HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE IN TEN PAPERS.—PAPER V.

First Term of Washington, April 30, 1789, to March 4, 1793.

MOVING TOWARD FREE NAVIGATION.

tional government under our benign supreme law of the land, dates from March 4, 1789. In an actual sense, the salutary supremncy of the constitution, to use the words of Washington, was not felt until after April 30, 1789, the day when the hero of heroes took the oath of office at the corner of Broad and Wall

streets, New York. The laggard patriots of the house of representatives found present a bare quorum of thirty members on April 1. On April 6, enough of the loitering senators arrived to enable the First congress to organize and proceed to the business of inaugurating the first chief of state. Prior to the first president's departure from Mt. Vernon, he learned that schemes on the part of Great Britain and Spain threatened the internal peace of the Union. The Spanish authorities at New Orleans long held out as a bait the free navigation of the Mississippi to the upriver inhabitants if they would cut loose from the United States. Lord Dorchester, governor general of Canada, was suspected of promising a nelping hand to the frontiersmen who might feel disposed to seize New Or-Hamilton gave the British agent in New York to understand that he might dismiss all fears about having a stable administration to deal with. The republic was now able to protect and control the governed. A government by supplication, a political

passed forever away. North Carolina came into the Union in November, 1789, and on Feb. 25, 1790, the state ceded to the United States None of the 30,000 inhabitants made known their wishes concerning this William Blount, of North Carolina, became first territorial governor in October, 1790. Our hardy old heroes, Robertson and Sevier, having obtained forgiveness for their sins of indiscretion manding the eastern and western military districts. Soon after Washington give much trouble. He endeavored to the troublesome chief, Alexander Mc-Gillivray, ever stood in the way. As a lation. With twenty-eight of his chief warriors in his train this feather-bereceived on his route with royal liberality and distinction. The Tammany society of New York, which Aaron Burr had recently organized, tried to impress the forest chiefs with their own semi-savage paraphernalia and bogus Indian toggery, but the genuine child of the forest gave only the guttural grunt of contempt for such shallow shams. When this Scotch freebooter or land pirate got down to business it was found that all he wanted was a monopoly of furnishing all the supplies to the Creeks; \$100,000 for the alleged confiscation of his lands and the pay and rank of a brigadier general in the United States army for life! While this almost equalled the Algerine pirates in the direction of levying sioners recommended compliance with anxious were our border settlers to be

the stand-and-deliver demands, saved from the horrors of prolonged and the navigation of the Mississippi the annals of heroism. Indian wars. A treaty with this chief east of the Oconce river in Georgia. While promising to place his tribe under our protection, this double-twisted deceiver was at this precise time in the pay of Spain and Great Britain. The red-skinned rascal so played upon the sympathies of General Knox and even Washington, that the latter gave garded as the key to it." the Creek chief a pair of his epaulets and some books, the latter doubtless gravely related that on more than one spectacular or war-path occasion this thrifty diplomatist of the wilderness would don a scarlet red British uniform and General Washington's epaulets, which, with his Spanish cocked hat and paint-smeared face, presented a sight never to be forgotten by gods or men. At this time-1790-Wilkinson, a once formidable enemy of national supremacy, was whining: "My situation is extremely painful, since, ab-horring duplicity, I must dissemble." It he had said since "doting on Jupiteity, I am forced to the wall," he would have approached nearer the truth. His him and Governor Niro was about to pension another traitor to watch him.

In presenting next in our narrative history the facts of record, it seems fairest to let each cabinet officer and public man make known himself his attitude on the extension of our territory. On July 11, 1790, Mr. Jefferson, war with Spain, writes to James Montwo Floridas. What a tremendous poplace us in! Embraced from the St. Croix to St. Mary's on the one side by their possessions, on the other by their fleet, we need not hesitate to say that they would soon find means to unite to them all of the territory covered by the ramifications of the Mississippi." Just one month later President Washington writes to Lafayette: "Gradually recovering from the distresses in McKinley. which war left us, patiently advancing in our task of civil government, unentangled in the crooked politics of have supposed, that, with the undevi- St. Clair with serious loss to prudent national policy, we shall be the sufficiently cautious and wary encoun-Britain and Spain, I conceive, from a probably have done worse. They cerstances, there is the highest probabil- Washington and Knox organized vic ity that the Floridas will soon be in tory a little later under the "warrior

N A TECHNICAL sense constitu- the possession of the former." In the who never sleeps," the dashing Major same letter, Washington advises Spain to be wise and liberal at once and anniillate all cause of difference between

that nation and his own. On Aug. 2, 1790, the secretary of state, instructed by the cabinet, wrote to Carmichael, at Madrid: "With this information, written and oral, you will be enabled to meet the minister in conversations on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi, to which we wish you to lead his attention immedi-Impress him thoroughly with ately. the necessity of an early and even an immediate settlement of this matter of a return to the field of negotiation for this purpose; and though it must be done delicately, yet he must be made to understand unequivocally, that a resumption of the negotiation is not desired on our part, unless he can determine, in the first opening of it, to yield the immediate and full enjoyment of that navigation. * * * It is impossible to answer for the forbearance of our western citizens. We endeavor to quiet them with the expectation of an attainment of their rights by peaceable means. But should they, in a moment of impatience, hazard others, there is no saying how far we may be led; for neither themselves nor their rights will ever be abandoned by us."

This peremptory language was to be used in case the threatened war between Great Britain and Spain assumed a grave aspect. A milder tone was to be employed if it was averted monstrosity with thirteen heads had and Spain still remained in a position to successfully resist our demands by force. William Pitt was using strong expressions to induce Spain to submit to us, but so long as the expectation the territory now known as Tennessee, existed that the Family Compact would make an ally of France against England, the latter's influence was not change for the better. The dignified serviceable to us. However, when Lord Dorchester's request came for the privilege to transfer British troops over our territory to attack the Spaniards in Louisiana, in the event of war, Washington was disposed to grant the and rashness, were made generals com- request. On this subject Hamilton reported Sept. 15, 1790: "The conduct of Spain towards us presents a picture came into office he found that the far less favorable. The direct aid we southwestern Indians were disposed to received from her during the war was inconsiderable in itself, and still more make peace with the Creek Indians inconsiderable compared with her facand with other tribes, but found that ulty of aiding us. She refrained from acknowledging our independence; has never acceded to the treaty of comlast resort this dangerous and treach- merce made with France, though a erous half-breed was invited to visit right of doing so was reserved to her, New York, the temporary capital, in hope that his bloody-mindedness might she has maintained possessions within this winding stream when an be mollified by some pecuniary conso- our acknowledged limits without our our sharing in the navigation of the nephews of John Sevier. But in the decked and paint-coated savage was Mississippi, though it is a privilege es- darkest of these dreadful pioneer days ourselves as having an indisputable son expressed the feeling of the other title, * * * An increase of the brave men battling against savage greater part of our territory, but from Robertson's arm from wrist to elbow, of the dismemberment of the western

> be apprehended from that acquisition. An explicit recognition of our

gave us all the territory north and tion to what is going on. They are within ten paces; then having three sequences as essential to the unity of that a continuous fire was kept up, the empire. * * * We ought not to rendered more galling by a number of tion and in general will clean up his \$2 and \$2.50. The large music publishing house of A. I. Showalfer & Co. con-

William Carmichael wrote from Ma- Indian fire. As certain death was the drid Jan. 24, 1791: "This government end of defeat, the price on each life intended for his moral elevation. It is is weak; the ministry is in a ticklish was placed at the maximum rate. situation; the queen governs and gov- Castleman, Rains, Mrs. Buchanan, Joerns with caprice; the people begin to seph Brown and the relentless Robertdispute their sovereigns; and although son are the only undying names on they have no chiefs to look up to, the record to preserve the memory of the lissatisfaction is general." Count de most brilliant defense ever made Campomanes expressed the enlightened against savage warfare. Robertson opnion "that it is the interest of his snorted like the war-horse he was at country to form liberal and lasting the sound of battle and the boom of sion will be read. onnection with the United States." his one swivel gun warned the Indians

Our affairs with England during the that he would be on them at daylight. first term of Washington were as little They retreated with celerity, dragging satisfactory as were our unsettled dis- their wounded and dead. putes with Spain. Hammond, the first | To the philosophic reader the connec dupes, except Sebastian, had deserted evitable day for the evacuation of the reddened with the blood of brave men, the diplomatic dignity of both men, ing a large slice of territory from us referring to the spirited preparations about ten millions of ante-bellum war we should not have gotten over to the of England now scemingly bent on a debts was a sore point with the secre- unsettled west side so soon as we did. "Other symptoms indicate a gen- blow he bluntly charged that the Briteral design on all Louisiana and the ish were indirectly responsible for all the Indian raids and massacres that sition would success in these objects had happened during and since the revolutionary war. The dignified and scholarly Thomas Pinckney showed a better temper in London, although his mission was at first barren of results But four years later this ablest of the four historic Pinckneys cleverly nego-

treaty with Spain, hardly excepting the treaty of Paris under the lamented During the whole of Washington's first four years he was harrassed by the fierce hostilities of the Indians. Europe, wanting scarcely anything but Wabash tribes and their allies in the the full navigation of the Mississippi northwest at this time numbered about (which we must have and as certainly 30,000. They defeated Brigadier Genershall have as we remain a nation), I al Harmar and Major General Arthur ating exercise of a just, steady and Americans. Two officers who were not gainers, whether the powers of the Old tered superior forces of more experi-World may be in peace or war, but enced fighters who were better led. The more especially in the latter case. * * * politicians who blamed General Knox Should a war take place between Great for these reverses would themselves great variety of concurring circum- tainly could not have done better when

General Anthony Wayne. The southwestern Indians who were more numerous, were encouraged to commit depredations and go on forays by Governor Miro, other Spanish and perhaps some British agents. Still, the revengeful Chickamaugas, the Creeks and the Cherokees did not require much encouragement to kill, which was their chief occupation. In Kentucky, which became a state in the Union in 1792 the great abilities of Governor Shelby were taxed to the utmost to repel the Indian marauders and thwart the schemes of the irrepressible Wilkinson, who for years after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, carried Spanish pensions in his pocket and conducted treasonable correspondence vith official agents of Spain. unique scoundrel can fairly claim the second place or niche in the American

Hall of Ill Fame In the Cumberland region the settlers were passing through the darkness

that preceded the dawn of liberty and Union The Creek chief, McGillivray, being in 1792 under larger pay from the Spanish government than from ours, is again trying to unite all the triber against the Americans. In pursuance of this stimulating policy a party of two hundred Chickamaugas crossed the Tennessee river and falling upon the all but one of a family of ten persons, in. A child of six years, having th instinctive intelligence to conceal himdown from his hiding place and step- ferer. ping over the bloody bodies of father through the woods for two miles in the darkness of midnight to a haven of aused all the mothers of Tennessee to tremble and sob and press their own babes closer to their breasts since now at night the dreadful le cri de mort was often heard. Valentine Sevier, who fought with his renowned brother, John, at King's Mountain, had three valiant sons who hastened to join General Robertson and risk their lives to prevent atrocities that would have disgraced even the Natchez barbarlans. These brave young men with others were rowing up the Cumberland river to Nashville to proffer their services to Robertson. They had reached a sharp instantaneous discharge from a hunconsent; she perseveringly obstructs dred Indian rifles killed the three sental to us, and to which we consider in Tennessee, the undaunted Robertmeans of annoying us in the same odds when he serenely said: "We may hands is a certain ill consequence of be cut off in the struggle, but let us the acquisition of the Floridas and hold fast our faith, our innocence, our Louisiana by the British. This will integrity, our honor and our governresult not only from contiguity to a ment." An Indian bullet fore through the increased facility of acquiring an but still be would not lead his men into undivided influence over all the indian the enemy's country because restrained mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart tribes inhabiting within the borders of by orders from Philadelphia. Embold- Co., Marshall, Mich. the United States. Additional danger ened by the defensive attitude of the frontiersmen, seven hundred Creeks, country is another ill consequence to Chrokee and Shawnee warriors attacked Buchanan's Station, just four miles from Nashville, from which they right to navigate the Mississippi to and were repulsed with heavy slaughter. from the ocean, with the possession of Fifteen riflemen, thirty women and blackmall, the government commis- New Orleans, would greatly mitigate forty children, made a defense of this the causes of apprehension from the fiercely assailed blockhouse which for conquest of the Floridas by the British. desperate courage and sagacious brav-The western posts on one side ery equals any like defense found in The men reon the other, call for a vigilant atten- served their fire until the Indians came both of importance. The securing of rifles each, the women loaded the rifles, the latter may be regarded in its con- handing them to the men loaded, so leave in the possession of any foreign the women both loading and firing with desk. power the territories at the mouth of the men. The children were kept busy the Mississippi, which are to be re- raising hats upon sticks before the most open port holes which drew the

> accredited British minister, had appar- tion of all this with the acquisition of ently been sent over to wrangle, spy Louisiana is plain. Had not the eastand palayer and thus delay the in- ern trbutaries of the Misssippi been British posts. He and Jefferson re- and had not a line of states on the hearsed for about the seventh time east side of that river been gained and each, how the country of the other had retained through this bravery and loyseen guilty of the first infractions of alty and by the firmness, foresight and the peace treaty and the criminations wisdom of our first administration in and recriminations lowered somewhat preventing the Spanish from separat-The fact that Virginians owed England on the settled side of the dividing river, tary of state, and to inflict a return Far reaching events are usually pre-James Q. Howard.

REVOLVERS IN BAD SHAPE. Fifteen of Those Used by Police Have Been Condemned.

Superintendent of Police Day yester ay afternoon inspected the city propflated our first and most important erty in the possession of the members of the police force, and though he looked over the belongings of only about three-quarters of the men, he found fifteen revolvers which were just about as good as useless, and which

were condemned. Each policeman is supposed to have three clubs, a revolver, pair of nippers, a book of rules, a fire-alarm key, a stabook of rules, a fire-alarm key, a station house key, a cell key and keys to the city hall. Wherever an officer was found who wasn't possessed of some of these requisites, a memorandum was made to be used for future reference.

No Bills Against Mrs. Dale. .

Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Jan. 3.-It is understood that the grand jury of Hudson county, N. J., which re-turned a number of indictments today, has failed to find a bill against Mrs. Emeline Date, who was charged with the murder of her 5-year old daughter. The effort to connect Mrs. Dale with the crime failed before the coroner's jury and she is now on bail pending the action of the grand jury.

Does Not Disappoint CHATTANOOGA The New Discovery for Catarrh

Seems to Possess Remarkable

A new catarrh cure has recently appeared which so far as tested has been remarkably successful in curing all

Merit.



forms of catarrh, whether in the head, throat, bronchial tubes, or in stomach

and liver. The remedy is in tablet form, pleasant and convenient to take and no special secrecy is maintained as to what it contains, the tablet being a scientific combination of Blood root, Red gum and similar valuable and harmless andiseptics.

The safe and effective catarrh cure may be found at any drug store under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. Whether the catarrh is located in the nose, throat, bronchial tubes, or stommore exposed settlements, butchered ach, the tablets seem to act with equal success, removing the stuffy feeling in leaving them groaning, bleeding and head and nose, clearing the mucous expiring on the floor of the lonely cab- membrane of throat and trachea from catarrhal secretions, which cause the tickling, coughing, hawking and gagself in the flue of the chimney, dropped ging so annoying to every catarrh suf-

Nasal catarrh generally leads to ulmother, brothers and little sisters, fled ceration, in some cases to such an ex- A terrible conflict followed tent as to destroy the nose entirely and in many cases of catarrh the bones seeming safety. The horrible tale of of the head become diseased. Nasal this homeless and motherless child catarrh gradually extends to the throat and bronchial tubes and very often to the stomach, causing that very obstinate trouble, catarrh of the stomach.

Catarrh is a systemic poison, inherent n the blood, and local washes, douches, salves, inhalers and sprays can have no effect on the real cause of the dis-An internal remedy which acts upon the blood is the only rational reatment and Stuart's Catarrh Tabets is the safest of all internal remdies, as well as the most convenient and satisfactory from a medical stand-

Dr. Eaton recently stated that he had successfully used Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in old chronic cases, even where ulceration had extended so far as to says, "I am pleasantly surprised almost every day by the excellent results from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. It is remarkable how effectually they remove the excessive secretion and bring about a realthy condition of the mucous memranes of the nose, throat and stom-

All druggists sell complete treatment of the Tablets at 50 cents and a little book giving the symptoms and causes of the various forms of catarrh, will be

COURT MEETS TODAY.

Marks the Retirement of Judge J W. Carpenter from the Local Bench-Divorce Case.

down. It will also mark the retirement of Judge J. W. Carpenter from the local bench. He will hand down opin-

ficers will take charge. They are ton has a population of 5,000 and is a Judge E. C. Newcomb, Controller E. thriving city. But the objective point A. Jones, who succeeds himself, Coro- of our journey is Chattanooga, the ner J. F. Saltry and County Surveyor "Queen City of the Mountains," whose Melton P. Mitchell. They have al- gates swing wide open to the world ready filed their oaths of office and will and where old Lookout Mountain, the take charge Monday. The only for- recorder of ages, stands aloft in solemr mality will be in connection with the grandeur, overlooking the busy, prognew judge going on the bench. Judge ressive city at its feet, Newcomb will be introduced by President Judge Edwards to the members of the bar assembled and his commis- three great states of Tennessee,

The county commissioners will reorganize on Monday and Commissioner most embraces the city, is a half mile John J. Durkin will be elected chairman of the board.

They Entered Bail.

Edwards. Michael Torpor became his bondsman.

Frank Brennon, charged with lareny and receiving, by Hannah sum of \$200. His own recognizance was accepted.

Tiffany Wants a Divorce.

Ernest A. Tiffany, through attorney Frank E. Boyle, yesterday began an action to secure a divorce from Celia ceded by significant approaches to E. Tiffany to whom he was married on February 23, 1890,

They lived together until Septembe 28, 1901, when Tiffany alleges that he was compelled to leave his wife because of the cruel and intolerable treatment he received from her

Grand Jury Meets.

the grand jury.

The grand jury will meet Monday morning, and the constables of the county will make their quarterly return to court. From the number of transcripts althe courts it will be a busy week for

Marriage Licenses. Stephen Koches

Appointment of Rev. Ganss.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 3.-In pursuance of actic sken at the recent meeting of the Catholic greh-ishops of the United States, the Rev. Henry G. Games has been appointed financial agent of the bureau of Catholic Indian missions. He will make his headquarters in this city.

AND VICINITY

MR. RICHMOND WRITES ENTER-TAININGLY OF THE CITY.

Charming Trip Through the Southern Cotton Fields-An Enterprising Population Containing a Large Proportion of Northern Enterprise and Pluck.

naturally goes to historic Chat-

Written for The Tribune. E ROM historic Atlanta, the tourist

tanooga, a distance of 54 miles. Leaving the main line of the L. and N. at Birmington, we, for a thousand miles, traverse the great Southern Railway which has a mileage of over 7,000 miles, through the heart of the corn, cotton and timber belt, and historic fields of the civil war. Every rod of this ride is over historic ground, where was heard the rattle of musket ry and roar of cannon at some time during the famous four months' campaign, that terminated with the capture of Atlanta. Over this track and on either side of it were fought some of the flercect battles of the civil war. The signs of that great conflict are now almost obliterated and cotton and corn now grow luxuriantly on the soll once reddened with the blood of heroes. By the courtesy of Assistant General Passenger Agent William H. Taylor, of Atlanta, we were allowed "stop-overs" "at will," to visit these historic places which dot the country around for the rest of our journey to Washington. To describe them fairly would require a special letter, therefore I will make mention of only one place en route at this time. About three miles out from Atlanta is a large oak tree where Confederate General Joseph E. Johnson surrendered his command to General Hood, when he confessed his inability to keep Yankes out of Atlanta. A board sign on this tree explains the day and date. thousands were slaughtered, and General Sherman entered the rebellious stronghold in triumph and laid the city low. The old earthworks still remain as powerful reminders of the 'lost cause.'

In fifteen miles from the city, in Stone Mountain, are the noted gray granite quarries comprising in one secion, some 5,000 acres, used in paving and curbing the streets of Atlanta, Cincinnati and Philadelphia, etc., and extensively used in various public buildings. This particular granite hardens with age. The red shale ground along the line of the road is called "rotten granite" when dug, but nardens on exposure to the atmosphere. Red shale land is very strong and proluctive. We travel through large sections covered with fields of cotton and corn, and from every but are seen from destroy the septum of the nose. He a half dozen to twenty pairs of Pickaniny black eyes peering forth to greet the passing train that ever gives a any city of twice its size in the United hearty response to their "Young Amer- States ica" salute—the flag. In fifty-five miles Aragon is reached. Here are cotton mills-one employs 600 whites. This called the "Cotton belt." Cotton is last of August and September.

EFFECTS OF THE CYCLONE.

minchen where houses low and trees uprooted-and great desolation followed its trail. At Lindale, was another large cotton

mills, 400 feet long, employing 1,600 hands in making sheetings alone. At Home, Ga., (half way between Atlanta and Chattanooga), is another cotten center, located at the junction of three rivers, that form the Coosa river, Here are cotton mills, also charcoal furnaces, There will be a session of court this pig iron works, etc., with a population norning when opinions will be handed of 7,500. "Shorter" Woman's college Is located here. At Dalton are large lumber mills. Here we see cars of Scran ton coal, retail at \$5.00, while Tennes ing house of A. J. Showalter & Co., em-Monday morning the new county of ploying 150 hands, is located here, Dal-

Chattanooga is located on the Tennessee river near the junction of the Georgia and Alabama, 565 miles from its mouth. The river here, which alvolume of water, general width and length as the Ohio river, comprising 2,500 miles. This bustling city lying Bernok Lumchen yesterday entered under the shadow of and at the base bail in the sum of \$200 before Judge of lofty Lookout mountain is almost surrounded by mountains and hills, with the Tennesse river on the northwest. It is the industrial and commercial center of a mavelously Youngs yesterday, entered bail in the section carved from these three above named states. So manifest were the natural advantages of the city's location, that the unlettered Indian could not fail to read them, as he roved from the lakes to the Gulf and he chose its present site for a camping ground, "the only available natural path leading through the mountains south-the place where the lines converged to a point, "the meeting and crossing of ways by water and by

Being about equal distant between the larger cities of the north and south, east and west, makes this the natural crossing and divisional point for all lines of railroads which now stretch out from the city like spokes of a wheel, to all points of the compass, following the valleys which converge at this point and the course of ready filed in the office of the clerk of Cumberland mountains a few miles below the city, comprising no less than twelve separate and distinct competing lines. In this later time the shrewd man of business, quick to see the bearing of every resource in the develop ment of industry and commerce, has confirmed the judgment of the Indian savage.

POPULATION COSMOPOLITAN.

The population is cosmopolitan, con taining a large proportion of northern people, who have come here on account of the delightful climate and various other attractions. The majority of the business men are of that active, hardy

This signature is on every box of the gentine

6. W. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets

There is a good and a definite reason why we sold 10,000,000 packages of the truly named NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT last year. Because, it is an honest product, and

better than most people can make at home. It also saves lots of work and much money. Good things to save. "None Such" Condensed Silvee Meat is he sale by every good grocer in the United States at 1 Oc. a package. Recipes on every pockage. Valuable pensions list of "Sig Rogers Rose." silveware enclosed. Beware of imitators who food the market with undestrable substi-

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

type, which reach out for something Having come with an excellent stock of brains, pluck and energy many have builded fine fortunes upon solid foundations. Nothing is done here upon the "mushroom plan." That is not a characteristic of the city. In this human beehive there is no room and little welcome for drones. Handsome business blocks and beautiful residences and streets give the city a substantial, prosperous appearance to

The city's growth in the last twenty

the visitor.

years has been simply marvelous, from small village to a live hustling city of nearly 60,000 population. The commer cial metropolis of a district containing about two million people. Of its population, 70 per cent, are white, and over 90 per cent, are American-born. Its wonderful development in mineral re sources has proven to be of vast wealth and is seemingly limited. The hills and mountains that surround the city furnish a bountiful supply of coal and iron ore for all the railroads and furnaces. There are six coal mines within twenty miles of the city, that furnish coal cheaper, than any city in the South xcept Birmingham. Chattanooga is about 700 feet above the level of the sea. The undulating character of the surface is such as to afford natural drainage and through the valleys which enter between the hills and mountains, fresh breezes come to give relief. The mean temperature in summer is 72 degrees, and winter, 42 degrees; the average for the past ten years has been 60 degrees. There has been expended \$500,000 in perfecting a scientific system of underground sewerage, which is said to be the most per feet in the South, comprising thirtyfive miles of pipe and ten miles of brick sewers. About eighteen miles of street paving has been laid, and in this respect the city is better equipped than

WATER SUPPLY.

The city has an abundant water supply for several times its present popuplanted by April 15 and plucked in the lation. The water is taken from Lookout mountain and the Tennessee river. The former's pumping station is located at the base of Lookout mountain, and At Silver Creek station we see the furnishes beautiful, clear spring water, frects of the cyclone that reached to right from the bowels of the earth, two were laid miles away, to all the southern part of the city and residents of the mountain. The reservoir is 175 feet above the city, having a capacity of six million gallons per day. This hydrant water is used for household purposes. The latter numping station is located two miles above the city, on the Tennessee river. There are fifty miles of water main and over 200 fire plugs, which have a pressure of seventy pounds to the square inch. The pumping and reservoir system cost \$1,000,000.

CHURCHES.

The city of Chattanooga, including the suburbs, has a church organization for every five hundred inhabitants, making at least one hundred religious societies: this is significant of the moral tone of the city, and has given it the name of "the church-going city of the South."

The stranger, on entering the city first impressed with the publi buildings, not only the fine city hall. the postoffice and the noble brick pile of Grant university on its commanding eminence, but also with the numerous tall church spires rising in graceful proportions above all surrounding buildings. These noble and imposing structures are especially noticeable and attracting when standing on Lookout mountain or riding along the crest of Missionary Ridge or apwide and the same size as to depth. proaching the city from any direction.

The city has reason to be proud of her public schools. The church and school are the modern measures of progress, quite as much as the factor; or commerce. Here are six commo dious and well arranged public schools buildings for white children and two others exclusively for colored pupils The public schools are in session during nine months of the year. In addition to the regular graded schools, the city maintains (besides Grant univer sity), high schools, normal universities, colleges for females and a preparatory university for boys; also a medical college, besides a dozen pri vate schools of high grade. Socially, religiously and educationally considered, Chatanooga is probably the most thoroughly cosmopolitan city of its size in the union today. Chatanooga has 116 miles of electric and steam railway lines, reaching to all parts of the city and suburbs for a five cent fare, and the Rapid Transit company has a line running to all the famou battlefields around the city. The track is laid with sixty pound steel rails well ballasted, and equipped with double truck, high-speed electric cars, which make thirty-five miles an hour. This line reaches Chicamauga National Military park in forty minutes and extends to the national cemetery. chard Knob and Missionary Ridge, each place I will make further mention of. -J. E. Richmond.

A Trip to California or Florida.

Those contemplating such a trip need but to call on the local ticket agent of the Lackawanna railroad and he will arrange every detail, including transportation, berths, reservations and checking of baggage through to destination; also will furnish rates, folders, descriptive literature and any other in formation desired on the subject. Through sleepers and day coaches to Chicago. Only one change of cars to EDUCATIONAL.

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to all those preparing to teach. This school maintains courses of study for teachers, for those preparing for college, and for those studying music.

It will pay to write for particulars. No other school offers such superior advantages at such low rates. Address J. P. Welsh, A. M., Ph. D., Prin.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

In Effect Nov. 2, 1901.

Trains leave Scranton for New York—At 1.40, 2.15, 6.05, 7.50 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.45, 3.40, 3.63 p. m. For New York and Philadelphia—7.39, 10.05 a. m. and 12.45 and 3.33 p. m. For Tebyhanna—At 6.10 p. m. For Buffalo—1.15, 6.22 and 9.00 a. m.; 1.55, 6.30 and 11.35 p. m. For Binghamton and way stations—10.20 a. m. and 1.10 p. m. For Oswego, Syracuse and Utica—1.15 and 6.22 a. m.; 1.55 p. m. Oswego, Syracuse and Utica—1.15 and 6.22 a. m.; 1.55 p. m. daily, except Sunday. For Montrose—9.00 a. m.; 1.10 and 6.50 p. m. Nicholson accommodation—4.00 and 6.15 p. m. Bloomshurg Division—For Northumberland, st 6.35 and 10.05 a. m.; 1.55 and 6.10 p. m. For Plymouth, at 8.10 a. m.; 1.55 and 6.10 p. m. For Plymouth, at 8.10 a. m.; 3.40 and 9.00 p. m. For Binghauton and way stations—10.29 a. n.; Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton, 10.05 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.

Delaware and Hudson.

In Effect November 24, 1901.
Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6,20, 8,00, 8,53, 10,13 a. m.; 12,00, 1,29, 2,34, 3,52, 5,27, 6,25, 7,57, 0,15, 11,20 p. m.; 1,31 a. m.
For Honesdale, 6,20, 10,13 a. m.; 2,31 and 5,20

10.41, 11.50 p. m. For L. V. R. R. Points—6.38, 9.38 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 and 11.39 p. m. For Pennsylvania R. R. Points—6.38, 9.38 a. m.; 1.42, 3.28 and 4.27 p. m. For Albany and all points north—6.20 a. m.

nd 3,52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. For Carbondale—8.50, 11.33 a. m.; 2.34, 3.52, 52 and 10.52 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9.38 a. m.; 12.03, 1.58, 3.28, 762 and 8.42 p. m.
For Albany and points north—3.52 p. m.
For Honesdale—8.50 a. m. and 3.52 p. m.
W. L. PRYOR, D. P. A., Scranton, 1

New Jersey Central.

In Effect Nov. 17, 1991.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty street and South Ferry. N. R.

Trains leave Scranton for New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Ashley and Wilkes-Barre at 7.30 a. m., 1 p. m. and 4 p. p. Sunday, 2.10 p. m. Quaker City Express leaves Scranton at 7.30 a. m., through solid vestibule train with Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars, for Philadelphia.

For Avoca, Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 1 p. m. and 4 p. m. Sunday, 2.10 p. m.

For Long Branch, Occan Grove, etc., 7.30 a. m. and 1 p. m. m. and 1 p. no.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, at 7:30 a. m. and 1 p. in. Sunday, For Pottsville at 7.30 a. m, and 1 p. m.

For Pottsville at 7.30 a. m, and 1 p. m.

For rates and these apply to agent at station,

C. M. HURT, Gen. Pass. Agt.

W. W. WENTZ, Gen. Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Schedule in Effect June 2, 1001.

Trains leave Scranton: 6.3s a. m. week days, through vestibule train from Wilkes-Barre. Pullman buffet parlor car and coaches to Philadelphia, via Pottsville; stops at principal intermediate stations. Also connects for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and for Pittsburg and the west.

9.38 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the west.

1.42 p. m., week days (Sundays, 1.58 p. m.), for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the west.

2.28 p. m., week days, through vestibule train from Wilkes-Barre. Pullman buffet parlor car and coaches to Philadelphia via Pottsville. Stops at principal intermediate stations.

4.27 p. m., week days, for Hagleton, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Mgr.

J. B. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

New York, Ontario and Western.

and all points west.

For further information, consult ticks
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., New
J. E. WELSH, T. P. A., Scranton, Fg.

Erie Railroad, Wyoming Division.

Trains for New York, Newburgh and intermediate noints leave Scranton as follows: 7,20 a.m.: 2,25 p. m.
Arrivals-10,35 a. m. from Middletown, Honesdale, Hawley and Intermediate points: 9,20 p. m. from New York, Newburgh and intermediate No Sanday trains.

his signature is on every box of the genuma Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets by remody that cures a cold in one day.