Believes in Free Coinage of Silver.

Ex-Judge McConnell of Chicago Explains His Position on the Currency Question.

'I am convinced that there is too little gold in the world to make it a stable and satisfactory currency. There is a neces-sary connection between business prosperity and the volume of primary Gold alone does not furnish the necessary volume. Since the great nations demone-volume. Since the great nations demontized silver gold has been constantly appreciating in value. (Griffin, a monomet-allist, but a great statistician, readily and This has shown itself by depreciation in values of commodities, while gold has apparently remained at the same value.

This is a mare approximately and the same value. thoroughly concedes this to be a fact.) This is a mere appearance, however, That it should rise enormously in value was a necessary consequence of the disuse of silver by so many nations, the demand for gold being twice as great, and, perfor gold being twice as great, and, perhaps, in consideration of the extension of commerce, three times as great. The rise in the value of gold, or decline in value of commodities, is well shown by the Sauerbeck index tables. He took forty-five of safely open our mints to the free coinage beck index tables. He took forty-five of the principal commodities, and his tables show a decline in the average price, from 1874 to 1893, inclusive, from 102 to 68. Silver in the same period, having been demonetized, declined from 95.8 to 65.4. In some respects this falling in the price of products is less serious than the increased burden of indebtedness. A debt must be paid in the number of dollars promised, and, therefore, if the value of the dollar increases and the debt remains the same it can be easily seen how the debtor is burdened in the end. On long time obligations, long mortgages or long leases, confiscation is almost sure to result. Municipalities, or rather the taxpayers of municipalities; railroad companies, or rather their stockholders, where long-time bonds have been issued, must suffer under the present monometallic system

While products decline in price, very strangely, other things do not. Taxes re-main about the same, because salaries, being regulated by law, government costs as much, or rather demands just as many dear dollars as it did dollars not so dear. And, again, there are many things which we pay for that seem to be little affected by the law of supply and demand. They are governed more by custom or combination than products are. Transportation amusements, gas, professional services and matters of that kind belong to this

or subsequent forms. The laborer and the farmer are the first victims of falling prices—the richest manufactures. prices—the richest manufacturer and the largest landholder finally feel the pinch. In the end we all suffer, except the broker and the debt-holding capitalist-or, to put

the matter less politely, the money changer and the usurer. "Even without the exclusive use of gold as primary money, it has other advantages which have often been remarked upon cornered. And because representing large value in small weight, it is easily hoarded. Panics are easily precipitated by such a condition through greed on one side and fear on the other. The hoarder helps the cornerer always. The great principal fact, however, in this money question is that the demonetization of silver caused a great contraction of currency and consequent depreciation in prices, It has and beginning. Sir Archibald Allison, in history of Europe, ascribes the downfall of Rome and Roman civilization to a con-traction of the circulating medium, due to the failure of the silver and gold mines of | cent. merce and civilization to the increased quantity of gold and silver consequent upon the discovery of America. Hume, the philosophic historian, remarks that: 'Falling prices and misery are inseparable companions.' The present secretary of the treasury, now a monometallist from force of circumstances, said, in a speech deliv-ered while a member of the Forty-fifth congress: 'The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment longed distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihiliation of half the metallic money of the world.' Bimetallism largely, and perhaps entirely, would he country from the disasters promised under the present system. The fluctuation in the currency would not be so great. Statistics show that gold has fluctuated in quantity, in a single century sation of silver, the fluctuation of gold and silver together was never more than 1 to 4. We cannot, of course, avoid fluctuation-as gold and silver are commodities before they are money, and are therefore subject, to some extent, to the laws of trade. We can, however, by combination of the two metals minimize the perils of fluctuation. This is largely avoided by the very value given to them as money. I do not mean in mere flat value—I mean the value which is given

by the demand of government for them as

The Price of a Silver Dollar. "The monometallists, not taking this truth of financial science into consideration, are fond of calling attention to the fact that the present gold price of a silver dollar is only 50 or 60 cents. They forget —or conceal their knowledge—that they are values a metal discreption by levie. are valuing a metal discredited by legilation and robbed of its best use, in anoth-er metal made valuable by the great artificial demand made on it, as the solo primary currency of the great nations of the world. Restore to silver the purpose for which the world thought it fitted for years, and which is and always will be its t use, and then it will be fair to make comparison-but not now. It not be fair to enact a law that wheat should not be made into flour, and then talk about the price of it as indicating its fairinsic worthlessness. I have gone ex-tensively into the reasons against our present monometallic system, because it affords perhaps the very best argument for a return to the bimetallic system,

Ex-Judge S. P. McConnell, president of the Iroquois club, of Chicago, recently electrified many of his associates in that body by appearing as an advocate of the free coinage of silver. Below is his attement of the reasons which caused his conversion:

Why He Is a Bimetallist.

"I am convinced that there is too little with the many and increased demand for it. As I have said before, gold has a value now apart from its intrinsic value, growing out of the demand for it as money. growing out of the demand for it as money. It has seemed to me that the ratio be-tween the two metals must be established with reference to the history of money, the relative quantity of silver and gold in the world, and in view of the wealth and

strength of this nation—its population and resources, and of other nations either now coining silver or likely to follow our eximple in doing so.
"History shows that for fifty years after England had demonetized silver, and down to 1873, it passed current without discount the world over, at a ratio of 15½ to 16 to 1. In some countries it was selling at a prem ium. The relative quantity of sliver to gold is less now than at any period prior to 1873, and is about 15 2-3 to 1. There is a

of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.
"I am unable to foresee any calamities which would follow such action. It is easy to predict panies, and sometimes easy to precipitate them by prediction. In the midst of an area of failing prices, in the very throes of a crisis brought on by the demonstization of silver, it is rather absurd to predict another panic to ensue upon our getting rid of the cause of the present lamentable condition. And, again, it must be remembered that % per cent. of our commerce and business is among ourselves. The 5 per cent, we transact with the outside world is divided between silver nations and monometallic nations. Our relations with silver using countries would probably be made some what closer, and our commerce in that direction increased. I do not apprehend that our trade with monometallic countries would be sensibly diminished. Neither they-nor others-buy from us anything they do not need, and they only pay for what they get, the prices which the supply on the one hand and the demand on the

The Monometallists' Theory. "The monometallists seem to think, at least they say, that if we adopt the policy of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 then by some kind of financial legerdemain the Europeans are going to be able to get our wheat and cotton for even less than they do now. I do not think sensible men are to be frightened by any "Labor in its direct products suffers first such bugaboo. From 1861 to 4810 we had a depreciated paper currency, and most. A very little observation will only a depreciated paper currency, and yet the Europeans were obliged to pay into dollars and buy our products with it.

"I think they reckon without due consideration of the most important factor in this problem. After a nation of 65,000,000 people, the greatest producing nation in the world, has remonetized silver, silver cannot be bought in any market for 70 cents per ounce. After remonetization 371¼ grains of pure silver will pay a dollar of debt and buy a dollar of produce in America, and then 371% grains of silver will be worth a dollar in gold in London,

Frankfort or Paris.
"The monometallists also think-or say -that the Europeans will buy silver at 70 cents per ounce, and have it coined by us into dollars, and then take our gold dolars and have it coined by us lic policy of the present administration Now they are able, about every ninety days, to take \$100,000,000 of gold out of our

"A sufficient answer to the suggestion that all gold would leave us in case we coin silver dollars at a ratio of 16 to 1 to gold is that our present system doesn't prevent our gold from going, therefore the sugges-tion ought not to frighten us. The present trouble grows out of the opportunity which is always offered under a gold monometallic system to bankers. They see the chance to make money out of the situation and they do it.

"But I think there is a still better answer to their threat of a gold famine consequent upon the coinage of silver, and I have already in part suggested it. There is not a surplus of coin metal in the world. There are no great stocks of silver on hand, ready to be rushed to the mints. Such silver as has been mined has been put into use. The demand for it which will follow from free coinage, and the value which will be given to it by its adoption as legal tender by the greatest producing and most resourceful nation of the world, will put silver on a par in Europe, just as here. The probability too, is that other nations will promptly fol-low our example from necessity. They are already calling for international conferences upon the subject. France is strongly inclined to remonetize silver, and has already suggested it would open its minte to silver if we would. There is in England a very decided and growing sentiment in favor of silver. The thinkers there are all with the movement; the debt-holders there, as here, are against it."

Next Saturday we shall print an able argument of Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin, professor of political economy at the University of Chicago, made be y. Of course, a constant, unlimited and would make absolute stability. fore the Waubansee club, in behalf of gold monometallism. Anyone, however, asserting that the metal or metals used as money must circulate t just their intrinsic value, has read tittle

WELSH JOTTINGS.

and thought less. Apart from the in-trinsic value of coin metals, they also have a law value. And this law is and always A meeting was recently held at Cardiff to decide upon the best method of erecting a will be the principal factor to prevent fluctuation. Aristotle said: Money is a creation of law, not of nature. The writer on money in the Encyclopaedia Britannica says: The theory of their monument to the memory of Lord Aberdare, when the following resolution was passed: "That this meeting is of opinion that the most appropriate me-morial would be a statue in bronze to be erected on the most suitable site that can be obtained in the county borough of Cardiff, the seat of a Britannica says: 'The theory of the intrinsic value of money has been aban-doned by the best writers and speakers.' University college, towards the formation of which he so powerfully contributes, and that the surplus of the fund should be devoted to the foundation of a scholarship in the University of Wales, of which Lord assecuare was the first chancellor." Mr. Gladstone has written as follows to Lady
Aberdare: "Dear Lady Aberdare: Myself
in the last stage of life, I always feel it
strange to be engaged in taking notice of
strange to be engaged in taking notice of
Mr. Tesia tell you what is electricity." Among my political friends and colleagues I should find it difficult, after a large and one for whose devotion to duty and singu liveliest recollection Heartily wishing you the fullness of divine consolation, I remain, dear Lady Aberdare, sincerely yours, W. E. Gladstone. March 25, 1895." it affords perhaps the very best argument for a return to the bimetallic system, which we abandoned in 1873. I am conscious of the fact that a very ready accused from a majority of those who are opposed to an adoption of a ratio between the two metals of 16 to 1. They grant all the advantages of the bimetallic system, but they want the ratio to be established on the gold price of sliver, or they want to wait until the other nations across the bocean come to some agreement with us regarding the ratio.

"I think what I have already said an-

Celtic antiquities, and Celtic folk lore. Scholars sometimes become fossilised. That was not the case with Professor Rhys. The more learned he became the more interesting he became, and the more interesting he was a second of the companion more interesting he became, and the more attached the people of Wales became to him. He now dwelt in the affections of the people of Wales, and his name was better known perhaps than that of any other Weishman. His popularity was due, no doubt in a great degree, to the warmth of his patriotism. He was a pillar of the Eisteddfod, and he (the chairman) was sure that that evening there were hundreds of hearts in Wales beating in unison with those in that room, and congratulated Professor Rhys.

with those in that room, and congratulated Professor Rhys.

Everywhere notices appear of promising Weish talent in the musical world. Among Weish vocalists of today few there are with prospects of a brighter future than Miss Edith Parry, who, a few years ago, as a pupil of Dr. Joseph Parry, became a prominent figure in eisteddfodic circles. Latterly she has assumed the part of leading vocalist in Brogden's Swiss choir. ing vocalist in Brogden's Swiss choir, which has been touring Wales for some

months.

It is worthy of notice that in a type fount of English and Welsh there are found the same number of the letter "E," viz., about 12,000, the letter "A" numbering about 10,000, while of the letter "S" an English fount would number 8,000, while the Welsh would only have some 400. One of the best songstresses which Wales ever produced says that in consequence of this predominance of the slient sound it is far more difficult to sing an English than a Welsh

DRAMATIC NOTES.

New York is to have a winter circus. Beerbohm Tree will revive "Fedora." Seabrooke will give "The Mogul" next

M. B. Curtis will do "Sam'l of Posen" Paul M. Potter is writing a play for William H. Crane.

Sol Smith Russell will appear in "Tho Rivals" next season. A comic opera libretto is a recent effort

Charles Dickson will burlesque Mans field in "The Mimic World," Paul Potter and Bill Nye are to collaborate on an original comedy Lotta has returned from Europe, but

as no intention of acting again.

Henry Guy Carleton's new play for John Drew is entitled "The Love Knot." Eugene Tompkins will produce "Burmah," a spectacular drama, next season. Cleopatra will be a character in "The Wizard of the Nile," Frank Daniels' new

Charles J. Ross, of Ross and Fenton will be seen in "The Rainmakers" next

Nym Crinkle declares that Sarah Bernhardt is the most theatrical actress he John A. Crabtree, brother of Lotta, has

purchased the American rights to "Gen-tleman Joe." "Kismet," a comic opera by Richard arroll and Gus Kerker, will shortly be produced in Boston.

Olga Nethersole will play the leading role in Pinero's "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" here next season. Salvini's rendition of "Saul" in Rome

last month is said to have been the chief theatrical event of the year in all Italy. A one-act play, with Edgar Allan Poe as one of its characters, and William E. Burton as another, has been performed. Theresa Vaughn will appear as Bertha, a Swiss maid, in R. A. Barnet's "Excel-

"Washington Crossing the Delaware" will be one of the big tableaux in Camille D'Arville's opera, "A Daughter of the

sior, Jr.," under Rice's management next

There will be twenty-two musical shows on the road next season. The great ma-jority of them will be directly in the line of comic opera.

Charles and Daniel Frohman will look away and leave our silver. They cannot get our gold much more rapidly than they have lately under the fatuous monometal- want any more "problem plays."

Richard Mansfield will put on a burlesque called "Thrillby." He has engaged Charles Bigelow as Svengall; E. D. Lyons, as the Laird; Adele Ritchie, as Little Billee, and Carrie Perkins, as Thrilby.

It is said to be likely that the English actor, W. H. Vernon, will be engaged to play Falstaff in the ambitiou. revival of "Henry IV," which Julia Marlowe-Taber contemplates for next season.

John Hare, the next English actor to introduce himself to America, is small and nervous, with the typical features of the old-time actor. He is any age, from 30 to 60, and is Queen Victoria's favorite player.

In Grattan Donnelly's burlesque of "Hamlet" the characters will be assigned as follows: King, John H. Bunney; gi George Broderick; Polonius, Jacques Kru-ger; Ophelia, Catherine Lewis; queen, Kate Davis.

The Dramatic News says that Marie Tempest is now a proud mamma. So, the charming, plump, partridge must have married Julius Steger, after all. Julius was the gallant-appearing young man, with the yearning baritone voice, who supported Miss Tempest in "The Alger-

Forced by poverty to earn a living for her titled husband from bankruptcy Lady Clancarty, nee Belle Bilton, has returned to the stage. She will probably visit America to "kick" for Americans and to fill her pockets with American dollars.

Bernhardt et stee on the Atlantic coast of Brittany, where she hopes to lead the life of a barbarian, with only two servants—a rather luxurious barbarism—and with no more clothes than a peasant woman would need. She comes to America in Coloher.

The managers of the Bernn theatres hope to reap a rich harvest from the visit-ors to the Industrial Exposition in that city next year. Preparations have bee made to keep all the theatres open during the summer of 1896, and, in addition to this, four theatres are to be erected in the exposition grounds.

Robert Taber, the husband of Julia Marlowe, is a graduate of Princeton, and hi father, a well-known cotton merchant of New York, was earnestly opposed to his adoption of the stage, upon which he has been very successful, preferring that he should enter the profession of the law.

Joseph Jefferson last week declared tha acting was not a mimetic art. True act-ing was to suggest. Whereupon he quoted Emerson to the effect that "the imitator

Mansfield's season in New York has no been a great success. He will close to-night. Carrie Turner, Minnie Seligman, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Henry Jewett and Daniel H. Harkins have been engaged for next season. A novelty in manageria methods next season will be ten subscrip tion performances. Each subscription wi cost \$100, and will entitle the holder to five the season, in addition to five seats for

AN UNEARNED INCOME.

Derived from Postoffice Remittane Recently the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York city has Life in London. turned into the postoffice department fund the sum of \$1,300,000, which has been accumulating in the subtreasury during the last thirty years from the funds paid to the money order postoffices for remittances which have never been claimed. Old money orders are presented at the postoffice department almost every day, but the amount of the unpaid money order fund increases constantly, and, according to Harper's Weekly, there is no likelihood that any part of the \$1,300,000 will be claimed by its owners. In fact, every year from \$50,000 to \$100,000 is added to the fund, which represents care-

lessness or neglect. This is only one source of unearned income which the government has. The postoffice department furnishes another in the stamps which are destroyed from year to year without cancellation or are bought by collectors. The value of a stamp is represented in the service which it will never be called upon to perform. So common a source of income is the sale of stamps to collectors that it is said that some small governments have issued stamps intended mainly as a source of income. Many American republics issue stamps of new design every year. The Republic of Liberia, it is said, issues more stamps for an icome to be derived from sales to stamp collectors than for postal purposes.

The treasury department has a large

bank notes. There is no doubt that of the \$50,000,000 worth of bonds just issued some proportion will never I am told that the custom will not now be presented. There is more than a million dollars in the treasury today up as long as England herself lasts, on due to holders of government bonds. account of its historic value. It is a There are millions of dollars of United States notes marked on the treasury's antiquities, you see, or rather antiquibooks as not redeemed which will never ated ceremonies, and, so long as the be presented. Most of this money has been destroyed. Occasionally some of it appears and is presented for redemp- they should not be kept up, I suppose. tion, but each year the fund grows larger. As to the amount represented in unpaid claims or supplies that is something which could hardly be computed. It often takes the lifetime of not only the claimant, but the generation coming after him to reach a settle ment with the dilatory congress.

CHRISTIANS, AWAKE!

From the Christian World. Ye that have written our annals With blood for your ink, and your pen The devilish spear that has entered the womb.

Piercing the fruitage of men, On ye who have reddened the rivers, On ye who have crimsoned the sod, Dash down from His armory, Heaven, The uttermost vengeance of God!

Warning, men of the hill-top! Warning men of the vale, Upon your vineyards falleth more than the lcy hail. Warning, men of the outways; behold, ye do your work Between the greedy knife of the Kurd and the greedier knife of the Turk!

Back, come back from the sheepfold; back from the woodland hive, For the butcher has come for his cattle, the butcher is here for the drive Warning, shepherd and ploughman! Behold ye do your work Between the hellish knife of the Kurd and the glutting knife of the Turk!

come back from the mountain: back, come back from the stream; Gone is the homeland safety, dead is the homeland dream.

In, come in from your labor; behold, ye do your work Between the thirsty knife of the Kurd and

the thirstler knife of the Turk!

Ye of the uplands yonder, tracking the wary deer. Home again at the quickest! Behold, the butcher is here! Merchants yesterday gone, turn back, for ye do your work Between the bloody knife of the Kurd and

The lambs of the household call you; come, for their need is great! What of the flock descried, what of the

The lambs of your heart are bleating, surely their cry is heard Against the dirty lust of the Turk and the dirtier lust of the Kurd!

Why are the nations silent, gathering gold Are souls thus dulled by distance? Is the Western Christ grown cold? Their women are all in safety, scented and snug and furred.

and the uglier grip of the Kurd! Why are the nations silent? Have done

with drowsy words! Up! it is time for camping! Up! it is time for swords! the story of unwombed children discover a land unstirred? An end to the filthy lust of the Turk and the filthler lust of the Kurd!

Ye that have written our annals With blood for your ink, and pen The devilish spear that has entered the Piercing the fruitage of men:

On ye who have crimsoned the sod, Pash down from His armory, Heaven, The uttermost vengeance of God! -Norman Gale.

THE MONUMENT.

A monument for the soldiers! And what will ye build it of? bronze, Outlasting the soldiers' love? Can ye glorify it with legends As grand as their blood hath writ From the inmost shrine of this land o

To the outermost verge of it? And the answer came: We would build I Out of our hopes made sure,

And out of our purest prayers and tears, And out of our faith secure; We would build it out of the great white And the sculptured forms of the men arms, And their faces ere they died.

And what heroic figures Can the sculptor carve in stone? Can the marble breast be made to bleed, And the marble lips to mean? Can the marble brow be fevered?
And the marble eyes be graved
To look their last, as the flag floats past, On the country they have saved?

And the answer came: The figures And the answer came: The figures
Shall all be fair and brave,
And, as bentting, as pure and white
As the stars above their grave!
The marble lips, the breast and brow Whereon the laurel lies, dequenth us right to guard the flight Of the old flag in the skies!

A monument for the soldiers!
Built of a people's love,
And blasoned and decked and panopiled
With the hearts ye build it of!
And see that ye build it stately,
In pillar and niche and gate,
And high in pose as the souls of those
It would commentate! mmemérate!
-James Whitcomb Riley.

Random Notes of

Describes the May Day Festivities, and Miss Kaiser Sees the Queen and Prince Albert.

about the first of May, over here, and I do not see how it was that I was so careless as to forget it at the time; but I must have been very busy. I suppose should have spoken of the way they celebrate May Day over here. The oldfashioned English custom of "going-a-Maying" is not quite so obsolete as one is led to suppose, as there still stands a May-pole in several parts of England. and the May Day festivities are carried on with great ceremony in these places, just as regularly as May Day comes around, and in fair weather or foul. The little May queens are elected by popular vote from year to year, and have really an onerous lot of duties to perform ,and many a tedious little speech to remember and deliver during their short reign of a day. Not only the children indulge in going a-Maying in these three or four old towns of England, but the big folks join in, too, and complete all the arrangements for the occasion, drill all the children most carefully, and see that all goes off all source of income in the issue of bonds right and according to the revered old customs to which they are bound to stick and keep going from year to year. be allowed to die out, but will be kept sort of society for the preservation of ceremonies are as pretty as those of May Day, why, there is no reason why In London itself, however, there are no May Day festivities of any account to be seen, except the little processions which have for their center of interest a "Jack-in-the-Green." This article is really some man out of work, who has dressed himself up in fluffy tarleton garments and bedecked himself with roses and other flowers, and carries a wand. He is very awkward, indeed, about it all, as are also his satellites who are some more men, also out of work, and are dressed up as attendants to this "Jack-in-the-Green," or makebelieve May queen. They are often very funny indeed, and collect a great many pennies from the amused passers-

> I have discovered that there is over here a tree that is called "the May," and which is supposed to flower by the first of May, for the benefit of the May merry-makers. It always disappoints, in these modern times, and is flowering now, in the middle of the month, instead. Going-a-Maying used to mean going for the Mayflowers, just as they go for arbutus in Pennsylvania, at

Besides the occasional processions of 'Jacks-in-the-Green," we had the socialistic orations and demonstrations in what they were about. Miss Radical May Day in England, the first of May with white feathers, and a long widow's is also called "Sweep's Day," on account of the unwillingness of the parts, and looked just like her photosweeps to sweep a chimney on that day, which has practically resulted in their having a holiday from all work on May

A Wonderful Violinist. The other evening my landladies took me, as a great treat, to hear Herr Willy Burmester play the violin at St. James hall, where he was giving an orchestral concert that night. It was wonderful indeed, and I never wish to hear another violinist after him, now. The memory of it is a joy all by itself. I never heard such a perfect performance in my life. It just satisfied every musical desire, from a to z. Cowen, that prolific song-writer, conducted the orchestra like a dream, it was so beautifully done, and Herr Burmester is simply incomparable. His violin is a perfect gem of itself, and his tone marvelous, while his technique is so unapproachable as to have drawn upon him' the appellation of "Paganini redivivus," given him by the critical and phleam atic Berliners themselves, this winter from whom he just comes, after having simply charmed their Teutonic hearts away. He played the Paganini things superbly, and people were beginning to think that he was better on his techinque than on anything else, when the dear young man simply astounded them by doing his expressive pieces with an almost supernatural spirituality. It was a night I shall always be thankful for. The hall was crowded and the people were simply beside themselves sometimes, and even sat still and refused to go home at the close of the programme until they had had more. They say there has not been such a tre mendous success made in the musical world since Paderewski, which is saying very great deal, I should think.

Glimpse at the Queen. I have seen the Queen. Think of it. I went with Miss Radical to see the pretty ladies who were to be presented at the drawing room last week, and enjoyed it very much indeed. Hyde was simply crushed full of people, and the crowd in front of Buckingham Palace would have swelled my heart with pride, if I had been the Queen, to see so many loyal British subjects collected at my gates. We succeeded in getting pretty good places, and watched the carriages drive up with their lovely ladies in them. Some old downgers had their coronets on and actually wore ermine, on that hot day, Others wore their tiaras and all had the prince of Wales plumes in their hair, besides the algrette and veil. Some of the young debutantes looked very sweet and fresh and pretty, but the beauties were very few and far between.

The pomp surrounding this function

is something impressive in the extreme. pomp in the United States you may be sure I enjoyed this, I do not ask for democracy in England. In fact, I am glad that there isn't much, and if it were offered me I think I should feel moved to say, like the little boy dining out for the first time: "No, thank you: I get that at home." So I really do enjoy all the old-fashloned customs and ceremonials all the more for being not used to it. It is all so ridiculously interesting! Well, to get on, just before the drawing room commenced there came through the park a company of sol-diers on horseback, and they were all

London, May 12.—It is, perhaps, very dressed in red velvet skirted jackets, late in the day to tell you anything trimmed all over with gold lace that shone very brightly in the sun. They were the Queen's Trumpeters, and took their place in the palace yard, and commenced their duties by playing "God Save the Queen" before the palace. They were followed by the finest body of cavalry in the finest uniform that I ever expect to see, who took their place on both sides of the gates, thus forming a guard through which the guests had to pass. There were a great many state carriages, and these were most elaborate. The Lord Mayor's was all red and driven by red drivers, and behind on the rumble were not less than three powdered footmen standing, all dressed in white stockings, red velvet knee breeches, red swallow talls, white lace shirt frills and cuffs and threecornered hats on their heads. The vari ous embassies represented also had elaborate and peculiar carriages and liveries, as did also the members of the royal family, who came in their

one of brightness, buoyancy and power.

The Popular Prince

The prince and princess of Wales
were most loudly cheered as they rode
up in a vehicle which made me think
instantly of the pictures of Cinderella's
pumpkin shell coak of Fairyland, it was
so big and lumbering. The people seem
to like the prince very much indeed,
and Miss Radical says that he is very
much more popular than his reigning
mother. As each member of the royal
family drove up, no matter how far
removed from the queen they were, the
trumpeters blew forth "God Save the
Queen," so that they really stayed there
all afternoon, and at every appearance
of a royality, either coming or going,
they played it. After watching this
passing show awhile, I found a seat in
a part of the park near Rotten Row,
a part of the park near Rotten Row,
a concel brightness, buoyancy and power.
To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork,
worry, &c.
To give full strength, development and tone
to every portion and organ of the body.
Ago no barrier. Fallure impossible. Two
thousand references.
The book is purely medical and scientific,
useless to chically seekers, invaluable to mea
only who need it.
A despairing man, who had applied to us,
soon after wrote:
"Well you that first day is one I'll
wanted to hug overybody and teil them my
old self had died vectorday, and my new self
was born to-day. Why didn't you tell me
when I first wrote that I would find it this
was porn to-day. Why didn't you tell me
when I first worte that I would find it this
was porn to-day. Why didn't you tell me
when I first worte that I would find it this
was porn to-day. Any and ask for the little book
called "COMPLETE MEDICAL COMPANY,
marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced. where I sat and looked at the people riding up and down this magnificent roadway. Not being the fashionable riding hour, however, there were very few women mounted, and, of course, the men are not so interesting nor pretty to see, so I soon arose and went to the Duke of Wellington's monument. where I stood waiting for her majesty to come out and let me gaze upon the glories of her royal countenance. It was about 5, and the drawing room was over, and a large crowd soon collected to see just what I was waiting to see too. We waited a dreadfully long and wearisome time, and at last were really rewarded by seeing the gates of the arch open, and, knowing that they are never opened for anyone but herself. we, of course, knew that she was coming. So we just did crane our necks First came a company of the aforesaid Beefeaters; then the trumpeters, then four outriders in the queen's livery, folfour outriders in the queen's livery, followed by a carriage drawn by six horses, and in this carriage Princess Hyde Park, which I merely saw as I Victoria, Princess Beatrice and her own passed by, without going in to hear Royal 'Ighness 'Erself, with a stiff, tiny little bit of a public smile on her face, says they are quite mad affairs, any- and bowing a lot of very little digniway, and do no good, even though they fied bows, on all sides. The people did are not allowed to do any harm. It not yell and screech and throw up their seems odd what an affinity the Social-istic cult have for May Day all over the the prince and princess, at all, but they continent. I wonder why it is that they looked at her sort of reverentially, you are so fond of that particular day for know, so I guess they really do love her their demonstrations. Besides being anyway. She had on a black bonnet

> servants that, like her veil, they go wherever she does. I saw her afterward in the park, where she was driving about, and now, after having wasted an afternoon in getting a look at her, I am quite satisfled and shall not waste any more time though I am really very glad that I did

> three Scotchmen servants on the rum-

ble, dressed in Highland costume, and

you know, is so very fond of her Scotch

looking very picturesque. The queen

There have been a great many concerts this week, too many, in fact, and there are such a number of them to talk about that I shall not speak of any Sadie E. Kaiser.

ON THE VERGE

Of Giving Up the Fight ... An Elmira Citizen's Last Resource

Proves a Success. [From the Elmira Gazette.]

[From the Elmira Gazette.]

Do you know Mr. J. S. Bodder, of 214

South Mainstreet? He has been a business
man and permanent resident of Elmira for
over twenty years. A man whose statement cannot be disputed. Well, Mr. Bodder's case in a nutshell is—that he has
been a sufferer from kidney disorders,
but doesn't suffer any more. We will let been a sufferer from kidney disorders, but doesn't suffer any more. We will let him tell what has brought about the change. Here is how he spoke of his case to our representative: "I have never been well since the closing of the war, where, in the service of my country, I contracted kidney and bladder disorders. The complaint has gradually been growing on me. I had sharp pains in the small of my back, just back of the orders. The complaint has gradually been growing on me. I had sharp pains in the small of my back, just back of the hips, and when they left it was only to be followed by a dull, heavy pain which remained continually. I could lie in but one or two positions in bed or the pain would be almost unbearable. I was always very sore over the kidneys, and the urine emitted a strong odor. At times I felt existence a task. I tried this, that and the other thing, to no avail, and was on the verge of giving up entirely when I saw Doan's kidney Pills advertised. I thought as a last resort I would give them a trial; they were highly recommended, and I would use just this one more remedy. I began taking them, and I am very glad indeed to give my statement, that suffering humanity may receive the same benefit I have. A few doses of Doan's kidney Pills satisfied me they were helping me. Now, the pain is all gone, and I am entirely well—this, after years of stekness. My sleep at night is good and refreshing. I do not feel any more that tired feeling I used to on rising, all thanks due to I do not feel any more that tired feeling I used to on rising, all thanks due to Doan's Kidney Pills."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price. 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50. By mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn company, Buf-

falo, N. Y., sole agents for United States



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