# Gleanings from the Rare Land of Song.

The Cardiff Musical Festival, with a Picture of Ben Davies -- Welsh Notes.

Signor Edgar Tinel, modern composers, were performed, as well as the works of the old masters, including Handel's, Heethoven's, Verdi's and others. Ben Davies, the matchless tenor, who was the chief attraction at the World's Fair great musical festival, and created such a furore, took the leading characters in all the performances. In Tinel's "St. Francis," his assumption of the leading part was worthy of his great reputation. The musical critics of the leading English musical journals write that the "Hymn of Poverty" was riven with admirable skill, though this of the Sun," with chorus, and the "Hymn of the Sun," with chorus, and the "Hymn of Love," the second-named, being, perhaps, his first and most notable achievement of the day. His achievements fitly demonstrated his right to rank as one of the select few really great tenors now before the



BEN DAVIES.

Mr. Ffrancon Davies, baritone, was never heard in better voice. His dramatic and intensely real style of enunciation fit him with curious aptness for such a position as that which he filled. To music of the order adopted in "St. Francis" no one is more competent than he to give the fullest and finest effect. His work was distinguished by evenness of excellence. Power and warmth of expression are indispensable to the fitting performance of such music as that of M. Tinel, and these Ffrancon Davies possesses

in no measured degree.

Douglass Powell took two parts strangely unlike, the "Watchman" and the "Spirit of Hatred," but he acquit-ted himself in both with undoubted success. His rendering of the watch-man's nocturnal chant, "The Streets are Silent Far and Near," realized to

Another Welshman who figured prominently in the great festival was David Jenkins, music bachelor, Mr. Jenkins is well-known to the Welsh people of the United States. He visited this country in 1885, and held concerts, lectured on music, conducted musical festivals in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinios, New York and several other states, and adjudicated the choral competi-tions at the national eisteddfod of America, held at the Lackawanna rink, in September, 1885. The newspapers of Cardiff, in writing of Mr. Jenkins, have the following to say about him: advent of a Welsh conductor of a piece written specially by him for this year's musical festival at Cardiff is an interis pretty generally known in It is pretty generally known in the highest musical circles that David Jenkins. Mus. Bach. (Cambridge). has written expressly for this festival a cantata entitled "A Psaim of Life," for chorus and orchestra, and that he will conduct himself. Mr. Jenkins, who is now professor of music at the Univer-sity College of Wales, has, like other distinguished musicians, had a hard battle to fight, but, on the other hand. he has also had the reward of inborn enthusiasm and genius in the position he has attained, and the general recognition his works have commanded. He was born at Trecastell, Breconshire, South Wales, in 1849, and like many Welshmen before him, and even of the present day, he is a "son of the elsteddfod." In his early years he was a successful competitor as a singer and composer at Welsh elsteddfodau, and. after studying music for a year or two he was the first to gain the honor and distinction of the A. C. He also won prizes at the Tonic Solfa college, and at American eisteddfodic contests, and in 1877 succeeded in gaining the degree of music bachelor at Cambridge university, England. As a composer he is in the front rank, and is also widely and favorably known as a conductor and adjudicator. Rarely do we come across an elsteddfodic programme that does not include, as a test piece, something written by him. His volume of hymn tunes has been adopted by the English Calvinistic Methodists of Great

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The New Vicar Apostolic. The new Vicar Apostolic, Bishop Francis Mostyn, was born at Talacre, Flintshire, on Aug. 6, 1850, and is the fourth surviving son of the late Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart., by Frances, sec-ond daughter of the fourteenth Baron ond daughter of the fourteenth Baron Lovat. The new vicar was educated at Oscott and Ushaw colleges, and began his work as a priest under his cousin. Monsignor Slaughter, in the parish where he was ordained and consecrated. He was a member of the first Birkenhead school board, and of the Cambrian Choral society. He is an eloquent and forcible preacher. As tradition says, it was an ancestor of his who was bishop of St. Asaph in the who was bishop of St. Asaph in the Fourteenth century. Through his grandmother, daughter of the Seventh Baron Strafford, he is descended from three English martyrs—the Earl of Arundel, Viscount Strafford, and the Arundel, Viscount Strafford, and the blessed Margaret Pole, the countess of Salisbury. He celebrated his first mass as a bishop at the Church of Our Lady, Birkenhead, on Sunday, Sept. 15. He was consecrated bishop on the same date by Cardinal Vaughan, of Westminister, who is also a Welshman. As Vicar Apostolic of Wales, Bishop Mostyn will have within the district of his vicarate all the powers and privileges of an ordinary bishop in a canonically constituted dicesse, but will be responsible to no metropolitan, as in his capacity of Vicar Apostolic he directly represents the pope himself, Leo XIII, thus taking Wales under his own immediate control and authority.

Eminent Divines

The Robertses, of Llanbrynmair, and Dr. Owen Evans, with his two brothers, Dr. Owen Evans, with his two brothers, are by no means the only instances of members of the same family attaining positions of eminence in the Welsh pulpit. The late Rev. Owen Thomas. D. D., regarded as the most powerful preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists, was rivalled among the Independents by his brother, the Rev. John Thomas, D. D. The latter has a son (the Rev. Owen Thomas, M. A.) who bids fair to maintain the pulpit traditions of his family. A very parallel case is that of the Reeses. The Rev. Henry Reese, father-in-law of the lord-lieutenant of Angiesey, was as prominent a figure among the Methodists as his brother, the Rev. William Reese.

Three Welshmen took the leading D. D. (Gwllym Hiraethog) was among roles at one of the greatest musical the Independents. The son of the latfestivals of the age, which took place ter (the Rev. Henry Reese, Bryngwarn) at Cardiff last week, where the master works of Wagner, Sir Arthur Sullivan, preachers in North Wales. The Rev. is one of the most popular Weish preachers in North Wales. The Rev. Jenn Thomas, D. D., spoken of above. visited this country on two occasions, the first time during the civil war, and the last time about fourteen years ago. This time he was accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Reese, of Swansca, South Wales, author of the "History of the Nacomfaviet Church" The latthe Noncomformist Church." ter gentleman was the most beloved Welsh preacher of his time. He was Weigh preacher of his time. He was not a great orator, neither could he be classed among the mighty theologians of his day, but his gentleness, tender-ness of speech, religious sincerity and his Christian conduct through life made him the idel preacher of his country-men. His simulicity was his greatness. men. His simplicity was his greatness.

The Very Rev. James Allen, dean of St. David's, has tendered his resignation to the bishop of his diocese. The aged prelate is in his ninety-first year and is the oldest graduate living of Trinity college, Cambridge. He was ordained in 1835. He was dean of St. David's for seventeen years. Few church dignitaries lived in a more simple and primitive manner. In his home among the Welsh hills he has been in the habit of cooking his own meals and the habit of cooking his own meats and performing many other humble domes-tic duties in order that he might apply his income to the maintenance of the ancient and romantically situated ca-thedral in Pembrokeshire, South Wales.

In speaking of the late lamented Mynyddog, one of the newspapers of South Wales speaks of him as follows: "He stood unrivalled as an elsteddfod conductor. He possessed a fine presence, had a powerful voice and cool brain and ready tongue." Notwithstanding our great respect to the memory of the departed genius, we must differ with the artises of these standing our great respect to the mem-ory of the departed genius, we must differ with the writer of those lines. Mynyddog was a fine-looking man and was possessed of a cool brain and a ready tongue. As an eisteddfod conductor he did not rival the late im-mortal Klieby Jones, Llew Llwy-fo, our own Judge Edwards, the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Kingston, and many fo, our own Judge Edwards, the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Kingston, and many others. He did not possess the majes-tic presence of Kilsby Jones, or his great originality and his inimitable great originality and his inimitable manner of conveying his thoughts to his heavers; he did not possess the powerful voice of Llew Llwyfo and the immerse stock of humorous anecdotes the latter possessed. He also lacked the musical culture of Llew Llwyfo. He lacked the charm and scholarly attainments of Judge Edwards and his magnifices skill in wisklight, the scenmagnificent skill in whelding the scep-tre of authority as an eisteddfodical conductor. He lacked Dr. Edwards' promptness and methodical ways. Mynyddeg was a beter lecturer than eisteddfodical conductor. He was a the full the solemnity and gloom of lent conversationalist, but as a poet he the incident. Mr. Powell is a great will be longest remembered. He was great parlor entertainer and an excelthe Whitcomb Riley of Welsh poets. He visited this country about twenty years ago, and while visiting Cincin-nati he wrote one of his finest and greatest poems, "The City of the Dead." It is at Cincinnati's beautiful cometery lie the remains of one of Gwalia's greatest prose writers and preachers, the immortal Jones Liangollen. Mr. Jones was the most prominent figure in Welsh literature in America thirty-five years ago, and the Welsh people of this country, some twelve years ago, erected a costly monument of granite to his memory at this beautiful ceme-

Various Notes.

Gurnos, one of the most noted "chair" ands of water burs to the region of during, one of the most noted "chair" hards of wates, begs ter the revival of an ancient priving emjoyed by the hards, he resides upon and given by loo Tir Iarli in former times to the minutels of Weles, whose they might reside resit free, Being obliges to pay tent, as questions whether he is a bard, furnous is a brother of David Jones, of Benevie, or this city, who is also a very successful competitor in bardic meters.

The committee of the Lamindon national easteddon of which we had a read in 1896 has arready received at high in the cartata competition, we had a case 1820 in offered. Year 1. . . . of 1 eleteddfothe work come of soul Wales, and has come to have a horder to dissociate there we had a subjection in the maintain a market have lodged the cartatata a same problem.

The residents in the neighborhood of The residents in the neighborhood of Prince Albert, Garmari, Carmaricanninfe ware greatly alarmed recordly by a report of some firearms. Investigation list to the discovery at the back of an inn of a young man named Ascenes Jones, aged 20, who had shot himself by obtaing the muzgle of a single-barrel gun to his forchead. Jealousy of a young man living at Brynamman, who it is stated, was courting his sweetheart, induced the suicide.

amman, who it is stated, was courting his sweetheart, induced the suicide.

Several accidents occurred recently at Swansea, South Wales. H. Russel, butcher, of St. Helen's road, was driving his trotting pony on the Mumbles, preparatory to taking a part in a trotting race; his horse collided with a vehicle, and Mr. Russell was thrown out and severely injured. While a man named William Price was askeep on the Graig, Waunwen, he was awoke by a severe blow on the head from a lead water pipe, which had been thrown out. Price was severely injured and was taken to the hospital.—Arthur Waterworth, a conductor on the Mumbles railway, has been admitted to the hospital from concussion of the brain caused by failing off the train; while a similar course has been adopted with respect to a man named Lewis, of Bond street, who sustained a severe injury through failing off the train.—Recently Messrs. W. Prosser, hair dresser; B. Norman, accountant, and T. Jones, compositor, went in a boat from the Mumbles, when they were caught by a strong current. This was running at a great rate, but its presence was not observed till a return was attempted. After nearly an hour's pulling they found they made no headway, and as dark was coming on they naturally got alarmed. Fortunately, however, their position was observed from the shore, and the coast guardsmen put off, and with much difficulty got the boat out of the current and then in shore.

At the Ystrad police court recently, John Pines Turnbull, allas Lorgen was charced.

At the Ystrad police court recently, John Pipes Turnbull, allas Logan, was charged with embezgling the sum of \$31, the property of John Williams, milkman, Treorci. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. The superintendent of police observed that the prisoner was wanted by the police for forging a check at Lianbrynmair, North Wales.

The question of the rate of output in the tin plate trade at Lianelly is by no means settled. Although the agreement embodying a clause sanctioning a rate of forty boxes was signed by both sides, it is pointed out to the employes that the delegates had no right to pledge the men to isnore the existing rule. It is said that the union men will not be called out, but it will not be a matter of surprise to find the men coming out on strike in protest.

At the Lianelly police court recently, Georgians Sterg, aged 16, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. Defendant, in answer to the charge, replied: "I did draw the raisor across my throat." The presiding marietrate said the bench, after carefully considering the case, decided to send Storg for trial at the quarter sealor. On being removed the prisoner said: "I will do worse than this when I get out."

On account of ill health Professor Kerl Evans, of the University of North Wales, has resigned from active labor in the uni-

Dr. Sir John Williams, accoucher to the royal family, will spend the winter va-cation at Builth, South Wales. Sir John is one of the most eminent physicians of Great Britain. He is a native of Car-marthenshire and is the possessor of one of the best Welsh libraries in the world.

In a report published recently, out of the sixty students at Bangor Normal col-lege, fifty-three are natives of Wales. Four belong to the Episcopal church, eighteen to the Calviminte Methodist, sev-erteen to the Congregationalities, six-teen to the Baptists, three to the Wes-leyans, and one to the Free Missionary church. The debt standing against the college hard been reduced \$400 since the commencement of the present year.

One thousand dollars is to be subscribed to the funds of the Treorei male party for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the treo of the party to Windsor Castle, at which place they will sing thy invitation to her majesty, Queen Victoria This is the party that won the chief laurels at the Lamelly eisteddfod. Bir Joseph Barnby declared their singing the very finest, from every standpoint, that he ever heard.

A granite monument is to be erected at Brecon, South Wales, to the memory of Mrs. Sarah Siddons, the immortal ac-tress. The monument is to cost \$2,500. Brecon is the birthplace of the immortal

The town council of Lianelly, South Wales, the seat of the national eisteddfod, recently held, has received the sum of \$4,000 for the use of the pavilion in which the cisteddfod was held. The national eisteddfod committee has also promised the council another \$1,000. This is a princely payment. The eisteddfod, financially, was an unprecedented success.

Two beautiful and costly colored windows were recently unveiled at the parish church of Liandlewi Teifre in memory of the noble and generous wife of the Lord Bishop of Liandlaff.

Wrexham people are noted for their tact in collecting money for charitable institutions. Recently several pretty maids were stationed at various corners of the principal streets, with contribution boxes in hand, soliciting aid for the city hospital. They succeeded in this manner to collect \$500 for the worthy cause. The maids of Wrexham, like the historical maid of Llangollen, are very charming.

charming.

A desperate prize fight took place recetily at Lianwonno, Glamorganshire, South Wales. Twenty rounds were fought, and one of the principals died in a few hours after the termination of the fight. It had transpired that two young unmarried men had quarrelled, and ultimately arranged to fight under the rules of the English ring. A desperate encounter was engaged in. and 4 westy rounds were fought. The names of the two principals are Arthur Vaughan and Harry Lewis. They were both very evenly matched. Vaughan was very badly beaten about the body. They fought on a Sunday morning in a very lonely spot near Lianwonno. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day Vaughan expired. The young man was of good physique and very muscular, but his face was zeverely bruised, and a severe internal bruise, about the size of a silver dollar, was found on the left part of the skull. Both lungs were gorged with blood and there was venous concestion of both lungs. The right side of the heart was also full of blood. His opponent was arrested and lodged in jail, awaiting his trial for manslaughter.

The magnificent new workmen's insti-tute, within a few yards of the Ystrad railway station, the cost of which is about \$20,000, including the furniture, etc., and is defrayed by the workmen in the Maindy and the Eustern collieries, was opened last week in the presence of a large as-semblage of miners and other residents in the localities. It was officially stated at the meeting that the library tunds amounted to nearly \$10,000.

Factional feeling has already asserted itself in the chape of fictions on the football fields in Wales. During the second half of a Welsh league match played between Wrenham and the Westminster Royers at Gwersyllt. Ted Ellis, a Wrenham field-back, fouled one of the opposing side, his knee coming into violent contact with his opponent's chest. The Westmin ter player was badly hurt, for he lay down, apparently suffering great pain. The supporters of the injured man's loam, who, as the same was being played on the Royers' grow, were much in evidence, invading that portion of the field set apart for the play, and quickly surrounded the Wrenhamite, who was hustled about for the play, and quickly surrounded the Wrexhamite, who was hustled about, while several of the most indignant spectators characted to get at him, and to express themselves in a more forcible manner. There were two or three individual fights between the rival players. The Westminster man at length recovered and was able to resume play. Accordingly the field was cleared and the game proceeded with ending in a win for Wrexham by six goals to one.

FOR A SHORT CAMPAIGN.

Views of Some of the Leading Editors of the United States as Expressed in Letters to the Chiengo Times-Hernid.

C. O'B. Cowardin, Richmond Dispatch: 'Long campaigns are not necessary in this age, with the railroad, telegraph and telephone facilities which we enjoy. There can be no argument adduced that the great body of voters cannot be thoroughly enlightened upon the issues of a canvass in a short

Editor New Orleans Picayune: "A presidential campaign is always a period of extreme agitation, unsettling business and disturbing financial confidence to so great an extent as to dam age very seriously the commerce and industries of the country. To the end that this agitation may be made as brief as possible let the campaign be opened only at the last moment that will give time for the necessary work of the canvass to be done."

J. H. Estill, Savannah News: "We

give too much time to political campaigns. One presidential campaign is hardly over before another is begun." John J. Hamilton, Des Moines News:

Charles F. Mosher, Cincinnati Post:
"A presidential campaign inevitably
injures business. The longer the campaign the greater the damage to busi-

E. P. Helzer, Sloux City Journal:
"This is the age of the newspaper, of
the railroad and the telegraph. The
newspaper daily lays all the evidence
before the jury. Why should the summing up drag its slow length over a
campaign of five or six months?"
George E. Matthews, Buffalo Express: "A reasonable amount of political discussion is wholesome, but that
reasonable amount can be obtained in
a time much shorter than has usually
been devoted to it."

W. C. Tatom, Nashville Tribune: "A
short canvass would tend to reduce

short canvass would tend to reduce campaign expenses, lessen or abbrevi-ate the uncertainty and disturbance of business more or less attendant upon national campaigns, and would serve every legitimate purpose of a long cam-nater.

Josephus Daniels, Raleigh News and Observer: "We have discarded slow-going methods in other lines: why hold fast to the antiquated custom of devoting half a year to a red hot politi-cal campaign? The people want shorter

compaigns."

James Mitchell, Little Rock Pemocrat: "Since the American people will go crazy on politics every four years, the thing to do is to make the paroxyam as short as possible."

R. T. Van Horn, Kansas City Journal: "Short campaigns are best for two good reasons: They can be made more active, aggressive and general as to time and money both. And the people are not wearled by the long tension canvass."

ple are not wearled by the long tension canvass."
Arthur Jenkins, Syracuse Herald:
"Any one who is entitled to the vote
of his fellow citizen should be well
enough known to not need the assistance of a long canvass."
C. H. Gere, Nebraska State Journal:
"It would not only save much money
to the party contributors to campaign
expenses, but would lessen the wear
and tear on the nerves of the candidates,
shortes the strain on business interests.

iMerris Taylor, Wilmington Every Evening: "For hot fighting, at close range, a period of from one month to eix weeks prior to the election will, I am convinced, prove sufficient."

R. M. Johnston, Houston Post: "We have had too much polities during the recent years for the material good of the country. The business world wants a rest from the disturbing influences which hitherto have been so potent for evil."

A. B. Pickett, Memphis Scimitar: "I am of the opinion that this country could get along without any politics at all, or any talk of politics, for at least fine years"

five years."

William E. Cramer, Milwaukee Wiscondin: "A presidential election usuality costs the people in time and money \$100,000 000. The exigencies of the day demand that we should minimize that cost. A short campaign would bring the expenditure down to \$50,000,000." L. W. Nieman, Milwaukee Journal: "I believe that nine-tenths of the honest "I believe that nine-tenths of the horiest people of the country favor shorter campaigns, and the shorter the better."
William A. Jones, Syracuse Post: "I am decidedly in favor of shorter presidential campaigns. First, because the long campaign demoralizes business; second, it affords opportunity for wide-spread political corruption, and entails upon the party organizations an immense expense even for legitimate purposes; third, it is unnecessary. We live in an electric are, and can do as much real work in a six weeks' campaign now as could have been done in six months when the fashion for long campaigns was started."

Similar views are expressed by twen-ty-three other editors. Only a few ex-pressions of opinion are favorable to a long canvass.

#### NEW YORK GOSSIP.

ment of law."

Apropos of hotels, have you ever noticed how many there are in New York city with English names—one might indeed be in London, viz. The Mariborough, The Clarendon, The Victoria, The Savoy, The Brunswick, Hotel Bristol, The Windsor, etc. The latter has just been leased to Mr. Leland, It was his father who, when proprietor of the Metropolitan—since demolished—first introduced the use of napkins at meals in New York city hotels in 1851. I tereated quite a sensation at the time and was soon copied. A most novel feature in hotel life has been introduced at the St. Andrews, on West Seventy-second street. This is a swell family hotel just completed, on the same plan as the Majestic. The servants in the house are all Chinese and are drossed alike in snow-white liner robes. I suppose if the innovation is successful every hotel will want Mongolian servants and Mott street will soon become deserted.

I think there is every reason why Charles Frohman should be called "The Little Napoleon." Don't you? He vanquishes the public and critics alike. He has brought out two of the greatest theatrical successes of the oresent season. "The Gay Parisians" and "The Sporting Duchess." The writer saw the latter during the week at the Academy, It is a play in which love, hatred, jealousy, villainy, etc., are placed in contrasting juxtaposition; it is also a continued feast for the eye, full of life and color. There are no less than thirteen scenes, among which no less than thirteen scer are Tattersalls. London. The Great Hotel and Epsom Downs, where the Derby is run. The most gorgeous scene of all is the Regimental Ball at York, having cost over \$30,00 to stage the one scene. Agnes Rooth plays the role of the Sporting Duch-

praise would be useless.

—30:—

Madame Clara Novello Davies and her Royal Welsh Ladics' choir gave a concert last Monday night at Calvary Methodist church. This is one of the largest churches in New York city and I was glad to see it was nearly completely filled. There were at a rough estimation over three thousand persons seated in the building. Every number was enthusiastically applauded and encored. Mrs. Davies looked very bewitching in a dress of scarlet satin and gold, a combination rather conspicuous of anyone cise, but which suited perfectly Mrs. Davies' perfect brunette beauty.

—30:—

Recognizing a celebrity from a photo-Recognizing a celebrity from a photograph is a common occurrence in New York city. Last week a closed carriage, loaded with steamer trunks, rolled by me, but not too quickly for me to see the occupants, a rather striking looking man, a woman and a child. I pondered where I had seen the man's face before. It was not until I opened the evening papers, which contained his picture and notice of his arrival, that I knew it was Hall Caine, the distinguished novelist. Mr. Caine will while here be entertained by the Lotus club. The Lotus club is noted for its dinners to celebrities, having entertained at dinners nearly every foreigner of distinction who has visited America within the past twenty-five years, among them Froude, Stanley. De Lesseps, George Augustus Sala, Henry Irving, etc., and the decased King Kalakaua, of Hawait. Distinguished Americans have not been forgotten and dinners have been given in honor of General Grant, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edwin Booth, Whitelaw Reid, etc., etc.

Grant, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edwin Booth, Whitelaw Reid, etc., etc.

Musicians are looking forward with a great deal of pleasant antelnation to the performance of Humperdinck's delightful fairy opera, "Hansel and Gretel," at Daly's theater Monday night. Humperdinck is a disciple of Wagner, and was comparatively unknown until after the performance of "Hansel and Gretel" in Germany, where he awoke—to use a hackneyd expression—and found himself famous. The charm of the opera, they say, lies in its simplicity and the beauty of its music. The plot deals with the old nursery tale releted to us all in our child-hood. It tells the adventures of a poor broom seller's children who, driven into the forest by their angry mother, come under the protection of existin good angels and are led by them to the abode of a child-eating witch, whose machinations they overthrow and succeed in liberading a number of dittle prisoners. "Harsel and Gretel" was enthusiastically received abroad, but whether or not it will meet the same success in America the stars alone can tell.

AN INTRUSION.

AN INTRUSION. Grace—I never saw such luck as I'm having!
Nell—What's the trouble now?
Grace—Jack was up to the house last night, and I said I dared a man to kiss me, and he said he would take no woman's dare—
Nell—And then?
Grace—Papa had to come in and talk finance!—Syracuse Post.

TRUST TO LUCK What's the way to win a woman? It is not by deepest sighs, Nor by efforts superhuman To be noble in her eyes.

It is not by being wealthy; It is not by being young; Nor by being strong and healthy; Nor by a persuasive tongue. It is not by being jolly;
It is not by being sad;
Nor by wisdom; nor by folly;
It is not by being bad.

It is not by gentle breeding; It is not by being poor. And no sort of special pleading Will avail the hopeless boor.

But, as I'm a wretched sinner, And by . . . whose I hope to go, If you ask me how to win her, I admit—I do not know! —Harry Romaine, in Truth.

# which always languish during the excitement of campaigning, and relieve everybody from the prolonged annoyance of professional politicians, whose demands are incessant from the day the nominations are made until the vote is polled." In the Wonderland Of North America.

Further Information Concerning the "Bad Lands" of the Dakotas.

scoria.

Cedar Creek is the most interesting locality, and, perhaps, are here found the most extensive of the subterranean fires of this entire region. This is a locality for hunting, as large game has not been exterminated. For cattle raising this section has no superior anywhere in the west. It is covered with a growth of short bunch grass, which cures on the stalk into excel-lent hay for winter feed. It is so nutritious that cattle become as fat as stall-fed oxen. Over most of this sec-tion there is nothing but this grass and the bitter, grayish, green sage bush, which gives the landscape a look of grim desolation, and loneliness.

New York, Oct. 4.—"Uneasy is the head that wears a crown." I believe the saying is "Uneasy is the body that wears a policeman's uniform" it should be now. I never look at the nice sleek policeman on our block but that I shudder when I think of his possible face. What minute may he not be caught napping, talking, smoking, etc., by the ever alert Commissioner Roosevelt when on his rounds. It is quite in desicle, you know, for a woman to dabble in politics, and really I think Roosevelt is splendid. Besides enforcing the laws—which he really ought to do—he is in cartoons, very amusing. Roosevelt's latest name is "the fakir," and it has been donned him by the World. The World, you know, is often caled the "fake paper" by other New York journals. There is little difference between "fake" and "fakir" and I have come to the conclusion that it is from that fact the World derived its inspiration! Mr. Roosevel's and "fakir" and I have come to the conclusion that it is from that fact the World derived its inspiration! Mr. Roosevel's and his first address, which will be delivered October 21, is caled "The Enforcement of Inw."

Apropos of hotels, have you ever notice the control of the find this bunch grass, in either sum-mer or winter. Immense herds of cattle were seen in the valleys and uplands

from Medora, on the bluffs, is a coal mine in active operation. A mile dis-tant is an abandoned military post For sixteen miles westward the try becomes less rough, although the railroad passes through many cuts and ravines. Soon the landscape is that of a broad rolling prairie, marked here and there by isolated buttes. Sentinel Butte being the most prominent and on clear days can be seen for thirty miles, but looks only to be about three miles away as decentive is the lumimiles away, so deceptive is the luminous atmosphere. This region abounds in moss agates. Specimens found at the foot of the buttes, that we obtained, are of great size and beauty. We were reliably informed that this butte was formerly a favorite resort for buffalos and the bones of these animals lie in heaps at the foot of the precipice, whitened by the weather, they having been crowded over the brink in their wild rambles. The large piles of bones of various animals for shipment near the station afforded sufficient proof of the

The Passing of the Buffalo.

For many years up to and including the winter of 1881 and 1882 this was the finest buffalo hunting country on the continent, but the slaughter that season was enormous. Think of it? Over 250,000 hides were shipped east, mainly from Miles City. Few have been seen here since that time, and save the fifty or sixty forming the herd in Yellow-stone National park (which the law protects), so far as United States is concerned, the buffalo is practically extinct. In the park they are safe from the hunters' deadly repeater and will

multiply rapidly.

A primitive boundary mark one mile westward marks the boundary be-tween Dakota and Montana. It is a tall pole upon which is nailed a fine pair of antiers. The elevation is 2,840 well watered with rivulets forming the divide between the Little Missouri and the Yellowstone rivers, descending into the valley of Glendive Creek, reaching the Yellowstone river at the town of Glendive.

Traveling Through Montana.

The Northern Pacific railway has now traversed Dakota 375 miles; we are now to travel not less than 800 miles through Montana; the luxurious appointments of our train, together with attentive officers, render weariness well-nigh impossible and the trip hour-ly becomes more interesting, enjoyable and also instructive. Its "land grant" embraces alternate mile square sec tions for a distance of fifty miles on each side of the track, covering some 6,000,000 acres, of uniform fertility and very productive for diversified farming, especially adapted for grazing pur-

poses.

Glendive is the first place of any prominence in Montana, situated on the south bank of the Yellowstone river ninety miles south of Fort Buford and its junction with the Missouri. Glendive occupies a broad plain about a mile wide sloping to the river. It is surrounded by curiously shaped clay buttes, which rise abruptly to a height of 300 feet above the river bed. The soil here is a rich sandy loam. It is an important point for chipment of cat-tle and sheep to eastern markets. It is a county seat, with a population of 1,500. It is the beginning of the Yel-lowstone division of the railroad, which extends to Billings, a distance of 225

extends to Billings, a distance of 225 miles.

Here is our first introduction to the Yellowstone Valley and river of the same name, which extends westward up to this valley 340 miles to Livingston and thence due south for over 100 miles through Yellowstone park and Yellowstone lake. The raliroad follows it closely and crosses it occasionally. In its characteristics this river closely resembles the Delaware and Susquehanits characteristics this river closely re-sembles the Delaware and Susquehan-na. Its waters, unlike those of the Mis-sourl, are bright and clear, running over a bed of gravel and among numerous beautiful islands covered with heavy timber. The absolute crys-tal clearness was more and more notice-able as we neared the National park and its source in or near Yellowstone lake it has a permanent channel and is lake. It has a permanent channel and is navigable during most of the year from its confluence with the Missouri at Fort Buford 250 miles to the neath of the Big Horn river for steamboats of 300 tons burden. It was a pleasant in-troduction after our long prarie ride of

In the Yellowstone Valley.

The Yellowstone valley is full of interest and instruction, affording a change in "landscape architecture" which, as the valley is ascended, grows more marked with every mile. It varies in width from two to seven miles, the river winding from side to side, bluff to bluff, leaving a considerable plateau of rich land on either side of the stream. The bluffs present a picturesque app arance as they show their precipitous faces against the stream, first on one side, then on the other. They, too, are called Bed Lands. In In the Yellowstone Valley.

Fargo, Sept. 23.—The Had Lands of Dakota proper extend over some twenty-five square miles. Although these are culled Had Lands, they are not so bad as I had been led to expect from their name. While there are meny have clay and sand buttes, and deep and perpendicular canyons, cut by the streams in rainy seasons, there are also a great many level, grassy and shrubs. We found but little water here. The tops of a great many of the buttes are red and overstrewn with what is called volvanic scoota, which arises from the burning of the lignite, found in beds. Here is where the subteriamean fires are still burning, and where forests have been petrified, and carrata of blue clay converted into scoria.

Cedar Creek is the most interesting be put in stack at \$1 per ton, and it requires no shelter. This valley for a great distance has the same welrd look, though dotted with pines, oaks, ash, box elder, cedar and cottonwood trees. The Yellowstone river is a prominent The Yellowstone river is a prominent feature to the traveler. Its snow-fed waters sun restatlessly through the high dingy bluffs between stately avenues of cottonwood trees and beside rich meadows, its rapid current giving life and energy, while the deep, green, pure water and pebbly bottom gives k additional charm.

A Pioncer City. In the next seventy-eigh miles the train following closely the Yellowstone, passing five stations, when Miles City is reached. This is the only town on the Northern Pacific, between Lake Superior and the Rockles, which does not owe its origin to the building of the read. It was a flourishing frontier truding post for years before the Northern Pacific runched the Yellowstone Valley. Its business, to a large extent, was with buffato hunters, and after their extermination, the people turned heir attention to stock raising. The levelopment of this interest in the last on years has been as rapid as that of wheat reading in Dakcoa. It is said here are over 700,000 cattle on the unches tributary to the town. The cllowstone river is navigable to this followstone river is navigable to this point, during what they call the "June se." but the railroad supplants the iver traffic most entirely. Here we notice a large irrigating canal, which arters a large area of country back from the bottom lands of the Yellowsone and Tongue rivers, which require irrigation. Miles City, it will be timembered, has suffered much from tres, and its wooden buildings are bear rebuilt with substantial brick abusog rebuilt with submantial brick struc-ures. It is a bright and lively town toay, with a population of 1,500

A dri-weekly stage runs to Deadwood.
A day spent here gives the tourist a mance to see interesting features of the cattle business and irrigation. Three miles distant, along the line, is Three miles distant, along the line, is Fort Keogh, the most important military post in the Northwest, having a sarrison of nine companies, commodious barracks, a hospital and school, besides a score of neas cottages for the officers and their families, built around a park, in the center of which is a handsome fountain, fed by the waters of Yellowstone river. This fort was built by General Miles, in 1877, as a means of holding in check the warlike Sloux Indians. But I shall reserve the consideration of the Indian problem for another letter. J. E. Richmond.

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