In the Wonderland Of North America.

Twenty-Seventh Letter of Northwestern Travel. Seattle's Ship Canal and Tide Flats.

Written for The Tribune. Probably the most interesting among the public enterprises inaugurated at Seattle since our former visit in 1892 are in the building of the "ship canal" and the reclaiming of the "Tide-Flats" and the reclaiming of the "Tide-Flats"—a marvelous engineering and industrial undertaking. It has been the fond hope and bright dream of the people of Seattle for years that the government would connect Puget sound with Lakes Union and Washington by a ship canal, thereby creating a fresh water harbor and thus excelling all other harbors in the world. This dream is now being fully realized and work on the same is being pushed to the uttermost, night and day. This enterprise is the greatest ever undertaken on the Facific coast and ranks among the notable events of the century. It has attracted events of the century. It has attracted the attention of engineers and of the scientific and maritime press all over the world, eliciting encomiums on the commercial facilities of Seattle and the indomitable pluck of her citizens. Imbibling the Seattle spirit, which is

Imbibing the Seattle solrit, which is so contagious, we became greatly interested in their pet scheme. It will excite an interest in every visitor who thoroughly undedstands it and can appreciate the incalculable benefit it will be not only to Seattle and Puget sound and the Pacific coast maritime trade. but to all America and the shipping world generally. By invitation we were escorted over the route of the proposed escored over the route of the proposed waterway and the unreclaimed tide-flats—a co-ordinate branch of the ship canal—by Robert Knipe, esq., one of Seattle's prominent real-estate men. and the honorable members of the chamber of commerce, who, with ex-Governor Eugene Semple, president of the Seattle and Lake Washington Waterway company, furnished us memoranda which in substance we now

we witnessed, also, to our surprise and admiration, the working of the ponderous dredges, with their iron teeth, tearing loose the mud from the betto, tearing loose the mud from the bottom of the waterway, which was in turn ejected from the end of the sepentine pipe line from a half mile to a mile long, in a big black stream eighteen inches in diameter. The sight of the great machinery alone was inspiring. We crossed the ridge through which the great cut is in progress and endeavored to realize what the visitor will behold at the completion of this mighty engineering feat four years hence. engineering feat four years hence. The Nature of the Work.

This is virtually a private enterprise, backed by the state. The Scattle and Washington Waterway company is the contractor with the state of Washington. The plans provide, in shore, for the excavation of the several water-ways, of which there are four; the fill-ing in of the tide flates belonging to the state, now practically worthless, cov-ering over 2,000 acres, to a height of two feet above high tide and the constructfeet above high tide and the constructing of bulkheads and retaining walls along the margins of all the waterways—or, in other words, the building of a magnificent harbor full equipped with docks, and the digging of a slip canal nearly four miles long, smiting the deep waters of Seattle Harbor and Lake Washington, the work to be done according to the plans and plats of the state engineers, adopted by the war decoroning to the plans and plats of the state engineers, adopted by the war de-partment of the United States, which has established pler head lines in their waters and along the waterways of the canal. The two largest waterways are each over a mile long and are to be ex-cavated 1,000 feet wide and 25 feet deep at low tide, the canal itself to reach a depth of thirty feet at dead low water mark in the lake, which is sixteen feet higher than the harbor.

There will be only one lock, four hun-dred feet in length and a width in the clear of litty leet. This lock will take all commercial deep sea ships, that will ever come to Puget sound and all sail-ing vessels accompanied by tugs. It will accommodate vessels of sixteen lear of fifty feet. This lock will take will accommodate vessels of sixteen feet draft at dead low water and as the tide rises, those of thirty-six feet and over will be able to enter or leave the lock. The distance from the lake to the sound (from fresh to salt water) including the lock, is about two miles and the largest war vessel or merchant ship can readily count on passing through the entire canal in from one to two hours, the rate of speed depending through the entire canal in from one to two hours, the rate of speed depending on the size of the vessel. The total dis-tance from deep water in Elliott Bay or Seattle harbor to deep water in Lake Washington is 20,785 feet, or nearly four miles. This includes the present waterways which are to be excavated to a depth of twenty-six feet at low tide. For filling the tide flats, sixteen cents per capic yard is allowed. The cents per cubic yard is allowed. The total material to be removed and put in place is thirty-six million cubic yards, just about enough required to do the filling in of the tide lands. The total cost of the undertaking will be \$7,000,000. Work was commenced July 37,000,000. Work was commenced July 29, 1895, with imposing eeremonies and is to be completed by July, 1901. It is believed, however, that the canal will be opened for traffic at least a year earlier. The tide flats will be placed upon the market and utilized as soon as they are reclaimed.

Importance of the Enterprise. The importance, feasibility and imbenefits of this ship canal enterprise to Seattle and the nation at large are clearly apparent upon inves-tigation. Here are some of the facts as explained to us: Lying at the head of Seattle harbor are some two thou-sand acres of tide flats, covered by from one to twelve feet of water at high cide. This large area adjoins the business portion of the city, and in fact already forms a portion of it. These flats constitute the only level tract of land within the city limits, excepting the narrow strip along the present the narrow strip along the present water front which is now completely covered with business houses. The actual water front of Scattle is five miles long and from two to eight railway tracks extend the whole length of it. The present wharf frontage available for sea-going vessels is fully two miles for sea-going vessels is fully two miles long, not counting the length of the steps between the piers, which, if included, would more than double the length. When the great waterway is completed and these tide flats are filled in, there will be 2.360 acres of new land thrown open to use. The platted area will be divided into 466 blocks some 680 feet square, the greater number being 500 feet by 1,000 feet, while not a few

The streets generally are to be 100 feet wide and the avenues are of widths verging from 120 to 250 feet. The thirty-two miles of shore-line are paralleled by receiving streets from the

The Destructive Toredo Worm.

The waters of Puget Sound, like all sait water harbors, are infested with the "teredo," which is so destructive to wood that the mainteauce of wharves and trestles is expensive. The teredo worm often destroys piling within a single year after driving, so that the wharf goes down, with loss of its entire stores and sometimes with loss of life. In the fresh waters of the lake, piling will last practically without limit, for it is a well-known fact that teredos cannot exist where fresh wat teredos cannot exist where fresh water flows in any considerable volume.
The saving in the cost of maintaining
docks and wharves alone would far
more than repay the cost of constructing the ship canal. In fact, the actual
cost of filling the tide-flats and making the same solid ground, is less than the expense of building the wooden plat-forms, wharfs, etc., now in this har-

Upon estimates of leading bridge and wharf builders, it costs to pile and plank one acre of ground on the flats, 5,250, while the cost of filling the flats under the present contract with the state and waterway company, will range from \$1,000 to \$4,900 per acre, according to the depth of the fill. About nine miles of bulkhead will be constructed along the harbor and the banks of the waterways, where an enormous quantity of wood material will be used, viz.: 16,000 piles, 40,000 tieback poles and 180,000 cords or brush, the brush being necessary to catch and Upon estimates of leading bridge and the brush being necessary to catch and hold the sand that it may become thor-oughly imbedded-which forms the best protection to the banks possible, im-pervious to the teredo, and next in permanency to a sea wall. Another argument is that ships be-

come foul in salt water and very fre-quently have to go into dry fock and have their bottoms cleaned of barnacies have their bottoms cleaned of barnacles and other parasites at a large cost. Both iron and steel bottoms are subject alike in sait water to this marine growth, which adheres to them and greatly impairs their efficiency. The speed of an iron ship is often reduced one-half by the presence of grass and other accretions. Fresh water destroys marine growths and prevents their formarine growths and prevents their formation. Barnacles and grass which cover a vessel's bottom in salt water to the weight of many tons, are killed by a few days in fresh water and will drop off, or may be removed easily with scrapers. So advantageous to iron shipping is an accessible body of fresh water, that masters of vessels regard it as of importance, next to clean fuel, at ports of arrival from sea voyages, One of the material advantages named in favor of building the Nicaraguan caparts the fact that a great fresh water lake lies midway of the canal route and that ships will pass through it in their progress from ocean to ocean and may avail themselves of its waters for free-ing their bottoms from marine accre-

This applies strongly to Seattle har-bor. With a ship canal joining the fresh waters of Lake Washington with Puget Sound, the advantages for ship-ping would be ideal and superior to those of all other ports of the Pacific coas' and make Seattle pre-eminent in facilities for shipping among the ports of the world.

Think of it! A vessel could come from any port to her dock, pass through the ship canal into fresh water undisturbed by tidal flow, and while discharging cargo her bottom would be cleared of its burden of barnacles and grass, without the delay and expense of docking. She would thus save two or three days out the delay and expense of docking. She would thus save two or three days time as well as considerable expense. The demurrage alone thus avoided would aggregate for the tonnage entering the port a large sum each year. It can readily be seen that this canal when constructed will give Seattle the lightest dues and cheapest dockage in the world, while an advantage of vast importance to the city would be shared by the other country whose products pass through the port of Seattle. Besides the many miles of new shore line on the sound available for wharves and docks, Lake Washington would add more than fifty miles to the fresh water dock front of Seattle and increase her dock front of Seattle and increase her harbor capacity ten fold, J. E. Richmond,

A PEACE COMPELLER

Prom the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Some curious student estimated after the civil war in this country that it isquired thirty tons of lead to kill a man! That is to say, dividing the number of tons of lead used by the number of men killed, the proportion was as above stated. In old world battles, for obvious reasons, the percentage of killing has always been much greater, though, curiously enough, the desperate battles of the civil war give greater percentages of killed and wounded than the decisive battles of the last 100 years in Europe. The almost satanic devices for killing now in use must make escape from death or maining next to an impossibility. We shall never in future battles hear of such blood-curdling encounters, for example, as Hancock's storming of the bloody angle, nor Napoleon's death grapple with the outnumbering Russians in the graveyard at Eylau.

In these two typical encounters it was the slow business of firing and loading that gave the victors the day. In the coming battles, no line, no men within a mile and a half of the actual brunt of battle will be safe. The least deadly of the infantry armaments now discharge a bail that will penetrate thirty inches of hard timber at a distance of a mile! Against such a missile the squares that saved Wellington at Waterloo and Napoleon at Wagram would be riddled by lines concealed nearly two miles away, and the key of a strategic position rendered untenabe, unless there were forces equal to the onset and likewise to the loss. A "pitched" battle in the old sense will be as unlike the combats of Austerlitz, Jena, Marengo, as the action of a modern fleet is unlike the tactics of Trafalgar.

Murderous as the infantry arms of En-rope are, it is probable that a committee of the New York National Guard has se-cured a weapon which will exceed even the French "Lebeli" in deadliness. Signifi-cantly enough, while the examining board is satisfied with the invention, the existing relations between this country and England have brought out such a crop of applicants for the chance to pre-

sent new guns that the time fixed for closing the competition has been postponed until Marca next, it is the same phenomenon witnessed in 1861, when unready and unarmed, artisans and inventors set to work on every conceivable implement of war, from a canteen to a revolving cannon, and in the course of a few months enabled the war department to set a balf million men in the field much more humanely caparisoned than any army in Europe. It was during the civil war that the shelter was devised, the most ingeniously convenient means of housing the soldier in the field ever attempted. It was after the war was certain that Erricien set to work upon the Monitor, and within a year revolutionized the navaitacites of the world. It was during the war that Dr. Gatling perfected the hideous gam—that he fondly imagined was to make future war impossible—a gun now known under various names, but substantially the "Gatling," of our war epoch.

War in future will mean death, or, at

War in future will mean death, or, at the very least, mangling almost worse than death. The exact seffect of our inventions we can only judge from the experiments made by the Christian nations of Europe upon the African and Asian barbarians! The French advances in Madagascar proved the hideous destructiveness of the Lebel and the machine gun, for it was never necessary to come within fiveness of the Lebel and the machine gun-for it was never necessary to come within sight of the Hovas to terrify them into retreat by a single volley, dealing death as from the clouds. In the Chinese-Jap-anese war the islanders were armed with guns originally invented in this country, and the work done was decisive. When the lists are closed in March, we may ex-pect a monster of supernatural terror, and this may at last turn out to be the peacemaker the world has been groaning for!

LITERARY GOSSIP.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Lady Henry Somerset in the current issue of the Mothers' Friend discusses. "The Sex Novel' with characteristic frankness and acute discerament. She asks the meaning of the sex novel by women or by men? for they are both writing it, and bad as are the women's the men's are worse. Of what is it indicative, and wherewithal are we to be rid of this least curse, and quaze? Why cannot a great and helpful sex novel be written, if we must have any at all? Perhaps it is because "fools rush in where angles fear to tread." These novels are mostly put forth by newcomers in the field of literature; they are bewildered by the advent of women, like the locust of Egypt, as some say (but we think like the beneficent breezes of heaven), upon the wide fields of human activity. The thought of sex is doubtless more present in the average mind when the relations of sex are rapidly and universally changing. The pent-up thoughts and feelings of imaginative and high-strung women writers find vent along the lines of the new liberty, instead of engaging actively in some beneficent work with women who are doing what they can so to guide the movement that it shall not overflow its banks, and these neurotic and keyed-up temperaments fly to pen and ink and wreak themselves upon expression. It is but a sign of the tlimes, the excresence of a growth, the shadows cast from a great light in the heavens. We must bear with our brothers and sisters of the quilt who are bewildered by the bursting of what we believe to be a purifying whirivind of the Lord, and we must hope that it will not be long until the aturdier pen of men and women who bear about in their natures the best qualities, masculine and feminine; those creatures not too bright or good for human nature's daily food shall give us harmonlous panoramas of the new social ilfe wherein sex is not the central thought, but which have for their motive those qualities that wail and serene, the resistless will, the mellow heart, and firm untiring hand. Shall not these be the cent

Shall not these be the central lights and glowing colors in the picture of the golden age?

Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, a Chicago clergyman, has introduced book reviewing into the pulpit. Herewith are some extracts from a recent discourse by him on the "Best Books of 1855": "We should rejoice that John Piske, the master student of history in this country and perhaps the peer of the interpreters of history anywhere, has taken time to give to our school children a 'History of the United Staes.' It is a noble contribution, if ability and merit can succeed in making headway against the tyranny of combination and capital, which has tried to set up in this country the most wicked of all monopolies, a monopoly of the schoolbook trade, where not necessarily the best book, but the available book, is to be pushed, if not by fuir means, then by those that are dark. An available story of William the Sient, Prince or Orange, comes from the hand of a woman, Ruth Putmam. It is the story of a strong man too little studied, I have had no time to read the new applicants in the realms of fiction, but I have found Jane Barlow's 'Irish Hylls' tender and beautiful, and, glory enough for one year, ian MacLaren's Beside the Bonny Briar Bush' and 'Days of Auld Lang Syne.' These two books have come to stay. But, for all the pathos and homely charm of Ian MacLaren, the bookselier tells me the novel which has greatly outstripped all other novels in sale this year is 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' an od-time novel of adventure with sny amount of listrigus. murder and treachery and the least of morals and religion. All I have to say for ft is to confess that it kidnapped one whole half-day of one of my few holidays."

day of one of my few holidays."

"English literature." writes Zangwill,
"is poorest in critics. Our welcome of a
good critic should therefore be warmer
than our welcome of a creator. As yot
Walter Bagehot has had but scant recognition, but the issue by Messrs. Longman of his "Literary, Blographical and
Economical Studies' in chesp but handsome form will probably do something toward repairing the blunder which, as his
editor, H. R. Hutton, rightly claims, English taste made in passing over these remarkable essays. Where, except in Hazlitt, shall we find so much sanity, insight,
sympathy, catholicity and humor? And
even more than Hazlitt, Bagehot managed to transcend the purely literary
stendpoint. Hazlitt, though he preferred
the conversation of outsiders to that of
men of letters, who are apt to mistake the
world of words for the world of things,
was a painter when he was not writing on
writing or speculating on metaphysics.
But Bagehot was a man of business—a
banker, who saw the poetle side of affaire;
he rode to hounds, assired unsuccessfully
to parliament and built barricades in
Paris, though in an amateur and clegant
way. Such original thinking es he did
was purely soicantific; he edited the Economist and made contributions to political
economy: he snalvzed that curious
growth, The Erwiish Constitution, and in
Physics and Politics' he applied Darwinism to sociology. As a young man,
studying at University colloge, London,
he was attracted equally by the humanities and the mathematics. All this makes
a fine equipment for the critic."

men have atways been doing.

"Nym Crinkle," in a recent review of Thomas Harry's book, "Judge the Obscure," drew a parallel between Harry and Yvette Guinert which is apt. He said: "Just at this moment the lastivious pleasings of this literary lute come to us mirgling with the pipmes of a Parislan siren. Hardy and Yvette Guilbert, taough they do not make the same score, use the same symbols. The carbon that is spread out in one case over vast coalhelds flashes in the other case from the bosom of a more concentrated hypocrisy. Both of them sit under the same excuse. This is art, never mind about the truth.

"The young lady who reads Jude the Obscure because a recream genius has lent it the credentials of literature will go to hear Yvette Guilbert because she ings at Sherry's. If she sang at the Alhamora or the Walhalla she would be vulga. Thus is conscience itself a lightning-change artist with the curled darlings who get their morality through the straw of their desires from the pages of their panders.

"Mr. Handy appears to have blown whatever was best in himself all out in Far from the Madding Crowd." He no longer stands erect like a man, resolutely looking for the light; rather is he prone and groping, like a man at a conflagration trying to avoid the smoke of his own burning."

Speaking of Maclarea's "A Doctor of

Speaking of Maclaren's "A Doctor of the Old School" the Chicago Journal says: "The Scotch dialect may milliate against him with some people just as it will en-hance the value of his writings with othhim with some people just as it will enhance the value of his writings with others who delight in its peculiarly expressive terms. But although the Scotticisms are essential to these pictures of Scotch life, such a story as "A Dactor of the Old School' does not stand or fall with them. It is because it is a faithful study of the human heart told with apparent simplicity but most painstaking act, in which every detail is followed out with scrupulous care, that its fame has gone beyond the narrow contines of old Scotla to the uttermost parts of the earth. To read it after squandering time upon the 'Dodos' and "Tellow Asters' is like taking a dip in a clear highland stream after the dissipations of the city. It brings us face to face with men and women instead of mere artificial figures whose resemblance to humanity extends not much beyond the vices of the slums. Our only criticism would be that the author offends somewhat by the inevitable sadness of his writings. On this account they would hardly do for steady reading. We cannot have too much of the happy side of literature."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Primrose and West, the minstrels, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their partnership as performers and managers on March 9. They have taken the Madison Square Garden, New York, for that night and promise one of the most unique and colossal entertainments ever presented at that place. There will be three hundred performers upon the stage in the first part, an orchestra of fifty musicians and a brass band of fifty. The programme, which is not yet entirely completed, will in-clude many novel features. Messrs. Primrose and West will also appear. for the first time in years, in a double clog, song and dance, giving the same specialty in which they first appeared

together. The history of this firm is an interesting one. George Primrose was born in Detroit, and William H. West first saw the light of day in Syracuse. Mr. Primrose made his first appearance on the stage in Buffalo, in 1869, as a variety performer. At another house in the same city William H. West was also filling an engagement. There was very great rivalry between them, and as a result they in 1871 formed a partnership, doing a double song and dance. In 1871-2 they traveled with a circus under the management of Doris & Batcheler, after which they joined Sim-

In 1873 Primrose and West made their first appearance in New York at the old Olympic theatre, on Broadway,near Houston street. During this engagement they issued a challenge to the world to compete in a double clog song and dance tournament. In the company at the Olympic theatre there were at the same time Sol Smith Russell. the Berger family of bell ringers, Geo. S. Knight, Delehanty and Hengler, J. W. McAndrews, the famous "Watermelon Man," and other popular performers. On November 20,1874, Primrose and West joined the famous Haverley's Minstrels, then playing in Hooley's theatre, in Brooklyn. This engagement lasted three years, after which they organized a company called the Barlow, Wilson, Primrose and West Minstrel company. This organization was continued until 1882, when the Thatcher. Primrose and West Minstrel company was started.

In 1888 the now famous Primrose and West company was organized. This company has at different times included Chauncey Olcott, Billy Emerson, Lew Dockstader, Milt G. Barlow, Frank Cushman, Hughey Dougherty. Slavin, Raymon Moore, Frank McNish, Burt Sheppard, Carl Rankin and other popular performers. In addition to their minstrel show they have also been the proprietors and managers of the 'Eight Bells' company.

The admirers of genuine comedy will have a treat on Tuesday evening at the Academy when William C. Andrews and his fine company will present the latest success. "My Wife's Friend." "Charlle's Aunt" was a pretty good fellow, and as Mr. Frohman said, the best card he ever offered to the public, but it is pretty well admitted that Mr. Andrews' play will "go one better." It is more consistent, more laughable. While the praises for the achievement of "The Red Badge of Courage" are still resounding Mr. Stephen Crane has brought out a volume of poems. Of this Mr. Howels has to say: "Mr. Stephen Crane has done the most striking thing of the year in his little bock of "lines," called "The Black Riders," but I believe it will be the opinion of host who read it all that the effect would have been three times as great from a third of the quantity and last the ty, which has not been seriously affected from having had to get at it through unbroken phalanxes of small capitals. To print the lines so was a capitale or an affectation which need not be attributed to the poet, for he will have enough to answer for with conventional criftelism in his proper part of the enterprise, But I

Arangements have just been completed whereby the greatest success of the age. Du Maurier's famous play. "Trilby," with all its magnificent scenery, custumes, music and stage garniture, together with A. M. Palmer's great dramatic company, which made it so popular in New York and Boston, will visit the Academy Wednesday and Thursday. This will be the first visit here of "Trilby," which is strange, wird, powerfully staged and received with the greatest possible enthusiasm everywhere. Never have audiences been more demonstrative at the end of a play, and never was it watched with a play, and never was it watched with more intense interest the development of a dramatic story. If "Trilby? had never been published, but Du Maurier had given to Mr. Potter a plot to work out the play would attain a wonderful success. As it is, it wil be surprising indeed if "Trilby" does not make a record which is remarkable in the annals of the American stage.

II II II
The remarkable "sex against sex"
drams, "Sowing the Wind," by Sidney
Grundy, under the direction of Charles Grundy, under the direction of Charles Frohman, will be presented at the Academy of Music this evening. It will be remembered that the play, following its celebrated two hundred nights' run at the Empire theater. New York, was performed in Boston last season for over fifty nights and in Chicago for nine weeks, and that it was phenomenally successful from all phenomenally successful from all standpoints. The company that made it so will be seen here. The names on its roster speak for themselves: Messrs J. H. Gilmour, Thomas Whiffen, H. J. Carvill, S. E. Springer, Guy Standing, Frederick Strong, Harry Phillips, Fred Harrison, and Misses Mary Hampton, Emily Dodd, Ella Hugh Wood, and Jessie Dodd.

America's clever actor, Robert Hil-liard, has never made other than a favorable impression, with the various leading roles in which he has appeared. leading roles in which he has appeared. His work as the politician in "Blue Jeans," his career with "Mr. Barnes of New York," and "The Nominee," etc., will be readily recalled by Mr. Hilliard's admirers. But if press criticisms and the assertions of theatrical managers are to be relied upon, however, in none of these productions has be given so strong a portrayal of charhe given so strong a portrayal of character as he is now giving in the new society comedy. "Lost-24 Hours."
This comedy will be presented by Mr. Hilliard and his excellent company at the Academy of Music Monday, February 17

Next Thursday the great Sandow will be seen at the Frothingham. He will be assisted in entertaining the audi-ence by the Trocadero Vaudevilles. ence by the Trocadero Vaudevilles, composed almost entirely of European artists. Amann, the great impersonator of past and present public characters, holds the unique place as an entertainer of the public. During the present season his masterpiece will be an imitation of the "Svengali" of Wilton Lacyaye, a portraiture which has won him unlimited praise. An element of delicious humor is provided in the engagement of the great French cdown, O'Gust, who has for three years divided his time between two theaters, the Empire theater of London, and the Follies Bergeres of Paris.

Follies Bergeres of Paris.

"Old Tennessee," which will be given at Davis' theater three nights, commencing Monday afternoon, will be found an excellent comedy drama and will, we are promised, be an agreeable surprise to all its patrons who expect to see the ordinary Southern drama. The negro specialties which are a feature with the show are exceptionally good. Mr. Ernest Hogan as Uncle Pete, gives one of the best portrayals of a negro character ever seen on the local stage. The white cast embraces local stage. The white cast embraces all well known and capable people, each and every one especially adapted for their respective parts. The play is one of the most unique bills offered by the local theaters this season and deserves large audiences during its stay in our city.

Lost.

No more I see as once I used That gracious form of hers Arrayed in harmless finery, Or dignity of furs.

No more in coaxing witcheries She hangs about my chair, Gone! with the fairest dream of home A man held anywhere. No more haloed with soft curls
Her woman-gentle brow;
Her hair is cropped in mannish willShe's wearing bloomers now.

—Judge.

The Matter. "Ouch! Oh! Help! Help! screamed an agonized voice in the middle of the night from the upper story of the leading hotel in Hawville, Okla. "Oh, gee whizz!

in Hawville, Okla. "Oh, gee whizz: Quarr-r-r!"

"What's the matter upstairs, Jim?" inquired Alkali Ike, who had dropped in for his "night-cap."

"Ah, I reckon it's one of them fool tourists havin' trouble with his spring bed," replied the night clerk, "Newcomeers don't understand how to manage them heds year well an' every night or two beds very well, an' every night

somebody gits one of the spiral springs screwed into his back like a shirt stud. When I git your piten mixed we'll go up and unscrew the poor cuss. Yells like it hurts him considerable, don't he?"

—Truth. POSSIBLE CABINET MUN ISTER.

Hon. David Mills, M. P., Joins Other Leading Members of the Cauadian Parliament in Strong Endorsement of Dr. Agnew's Catarrint Powder. The Sage of Bothwell, as his familiar

friends sometimes speak of him, the Hon. David Mills, who is almost certain to again become a tabinet minister should a change of government take place, was a sufferer from catarrh, and place, was a sufferer from catarrh, and to a public man it proved most annoying. He freely tells, however, the very quick relief he secured when he commenced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It is one of the great virtues of this medicine, that it does not triffe with the patient, but gives relief almost instantly and calls for no prolonged period to effect a cure.

One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of fuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in 19 min-utes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Feyer, Colds, Headache, Sore

What is

CASTORIA

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 Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Oscoop,

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not for distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their routs, thereby sending them to premature aves." Dr. J. F. KINCHELOS,

Castoria.

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H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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