In the Wonderland Of North America.

Twenty-first Paper of Northwestern Travel. The Wonderful City of Tacoma.

Written for The Tribune.

At last, after a period of twentyeight days of pleasure and leisurely tra-vel, we have reached Puget Sound, and the restful and beautiful city of Tacoma, the central one of the three large and important cities of this great inland sea-Olympia, Tacoma and Seattle. No one should cross the continent and not see all three of these rival cities; their vigorous growth surprises even their most sanguine friends. Although Tacoma is the youngest city on the Sound, it yields to none of them in beauty of location and plan. It is a favorite city with tourists, and will be still more so when the magnificent \$2,000,000 hotel. (Olympian), now being erected, is finished. When selected in 1872 as the Pacific coast terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, the site was covered with a dense forest, inhabited mainly by Indians. Taking its name from the magnificent mountain under whose shadow it rests, this obscure Indian village started on the highway to prosperity in 1875 with 200 souls, in-creasing in 1880 to 720; in 1890 to 40,000; 1892 to 50,000 people and, at the time of our visit in 1895, a special census accords it over 60,000 of as enterprising, plucky and hopeful population as the world

we spent a number of days here in 1892, which were full of interest, and we were then astounded with its marvelous prosperity. It was then on a substantial monetary basis, nearly free from debt, and in consequence has since been able solidly to withstand the adverse effects of a period of commercial and financial stringency, stagnation and inactivity brought about by Dem-The linh of the Coast.

Tacoma is a point from which the tourist may radiate in many directions. Southward, 150 miles distant, is land, the oldest and largest of the Pacific coast cities, save San Francisco, which is nearly a thousand miles down coast of California, while at the very head of Puget Sound, some thirtytwo miles southwestward, is Olympia. the capitol city of the great Washington state, and twenty-five miles northward by water and forty by rail, is one rival sister city, Seattle, in which all American tourists have equal pride; while Snohomish, Everett, Port Town-send Anacostia, Whatcom and other important ports, He northward on this famous inland sea coast, which reaches even to Victoria and Vancouver in the British possessions. A description of each place may appear later on.

Taroma is one of the most attractive cities on this continent—a city of homes, a city of taste and refinement, a rity of marvelous resources and natural commanding networkers. As a shipping point it ranks are to San Fran ping point it ranks next to San Francisco among coast cities, in its ship-ments of wheat, lumber and coal on the Pacific coast, It is a city of business push and enterprise second to none in our country, and the wender is with all Eastern tourists that within so short a time such a magnificent city could have

A Perfect Natural Location

Tacoma is admirably situated at the head of Commencement Bay in the bar-bor of Puget Sound, 98 miles by waterway to the Pacific Ocean, at the outlet Straits of Fuca and forty miles in a direct line as the crow flies. peninsular promontory upon which the ity is built runs out to a point in the bay, forming a triangle say five to six les on each side. The highest point of the promontory is in the center-a moderately low ridge extending its whole length, until at the extreme north-ern point it ends in an abrupt, bold precipice, which presents that appearance as we approach the city from the sound. Like Halifax, Quebec and Vicksburg, as they appeared to us on our different visits, the name of Defiance is ggested. On each side of Port Defiance luff the land rises gradually in natural erraces back from the bay along the ater front for many miles. No more mirable natural location for a great ty could be conceived. Its position on bluffs is a commanding one-A city on a hill that cannot be hid"-and verlooking the bay three hundred feet above the dark-blue shimmering water. like Irving's Cliff, above the Lackawaxen river at Honesdale, with timberclad hills on all sides to protect it from the heavy storms, while sixty away, "Clad in Robes of Virgin White," ments of heaven itself, is the "Old Monarch." Mount Tacoma, the monument of centuries and the shrine of both the citizens of Tacoma and Seattle, which is worth a journey across the continent to see. This superb old mountain, nearly three miles in vertical height from world for beauty and grandeur, is in plain view from all the terraces of the city—a daily luxury to all its citizens of which they never weary.

Built on Natural Terraces. The business structures of Tacoma are abreast of the times and the private residences unusually tasteful and atresidences unusually tasteful and at-tractive. The residence portion is mainly upon higher grounds and above the stir and noise of the business portion. or Old Town. Such is the gradual slope of the hillsides, that, like raised chairs in a theatre, the windows of nearly every house upon it command the incomparable view of sound and moun-tain spread before it. Tacoma is at the tain spread before it. Tacoma is at the head of deep water navigation, where the shores admit of almost unlimited in love with electricity. Almost every town along the line has a system of facilities for handling sea and inland town along the line has a system of architecture area. Inmerchandise, and today, is not only the largest grain receiving and coal distri-buting center in the West, but is also the principal lumber-port of the Pacific Northwest, and one of the great livestock and fish markets, with coal and iron available in exhaustless quantities. The saw mills, coal bunkers, wheat ware houses, magnificent docks, and other improvements, extend along the

shore for six to eight miles. Tacoma is one of the Pacific termini of the greatest American trans-continental railway systems. The Union Pa-Tacoma, Seattle and Eastern, and the Great Northern railroads all center here. To the Northern Pacific, more

than all other influences combined, does she owe her development and prosperi-ty. Tacoma is also the terminus of the Trans-Pacific line of freight and pas-senger steamers between Tacoma, Hong Kong and Yokahoma. A line of clipper-ships between Ant-werp and other Belgian ports. two lines of steamers to British Columbia and Alaska and Hawalian Islands—also three or more lines to San Francisco, besides twenty-two sound steamers arrive and depart daily for sound ports. Tacoma is the great dis-tributing point of America for trade with China, Japan, Australia and all Pacific Ocean countries, and together with Seattle, the nearest point in America by steamship to four hundred and

Ships of All Nations.

During each day of our stay here the harbor is dotted with ships of all na-tions loading lumber, coal and manufactured products of the United States for Europe, Asia, Australia and the Islands of the Sea. The Northern Paislands of the Sea. The Northern Pa-cific operates a line to Yokahoma, China and Hong Kong, which brings the largest cargoes of silks and teas ever brought to this country. The imports of tea alone last year were between 15, 000,000 and 16,000,000 pounds. Forty thousand tons, or 80 per cent. of all tea brought to this country, goes over Ta-coma's wharves. In view of the fact that this route is 800 miles nearer than by way of San Francisco, the latter city will have to look well to her laurels. The Victoria, a steamer we boarded of this line, carrying the English flag, make the trip of 4.440 miles to Yokahoma in fourteen days. The distance from Tacoma to New York by rail is 3,278 miles; by water, around Cape Horn, 15,966 miles; the Nicaragua canal when built will shorten it to 5,537 miles. All Pacific coast people are anxious, as are all Simon-Sure Americans, that the Nicaragua canal shall be built at once by American capital and controlled by the American government.

The Tacoma dry dock is one of the features of interest to the tourist. It is 325 feet long, 100 feet wide and cost \$350,000. It is capable of taking in any merchant ship and ordinary war vessel

for repairs. Four miles north is the line of the In dian (Puyallup) reservation, and within this area of three or four square miles lie a series of flats, so low that the high tides cover a large portion of them; they are known as "tide flats," which are being dyked and will afford the very best possible location for mills and factories that have business equally with ships and cars. On them immense lumber mills are now in opera-tion. Here are sixteen, with a daily capacity of 1,500,000 feet. The output of these mills annually is over 500,000,000 feet, valued at \$12,000,000. The amount shipped to foreign markets yearly amounts to 65,000,000 feet. The shingle mills of Puget Sound shipped over 2,000,000,000 shingles last year. (A further description of the immense timber found here will appear in my letter on "Puget Sound and Big Trees" next

Tacoma As a Coal Canter. Tacoma has within a few miles of the city, say thirty to forty miles, in the foot hills of the Cascade mountains, a large area of coal deposits, estimated at hundreds of thousands of acres. The character of the coal ranges from lignite to anthracite. A good quality of semi-bituminous is being mined and brought to tide water for from \$2 to \$2.50 per ton. haustless in quantity. Concerning this resource we shall speak again.

Excellent Schools and Churches Tacoma has an excellent school sys em and commodious school buildings. which compare favorably with those of the New England and Middle States. The fifteen public schools, two business colleges, seminary for young ladies (Annie Wright), founded by her father, . B. Wright, of Philadelphia, the college for young men, the Emerson High school and also the Young Men's Christian association have a reputation which is the envy of many larger cities. Tacoma has fifty-two churches, representing all denominations. The Epis copal, a beautiful stone structure, was erected by Mr. Wright, as a monument to the memory of his wife. There are three well equipped hospitals, twenty banks-with a capital of nearly \$10,000 000-and three daily newspapers. There are a hundred miles of graded streets large foundries, two car wheel manufactories, and the Northern Pacific rail road car shops, which occupy sixty acres of ground, and cost \$1,500,000. acres of ground, and cost \$1,500,000. Here are four grain elevators with a capacity of 3,500,000 bushels, and the Northern Pacific is about to erect an-other. The three flouring mills have a daily capacity of 3,000,000 bushels. The Smelter, said to be the only one on the coast, has a yearly output of \$1,000,000. There are also mine metal-working establishments, with a capital of \$1. 500,000, besides various woolen, furni The combined capital invested in man ufacturing in Tacoma exceeds \$10,500,-000. Tacoma's jobbing business reached in 1892, \$40,000,000.

An Electric City. There is one feature especially no-ticeable here, as in all the new flour;sh-ing cities of the Great West. They are have a line of electric street cars. In tercommunication between the differen portions of this widely extended city, is easily obtained by both cable and electric cars. Tacoma has over fifty miles of electric cable cars and fortytwo miles of steam motor and cable cending the billy streets, which have very steep grades. It also has several horse railroads, confined mainly to the "Old Town," Tacoma has many fine public buildings and business blocks qual to those of eastern cities. The

\$200,000; while the "New Olympian" will NOT ALTOGETHER LAWLESS. cost \$2,000,000. It has forty-seven hotels, all told. It also has a fire department, maintained at an expense of \$160,060 yearly. Tacoma has well equipped water works, and gas works and a perfect system for sewerage, which accounts, in part, for the ex-tremely low death rate with which the city is noted. In a word, Tacoma has a series of well designed public parks, public buildings, music halls, opera houses, libraries, etc., worthy of a greater city. If its wealthy citizens live in luxurious residences, its poor and humble citizens are housed in neat and tasty cottages. It is truly a charming city of homes and domestic comfort.

ingcity of homes and domestic comfort.

The streets of Tacoma are eighty to one hundred feet in width, while the avenues are from one hundred to one hundred and forty feet wide. The new streets on the terraces are heavily shaded and paved with asphalt. In the "Old Town" and business portion, the entire street surface is laid with fir or cedar plank from three to five inches thick and very long, making the roads, valleys and incline, alike, as smooth as a house floor and pleasant to travel a-a novel sight and experience to us Easterners.

Her Public Parks. Tacoma's Natural Park and Boulevard system is inaugurated on a liberal scale. It covers 2,600 acres of land—640 acres being native forest, ceded to the city for park purposes from the late United States Military and Indian reservation, which contained over 18,000 acres. On this ceded tract besides other attractions, are thousands of giant firs

and cedars many measuring six to ten feet in diameter, and two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet in height. What city can boast within its very limits of such imperial possessions? A section of these giants in the western part of the city of 640 acres and one in the Southern part near "School Section."

acres, (a three minutes' walk from Hotel Tacoma.) handsomely located on high plateau overlooking the harbor from Italy, and in the hands of expert landscape artists, without regard to cost, is being made by Mr. Wright the "gem" of city parks. We were coursuburbs by our genial landlord who pointed out the various places of interest and with mumbers of the board of trade furnished us with this and other When in New York city some time after data which a reading public may rely

An Almost Ideal Climate. Tacoma boasts of a healthful and salubrious climate. The cool breezes from Sound render the summers cool and delightful, there being no excessive heat; the winters are short, only two months being called winter. Scarcely does snow fall when it suddenly melts. climate is such that flowers bloom in the open air the year round. Strawberries riven in open air gardens at Christmastide. The climate is especially adapted for roses, which for beauty and size, exceed any portion of the North Pacific coast. Elegant lawns are maintained all winter. The thermo-meter rarely falls below twenty-five degrees in winter, or rises above eighty in summer, and then only for a few days. The climate here and along Puget Sound compares favorably with that of Virginia. The summer is a long Juneand the winter a mild December. There are no thunder storms, no cyclones, blizzards or high winds, no excessive heat and no excessive cold. Taken as a whole, the Pacific northwest is a country of cool summers and warm winters; and briefly stated. causes of the cool summers are the high latitude and that the prevailing wind during the summer months is from the north, which is in the nature of a trade wind. The cause of the warm winters is the warm Japan current which breaks all along this coast and produces the same effect as the Gulf stream does in England, Ireland and Scotland, and the prevailing wind in winter is from the South. Like the north, wind of summer, this south wind of winter is in the nature of a trade wind and is constant, rarely failing. Most of what at the east is snow in winter is rain on the Pacific coast and the winter here is called the rainy season. With such a climate, a safe and commodious harbor and a combination of natural sources of wealth, such as scarcely can be found nowhere else in America, the future prosperity of Tacoma is assured.

J. E. Richmond. DON'TS FOR THE NEW WOMAN

Don't crease your bloomers Don't discuss private affairs. Don't drink before breakfast. Don't grumble about your meals, Don't sit while men are standing. Don't scold when dinner is late. Don't wear ready-made necklies. Don't swear at the polite salesman. Don't pull your husband's whiskers. Don't use a cigarette for a door key. Don't think it is manly to be dissipated Don't wear a high hat with a sack coat.

Don't smoke on the front seats on op-Don't forget that the new woman must Don't carry the morning paper downtown with you.

Don't smoke in a room where there ar

ce curtains.
Don't object to your husband attending to matthess. swear when you find a button off Don't swear when you find a button of your bloomers.

Don't make things disagreeable for your husband's mother.

Don't leave stale cigar and cigarette butts about your rooms.

Don't neglect to tip the waiter. It is womanly not to do so.

Don't tell your husband about "the biscuits your father used to bake."

Don't get up at daylight and kindle the fire. That is man's work.

Don't work off a lot of stale jokes when he makes his first cake.—Chicago Record.

A MINISTER'S DESIRE.

I Wish All to Know What a Blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is in Case of Catarrh." It Relieves in Ten Minutes. Rev. A. D. Buckley, of Buffalo, writes 'I wish all to know what a blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is in case of Catarrh. I have been troubled with this disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy I received most delightful relief, and now regard myself entirely cured after the use of the City hall cost \$285,000; the court house, \$400,000; the Chamber of Commerce building, \$150,000; the Hotel Tacoma, by Matthews Bros.

he enjoyed leasing the office stenogra-pher and typewriter, and was always get-ting up some new scheme to annoy her.

"Have you read about the movement on foot in New York to license stenogra-phers?" he asked, as he passed her ma-chine,

"License them?" she exclaimed, indig-mently.

"License them?" she exclaimed, indig-nantly.
"Yes."
"Do you mean to make them go to the city hall and take out a regular license?"
"Yes."
"Just the same as for a poodle dog?"
"Same way."
Then she got on her dignity and her eyes flashed.

flashed.
"I'd like to see them make me do that!"

"I'd like to see them make me do that!"
she exclaimed.
"Would you refuse?" he asked.
"I should think so."
"But suppose it was the law?"
"That for the law!" she cried, with a snap of her fingers. "No law that ever existed can license me." "Sure?"

"Sure."
He was thoughtful for a moment and then he suggested:
"But if one wants to get married—"
"What's that" she interrupted sharply.
"You know you have to get a license to marry," he explained, "but of course you wouldn't—"
"Who said so?"
"Why, you said you wouldn't be licensed—"

censed - "Well," she replied rather hotly, "I've changed my mind."-Chicago Post,

MUSICAL MISCELLANY.

Lovers of light opera will no doubt be pleased at an opportunity to listen to the "Fencing Master" at the Acad-emy this evening. The "Fencing Master" has been one of the most successfu its popularity was not as wide as that of "Robin Hood." Like many other works of this kind the "Fencing Master" had to be re-written once or twice the Southern part near "School Section, of another 640 acres are connected by an excellent boulevard system, covering at least 500 acres. This when completed will excel any public park west of the which could not be Turkish and attractions of the consultance. After consultance of the same time. After consultance of the same time. Numerous small tracts, public and tive at the same time. After consulta-Numerous small tracts, public and try at the same time. After consultation the Turkish features were elimin the city. The most prominent is nated and the book of the opera was Central or Wright Park, covering thirty arranged in a way that would admit of costumes that were in accord with the taste of the up-to-date impressario.

Speaking of operas and books, the deas of the writers when analyzed in a practical way often seem amusing. Edward A. Niven, of Wilkes-Barre, was once forcibly reminded of this while on eously excorted over the entire city and a visit to New York. Mr. Niven is the author of an opera book in which the scenes are located near Wilkes-Barre when in New York city some time after his opera, "The Smith Family," had been presented, Niven was introduced to a well-known theatrical manager. "I am delighted to meet you!" said the manager, effusively, "they tell me that you are the man who wrote a comic opera on the Wyoming Massacre!"

Mrs. Charles Mctzger, contralto soloist at the Green Ridge Presbyterian church for three years, has moved to Pottsville, where her husband holds a lucrative position. In this change Scranton has lost one of its richest contralto voices and a lady of most charming qualities.

The splendid performances of the choir of fifty voices in the Providence Presbyterian church during the past fortnight is a credit to our musical city. Since Prof. T. J. Davies had charge of the choir of that church, three years ago, the music has been nothing less than a classical standard,

the degree of musical bachelor at Oxford university, England. He is a cousin to Mr. Henry W. Evans, of this city. Prof. David James, superintendent of music in the Wilkes-Barre public

Mr. David Evans, Resolven, Wales, is

schools and chorister of St. Stephen's church of that city, was a visitor in town on New Year's day. The John Church Music Publishing

company of Cincinnati, Chicago and New York has bought several songs of T. J. Davies, mus. bac., which are in course of publication Philip R. Thomas, who captured the

baritone solo at the pllevue Eistedd-fod, last Wednesday, pepoken of as one possessing a voice of the quality and much promise.

WHY DO WE IT? Perhaps some sage can tell me, for, indeed,

I'd like to know.

The secret of the titles that I hear wherever I go. Brown, who studied medicine, at taining some renown, Whose wife I hear referred to now as "Mrs. Dr. Brown," What reason for the custom can the wise ones give to me? Why not as well refer to her as "Mrs. Brown, M. D.?

Because O'Shea is on the beach why should we always say,
speaking of his charming wife:
"There's Mrs. Judge O'Shear"
she a judge by marriage? Was she
wedded to the court?

There should be some good reason why the title she should sport.

If one should wed a justice, pray advise me, would she be Entitled to be known by all as "Mrs. Jones, J. P." If not, what reason can we give for speak-

ing as we do
Of "Mrs. Major Cannonball" or "Mrs.
Bishop Pew" Bishop Pew?"
Do titles go to families for the use of ev'ry one?
And if they do, why aren't they used by daughter and by son?
Why not a "Miss Lieutenant Sharpe?"
Why not a junior, too?
At least let's be consistent in the things we try to do.—Calcago Post.

Appetizing. Minnie-Mr. Yabsley says that you set the most appetizing luncheons he ever Mamie-Indeed? Minnie—Yes, indeed. He said that he could eat more after one of your lunch-eons than he could after anyone's else.—Indianapolis Journal.

Perennial Novelty. "What do you think of the new woman?" we asked. "Woman," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "is always new. That is her chief element of attraction."-Indianapolis Journal.

A Modern Herod. "So it's your birthday today, Jack. What would you like?
"I'd like to see baby spanked."-Pick-

Of and About the Makers of Books.

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

NEW MAGAZINES.

There are two rather notable papers of travel in the January Century. One is by Marion Crawford and is entitled "A Kaleidoscope of Rome." It is a kind of musing over the glories of old and the pitiableness of new Rome, with sun-dry side remarks thrown in-as for instance, apropos of nothing: "It is common to speak of the crimes done in the name of religion since the world's beginning. One forgets the sins done for the sake of fashion, which are far more numerous and far more base. One forgets the hard-earned wages squandered on worthless finery, and, a step higher in the scale, the men of small means ruined by their wives' extravagance—the men who, to satisfy woman's fancies, have gambled, have cheated, have stolen, and have been ruined at last; the children that have been robbed of a decent bringing up by vain and reckless mothers; worst of all, the mil-lions of innocent girls who, since history began, have sold their souls for an ornament, for a frock, for a tinsel gim erack. There was a great deal of sound good sense in sumptuary laws." The other is by Thomes A. Janvier, and de-scribes yery entertainingly. "A Feastday on the Rhone." Mrs. Ward's new serial progresses finely and there is an acces-sion of interest to Professor Sioane's life of Napoleon, which here treats of Bona-parte as the dictator of continental Europe. There are two conceits in the January

Philistine either of which would alone be worth double the price of admission (or rather acquisition). The first purports to be a letter from Ruskin protest-ing in true Ruskinian lustiness against manners and things in general; and the second is Elbert Hubbard's sprightly narrative describing the reasons which led to the more or less signal failure of a certain initially promising and roseate experiment in communism. Concerning the latter we refer the inquiring reader to the thing itself; but as to the former, it-doesn't take great penetra-tion to discover Mr. Hubbard's handi-work in that, also, which probably accounts for its enjoyableness. Witness its peroration, and then dare to tell me that it isn't "true to life:" "Whenever, therefore, any new industry is started, such as this of picture-making, the making of beautiful hand-made books (with a text to match), or hand-made lace or delicate precious things born of a marriage of hand and brain, I pray you patronize it and thus do yourselves and the maker good. And to makers of these precious things, I say, if you have done no good by painting pictures and making beautiful books, at least you have done no serious mischief. A bad picture is indeed a geezle thing to have n the house, and in a certain sense a jabberwocky thing, but a dull book is harmless and often looks well on the center table, and neither will blow the roof off. Whereas, of most things which the English. French and Germans are paid for making nowadays-cartridges, cannon and the like-you know the best thing we can possibly hope is that they may be useless, and the net result of them-zero. Therefore I do pray that you will give your attention to good things—buy books and read them and annoy your neighbors no more than conscience dictates and

Four excellent portraits of operatic celebrities, namely Mile, Francis Saville, Mme. Nordica, Pol. Plancon and Heinrich Meyn, appear in the January Looker-On, together with one capital articles, not to spenk of Henry T. Fink's musical comment and gossip and William H. Fleming's dramatic notes and book reviews. The special articles are by Frederic Dean, who writes of "La Navarraise;" W. J. Henderson, who discourses upon "The New Tristan and Isolde:" Philip Hale, who writes con-cerning "The Fantastical Jules La-forgne;" Francis Walker, who describes "A Singer's Outing;" and W. J. Rolfe, whose paper, the leading and by all odds the most interesting one of the number, treats of "Shakespeare's Allusions to Music." The lover of music who does not read the Looker-On with regularity misses much.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Title coining, observes the Philadelphia Title coining, observes the Philadelphia Record, has always been a highly-regarded art ever since that ancient dramatist shouted in great joy and vowed to dedicate hecatomb ti his triumph. But the tendency has become alarming in these latter days. That ingenious playwright, Henry Arthur Jones, has gone from prolix names to such a title as "Michael and His Lost Angel," reminding us of Hardy's "Jude, the Obscure." We have already noted Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" and Jerome's "Blase Billy." "Q" sends out a novel called "Ia." One firm issues "The Sin Eater" and "The Gods Give My Donkey Wings." And the end is not yet!

The Chicago Tribune gives an interesting The Chleago Tribune gives an interesting account of Elbert Hubbard, the author of "Little Journeys," "Forces of Harvard," "The Man," and other books of note. Mr. Hubbard is pretty well known in Scranton. He is a cousin of Miss Leah Heath. The Tribune says: "He was born Heath. The Friedrich Salys: He was oo'n on a farm at Hudson, McLean county, a trim little village on the Illinois Central, just a hundred miles south of Chicago. Mr. Hubbard's parents still live there. His father is Silas Hubbard, M. D., a re-His father is Silas Hubbard, M. D., a respectable old physician, who drives about the country seeing his patients in an antiquated gig, drawn by a bob-tailed white horse, which, if the neighbors tell the truth, is 3 years old. The old doctor is somewhat boastful of his son's abilityin fact, is inclined to talk of little else, "'Yes, Elbert was always smart,' said the old gentleman to the Tribune reporter, but a bit headstrong: I had to hold bir ent a bit headstrong: I had to hold him ack considerable, or no tellin' what he

would a' come to.'
"But you gave him a good education?"
"Of course, I sent him to school winters and taught him myself in the summer-that is evenings, after the work was "'And you were going to make a doc-

tor of him?
"Yes; but he ran away."
"Ladeed?
"'Yes, he was plowing in a field, and he just tied the horses to a rail fence, climbed on board a passing freight train that was going slow on the up-grade, and went to Chicago."

Cowles, W. C., 1907 N. Main. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

Rogers, A. E., 215 Lackawanna.

"But you're wrong—dead wrong. He didn't come back for len years, and when he did he was well enough off to buy the whole village three times over, and then what do you think he did?"

"Try to get richer, I suppose."

"No: you're wrong again. He's a Hubbard: you can't never tell what they'll

So, you can't only again. He's a Hub-bard; you can't never tell what they'l do. He sold out, quit business, put his money in bonds and real estate, and went off to Harvard university. Why, he might have been a millionaire."

"But you are not sorry he went to col-lete."

"And where is his home now?"
"He dld live in Buffalo, but he calls East Aurora, N. Y., his home now. He has a farm there."

has a farm there."

Dr. Conan Doyle is certainly playfully satirical upon his adopted calling. "In novels," he says, "the small complaints do not exist. No one gets quinsy or shingles or mumps in a novel. Think of Angelina having the mounts and Edwin catching them from her! Both with preposterously swollen cheeks, but as loving as ever. Heart disease," he says, "is common, but then heart disease as we know it is usually the sequel of some foregoing disease of which we never hear anything in the romance. Then there is the mysterious malady called brain fever, which always attacks the heroine after a crisis but which is unknown under that name to the text books. People when they are overexcited in novels fall down in a fit. In a fairly large experience I have never known any one to do so in real ife. All the diseases, too, belong to the uppermost part of the body. The novelist never strikes below the belt."

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS: William Morris' new edition of Chaucer, printed at the Kelmectit press, is one of the dearest books published. The copies on veltum cost 120 guineas, \$1.10 each. An edition of Morris' "Earthly Paradise." to be issued in eight volumes, will cost \$255. Same of the letters relating to Burns. Some of the letters relating to Burns discovered recently, along with helograph reproductions of Scott, Byron, Moore, Dickdiscovered recently, along with helograph reproductions of Scott, Byron, Moore, Dickens, Haydn, Beethoven and Weber, in an old castle in Calithness, will incorporated in Mr. Henley's edition of Burns' Life and Letters, have issued next year.

Marie Antoinette' copy of La Fontaine's Fables was sold at recent London auction for \$150; the elebrated Fermiers Generaux edition of Fontaine's Contes brought \$160; "Diver Yoyages Touching the Discoverie of Ame a and the Islands Adjacent to the Same \$52, black letter, \$455; "A Declaration of Ae State of the Colony and Affaires in Urainia," 1629, \$200; Lord Byron's copy of "Rime de Antichi Autori Toscani," with an autograph note, \$32.

In the "Life of Professor Huxley," which is in course of preparation by Leonard Huxley, son of the late distinguished scientist, there will be embodied a considerable number of letters on subjects social and political, as well as scientific, addressed by the professor to an extensive circle of correspondents. In his epistolary work—and, as far as circumstances permitted, Professor Huxley replied personality to all communications addressed to himself—a gental courtesy and tolerance evinced that were not always conspicuous in the professor's controversial writings.

STORIES OF BRET HARTE.

From the New York Herald.

Several friends of Bret Harte were discussing a story of his which came out lately in a leading periodical, and several anecdotes were told about him which have. I believe, never been in print. The men were all prominent in some department of life, and the conversation was held in the reading room of the Union League clab.

"I wonder if you know how Harte became famous?" said one fine-looking old man. "I was in the west at the time. Dear me, it must have been 25 years ago! He had been doing regular work for the California Overland Monthly, and the editor looked on him as a person to be relied on to do not only regular work, but to fill in gap; when they appeared. One day rushed up to Harte and said: 'I must have half a column imme

diately. Have you anything on hand? "Harte went to his desk and, overturning a pile of manuscript, picked out some verses, and threw them to the editor with the remark: "I don't know whether they will suit, but I have nothing else the right

ength.'
'The verses were 'The Heathen Chinee.'
"The next day Harte was famous. He

has since done what he himself considers better work, but the public, for once constant, gives the highest graise to the work which he thought hardly worth printing."
"The first time Bert Harte came

East," said a friend the other day, 'he was to take in all the chief cities in New England. We who were familiar with the East exclaimed almost in breath, 'How he will enjoy the beautiful New England fall! Perhaps the gorgeousness of the foliage seen by him for the first time will inspire another mous poem!'
"After he had been East for a short time he wrote me a letter, which I can

tell you almost word for word. It ran like this: You ask me what has impressed me most since I left home. I can answer emphatically the waitresses!

sew a woman wait at table before. Af-ter my lecture in Concord I was waited on by one at breakfast. She sald to me:
"Coffee, tea, ham, eggs and bacon. I

enjoyed your lecture, Mr. Harte. You had a most select audience!" 'He never even mentioned the autumn

1876-1896.

Time tries all things. Years will make a good reputation or establish a bad one. "You cannot fool all of the people all the time." If a thing is found to be good it will last as the years go by.

Time Has Proved

"'And did you go after him?'

"Not I: his mother wanted to—didn't you mother? She was nearly crazy, but I said: 'He's a Hubbard—leave his alone; he'll take care of himseif!'

"But didn't he write to you?'

"Yes; said he'd gone off to get rich.'

"'Of course that is what they all say, and then come sneaking home the next week.'

"But you're wrong—dead wrong. He didn't come back for ten years, and when the remainder of the system caused by disorders of the liver and kidneys. Thousands of testimonials gathered from year to year attest this great fact.

Today

you can reap the benefit of this experience. If you are suffering from the miserable, wearing symptoms "O, no. Besides college he's been to Ircland, England, Europe and Alaska, and Mexico and everywhere. But I'm not afraid to trust him anywhere. I brought him up right; he never uses tobacco nor drinks nor swears."

"Yes, he's written several books. Some he's proud of and some he's ashamed of. But those 'Little Journeys'—why, goodness me! how many is it they print every month? Mother, how many is it 20,000 or 20,000,000?"

which result from liver and kidney complaint, you may know where to look with perfect certainty for relief and cure. There is nothing like Warner's Safe Cure for effectually putting a stop to lame back, sick headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It is the only remedy sleeplessness. It is the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

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