; while he stood doggedly at his watch, booking out for another signal between sea and shore.

"Benedicts." Stanley J. Weyman was married this month. Mr. Weyman has more than once spoken of himself as a "hardened bache-lor." He lives most of the year at Lud-low. Shropshire, visiting London but little and abstalning, with rare reticence, from putting himself into vulgar notoriety. He is a fair amateur sportsman, shooting a little fishing a little and much addicted to beagles, and during his Oxfard career was a successful runner. His marriage came as a surprise to the average para-graphist.

graphist. TRAINING THE HUMAN BODY.

Advantages Offered by the Swedish System of Physical Culture, Which Is to Be Introduced Into the Scranton Young

Mon's Christian Association. The fact that the highest degree of intellectual and moral culture can not be obtained without attention to the physical is now generally recognized. Phy-sical education is therefore a necessity We can not overestimate the importance of beginning physical training in childhood. The bones, owing to their softness, are at that time easily shaped. and defects such as contracted and undeveloped chests are then very readily overcome. Correct habits of walk-ing, standing and breathing are ob-

the series of exercises has been dis-carded, since by these methods the pupil pays more attention to the move-ment of the teacher, and the order to be followed, than to what he himself is doing; thus not receiving the full bene-fit of the movement. The Swedes claim that movements are therefore best ap-piled to words of command, since they enable the pupil to concentrate his mond on one thing at a time—his own movement. They teach the pupil to think and to act quickly. Music is de-strable in exercises like walking, run-ning, club-swinging, etc., where rhythm is like that of the pendulum; but in the free standing work it is not used. Market Value" has old out two editions in the first month of its publication. "Fort Franye," the latest story by Cap-ta'n Charles King, has reached its fifth Robert Buchanan seems to have caught the public fancy in his last story, "Rachel Dene," now having a ready sale. "The Kiny<sup>2</sup>.n Yellow," about which there has been so much controversy among the cr Los, will soon be published in German and French. Tolstoy's "Master and Man," with an in-roduction by Robert W. Chambers, pub-ished by Neely, sold to the third edi-ion during the first week it was issued.

"The Land of Promise" is the tille of a new novel by Paul Bourget, which F. Tennyson Neely will publish at once. This author's praise of America and our people has made him very popular. 4s like that of the pendulum; but in the free standing work it is not used. The Swedish system is rational since it seeks a reason for every thing that it uses. It makes theory and practice harmonize. It is practical as well. It can be applied anywhere and every-where. The growing demand for the system proves its popularity. Although it has been subjected to the closest in-vestigation all over the world, still it has been adopted in every country where its principles have been tested. In the United States it is used quite ex-It is not generally known that a sister of Robert Louis Stevenson is a Eterary worker. She is Mrs. de Maito, a contrib-utor to the London magazines and one of the wits of the Literary Ladies' Dinner club.

In the United States it is used quite exsively in many citles, having been in-troduced into the public schools. Specfal teachers are being provided.

The system will be taught, beginning October 1st, in the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian association. The gymnasium is large, well lighted, and has excellent ventilation. It is equipped with all needed apparatus. There are drassing rooms attached, fur-nished with all needed appliances. Morning, afternoon and evening classes will be organized. Applications for membership will be received at the gymnasium every day during the first week of October. All women and chil-dren are cordially invited to visit the

gymnasium and join the classes

# STORIES OF ABE LINCOLN.

### Craft That Was Sagacity. Among the Springfield men who knew Lincoln was Judge William L.

Gross. In Lincoln's time he was one of the younger men. Talking with a Times-Herald man about the great war president, Judge Gross recently said: "My impression of Lincoln is that he was, of all men I have ever known, far the craftiest. This quality was shown in his debate with Douglas, presuma-bly a better debater, and certainly a more experienced politician than Lin-coln. He led that man to make admis-sions that were fatal to the Douglas cause. It was shown in his adding of cause. It was shown in his editing of the diplomatic correspondence with England relative to the capture of Mason and Sildell." "The editing of that correspond-

ence! "Yes. For there is absolute proof

that Lincoln went over the letters that Seward wrote, erased sentences here

and added sentences or parts of sen-tences there. It was Lincoln and not the secretary of state who conducted that quarrel into safe channels, and avoided the most unfortunate thing that could have happened us at that

time-a war with England. "Understand, I do not mean craft in the sense of dishonesty. He was as honest a man as ever lived. His word given was as good as a bond. When he promised to do a thing, he kept that he promised to do a thing, he kept that promise if it was anywhere within hu-man power to keep it. He did not seem to struggle to keep it, but the promise was redeemed. He did not de-ceive. And yet, by keeping his own counsel, and by possessing himself of the plan and purpose of his enemy, he won. He posed as "Honest Abe.' Well, he was honest—so honest that he overhe was honest—so honest that he over-reached any possible trickery. I be-lieve it was the craft of the man, deeper than any one suspected at the time, deeper than many will be willing to ad-mit now, that won him his success. He mit now, that won him his success. He knew human nature better than did most men. And he knew what would most probably be the trend of public opinion in the future—in that near future for which he could wait. "He was not a learned lawyer. In the first place he had few books. Think of it. The year he was elected presi-dent there were but twenty-three vol-umes of Illingis reports. Thomas Coo

Won the Ameer's Confidence.

Men of Renown in European Affairs.

> Britain's Greatest Diplomat, Lord Dufferin, Will Soon Retire-His Notable Career.

> > kings.

Deposed King Theebaw.

Scarcely less colendid as an achieve-

dynasty of Theebaw and the Mandalay

Those acts established and confirmed

From the Times-Herald.

long and intricate negotiations which followed at Cabool, London and St. Pe-London, Sept. 21.—There is no doubt that Lord Dufferin, the British am-bassador at Paris, is desirous of retirtersburg the English statesman and diplomat was faithful to the trust. How far the influence of the Rawalpining from diplomatic life, and it is an di inteview has extended, let he rewarph-di inteview has extended, let the re-cent presence of the shanzadah in Lon-don bear witness. The utmost efforts of Russia during a decade have not been able to neutralize the impression produced on the ameer's mind in 1885 by the arruments and personality of open secret in diplomatic circles that he will withdraw from the Elysee and from active service as soon as Lord Salisbury can settle the difficult ques-tion of his successor. The probability is that the late autumn will witness the retirement of the most gifted of British diplomates. There is, of course, a con-tingency of Anglo-Turkish complica-tions that might render it necessary for him to hold on a while longer. But by the arguments and personalty of Lord Dufferin ment or less important to the future of Engiand in Asia was Lord Dufferin's

this is doubtful. Lord Dufferin is now in his seventieth annexation of upper Burmah to the British crown and the extinction of the year. His career has been long and splendid. No man since Talleyrand has had such qualifications for diplomacy. His experience of it has very greatly transcended that of the famous French-

the new Indo-Chinese frontier. The French have never forgiven Dufferin for that stroke of policy. The dastard-ly attacks recently made upon him by man. No European or other diplomat-ist of this age has had anything like Lord 'Dufferin's opportunity of study-ing the borderland of civilization-those countries whose races are slowly those countries whose races are slowly melting down into nationalities, of absolutism at its zenith, as at St. Peters-burg, and in process of dissolution as at Constantinople.

#### **His Greatest Activities** India was the seat of Lord Dufferin's

greatest activities and his most splen-did achievments. The period of his vice royalty, 1884 to 1889, witnessed the solution of some of the most compli-cated and serious problems that have grown out of British administration in India. To him more then to ever other India. To him more than to any other man before or since, was due the settle-ment on a comparatively satisfactory basis of the land tenures in a country where they are as various and multi-form as its religious beliefs. From the beginning of England's rule in India to the date of Lord Dufferin's withdrawal there had never been a day when the His governor generalship of Canada vice-regal government had not been occupied in some part of the territory with the investigations of systems of rent or land revenue and with passing laws to settle disputes or agricultural grievances. To this relatively colorless but absolutely important task Dufferin brought all the experience gained dur-ing many years of active participation in the discussion of Irish agrarian questions. The resemblance between these questions and similar problems in

India was not lost upon hlm. In India the fact that there is no Eng-lish landlordism has kept these issues free from entaglement with the rivalry of races, but there, as in Ireland, the conflicting interests of ownership and occupancy in agriculture-interests lying now, as of old, at the basis of civil society-perpetually defy all legislative efforts to prevent periodic strains. The famous Bengal tenancy bill, which Dufferin caused to be passed a few months after his arrival in India by the legislative council, has now been by the legislative council, has now been working for ten years and is at last ac-cepted on both sides as a fair adjust-ment of the terrible grievances it was designed to remove. Further legisla-tion was needed to develop the law and extend its application, but the credit of first embodying its principle in legisla-tion for the benefit of her majesty's millions of Indian subjects, is Lord Dufferin's. It was the crowning fea-ture of a strong, humane, generous and ture of a strong, humane, generous and brilliant internal administration. It did for India what the right sort of land

act would do for Ireland-removed the chief ground of complaint on the part of the subject.

In what may be called the external

within the limits fixed. Party spirit within the limits fixed. Party spirit ran high. The new constitution, nor yet consolidated, was being sorely tested. It devolved upon Dufferin to socile a host of difficuities. He was uniformly successful, and much of his success was due to his strict and un-wavering particanship. wavering partisanship. He said himself that the main duty

of governor general was to prevent mischlef rather than to accomplish good. He soon proved a representative of all that is august, stable and sedate of all that is august, stable and sedate in government and in the history and traditions of the country; docile to the suggestions of his ministers, yet se-curing to the people the privilege of gotting rid of those ministers the mo-ment they had forfeited public confi-dence. During his term of office he won golden opinions from all sorts of men and did more than has been dona men and did more than has been done by any other Briton to stimulate the activities of the Canadians and to uphold purity in the dominion civil ser-vice. Their affections and good will he gained in an extraordinary degree. Nearly twenty years after his admin-istration Canadians still refer to it as the golden age of Dufferin.'

Only Anstralia Left to Govern.

He was appointed ambassador to Rome in December, 1888. Between that date and the date of his birth in Florence in 1826 he has helped to sway the detinies of certain races in each of the four countries in turn. Australia alone knows him not; else he might have a right to complain that no worlds were for that stroke of policy. The dastard-ly attacks recently made upon him by the gutter press of Paris are inspired by the gutter press of Paris are inspired by the gutter press of Paris are inspired by the suffer to complain that no worlds were left him to govern. It was a sentence in a speech that he made on entering the house of lords in 1871 with respect to an Irish agriculturist tenant's un-doubted claim to compensation for im-provements which, sixteen years lat-er. Mr. Gladstone made the basis of his land legislation for Ireland. In Syria, Constantinople, Egypt, he displayed the same brilliant gifts as in position to make the move that will checkmate her Gallie rival either in diplomatic negotiations or in war.

"our only diplomat"—the cartoon rep-resenting him on a wild career to Tur-key. He has always deprecated the

His governor generalship of Canada was marked by the highest degree of tact, honor, kindness, courtesy and poli-tical wisdom. When he assumed the functions of office five years' experience had been had of the workings of the dominion government. The adherence of British Columbia Med has had a career of greater success and of more uniform happiness. Like the maid of Bocotia, he has paused in his ad been had of the source of british Columbia The adherence of British Columbia had been obtained on condition that the dominion should construct a rail-the dominion should construct the dominion should construct a rail-way to connect that province with the railway system of Canada within a period of ten years from the date of union. The undertaking, made in haste, was found to be entirely impracticable Marquis of Dufferin and Ava,



**Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants** and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by

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an instant the whole truth dawned an instant the whole truth dawned Magg'e of what a thing she would ke of the man she loved, whom she loved at the first because he was ong and brave and true. In the suid-revulsion of her feelings she flung self on her knees beside him, and took hand and heid it hard, and, despite his rts to withdraw it, kissed it wildly in humility of her self-abasement, and red out to him a passionate outburst leading for his forgiveness, of jus-tion of herself, and of appeals to his y for her father. wrought on a system overtaxed almos beyond human endurance, for it was tw whole nights since he had slept. Or i may have been that the recoil from de spair was acting on his strong nature in the way that drives men at times to des

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#### III.-The Victory of Duty.

In the gray of the morning a fisher-boy rushed up to a knot of men who wer clustered round the guard-house, and called to them: "There's somethin' wol opin' aboot i' the shallows be the Bat tay-mill! Come an' get it oot! It look like some ane!" So there was a rush made to the place. When they got to the slands of sea-grass the ebbing tide has done its work, and stranded the "some thing" which had rolled smid the shal lows. There, on the very spot where the boat had set sail on dis warning errand by its wreckase, and tangied in it the body of the noble girl who had steered it-her brown hair floating wide and who held her tight in his dead arms. L. S. R. answering of this rocket signal to see brought Willy to the of his official responsibility. It ryed as a stimulus to the girl's mtarily overpowered conscience, cene which follows is one of the rest ones in our memory, with each so adjusted as to give true ar-

frect: cast-guard was for the cnstant un-as to the signal's meaning, but to no explanation was necessary. was her father. There was dan-nd him, but a greater danger on re. Every way of estrance was by the storm-save the one where, his fatal eargo, dishonor isy in him. She seemed to see her duty for her, and come what might bit so dout; any, fither mist be

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS:

author proceeds: Toward sunset the very electricity of the air made all animate nature so nerv-ous that men and women could not sit quiet, but moved restlessly. Susceptible women longed to scream out and vent ther feelings, as did the cattle in the meadows with their clamorous lowing, or the birds wheeling restlessly aloft with articulate cries. Willy Barlow stuck steadfastly to his post. He had some feel-ing-some present.ment-that there would soon be a happening-what, he knew not; but, as all his thoughts were of Maggie, it must surely be of her. It may have bren that the thunderous disturbance wrought on a system overtaxed almost

IV.-Conclusion.

tained with little difficulty. Fortunate it is, however, if physical education has been neglected, that a well developed body can still be secured by those men in middle life by judicious and sys-

tematic exercise In the Swedish system the exercises have been carefully investigated as to the effects produced. The system offers the most complete general body education of any yet known. The system contains free standing exercises, and exercises on apparatus: it differs from others in that it is independent of apparatus, its movements being applicable whatever may be at hand. There are three main points in which the system differs from others—First, the man-ner of selecting the exercises. They are chosen according to their gymnastic value. Only such exercises are used whose local and general effects are well known, and proved to be needed by the body. In judging of the effects of an

exercise, the Swedes think the least of the muscular development produced. For the effect of all exercise is to produce muscle; but they think of the effects produced on the nerves, vessels, etc, for the effects in this direction can be vastly changed by varying the movement. It is aimed to uniform the functional activity of the body. All the exercises are made to comply with the

laws of physics, physiology and psy-chology as applied to the body. The second point of difference is the regularity of the method. In order to nake gymnastics systematic there must be progression. In the Swedish system this is adhered to very strictly, so that the exercises beginning with the most the exercises treating with the most emple, gradually become stronger. Each rement in a lesson prepares for the illowing. The exercises fol-low eac, other progressively from les-son to lesson and from week to week. No movement is given until the simple ones of the same type have been ac-quired. It has been proved that if in each lesson the exercises follow each other in a certain order, the movements can be made stronger; ill results can be prevented, and hence good effects can be made all the more pronounced. For that reason the movements are divided classes such as (1) introducements, flexions, (3) hearing movements, (5) shoulderinto classes such as (1) introduction, (2) arch

(4) balance movements, (5) shoulder-blade movements, (6) abdominal exercises, (7) lateral trunk movements, (8) slow leg movements, (9) jumping, (10) owing to the fact that there are

many movements under each class, great variety can be obtained. The third point in which the system differs from others is in the method of applying the exercises Old Ways Discarded.

The old ways of imitation is learning

Gilmore's Aromatic Wine -A tonic for ladies. If you are suffering from weakness. and feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all

ru down; Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will bring roses to your cheeks and restore you to flesh and plumpness. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for

ailments peculiar to womanhood. It promotes digestion, enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. Sold by Matthews Bros., Scranton.

umes of Illinois reports. Thomas Coo-ley, as a law author, was unknown. He had Chitty's "Pleading," but Chit-ty's "Equity Jurisprudence" was just out, and probably no one in Springfield had a copy of it. Washburn's "Real Estate" was issued that year. A law-

yer of that day, particularly in the west, must deduce conclusions from the fundamentals of the law. "And then, in trying a case, his craft

was again seen. I remember seeing him in the trial of a case one timedon't remember what the case was, and it doesn't make any difference-and he seemed troubled and in danger of defeat because there was no precedent for him. But he swung that great arm in a giant gesture, and his expressive lighted with the fire of conviction face he said, 'It seems to me this ought to be the law.

"And we all believed him. And today that is the law!" -:!!:--

#### Lincoln's Barbeene Story.

"One time Lincoln told the story of one of these important young fellows-not an Irishman-who lives in every town and have the cares of state on their shoulders. This young fellow met an Irishman on the street, and called to him officiously: " 'Oh, 'Mike, I'm awful glad I've met

you. We've got to do something to wake up the boys. The campaign is coming on, and we've got to get out yoters. We've just held a meeting up here, and we're going to have the blg-gest barbecue that ever was heard of in Illinois. We are going to roast two whole oxen, and we're going to have Douglas and General Cass, and some

one from Kentucky, and all the big Democratic guns, and we're going to have a great big time."

dad! that's good,' says the an. 'The byes needs stirrin' up.' " 'By da Irishman. Yes, and you're on one of the comand get them wakel up, Mike, ain't got no time to lose.'

"'No, they ain't no time to lose. Whin is the barbecue to be?"

"'Friday two weeks." "'Friday, is it? Well, I'll make a nice committeeman-settin' the barbe-cue on a day whin half of the Dimocratic party of Sangamon county can't ate a bite of mate. Go on wid you.'" 

### The Cabinet Lincoln Wented.

Judge Joseph Gillespie, of Chicago, was a firm friend of Lincoin, and went to Springfield to see him shortly before his departure for the inauguration. That insists upon the

"It was," said Judge Gillespie, "Lin-coin's Gethsemane. He feared he was not the man for the great position and the great event which confronted him. Untried in national affairs, unversed

Untried in national affairs, unversed in international diplomacy, unac-quainted with the men who were fore-most and had been foremost in the poli-tics of the nation, he groaned when he saw the inevitable war of the rebellion coming on. And it was in humility of spirit that he told me he believed the American people had made a mistake. "In the course of our conversation he told me if he could select his cabinet from the old bar that had traveled the circuit with him in the early days he believed he could avoid war or settle it without a battle, even after the fact of secession.

of secession. ""But, Mr. Lincoln,' said I, 'those

""But, Mr. Lancoln, said I. thom old lawyers are all Democrats." "I know k! was his reply. 'But would rather have Democrats whom know than Republicans I don't know." Fifty Cents a Bottle. Sold by Draggists RADWAY & CO., New York.

# THE HELPFUL HINT.

One day recently in a Dundee school the teacher was examining the class in his-tory and asked one of the boys, "How did Charles I die?" The boy paused for a moment, and one of the other lads, by way of prompting him, put his arm up to his colar to sig-nify decapitation. Boy No. 1 at once grasped as he thought his friend's meaning, and exclaimed, to the great amusement of the class" "Please, sir, he died of cholers."-London Journal. Purely vogetable, mild and reliable. artict digestion, complete assimilat

tion and augmentation of territorial Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays possessions- Lord Dufferin's name will always be connected with the latest feverishness. Castoria provents vomiting Sour Curd, which led up to the press steps manding position of Great Britain in cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Asia. The British Empire is so big a target teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. that the clumslest marksman cannot

fail to hit it somewhere. But impar-tial students of the history of British India know that neither the governors general nor the Indian services are to be held primarily answerable for a system under which Great Britain has been incessantly proclaiming peace, yel prosecuting war, disclaiming the wish for territorial expansion, yet steadily enlarging her borders. It was the fate enlarging her borders. It was the fate of Lord Dufferin, a hundred years after the impeachment of Warren Hastings for high-handed annexations, to con-firm acquisitions of territory beyond Hastings' wildest dream. Today the queen empress surveys all India united under her soveignty; the whole of Burmah; the two great high roads into North and South Afghanistan, through the Khyber and the Bolan pacses, ure in British hands; British railways have traversed Beloochistan and military outposts are on the Afghar frontier within eighty miles of Kanda-har. The direction in which India is naturally most interested is, thanks to Lord Dufferin's celebrated inter-view with the immer, now that in which its frontier is most impregnable.

The meeting at Rawabpindi in 1885 between the vicercy and Abdurrahman between the vicercy and Abdurrahman rescured for the latter a throne upon which he is now firmly seated and for the British a strategical frontier abso-lutely invaluable as against Russian aggression. It was interrupted, as fate would have it, by news of a collision between Afeban and Russian traons betweeon Afghan and Russian troops in Pendjeh. The ameer intrusted his interests to Lord Dufferin and in the

In the house?

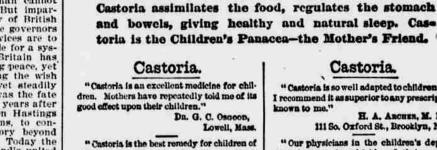
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