

### **ACHIEVEMENTS OF** THE VICTORIAN AGE

Events Which Make Memorable the Reign of England's Queen.

LONGEST ONE IN ENGLISH HISTORY

On the 30th of Next Month Victoria Will Enter Upon the Sixtieth Year of Her Sovereignty, and the Fact Suggests a Review of the Record England Has Made Under Her

Apropos of Queen Victoria's seventy-seventh birthday, on Sunday last, the Chicago Times-Herald says: On June 30 she will enter on the six-tieth year of her reign, a reign the longest in the whole period of English history, the most remarkable of any age for material progress, and, as one cynic remarks caustically, for "Intelcynic remarks caustically, for "intel-lectual mediocrity." The criticism is not true. No Shakespeare has arisen, but when one considers that

that lit the court of the great Eliza-beth, they can well be matched.

The special point to be made is that The special point to be made is that the two greatest periods of English history will be distinguished by the names of two women. No king by the force of his own personality or the accident of falling upon a fortunate time has fixed his name indelibly upon an epoch. Elizabeth had the elements of greatness with the power of personal rule; Victoria's virtues are mainly negative, with a capacity of adaptation to progressive democracy that amounts to genius. Her non-resistance and the material achievements of her time are sufficient to fasten her name on an age that otherwise would lack a dis-tinguishing nomenclature. For the rest, she has established and maintained probably the only virtuous court England ever knew, and raised

court England ever knew, and raised the whole moral tone of society throughout the civilized world.

In 1837 Carlyle, standing in Hyde Park, lifted his hat to the maiden queen in her carriage—he who took off his hat to none other but Father Mathew and Elizabeth Fry—saying: "Like France in her extremity, we have got a maid, May she work a have got a maid. May she work a

Fifty-nine years ago today the Princess Alexandrina Victoria of Kent was living in almost convent seclusion with her mother at Kensington Palace. Her she had not appeared at the court of her uncle, William IV., because in the opinion of the Duchess of Kent it was unfit for a young girl. Five weeks later William IV. was dead at Windsor Castle, and measurages thereion. Castle, and messengers hurried off at 3 o'clock in the morning to summon his successor. She came down in her dressing gown and slippers and night-cap, with her long blonde hair in school girl braids down her back. There were tears in her eyes, but she was perfectly self-possessed, simple and dignified. At

self-possessed, simple and dignified. At 11 she met the council at Windsor and presided over it as if she had been in the habit of doing it all her life.

She is described as small of sature, with no pretense to beauty, but of great charm of manner and graceful, gracious bearing. Her austerity and innocence immediately regenerated a court corrupt through eight regimes. The miracle was worked. For sixty years now London aristocracy has worn a virtuous front. Irregularities and scandals have not been tolerated by he court. Her influence in this regard is all the more remarkable because with William IV, ended the reign of personal government. With no patronage to bestow or political power, she has been absolute in the social world.

ENGLAND'S RISE.

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For other progress she has had nothing whatever to do. The Englishman was on the rise. In two generations he has dominated the earth in numbers, in enterprise, in finance, in politics, in science, in invention. When the queen ascended the throne in 1837 there were 26,000,000 people in Great Britain. There are now 39,500,000. In addition to the increase at home, Great Britain subdued Schind in '43, the Punjab in '48, Oudh in '56, and later Upper Burmah and the Shan states. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand square miles have thus been added to the Indian possessions. They have occupied Aden and the Suez, created Hong Kong and taken over territory in Siam and adjacent islands, aggregaiting 80,000 square miles; 300,000 square miles have been acquired in Africa, and 1,000,000 more are administered by the charter companies. The government occupies panies. The government occupies Egypt and Cyprus, and is advancing on the Soudan and the Transvaal. Australia and Canada comprise 6,500,-

Australia and Canada comprise 6,500,000 square miles. Canada has increased
from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 inhabitants,
and has been transformed from a disintegrated number of rebellious colonies to a compact, loyal dominion. Australia in 1837 had 175,000 white inhabitants, of whom a third were transported convicts. It now has 4,500,000, a popuiation nearly equal to that of the Uni-

ted States at the beginning of the century. The Briish Empire thus com-prises 10,000,000 square miles of land, with 350,000,000 people. One square mile out of nine on the face of the globe ac-knowledges the rule of Britannia, and one person out of every four owes al-

one person out of every four owes arleginnce to her majesty.

All this has been made possible by the
remarkable inventions of the age. The
year of her birth, 1819, it was literally
true that "man could travel no faster
than the Pharaohs," says an editorial
writer in the Edinburgh Review. The first of the great Trunk lines from London to Birmingham was not com-pleted until the year after she ascended the throne. In 1838 the Great Western and the Sirius crossed the Atlantic, and in 1849 a steamer made the passage of in 1849 a steamer made the passage of the Red sea. The trip across the At-lantic occupied eighteen days, and the one to Bombay thirty-eight. These journeys are now made in five and four-teen days. The tonnage of the whole commercial navy of the empire was less than 3,000,000 tons. It is now 900,000,-

In 1851 a telegraphic cable was laid under the channel, and our civil war was ended before the Atlantic cable was successfully laid. Now a network of lines on land and cables under water connects every part of the empire, so that a disturbance is felt in London almost as quickly as a nerve communi-cates with the brain in the human body.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. There are but five.
That the centuries do survive.

the lack of a Snakespeare is scarcely enough to condemn the Victorian age to mediocrity. As to the lesser stars that lit the court of the great Elizanot true. The vast improvements in ommunication and transportation have injured land onwers and the agricultural classes by bringing to London the products of the world. Rents are lower and the profits of labor less. Much land has been abandoned and the time is not far distant when land will be used for residence purposes; where its productiveness will have nothing to

do with its value. Capital will go into commerce and the agriculturist will emigrate to the colonies. It is this constant stream of emigra-tion from the farms and the overcrowded cities that has reduced pauperism in Great Britain. When Victoria came to the throne one person out of every dozen was a pauper. Now one out of forty five is supported by the public. The condition of the poor was horrible. In the cities they lived in cellars, and sanitation was unknown. Graveyards of the towns. The streets were unlighted; after a rain the accumulated fiith of the streets drained off into the cellar dwellings of the poor. The mor-

tality of the poor was frightful, espe-cially among children. Until 1850 children under 8 years of age worked in the factories ten and twelve hours a day. Human beings for the first time were competing with machinery, and for twenty years human beings were the cheapest. The vicious conditions of their lives made for crime. A man in working clothes could not enter a nark. There were no free libraries, free schools, people's institutes, bath or wash houses. The public-house was the only refuge of the poor from the sweatshops and cellars. The paup ers numbered 1,500,000, the criminals 50,000. In 1893, with the population increased 50 per cent., crime was re duced 87 per cent.

The laboring man is now enfranchised, the children taken from industrial life and put in schools, sanitation and factory safe-guards are compulsory, agriculture is largely abandoned for manufacture and commerce. Water and sewer systems are universal, the parks and libraries are open, and the slums are rapidly being demolished by wholesome and wholesale condemna-tion laws. Wages are actually higher than sixty years ago and the purchasof duties. The laboring voter is largely in the majority over all voters, so much so that the lords are threatened. The demand for universal franchise dates with the demand for free selection. Two years after Victoria came to the throne parliament made the first ap-propriation for popular education of the sum of £30,000. Now the annual apropriation is £9,000,000. The universities are now open to all classes (Mr. Hardy denies this in "Jude the Obscure"), the purchase of commissions in the army has been stopped and places in the civil service are open to those who

pass the examination.

FAMOUS NOVELISTS. In all these three improvements novelists, a practically unknown class of authors before the Victorian age, have taken a prominent part. Dickens was instrumental in rehabilitating the pri-vate schools, in abolishing the imprisonment for debt, correcting the abuses and delays of chancery court; Walter Besant's "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" hurried the people's palaces, museums and schools of science into existence; Mrs. Browning released the factory children; Tom Hood called at-tention to sweating by his "Song of the shirt"; Kingsley and Charles Reade each helped in the regeneration of the age, and Carlyle was the prophet of altruism as opposed to the abominable political economical system of Adam Smith.

This sentiment pervades English politics. The law interferes to protect labor in its life, safety and wages; the model employer; the "living wage" the issue of the day. Factories must be sanitary, the dwellings on estates must

be healthful, the home of the lord is no more the castle than is that of the humblest laborer. Readers of Mrs. Humphrey Ward are informed that there is still pauperism and game laws, overcrowding in the cities, sweating, defective tenements, too long hours of labor and no place but the workhouse for the aged poor.

But without doubt the standard of comfort is higher and the opportunities immeasurably extended for bettering thier condition. There has been a great leveling up. The poor man is higher, and if the rich are no lower they still seem to be not so high, because the dif-

seem to be not so high, because the dif-ference is less. That is the reason the age is subjected to the charge of medlocrity. The number who can do thing well is increased and the contrast i not so sharp. It is more and more diffi-cult for a man of intellect to make his mark; he has a wider audience, if a less discriminating one, and more to rival his pretensions.
The mistake we make is that we

The mistake we make is that we have not adjusted our estimates to new conditions. Genius is catering to the delight of the people of leisure and learning produced nothing of intrinsic use. Shakespeare's genius was purely of the imagination; Herbert Spancer's of deduction and industry; Galileo delved in pure science; George Stevenson in applied science. In this age everything is utilitarian. But for ail erything is utilitarian. But for all that and because of that, we lose sight of the tremendous advances made.

Geology is a reconstructed science, biology a new one; medicine has but just been raised to one. Power is in a new field, government and political enconomy work from an opposite basically in the second of t is; all life is seen from a new and high-er standard. Science has strung the heds of oceans and spanned continents and brought the east and west together. It is pairry to say that England is dying at the top because a Reynolds is dying at the top because a Reynolds is not painting portraits, a Wellington winning battles, or a Shakespeare writing plays. Histories are being written for the first time—not "sad tales of the death of kings," but histories of peoples, civilization, analysis, psychological studies that make times

instructive. AN AGE OF TALENT. It is doubtful, too, if any other age can show such an array of high talent. Among Victorian poets Wordsworth at least had genius; Keats and Shelly and Tennyson came near it. Browning will be judged by another age. Beginning with Scott, there are a half dozen nov-elists who will live beyond their generation. Carlyle was the greatest re-ligious reformer since Wycliffe. Booth the greatest evangelist since Wesley. As a statesman Gladstone would be difficult to match in the past. For a hero there is Gordon at Khartoum. Whether the creators of poetry and art will live only posterity can decide. In the main the genius of the age has expended itself in material things. The typical emblem of the Victorian age will, perhaps, be a Roentgen ray, pene-trating an opaque body and bringing to light what had before her time been

### LITERARY CHAT.

Professor Bryce's work on the "American Commonwealth" has been before the English and American public for several years, but it has not hitherto been subjected to a thorough-going criticism. Taking the latest edition as a text, Professor James undertakes to critise the author's views in a new American Academy of Political and Social Science monograph, are review of the book, but is an elaborate listic cussion of certain of the fundamental principles of American constitutional law in regard to which, in the critic's view, Mr. Bryce's exposition is incorrect. The author's presentation of the relation between the federal government and the states; of the nature of the federal judiciant of the tween the federal government and the states; of the nature of the federal judiciant of the basis of distribution of powers between the state and nation, are treated at length, while in many minor points, such as the suspension of the privilege of the will be hashed of distribution of powers between the state and nation, are treated at length, while in many minor points, such as the suspension of the privilege of the right to vote, the results of the civil rights act, etc., the views of Mr. Bryce are carefully reviewed and corrected.

In one of Stevenson's latest letters before his death he declared himself to be revolving in his mind the plot of a romance of the combined salary was to be \$82-to Perkins \$407 and to Kennedy \$129.90. while Witkes-Barre, whose pastor was brovolving in his mind the plot of a romance of the combined salary of the combined sa

fully reviewed and corrected.

In one of Stevenson's latest letters before his death he declared himself to be revolving in his mind the plot of a romance of "Prince Charlie." Andrew Lang, his companion and compatriot, is now writing a work called "Pickle, the Spy," a chapter in the secret history of Prince Charles Edward between 1746 and 1755. It is founded on the state papers, manuscripts in the British Museum, and the archives of the Prench Foreign Office. Pickle, it should be explained, was the assumed name of a great Highland chief. Mr. Lang has been for years at work on the book, which brings out the complicity of Frederick the Great in Jacobite intrigues, and also throws light on the adventures in exile of Prince Charles.

The circumstances in which Harold Frederic's new novel, "The Damnation of Theron Ware," came to have one title here and another in England (as was the case with Hawthorne's "Marble Faun") are set forth in the London Chronicle. A curious accident was the cause. The writing of the book was extended over five years, and a copy of the first half was sent to this country as long ago as 1838. For purpose of identification it here the "Damnation" title, which was one of many then under consideration. After the final choice of "Illumination" had been made, no one remembered until it was too late, that the American publisher had not been informed of the decision.

Ex-President Harrison's articles have proved such an enormous success with The Ladies' Home Journal, adding over 100,00 to the circulation of the magazine, that the series will be extended beyond the original limit. The ex-president has now reached the treatment of "The President's Official Family" in his zeries, describing the relation which each cabinet member holds to the president. Then he will show "How the Senate Works" and "How Congress Legislates"—each in a separate article.

Readers of "Pierre and His People" will be glad to know that Stone & Kimball are about to publish a new volume of short stories by Gilbert Perker under the title of "An Adventurer of the North," being the further and final adventures of Pierre and his people.

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THE BETTER YOUR HEALTH

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### AN INTERESTING BIT OF CHURCH HISTORY

The Forty-fourth Anniversary of the Wyoming Methodist Conference.

YEARS OF TRULY NOTABLE GROWTH

Forty-four 1 cars Ago the First Conference Was Held in Carbondale With Bishop Scott Presiding .- Some of the Chauges That Have Occurred in Local Methodism Since.

Wilkes-Barre Leader, for on July 7, 1852, at Carbondale, Pa., its first conference was held with Bishop Scott presiding agd N. Rounds secretary. At its opening session sixty-two members responded to the roll call. Of these there are yet living Revs. G. M. Peck, H. R. Clark, C. V. Arnold, Asa Brooks and G. W. Leach.
At that conference Y. C. Smith was received on trial, while C. L. Rice and Jasper W. Hewitt were admitted into full connection. Three districts constituted the conference—Newark, Susquehanna and Wyoming. Wyoming district consisted of twenty-four charges and embraced a territory extending from Newport on the south to Beech Pond and Pleasant Mount on the north, and from Lackawaxen on the

north, and from Lackawaxen on the east to Skinner's Eddy on the west, east to Skinner's Eddy on the west, being territory now belonging to the Wyoming, Honesdale and Owego districts. The presiding elder of this, then territorially great, district was Rev. D. A. Shepard, and his salary was \$553. Of this amount Wilkes-Barre (whose preacher was N. Rounds) paid \$48, and Honesdale (W. Wyatt, pastor) \$48. No other charges in the confer-\$48. No other charges in the confer-ence equalled these amounts. There was no Scranton forty-four years ago -that is, as Scranton. Providence.now a part of Scranton, had an existence in Methodism. Henry Brownscombe was the pastor of its church. His salary was \$357 and parsonage and the amount paid by this church to the pre-

siding elder's salary was \$24, while its missionary collection amounted to \$46.82. Wilkes-Barre paid its one pas-tor a salary of \$550, that being the largest salary paid any pastor in the largest salary paid any pastor in the whole conference, the next highest being \$500 paid by the First church of Binghamton, N. Y. For necessitous cases and superannuates, Wilkes-Barre again leads, paying for all \$27.08, Carbondale being next with \$24.15. The amount paid by the entire conference for these stated causes was only \$398.87. Wilkes-Barre's missionary collection was \$143.22. The entire membership of the conference, including members, probationers and local preachers was 12.790. Of these Wilkes-Barre was reported as having 370 members, 5 probationers and 2 local preachers; Providence 126 members, 15 probationers and 2 local preachers; Providence 126 members, 15 probationers and 2 local preachers.

while Wilkes-Barre, whose pastor was Dr. George Peck, reported a salary of \$650, and all paid.

At the third session of the confer-ence, held June 21, 1854, at Waverly, N. Y., Bishop Janes presiding, Scranton appears in the list of appointments, headed as "Scranton and Hyde Park Mission," A. H. Schoonmaker, pastor. At the close of the year he reports, sal-At the close of the year he reports, salary, \$400; parsonage, \$200; presiding elder, \$20; missions, \$5.50, and superanuates \$3.50. Its membership was: Full membership, \$3; probationers, 25; local preachers, 3. In this report Providence shows the dismissal of Scranton from her parish in that her membership has declined to 66 full members. Wilkes-Barre this year has William Wyatt for pastor; his salary \$600, Carbondale, Canaan and Bingham ton being the only other charges pay-ing from \$500 to \$550. Until 1858 the salary of Willies-Barre continued the salary of Wilkes-Barre continued the same. That year another charge is re-corded in the minutes as belonging to Wilkes-Parre, namely Woodville, Asa Brooks, paster. The following year the salary is recorded as Wilkes-Barre, \$450, Woodville \$460, making \$250 for the city. Wilkes-Barre was the first charge to pay a salary of \$1,000 to a minister, which occurred in 1865, the pastor being Dr. Y. C. Smith. The following year the salary was raised to \$1,200. Wilkes-Batte was the first o pay a salary of Safety of \$2,000. In the minutes of 1870, conference at Wilkes-Earre, presided over by Bishop James, April 12-18, this city reports: Pastor, T. M. Recse; salary, \$2,000. Woodville is now called Ross street, pastor, L. C. Floyd, salary \$1,000, members 275, and 170 respectively. In John Davidson has written a book of short stories called "Miss Armstrong's and Other Circumstances," which will shortly be published by Stone & Kimball.

John Davidson has written a book of short stories called "Miss Armstrong's and Other Circumstances," which will shortly be published by Stone & Kimball.

Barre In 1874 Parcial. with Henry Brownscombe as pastor. In 1887 Franklin street church commenced

paying a salary of \$3,000, A. H. Tuttle being the pastor. Ross street paid \$2,000, G. W. Miller, pastor. Parrish street \$700, J. Underwood paster. The membership was respectively 491, 485 and 100, combined with 183 probationer, with a church property valued at \$123, 600. The Welsh mission was added in 1889 with 83 members and a property valued at \$3,000 the Derr Memorial in 1892, which in 1895 had a property valused at \$20,000, with a membership of 160. In the forty-four years of the past Methodism has increased from one small church to five strong ones, from 375 members and probationers to 2,035 members and probationers, from church property valued at \$11,000 to property valued at \$182,000. These things are certainly indicative of Wilkes-Barre's prosperity in temporal lines, for they speak of electric railroads, asphalted

streets, magnificent stores, newspapers on the front line of journalism, fine bridges and the best of school build-CHANGES IN SCRANTON. While these things are so of Wilkes-Barre, what of Scranton? Following 1864 Methodism begins to be a factor in Scranton life. As stated, A. H. Schoonmaker was its first appointed pastor, salary \$400. In 1855 the salary paid was \$400, and membership was 105. In 1856 Dr. George Peck was pastor, salary \$650, membership 142, church property valued at \$3,200. In 1863 Hyde Park was organized. W. J. Judd was pastor and his salary \$400. The preacher's salary in 1864 for Scranton was yet but \$600, membership 210, church property worth \$16,400. The next year the salary was raised to \$800, John A. Wood being pastor. In 1868 Scranton increased its salary to \$1,000, its membership being 266, and its church property valued at \$20,000. In 1875 its salary was \$1,600, membership 424, church property valued at \$35,000.

Following this Scranton reaches out and takes in surrounding boroughs. While these things are so of Wilkes-

that the next report gives us under the heading Scranton—"First church, Hyde Park, Providence and Park

Park Place (now Court street).... 400

In 1885 Green Ridge church, now Asbury, became a separate society, sever-ing from the Park Piace. ing from the Park Piace.

In 1883 appears Hampton street charged, a result of purchase by t.e. Hyde Park society. In 1891 Cedar avenue, a mission growth from the First church, was made a separate charge, making now in the city of Scranton seven Methodist Episcopal churches with a flourishing mission church connected with Elm Park, so that from the feeblest heginnings in 1854 to the pres-

On July 7 the Wyoming conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be forty-four years of age, says the Wikez-Barre Leader, for on July 7, 1852, at Carbondale, Pa., its first conference was held with Bishop Scott presiding apd N. Rounds secretary At its opening session sixty-two members of the Methodist Episcopal church will greatly a salary of \$400 to salaries form a sala with greater bounds she has marched forward earning for herself the title of "The Electric City." These figures are worth studying. They are object lessons of growth, and while we have singled out the Methodist church as liberative, the seems holds true of lustrative, the same holds true of others. Religion is not on the decline, as that religion stands for Christianity. Christ's truth is marching on and find-ing its noblest supporters by life and giving in our cities of Wilkes carre and Scranton. In this line we have much to be thankful for. People of wealth give of their wealth in the name of Christ and his church, that the poor and needy, the wretched, depraved and outcasts might find practical demonstrations of piety. People of intelli-gence give of their intellectual power to teach truth concerning the crucified Redeemer. Long may these cities de-velop in Christ ways to make more possible yet greater church growth in all denominations.

### DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Rose Coghlan is to shortly appear in

Rose Coghlan is to shortly appear in "Carmen."

"The Passion Play" is to be produced in Chicago.

"Electra" is the title of a burlesque by Richard Stahl.

Librettist Cheever Goodwin was formerly a base ball pitcher.

Next season Rose Coghlan will produce Max O'Rell's "Heart's Ease."

Belle Archer will play the widow in "A Milk White Flag" next season.

John Drew will produce next season a dramatization of Weyman's "Under the Red Robe."

Oscar Hammerstein has decided to

dramatization of Weyman's "Under the Red Robe."

Oscar Hammerstein has decided to hereafter use only newspapers as advertising mediums.

"An American Beauty," by Gustave Kerker and Hugh Morton, will be produced by Lillian Russell next season.

For the first three or four weeks of next season Evans and Hoey will be seen together in "A Parlor Match."

Wilton Lackaye has accepted a southern pastoral comedy from the pen of Robert Drouet, entitled "Colonel Bob."

John R. Rogers says Marie Studholme will next season be the leading lady in the "Strange Adventures of Miss Brown."

Henry E. Dixey's real name is Dixon, and his uncle, William Dixon, is the present stage manager of the Hollis Street theater, Boston.

The living pictures are now dressmaking or dancing the ballet. Their occupation is gone, their glory is faded, their curves are eclipsed, their popularity is a twicetold tale.

Two new theaters are now being built in New York, and before long the erection of a music hall will be begun at Fitty-ninth street, between the Boulevard and Eighth avenue.

De Koven and Smith's "The Mandarin"

ninth street, between the Boulevard and Eighth avenue.

De Koven and Smith's "The Mandarin" will be Chinese both as to libretto and music. The scenario and plot are both cast in China; every character will be thoroughly Chinese.

George W. Lederer, fired by the big profits of the all-star "Rivals" company, has a scheme which embraces the appears ance in some opera, not yet decided ubon, of Lillian Russell, Camille D'Arville, Deila Fox, Marke Dressler, Francis Wilson, Jefferson De Angels and Frank Danieis.

Alexander Salvini is showing the residents of Boston what he can do in pantomine. "Rohan the Silent," a one-act play written for the actor by Evelyn written f

Alexander Salvini is showing the residents of Boston what he can do in pantomime. "Rohan the Silent," a one-act play written for the actor by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland and Emma Sheridan Frye, two most imposing names, is a one-act pantomime in which the hero does not speak a word until the very end.

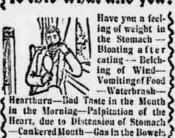
Comedian Seabrooke has replaced Henry E. Dixey in 'Thoroughbred.' Dixey, who earned \$400 a week, demanded \$500. Mr. Dixey informed the Dramtic News last week that he was seriously considering a proposition to travel with Herrmann next season, with a view to regularly entering the field of legerdemain a year later.

Monday, June 1, will be a gala night at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia, when for the fiftieth time "Miss Philadelphia," with all her odd ways and characteristics will be presented at that theater. One of the many features that have made "Miss Philadelphia" the popular favorite she is, is the marvelously strong company that portrays its various parts, including John E. Henshaw, Nancy McIntosh, Florence Wicks, Inex McCusker, Frank Cushman, Charles Bigelow, Will Armstrong, and a well-trained chorus of forty.

Miss Camille d'Arville has signed a contract with Oscar Hammerstein to head the organization to be known as the Olympia Comic Opera company. He has decided to organize a comic opera company and make productions of his own in the theater of Olympia next senson. Besides Miss d'Arville he is negotiating with the hopes to secure a number of other well-known comic opera singers, such as Miss Pauline Hall, Mis Della Fox and Thomas Q. Seabrooke. Tre season will open with the production of an open by Mr. Hammerstein himself, entiled "Santa Maria." "There is no doubt about it, the bicycle craze has hart, the theatrical business in no small degree," said H. Grattan Donnelly. "The reason for it doesn't lie deep, ly hidden. On baimy moonlight nights a young swain and his lassie, who are devotees of the wheel, find as great onjoyment in a spin on their machines as in going to the average play. Then,

the cash." The successes of this year's annusement season, says the New York Sun, have been garnered in almot every case by women who are thin! The record of this year's who are thin! The record of this year's season shows three stars of the first rank and magnitude-Sarah Beruhardt, Eleonora Duse and Ellen Terry. Nor has this peculiarity been observable this season only ameng actresses from foreign countries. Mies Rehan, the leading hady of what is new in seniority of establishment the oldest stock company in New York, was as thin as Mies Terry, and when at both the beginning and end of the present season Daly's theater was surrendered to a traveling attraction, the star feature of that company was Mrs. Cora Potter, willowy and graceful. I presume that this list would not be complete without the further addition of the name of John Drew's leading lady, Miss Maui Adams.

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—Loss of Flesh—Fickle Appetite— Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind - Dizziness - Hendache - Constipation or Biarrhea? Then you have

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ure for this distressing complaint is Hcker's Dyspepsia Cablets by mall, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.
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