little earlier age than Emerson's.

Moore Tasso's mental malady set in

He had just finished "Gerusalemme Li-

mewhat from his opium habit, though

not entirely. The power of brilliant

conversation, however, he retained to

the last, though his talks were much

interrupted, says Leigh Hunt, and in

a feebler voice than formerly. De

Quincy seems to have borne up under

SHAKESPEARE'S PRIME

my understanding."

so to the end. But it is worth noting

that on his deathbed Chaucer's mind

gathered new strength, and while in

his last sickness at 72 some of his best

verses were written. Fourteen years

beyond this Humboldt is putting the

finishing strokes to his "Cosmos." He

tures in Berlin, lasting six months, on

the physical description of the world.

At 58 Cervantes finished up the first

part of "Don Quixote" and did nothing

so good afterward. He lived nine years

longer. Humboldt goes twenty-seven

years beyond this, which is precisely

the whole length of Chaucer's poetic

CONCERNING ANGELO.

No one has outdone Michael Angelo

in old age. Humboldt ceased at 85,

but we find Angelo reaching four

superintended that work till he was 89

years, when he died. And during the

St. Paul" and "The Last Judgment."

The last thirty years of Angelo's life

than Michael Angelo, almost reaching

his one hundredth year. The thought

of death never troubled Titian. "It is

so far off," he said, "there will be

plenty of time to think of it by and

by." He thought he was quite young at 80 and promised himself twenty

ished his "Martyrdom of St. Lorenzo,"

the last of that long list of great paint-

ings that Titlan executed. At 80 he

had not gone far-about one year-

when he saw that his ideal was escap-

ing him. The old man turped from his

work in despair, but afterward re-

he finished that picture. It is called a

masterpiece, but Titian himself did not

Stradivarius made his last violin in

known rest and who at the same time

one year doing nothing and then died.

It will be noticed that he held out two

Beriot is said to have owned the last

violin made by Stradivarius, which he

thought the finest instrument in the

BRITISH ARMY'S STRENGTH.

The Total of All the British Imperial

Forces is 231,606.

Recent returns show that the st ength

f the British imperial forces at home

and abroad is very nearly 221,000 of all tanks, exclusive of the army reserve, and thus well in excess of the 219,755

provided for 1 the estimate of the year. Of the total nearly 106,000 are at home.

about 76,000 in India, 400 in Egypt, and

the remainder are distributed over the Mediterranean garrisons and the col-

onies. At home there are, in round

large force required in India, the Ben-

numbers, 26,000 troops in Ireland, 76,000 in England and Wales. O

the Boston Transcript.

umed it, and was 87 years old when

ore years of hard labor. At 78 he fin-

the

years further on and touching

Tales."

life.

berta" at 32.

#### PRINCE IVOR HAEL FATHER OF IVORISM

the Lauguage of Poetry and Song.

PAPER READ BY J. COURIER MORRIS

Ivorism is the Life of Sobriety, a Life Purity of Speech and Usefulness.

Ivorism is distinctively a Cymrole ing walls of its perpetuity, and its premaintenance of the language of four thousand years rests upon.

Ivorism is a brotherhood, a family wherein we are taught to help each tions, competitive poems and essays, other, to keep sacred a brother's se- debates, etc., including the melodious cret, to protect a brother's character when wrongfully traduced, and speak up in his behalf, and to forewarn him

of old Gwalia. Ivorism is, and has been for more the goal of a worthy ambition.

Ivorism is the nursery of good morals—the abiding place of Christian teachings.

The fundamental principle of Ivorism like Freemasonry and other kindred societies is a belief in a great light, the Holy Bible, and its crowning glory, the practice of social, moral and intellectual victue. Its tendencies are to assist, elevate, and ennoble mankind, and to make its vo taries honorable, just and charitable. To be good Ivorites in thought, word and action, we must look deeper than the ritual. With a knowledge of these ever in mind, that our lives may be controlled and guided by them, we will be bound together in one brotherhood, seeking only the greatest good for ourselves and our fellow men.

Ivorism as an institution of philanthropy has no superior and but few peers in this or any other country. Its virtues and its blessings are manifold and know no bounds. Its hand of charity is ever busy and unsparing in its of-

DOCTRINES OF IVORISM.

The divine doctrines of Ivorism teem with golden precepts. Charity, friendship, truth, love, peace and honor are indelibly inscribed on every page of its glorious declaration of principles. Its golden circles are open to the poor as well as to the rich. The faithful and the virtuous, and the sober and the chaste can enter its sacred chambers. Ivorism knows no inequality.

Iverism demands character-character of untainted white. Possessing this precious qualification, the wide doors the order of American True Ivorites is saying the fact that the order is, as a community.

Ivorism is an institution of thoughtful form and active existence. Its fundamental principles, the broad area of its field of operations, its char-

and its wide scope of religious influ-ence, have withstood the power of lifty The rugged structure of Ivorism is built upon the rocks of "Friendship, Love and Truth. Ivorism gives to standing nor sitting

room to the drunkard, adulterer, this and murderer, and these who deny the existence of a Supreme Being will never tread the sacred chambers of Ivorism.

Its patron saint, the immortal Ivor Hael, sheltered the weary and homeless, clothed the poor, and fed the hungry. This is the object of the existce of Iverism in America, and we sincerely believe that the disciples of the good and generous Ivor, both in America and Wales, follow, literally. the magnificent precepts of their patron saint.

Ivorism teaches the young Brython to reach for that beautiful shore where "Friendship, Love and Truth" are characters as resplendent as the noonday sun, and as noble and inspiring as Holy Writ itself. O, that we could only follow these model precepts! O, that we might be empowered by some divine means to demonstrate to our young American Welshmen the grandeur of our precepts and of their aims and pur-

"FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

They are as pure, ennobling, sublime and inspiring as the sermon on the Wiser or holler words never dropped from the lips of man. Every word, every sentence, yea, every passage has been submerged in the sacred waters of "Friendship, Love and Truth. "Let those love now who never loved

Let those that always loved now love the more.'

before.

Love, like death, levels all ranks, and lays the shepherd's crook beside the reyal sceptre. Love is strong as death. Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it. The precepts of Ivorism teach this golden

The disciples of Ivor, the Generous, honor; they are the children of Love and Friendship." Friendship, "mysterious cement of the soul, sweetner of life and solder of

The true Ivor hath a tear for pity and a hand as open as day for melting charity. He has taken an oath protect the distressed, muintain right against might, and never by word or deed stain his character as an

To be a good Ivor, in hours of need and adversity, he must be meek, complacent and self-resigned, but when the trumpet sounds the bugle of alarm the good Ivor will weat the armor of chivalry and fight for the principles of good Prince Ifor Hael. An Ivor without a strong current of chivalry running through his veins is a poor Ivor indeed.

To be a good Ivor, one must be generous, manly, forgiving, sympathetic and

lovable.

"Doubt thou the stars are fire, Doubt that the sun doth move, Doubt truth to be a liar. But never doubt I love.'

He is gentle that doth gentle deeds. In thy right hand carry gentle peace.

'Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." Ivorism means that one must be honest to himself, honest to his bro-

thers, and honest to his fellow-man. "An honest man, close-buttoned to the chin, broadcloth without, and a warm heart within." "Princes and lords are but the breath of kings, but an honest man is the noblest work of pincott's.

God." This precept again, brother ivorities, is one of the strongest pillars ENNOBLING LITERARY ADJUNCTS n the grand old structure of Ivorism.

While Ivorism is an organization of The Order that Cherishes and Cultivates benevolence, in fact, yet without its many ennobling literary adjuncts, we are sincere in our belief that it would never have reached its present proud minence among the foremost of the fraternal societies of the world. The social and literary features of its gatherings have been potent factors in its welfare, and the stimulus received from such magnificent influences have of Thrift, a Life of Honesty, a Life already made happy impressions, both of Application to Business, and a in a moral and intellectual sense, upon those members who are frequent in Life of Purity os Thought and their attendance at the gatherings of the English lodges of the noble order The Welsh spirit of competition and superiority have entered, largely, these exercises and have asserted themselve: structure. Its principles are the retain- in a most commendable manner. Excellent papers are being read from time cepts the corner stone upon which the to time on current topics, biographical sketches of eminent men, criticisms on the poetry of the present and past, pa-

debates, etc., including the melodious music of Gwalla and America. Ivorism, from its humble birth in Wrexham, North Wales, fifty-four Such" representing the last four years years ago, up to its present rugged con-Ivorism is the purest, noblest and most robust of the many institutions of old Gwalia.

dition has been faithful to its precepts and obligations, true to its language, and gentle and generous to its children.

pers on scientific and theological ques-

The chief bards of Wales and Amerithan five decades, the principal avenue | ca have testified most abundantly to by which the young Brython can reach this fact by the publication of many of their poetical productions of praise. Through the great induence of Ivorism in Wales and America the literature of the Cymry is of a purer and higher standard, and the language of



PAST PRES. J. COURIER MORRIS. Old Gwalla is less polluted than it would have otherwise been. Indeed, had Ivorism died with the fathers who founded the noble order, our language and our literature would now be in a degenerous condition, and probably dead to all that is exalted in its past history.

THE LANGUAGE OF GOMER. Ivorism has done more than any other institution to perpetuate the noble prophecy of an old Welsh gentleof Ivorism are thrown open to all good man who, upon being asked by Henry American Comerites. An election to the Second, the King of England, what thought of the strength of the the best character recommendation any Welsh, and of his royal expedition man can possess, and there is no gain- against them, made his answer in these words: "The Welsh nation may suffer rule, composed of the best men in the much, and maybe in a great measure ruined, or at least very much weakened by your present and future attempts, as well as formerly it hath often been; but we assure ourselves that it will never be ruined by the anger of any itable and humane aims and purposes, mortal man, unless the anger of heaven as was his absorption in them, he was concur to its destruction."

Eu Ner a folant, Eu Hialth a gadwant, Eu tir a gollant

Ond gwyllt Walla. We will repeat in this connection that one of the golden pillars of Ivorism is to cherish, cultivate, and purify the language of the posterity of Gomer, Japhet's eldest son, and the nephew of Shem, and the language of the princes called Saturn and Juniter, who passed for great deitles among the ancients, And why shouldn't the great order of American True Ivorites cherish, cultivate, and purify the language of their forefathers? A noted scholar once upon a time said: "A strange thing, after a revolution of four thousand years, that so ancient a language should now be spoken by the Armorican Britons of France, the ancient Britons of Wales and the Britons of America and Australia. And as this language has continued for such a long series of ages past, so we have no reason to doubt but that it is the Divine will that it be preserved to the end of time, as we have the word of God most elegantly and faithfully translated into it."

THE ALMA MATER OF WELSHMEN And why, then, should not the noble order of American True Ivorites cherish, cultivate, and purify the beautiful language that John Ellas, Williams, o'r wern, Christmas Evans, John Phillips, of Bangor; Thomas Jones, London, and the prince of the puloit of recent years, the late Dr. Heber Evans, charmed the multitude with their Christian truths in elysian eloquence and phrases of incomparable beauty. It was in this beautiful old language that the stately mothers of King Alfred and Prince Llewelyn elm llyw olaf

sang their sweet fullables. Ivorism has been the principal mainstay of the eisteddfod in Wales, and the institution in this country has rerecived the liberal support of Ivorism. Much pleasure and wealth have been sacrificed on the altar of the national are the children of peace, love and institution of the Cymry by the disciples of Ivor Hael in order that the beautiful old language of Gwalia should be maintained in its original form of purity and beauty.

Ivorism has been the alma mater of the most distinguished Welshmen of the age

I say that we cannot be accused of exaggerating the facts in connection with Ivorism. Welshmen are not hy perbolists. Hyperbole and hyperbolism are foreign to the Brython heart.

Ivorism is the life of sobriety, a life of thrift, a life of honesty, a life of application to business and a life of purity of thought and purity of speech and usefulness.

In conclusion, then, let us say that the good work lives. It is sacred.

Those We Condemn the Most. Self-protection may be carried to an unwarrantable extent. We have no right

to injure others if we can possibly avoid it. The rightness of our position seems to justify us in doing those things which would bring untold suffering to innocent people, but the infliction of punishment ought in every case to be tempered with haritableness and calm judgment. Thor we condemn the most may, if we knew all the facts, be mpore sinned against than sinning.-Philadelphia Methodist.

Life's Song.

would not live too long. Too many years Are just too many stanzas in life's song; However sweet the first, men's wearied

Turn from the last. I would not live too long. -Carrie Blake Morgan in November Lip-

#### **AUTHORS' AGES** AND THEIR WORK

No Certain Test of The Time of Their

Maturity of Power.

George Eliot and George Sand Differed by Twenty-Two Years--Macaulay's Essays Done in Twenty Years -- Some Remarkable Instan- Scott, and Moore undertook "Lalla ces of Longevity and the Power of Rookh" in competition with his poem,

BOTH LONG AND SHORT CAREERS

From the Philadelphia Times.

A. Conan Dovle, who commenced writing at 17 and is now 37, says he expects to do his best work before he is 50 years old. And even that age gives him a good long stretch. George Ellot began nineteen years later than Doyle and continued twenty-four years. At 40 she had done "Silas Marner" and at "Daniel Deronda," "Theophrastus of her life. At about 50, in "Middlemarch," she reached her greatest popularity, realizing \$40,000 from that book. There is certainly no diminution of intellectual force six years later in ridge, and the long series of articles "Deronda," though possibly a lessen- which he contributed to Blackwood's ing of interest. George Sand, who shortly before his death are about as

took to writing ten years earlier than good as anything he did at an earlier date. These articles were written afyears later, also lost her fascination ter a long absence from work, and toward the end, though she could do though there was no gradual decline as much and as good work intellectu- in De Quincy's power or sudden falling ally at 72 as at 40. Her mind was as off toward the close, while this period strong as ever, but the power to en-tertain was wanting. She was thoroughly conscious of this and discloses to have regained it. Chaucer experithe secret. "I have pressed my Imagi-nation to produce," she says, "without just prior to his last revival. Hazlitt seeking the concurrence of my reason. was a little beyond 50 when he wrote Instead of coming to me smiling and crowned with flowers my muse has met going swiftly down hill. He made me cold, reluctant, indignant." James some spurts that recalled his old-time Fenimore Cooper had three periods of splendor, but the book was disappoint-novel-writing. The first lasted five years and ended at 37, about the time their work. De Maupassant gave way George Ellot began. What is considered his masterpiece closes this period. a little earlier than Hazlitt, and very suddenly, at 41, but up to this time At 52 he returned to fiction and wrote there was no indication of weakness. "The Deerslayer," which made a deep impression. After a lapse of six years long ago, an imbedile in an insane asyie again took up novel-writing at 58, lum. but seems to have been unable to his earlier successes. He pushed his work on by force of will till on his highest level from 40 to 42, when 62 and died a year later of dropsy. he wrote "Otheilo," "Lear" and "Mac-Thirty years embrace Cooper's labor, beth." "Hamiet" introduced this periwith the cream of it put into seven.
Samuel Richardson finished "Clarissa" od and "Julius Caesar" followed it.
"The Tempest" was done at 48, Molli-Harlowe" at the age when Cooper died, ere is also most efficient just about this and in the following year supplement-ed it with his next best book in six

died in the 80's; George Buchanan wrote a tremendous volume besides an autobiography in Latin when some people thought him in his dotage; Bancroft only finished up at 74; Carlyle Bancroft only finished up at 74; Carlyle and the solution of the threat, had seen Voorhees enter his office and feit that the moment was a critical one for the career of the young lawyer. So Baird stepped to the latter's door and turned the knob. It was locked, "Dan," he called out, "let me in." did his last work in this department, and Macaulay died worn out, though not old, writing his history of England. then, "are growing plain and clear to Hazlitt, Tom Moore and Hume also finished with histories.

MACAULAY'S WORK.

Macaulay's essays were done in the twenty years between the ages of 26 Rich as they are, and great more devoted to his history and was prepared to lavish upon it all his time and all the power of his faculties. He sacrificed both political and social distinction for this history, which he had not done for the essays. In writing the first two volumes he made the startling discovery that his heart was weak, and by way of respite took office for a When on the third volume the heart malady was so decisively manifest that he could not doubt his early doom. Macaulay was well past 50 when the first two volumes were done, and there is no evidence in them of weakness. The deterioration of his work be gins with the third volume, and when he finished it with the death of William III, he could do no more. Macaulay's collapse at 58, however, was physical rather than mental. He lived but one year longer, having been born with the century. Gulzot's life of 87 years covers 65 of activity, and there is no time in this long span where his intellect seems to lose its strength or liveliness He took up literature as a vocation when he was 22, and after some interruption resumed it at 34. Again polities interfered, and as with Bacon in England he abandoned the seclusion of his study for office. Guizot had not seriously entered upon his work before 63, and the last decade of his life was possibly his most fruitful period. At 72 he began to learn the Spanish language and mastered it in order that he might write a comprehensive history of Spain. At 87, when he died, he was working at it. So the half-century mark cuts no figure whatever in the life of Guizot. As to whether George Buchanan, who vas both scholar and poet, gathered the bulk of his knowledge and did his best writing within the first fifty years is both claimed and questioned. At any rate, his big "History of Scotland" was begun at 60 and continued till his death at 74. Buchanan's enemies say he died in his dotage and that the last part of his book is but the drivel of an imbecile Yet it is no small matter that he should have taken up this task at 60 and completed it at 74 on his deathbed. And only two years before the history was done and in connection with i Buchanan wrote his own life in Latin Just one year younger than Buchanai

when he began to write of Scotland and nine years past 50, Carlyle, never robust, entered upon the work of his life. It was then, with faculties strong and elastic, that he commenced the "Life of Frederick II." Fifteen years without intermission he labored on this book. At 70 it was fin-ished. "There," said he, "I'm done." This was about literally true. He lived sixteen years longer, but physically was broken down. His mind, too, of a sudden lost its capacity for long exertion an occasional article for a magazine being as much a she could do. remarked it was well for his reputation that he began the life of Frederick no later than he did, else he would have been unable to complete it. He and Guizot were engaged the same length of time on their last two works, Macaulay would have finished his in just about this time had he lived, and Buchanan did his in but one year less which is twice as long as David Hume vas engaed on his history of England

sixteen years longer. AGE OF RETIREMENT.

Hume finished up at just 50 and lived

Hume, Carlyle, Emerson and Tom Moore entered upon a long period of rest, fifteen or sixteen years, before A little in the way of contribu tions to periodicals was done after this, but nothing serious. It seems unnatural that a man of Emerson's habits should lose his fine powers at so early an age as 67. He could then not work

more than two hours together, and that gal command has the greatest share of the 76,600, having some 24,000 British treeps, whilst the Punjab command has 26,000 Madras and Burma 14,000. Bombay 16,000, ad the remainder to complete the total are on passage. not oftener than every other day, and ometimes not to exceed once a week His last book, "Parnassus," a collection poems, was published when he was 70, though they were written long be-South Africa has latterly occupied the fore that. Tom Moore's mental weakness, which ended in softening of the

services of a considerable number of imperial troops, and there are still about 6000 men at the Cape and in Natal and in the territories which have recently been the scene of trouble. The garrisons of Gibraltar and Malta about 2000, the West African colonies about 2000, the West African colonies brain and imbecility, was manifest at Moore quit writing at 56 with the largest work of his life, "The History of Ireland," in four volumes. His most brillinnt period was the early two years from 35 to 37. This was the time of 1000, Hong Kong nearly 3000, the Straits settlements 1500. Ceylon rather more and Mauritus 1000. In Australia there are no imperial troops; in the Canadian Dominion some 1500. Of all the foreign "Lalla Rookh," when he was striving for money and a name. Hugo, in Franes, was then writing novels against military stations Cyprus and St. Helena are the smallest, the former having about 150 British troops and the latter not 300. For the most of the colonies the number include special local corps of natives, as the Malta artillery, "Rokeby." Scott seemed to be the standard of the world. Nearly thirty years earlier than with Emerson and the Ceylon artillery and engin Hong Kong regiment and the dian regiment; but the great Indian native army is, of course, additional to the 76,000 imperial troops quartered in Hazlitt, Coleridge, De Quincy and De Maupassant show us the penalty en pay who stimulate their energies the great dependency to excess. Coloridge in his closing years produced nothing. He had recovered

COWING A BULLY.

How Senator Voorhees of Indiana, When a Young Man, Got the Better of a Local Terror.

From the Chicago Record

When Senator Voorhees, as a young man, was beginning the practice of law in this city, a good many years before the war, he had an office in the second story of an old building on Main street, near 3d. There were other lawyers in opium and laudanum better than Colethe building, among them old John Balrd, a close friend of Voorhees'. North of town lived a young fellow who was known as the bully of the county. He was fond of boasting that

"he could lick anybody that did not like him," and of doing his best, when necessary, to live up to his boast. He generally carried an immense horse-whip with him when he rode into the city, and whoever incurred his displeasure was lucky if he got away unscath-ed of his lash.

It happened that the young lawyer

found it necessary to deal with the horse-whipping bully. Voorhees became attorney for a man who was in litiga-tion with the bully or with some one with whom the bully sympathized. At all events, when Voorhees made a stir-ring speech for his client, in the course of which he referred in caustic terms to the other parties to the cause, the pug-nacious individual felt aggrieved and swore vegeance against the lawyer. He announced that he would horsewhip Voorheers on sight.

Voorheers on sight.

Voorheers knew the bully and was perfectly sure that the threat would be carried out to the very best of the tough's ability. He went over to his Main street office, entered the room and locked the door. He sat down and thought the whole matter over. He came to the conclusion that if he also. Shakespeare is thought to have been came to the conclusion, that if he al-lowed the bully to whip him the cir-cumstance would be to him a profesed it with his next best book in six volumes. He did practically nothing before 50.

Histories, it seems, may be postponed and done last of all. Guizot was

busy at his work on Spain when he done a little before 40, about the age of the threat bad sparse. Puchanan

"Dan," he called out, "let me in." Voorhees was deeply absorbed in his strong-likely more so than at any other time. "Many things," he said reflections as to the proper course to pursue and paid no attention. "Dan!" came the voice of the old lawyer in a sharper and higher tone: "let me in or I'll kick this d—— door down!" Chaucer began late and made an almost unbroken ascent from 45 to 63,

when he finished the "Canterbury Before 70 there was a per-Voorhees admitted Mr. Baird withceptible decline. The labor expended out further delay. The latter looked at on "Canterbury" seems to have broken his health, as on its completion be beautiful to the seems to have broken his health, as on its completion be beautiful to the seems to have broken his health, as on its completion be beautiful to the seems to have broken him in an inquiring fashion, but for a moment neither spoke. They sat down his health, as on its completion he befacing each other and then the old came physically weak and remained

ou've heard of that bluff' Yes," Voorhees replied. What are you going to do about it?"

Well," said the young man. been thinking the matter over pretty carefully. "And I have made up my mind to conceived the plan of this book way kill the fellow. along in the 70's and finished it not

Old John Baird got on his feet with-out another word and beckoned Voorvery far short of 90. Humboldt was hees to follow him. The men passed into possibly most vigorous at 58. It was at that age he gave his celebrated lec-Baird's office, where the old man drew out a large drawer containing an assortment of revolvers,
"Take your choice," he said, pointing

Voorhees picked out an ugly looking weapon and made an examination of

This one will do," he said. The old man flashed around until he found some cartridges for the revolver. Then he loaded it up and handing it to Voorhees remarked:
"Now; stop him; do it for your own good and for the good of the com-

All this occurred on a certain Saturday morning. The afternoon of the same day Voorhees, with Baird's reverge of 90. At 71 he drew the design for the rebuilding of St. Peter's and volver in the side pocket of his sack coat, went down the street to have it out with the bully of the county. He first four years that he gave to this expected to meet the fellow som on the courthouse square and he was not disappointed. The two met face to face on the south side of the court-house near the 3d street corner. As design, which has been a revelation of genius to all that have seen it, he painted his masterpiece. "The Conversion of St. Paul." In the ten years preceding he did "The Martyrdom of soon as the bully say the lawyer he gripped the built of his ever-ready horsewhip and prepared to sail in. are really the best of it. He died in said. harness at nearly 90, with the strange

Voorhees calmly drew his hand from regret that he should have fallen so his side pocket and in it was clinched young. Titian lived to a greater age old Baird's formidable firearm. "And I am going to kill you." Voor-ees replied, leveling the pistol at the

bully's head. The bully became limp. Voorhees stepped closer to him, seized the whip from his nerveless grasp and gave him a few terrific stripes over the shoulders. Then he handed the whip back to its owner and said:
"Now, get out of town and never give

me the ghost of an excuse for it or I'll The bully sneaked away, mounted set to work on "The Last Supper," but his horse his horse, and has never been seen Terre Haute from that day to this.

### CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

1736, when he was 91. His sight failed The fac-civilies of the the the state overy of Chart of Helitakes wayper. at 85, but still he made fiddles. At almost 100 this man, who had never had never worked excessively, spent

#### It will be noticed that he held out two years longer than Michael Angelo. De RAILROAD. Schedule in Effect November 15, 1805. Trains Leave Wilkes-Barre as Follows

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Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pitts. burg and the West.

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TRAINS LEAVE SCRANTON.
For Philadelphia and New York via D.
& H. R. R. at 6.45, 7.45 a. m., 12.05, 1.20, 3.33
(Black Diamond Express) and 11.30 p. m.
For Pittston and Wilkes-Harre via D.
L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a. m., 1.55
3.40, 5.00 and 8.47 p. m.
For White Haven, Hazleton, Pottsville, and principal points in the coal regions via D. & H. R. R., 6.45 a. m., 12.05 and 4.41
p. m.

via D. & H. R. 6.45 a. m., 12.05 and 4.41 p. m.
For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 7.45 a. m., 12.05, 1.20, 5.33 (Black Diamond Express), 4.41 and 11.39 p. m.
For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations via D. L. & W. H. R., 6.00, 8.08, 9.55, a. m., 12.29 and 3.40 p. m.
For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 7.45 a. m., 12.05, 3.33 (Black Diamond Express), 9.59 and 11.30 p. m.
Pullman parlor and sleeping or Lenigh Valley chair cars on all trains between Wilkes-Barre and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.
ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. CHAS. S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., Phila, Pa.

Pa.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst, Gen
Pass Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa.
Scranton Office, 309 Lackawanna avenue,

Del., Lacka, and Western, Effect Monday, October 19, 1895, rains leave Scranton as follows: Ex-ss for New York and all points Exet, 2.50, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a. m.; 1.10 and

3 p. m. Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadel-ia and the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 2.55 a. m., 9 and 3.33 p. m. Washington and way stations, 3.45 p. m. Tobyhanna accommodation, 6.10 p. m. Express for Binghamton, Oswego, El-mira, Corning, Bath, Dansville, Moant Morris and Buffalo, 12.20, 2.25 a. m., and 1.55 p. m., making close connections at Buffalo to all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest

Eath accommodation, 9.15 a, m. Hinghamton and way stations, 1.05 p, m. Nicholson accommodation, 5.13 p, m. Binghamton and Elmira express, 5.55 m. Express for Utica and Richfield Springs, 35 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. Ithaca 2.35 and Bath 9.15 a. m., and 1.55 Ithaca 2.25 and Bath 2.15 a. m., and 1.55 p. m.
For Northumberland, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Danville, making close connection at North-umberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and the South, Northumberland and intermediate stations, 6.09, 9.55 a. m., and 1.55 and 6.09 p. m. Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 8.08 and 1.20 a. m. Plymouth and intermediate stations, 3.40 and 8.47 p. m.
Pullman parlor and sleeping coaches on all express trains.
For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office, 228 Lackawanna avenue, or depot ticket office.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. (Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.) Anthracite coal used exclusively, insur-TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JAN, 25, 1897. Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8.20, 9.15, 11.59 a. th., 12.45, 2.00, 2.05, 5.00, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m. 1.00, 2.15, 7.30 p.

12.45, 2.00, 3.68 a.00, 7.19 p. m. Sundays s.o.,
a. m., 1.99, 2.15, 7.19 p. m.

For Atlantic City, 8.29 a. m.

For New York, Newark and Elizabeth,
8.29 (express) a. m., 12.45 (express with Buffet parlor car), 3.66 (express) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. Train leaving 12.45 p. m.

arrives at Palladelphia, Reading Terminal, 5.22 p. m. and New York 6.00 p. m.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethiehem, Easton and Philadelphia, 8.29 a. m. 105, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at

S 20 a. m. and 12.45 p. m. For Lakewood, 8.20 a. m. For Lakewood, 8.29 a. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, for Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, purchasing tiekets and save money. Day and Sunday, 2 15 p. m.

For Poitsville, 8.20 a. m., 12.45 p. m.

For Poitsville, 8.20 a. m., 12.45 p. m.

T. Flicortt, Div. Pass, Agt. Scranton, Pa.

erty street, North River, at 9.10 (express) a. m., 1.10, 1.30, 4.15 (express with Buffet parlor car) p. m. Sunday, 4.30 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 9.00 a. m., 2.00 and 4.30 p. m. Sunday, 6.25 Through tickets to all points at lowest

rates may be had on application in a vance to the ticket agent at the station.

H. P. BALDWIN, J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt. Pass. Agt.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON TIME TABLE.
On Monday, Nov. 23, trains will leave Scranton as follows:
For Carbondale-5.45, 7.55, 8.55, 10.15, a. m.; 12.00 noon; 1.21, 2.20, 3.52, 5.25, 6.25, 7.57, 9.10, 10.20, 11.55 p. m.
For Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, Boston, New England points, etc.-5.45 a. m.; 2.20 p. m.

For Honesdate—5.45, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.00 For Honesdate—5.45, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.09 noon, 2.20, 5.25 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.38, 19.45 a. m.; 12.05, 1.20, 2.23, 3.33, 4.41, 6.09, 7.50, 9.30, 11.30 p. m.

For New York, Philadelphia, etc., via Lehigh Valley Railrond—6.45, 7.45 a. m.; 12.05, 1.20, 3.33 (with Black Diamond Express), 11.30 p. m.

For Pennsylvania Railroad points—6.45, 9.38 a. m.; 2.30, 4.41 p. m.

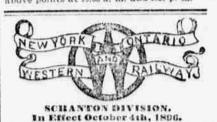
For western points, via Lehigh Valley Railroad—7.45 a. m.; 12.65, 3.33 (With Black Diamond Express) 9.50, 11.50 p. m.

Trains will arrive at Scranton at follows: From Carbondale and the north—8.49, 7.40, 8.40, 9.34, 10.40 a. m.; 12.00 moon; 1.05, 2.94, 2.52, 4.37, 5.35, 7.46, 9.45 and; 11.25 p. m.

From Wilkes-Barre and the south—5.40, 7.50, 8.50, 10.10, 11.55 a. m.; 1.10, 2.14, 2.48, 7.22, 6.21, 7.53, 9.03, 9.45, 11.52 p. m.

J W BURDICK, G P. A. Albany, N. Y. 2 20, 5,25 p. m. Wilkes-Barre-6,45, 7,45, 8,45, 9,38, m.; 12,05, 1,20, 2,28, 3,33, 4,41, 6,00.

Eric and Wyoming Valley. Effective Jan. 4, 1897.
Trains will leave Scranton for New York, Newburgh and intermediate points on Erie, also for Hawley and local points, at 7.05 a. m. and 2.28 p. m.; and arrive from above points at 10.33 a. m. and 9.38 p. m.



North Bound. South Bound. 203 201 202 204 Stations Sta MP MATTIVE Leave 7 25 N Y Franklin St. 7 10 West 42nd street 7 00 Weehawken P MATTIVE Leave A 1 15 Hancock Junction Hancock Starlight Como
Poyntelle
Belmont
Pleasant Mt,
Uniondale
Forest City
Carbonda'e
White Bridge
Mayfield
Jermyn Preston Park 6 15 11 00 6 12 f1007

Arrive A Mr N P M A M Leave All trains run daily except Sunday.

I signifies that trains stop on signal for paspecure rates via Ontario & Western before

Park Place