# In the Wonderland Of North America.

### Ninth Letter of Northwestern Travel-Incidents of the Journey from Livingston to Helena.

it: the long ridges and cones, at whose feet lie "sleeping snow banks," seem to look down proudly upon the valley below with its bustling town.

Livingston is an important railroad terminus and junction point of the park branch with the main line. Trains eastward and westward, from Atlantic and Pacific, center here, as all travel to the Yellowstone park must stop here for Wonderland. The roundhouse and ma-chine shops of the Northern Pacific— the next largest on their entire line—

cattle ranches. This is a famous hunting ground. Although the buffalo has disappeared from his accustomed haunts, the antelope, deer and bear are still found here, besides all manner of small game. This is a favorite breeding ground for elk. As the hunting and killing of all game is prohibited by law within the boundaries of the Yellow-stone park, hunters find here a convertent place to leave the train for the verient place to leave the train for the so-called Crazy Mountains, in close proximity to the park, where game is abundant. This locality, too, is noted for its fine trout fishing. Near Stillwater eighty-seven fine trout are reported by a noted "rodster" of the pre-ceeding stain to have been caught in four hours with a single rod. Some that we saw weighed two, three and even four pounds each.

that we saw weighed two, three and even four pounds each.

Reserving our description of Yellowstone park, the "Wonderland of America," for a future series, as indicated in my last letter, we resume our journey but median in the tot wenty miles wide. The country is covered with sage, brush and bunch grass, a dry, barren waste apparently but under the country is covered with sage. my last letter, we resume our journey westward from Livingston over the Belt Range of the Rockies. Early was the hour, 4.50 a. m. when our long train of sixteen cars pulled out to climb the range. The eastern sky was already crimsoning with beams of the rising sun and all nature seemed to be awakening from a night of slumber. Birds were singing, fowls were crowing and flowers were fragrant from the morning dew. Columns of thin bluish smoke as-

dew. Columns of thin bluish smoke ascended from farm house chimneys on every hand and the morning air was delightfully and refreshingly cool as we speed up the range in plain sight of the white peaks of Crazy Mountains on the right and the snow range on the left. We soon found curselves ascending the first of the two great mountain barriers that had to be surmounted by the engineers of the Northern Pacific railroad. Three times does the train climb up and down the vast mountains before it clears the last of the range. From the valley of the Yellowstone, at Livingston, to the approach of the Bozeman tunnel, some twelve miles, the grade is 126 feet to the mile through a rolling country, with park-like spots. The tunnel pierces the mountains at an elevation of 5,572 feet for a distance of 3,610 feet in length, from which it emerges into a wild defile on the western slope, called Rock Canyon. It is well and that roam the country miles back in the production of gold and silver, this "great barren state" has as great a reputation for its stock raising as Daket has for its wheat. The Red River Valley of the North has justly been called the "Bread Basket of our Country," and as justly on the great resort for the graziler and ow boy and metropolis, even, of the stock raising interest of the Great West. The traveler can find much food for reflection, much to interest and instruct him saide from viewing the ever-changing panaroma of grand scenery. In the arrangements at the stations for holding and carring for and shipping the immense droves of cattle, sheep, etc., found at the stations along the line, and that roam the country miles back emerges into a wild defile on the western slope, called Rock Canyon. It is well named, for in places the rocks are prodigious in size and the scenery is remarkably grand and impressive. Enormous precipices of gray rock, wilt castellated seams, rise high above the dark forests which clothe the sides of the narrow ravine. So regular in form near that they seem to have been in the size of a thousand or two are noticed coming in a broad column from the distance of the sides of the side are they that they seem to have been built by human hands. At Continental Divide Summit the

waters run mainly westward, and we find for the first a coal mine, producing a good quality of bituminous coal, and at Timber Line we find a busy coal mining town of 500 inhabitants. These mines furnish coal for the Northern Pacific railroad and most of the Montana towns reached by rail.

A City Gemmed by White-Caps. As we pass out into the broad, fertile valley of Gallatin is seen the old mili-tary post of Fort Ellis, abandoned in lary post of Fort Ellis, abandoned in 1887. A few minutes more and the train runs into Bozeman, a flourishing little city of twenty years' growth, with a population of 4,000. Few places can boast of more magnificent scenery— majestic snow-capped ranges standing out against the sky on every side. The city presents an attractive appearance, with its handsome brick structures. made from brick manufactured here. Bozeman owes much of her solidity to her agricultural resources, being located at the head of the Gallatin valley. ed at the head of the Gallatin valley, which is twenty by thirty miles in extent, with a soil composed of a rich, dark vegetable mould. Aside from extensive coal mines near here, there are large gold, silver, iron and copper deposits. Both placer and quartz mines are being rapidly developed. The coal mined here is of a superior quality; not a lignite, but about 55 per cent. of fixed carbon. These coal fields extend some thirty miles. The borings show three seams of five, ten and sixteen feet each. A good coke is made from this coal and used largely for locomotive purposes and smelting ores, as well as for domes-

Thermal Springs, said to contain the Thermal Springs, said to contain the same medicinal properties as those of the famous Carlsbad springs of Germany, are within six miles. After leaving Bozeman the railroad traverses the famous Gallatin valley, which is hemmed in by lofty mountains. Its level plains are so rich and well tilled that it is not uncommon to get orty. that it is not uncommon to get forty bushels of hard spring wheat and sixty bushels of fall wheat to the acre; and its barley is of such superior excenence as to be in great demand for malting, etc., at Milwaukee and other eastern cities. Much of the farming in this valley is carried on by irrigation, the gentle slope of the valley being favorable for the construction and management of tributing distance when the construction and management. ment of irrigating ditches which were seen on both sides of the train. The largest irrigating canal in Montana is found here. The Galktin river also furnishes immense water power and abundant supply for irrigation aside abundant supply for irrigation aside from the mountain streams. I will say right here that the average yield of wheat, oats and barley, etc., on irrigated lands is about double that raised on eastern farms. The soil, which is a black vegetable mould, would prove a good fertilizer for New England soil.

A Point of Gengraphical Interest.

Twenty-nine miles westward from Bozeman is Gallatin City and the bright little town of Three Forks commanding the valleys of the Madison and Jefferson. This is a point of considerable geographical interest to the traveler, for here the three great mountain streams form a confluence, pouring their waters into a common channel, to form the Missouri river, perhaps the greatest river on the continent, which here enters upon its long course of 4,450 miles. We follow this fiver for nearly fifty miles in its various windings, until, finally, the river runs away northward through the profound chasm known as the Grand Canyon of A Point of Gengraphical Interest.

Livingston is located on a broad and sloaping plateau, at the head of the Yellowstone valley, at the very gateway of the Belt Range of the Rocky Mountains.

After leaving Gallatin, the railroad first enters a savage gorge of weatherward into Yellowstone river, which here makes an abrupt turn southward into Yellowstone park. The town contains about 4,000 population and presents a bright and thriving appearance. It is naturally and charmingly situated in an amphitheater of noble mountains, whose snowy peaks rise over 10,000 feet above the sea level, and so temper the atmosphere of summer that tourists never feel the enervating effect of a lower altitude. The valley—here a wide expanse—gradually rises to the base of these mountains which encircle it; the long ridges and cones, at whose feet the "sleeping snow banks," seem. Sulphur Springs, renowned in Montana for their carative properties, Also, a center of gold and silver mines which yield a high grade of orc. This is the celebrated Neihart silver camp and St. Louis district. Here, too, is another targe trrigating careal, costing \$150,000, which will bring under cultivation 40.

Beginning of the Canyons.

From Townsend comes a series of deep gorges or canyons. On the sum-mit of the first is a gigantic ledge of lime rock, the almost vertical sides, partly smooth and partly seamed, from are located here.

Velus of fine bituminous coal are found in the mountains close by. Here is also a large limestone ledge; said to be the first deposit of this important the first deposit of found in the mountains could be the first deposit of this important mineral found west of Lake Superior on this line. The Clark's Fork mines, rich in sliver, lie directly south, and the surrounding hills are covered with cattle ranches. This is a famous huntaine ground. Although the buffalo has been spound. Although the buffalo has place. The gates of this canyon rise place. The gates of this canyon rise place. The gates of this canyon rise place. place. The gates of this canyon rise to a surprising height, and within its walls a silvery stream flows, forming a tortwous passage through a series of gates cut in very high walls. There gates are so parrow that a man can span their width nearly with extended arms. On each side of the gorge at smooth desures, called "Devil's Slides and every nook is filled with bright mosses and lichens. This scene can be better imagined chan described. Six miles distant are Castle Mountain and Crystal Cave, the latter a cavern of great extent, having twenty-three separate chambers, full of curious and

> grass, a dry, barren waste apparently, but under irrigation the richest of land. From the car windows we see several silver mines, some in operation and some abandoned. An occasional smelter was also seen. But what interested us the most was the cattle ranches and the "cattle on a thousand hills" ex-tending up the mountain sides, down the gulches and on the river bank, as fat and sleek as the corn-fed of the east. Western Stock Raising. While Montana possesses an immens

the distant mountains on their way to the railroad station for shipment; many have marched, may be, hundreds of miles from their ranches. These droves are controlled by the famous "cowboys," picturesquely dressed in gray shirts leather breeches, called "chapps," broad brimmed hats, each man mount ed on a fast steed, armed with a revolver, bowle-knife and rawhide whip, accompanied by a large band of ponies which carry the camp equippage an supplies, and serve as "remounts" for the cowboys. To keep the wildest are straying members of the drove in line often requires the greatest skill and keeps the powers of driver and beast strained their utmost tension. These are large, brawny and clear-eyed fel-lows, and polite to answer all civil questions, but quick to revent insinua-

How Stock Raising Is Conducted.

A brief description of how stock raising is carried on in Montana may be of interest. The customary way is to cattle on foot for he would be gored or trampled to death at once, as the sight of a person on foot instantly causes a rush towards the strange visitor. Well informed cattlemen estimates the founder of the state and the latter manly speaking, to the care and skill of Welsh physicians."

Well informed cattlemen estimates the founder of the state and the latter manly speaking, to the care and skill of welsh physicians."

Notes. mate the average profit of stock rais-ing in Montana for the last few years ing in Montana for the last few years at 30 per cent. per anumn on the money investment. It is said that the grazing interests of the west are moving steaduly toward eastern Mantana, for so rapidly do cattle thrive on the nutritious grasses of these northern valleys that a yearling steer is worth from 38 to 310 more in Montana than in Texas. at 30 per cent, per anumn on the money investment. It is said that the grazing rapidly do carry these northern valleys that a yearling steer is worth from \$8 subscribers towards the memorial. Can to \$10 more in Montana than in Texas. Why, a single acre of bunch grass is fully equal to three acres of average buffalo grass, in actual sustenance, for carrie, and it is unexcelled by the best carrie, and it is unexcelled by the best carries of ancient history.

The Herding of Sheep. Sheep must be herded summer and winter in separate flocks of one or more thousand each, and must be corralled thousand each, and must be corralled every night and guarded against the depredations of dogs and wild animals. Hay must be provided for them while the ground is covered with snow, and sheds must be erected to protect them from severe storms. They must be raised by themselves, for cattle and sheep cannot live together on the same range. The sheep not only eat down the grass so closely that nothing is left for the cattle, but they also leave an odor which is very offensive to cattle for at least two seasons after. One

weather and to "rustle" or paw through the snow that covers their pasturage. Who has not heard of the Montana horse? Noble creatures! They are among the best in the world; ten miles an hour is the usual speed which they are capable of trotting with ease. But enough of this digression. The subject is one that needs to be studied at length. Dismissing it, we enter Heiena through the Prickly Pear valley, covering an area of fifteen by twenty-five miles, which lies eastward and north of the Silver City—a treeless country, but rich with bunch grass and enormous crops of cereals with irrigation.

J. E. Richmond.

#### LORD LIONEL'S PERIL.

An Entertaining Incident of the Ex-Minister's Stay in Washington-The Thrilling Tale of a Mysterious Box. From the Washington Post.

There is no longer any doubt that Hon. Lionel Sackville-West was, during his term here as British minister, terribly alarmed as to his personal safety. Undoubtedly he imagined that the whole force and ingenuity of the Irish agitation party was concentrated upon himself, and that the leaders expected and intended to make a brilliant example of their importance by important ample of their importance by immolat-ing him upon the altar of freedom. We already know that, as a matter of fact, Mr. West was spirited out of town, and taken away upon a yacht in order to rave him from the ravening Fenjans, and it now appears that a really thrill-ing tragedy occurred at the British gation about the same time-a tragedy which involved the state and navy departments, and, for some hours at least, occupied the attention and preyed upon the nerves of some of our ablest ordnance officers.

It seems that, one morning, an exoress company delivery wagon drew up before the British establishment on and plot. It was oblong in shape, very heavy as to its specific gravity, and absolutely non-committal in appear-ance. There was nothing to show where it came from, the various rags and pasters having been multiplied and superimposed so that no one could accurately determine its origin. The one conspicuous feature, however, was an elaborate and explicit inscription, giv-ing minute details as to the manner in which the box was to be opened. The legend entered into the most insignifi-cant particulars, explaining every evolution with painstaking care, and leav-ing it to the feverish imagination of the reader to prefigure the ghastly coase-

package, in the hands of affrighted janitors, to the navy degantment, and as much longer for one of our diplomatic experts to pen a highly hysterical letter asking the naval big-bugs to see what the thing amounted to. In less than half an hour the box was lying on the grass of the navy yard plaisance surrounded at a respectful distance by the scientific wiseacres of the corps and still turning upward to the fearless sun its weird and terrifying inscription.

"What shall we do with it?" This was the dilemma confronting the representatives of our great and glorious government. It was a very trumpery little package so far as concerned its size, but it was immeasurable in its mystery and suggestiveness. Those directions about the opening thereof read very much like the programme of a holocaust or the prophecy of an eruption. The adjacent officials felt that they were gazing upon the unknown and the immeasurable. But of course something had to be done, and presently a gigantic idea occurred to one of the ordnance officers. With furrowed brow and soleron mien he ordered out a section of double riveted boiler iron. With this he inclosed the oblong box. Then a hole was cut in the side of the iron, and soon a long metallic handle was spliced to a saw. Next an elderly and not particularly valuable minion was summoned fom the shops and told to take this saw and, standing outside the casemats and inserting the instrument through the porthole, to saw off the end of the box and so expose the deadiy contents to scientific observation. The person sawed away, under some difficulties, of course, while his superiors, with fingers in their ears, watched him eagerly. Suddenly he struck what seemed a wire, and then, accompanied by a whole party he field a mile or so and waited, palpitating, for the cataciysm.

Weited Aznis for the Exptosion, Nothing followed. Then they very

Writed Agnin for the Exptosion, Nothing followed. Then they ven-tured back and gazed. There was the wire, but the bex was voiceless and thert. After some feverish consultabefore the British establishment on Connecticut avenue, and deposited a particularly solemn and mysterious box. The box in question was not much to boast of in the matter of size, but it was a low-browed and ferbiding package, suggestive of stratagem and role. It was oblong in shape, very eruption. The heavens were not rent with elemor nor the earth torn up with violence. The boiler from stood upright and the oblong box within lay still like a cobra coiled for the fatal

They put their heads together in a symposium of terror and confusion, wondering what they should do next with the British minister's express package, and, about that time, a smiling flunkey appeared upon the scene bearing a very polite and somewhat uggent note in which the minister, the Hon. Lionel Stekville-West begged that the box might be returned to him im-mediately. This dreadful thing, as it scatto the State Department.

Naturally, the mysterious package first fell under the observation of the flunkey, who promptly dismissed it as flunkey, who promptly dismissed it as for the cheaper and more expeditious extraction of the fluckey of one of the official understangers who thought it a good thing. in the industry, and the machine had been sent to him for his inspection and the notice of one of the official understrappers who thought it a good thing to let alone. At his Mr. Hornce Heilyar, the secretary, surveyed it and found that it was as inscrutable as the found that it was as inscrutable as the Lionel Sackville-West looked at it and grew white and broke out into goose flesh. The upshot was Lat they sent the oblong box to the state department the oblong box to the state department and the hugh-u-muckwith a message to the effect that her with a message to the effect that her a-mucks of our great American navy majesty's envoy extraordinary, and all the rest of it, had no sort of curiosity as to the contents, and a hint that perhaps though the secret council of the Fe-

Lian. The Tarian refers particularly to Mr. Jenkins' work, "The Psalm of were as of one soul, and he drew more music out of them than any one of the others-Sir Arthur Sullivan and Sir Joseph Barnby-was able to do. If the opinion of those who were listening in the Park hall are of any value. Jenkins has gone up one step of the lad-der." The Lian thinks that the committee of the festival deserve praise for inviting a Welsh musician to compose a work, especially for the festival. It thinks the festival will raise the standard of music in Wales. It believes that Wales ought to produce better pieces than "The Light of the World," by Sullivan-pieces which can be sung in the same festivals as the "Eiijah" and the Mesiah."

What Dr. James J. Levick Thinks. "I believe much of the quiet, dignified, conservative character of Philadelphia is due to the good old Weish blood of her first Weish settlers," declares Dr. James J. Levick, who has been making an exhaustive historical rasearch into the settlement of Weish emigrants in the settlement of Welsh emigrants in Pennsylvania. The emigrants were cadets of ancient houses. More than one had been at Oxford. It is an interof interest. The customary way is to brand the cattle and turn them out bose on the prairie. The more careful system is to employ herdera (cowboys), who can manage a thousand head or more while on the range, except at the "round-up" in the spring, when a few extra men are required. They always go mounted, and ride at a speed which sends terror to the straying creatures. No human being dare go among the cattle on foot for he would be gored.

Gonidec, the translator of the Bible

Mr. Thomas Gee, the veteran editor, has given great offence once more to the church of England people of Wales. Mr. Gee was preaching at the workhouse of St. Asaph on a Sunday evening recently, when he noticed that the cushion under the Bible had a bruss worked thereon. This he darefully moved away, and some of the churchmen of the district propose bringing the matter before the board of guardians.

Apropos of "Rileby," a correspondent writes what it was on the occasion of his receiving a call to Birmingham. England, that he replied thereto in his own style. Instead of replying in writing to the call he went to Birmingham and attended a church meeting of the members and addressed them in these terms: "You have invited James Rees Jones to become your paston, and I Mr. Thomas Gee, the veteran editor,

A recent convert from the Congrega-Life." which was performed for the tional denomination to the Unitarian first time. "The musician from Aberystime. "The musician from Aberystime." Bradford England. He is a native educlassical work, without any effort to catel at Edinburg university, Scotland, please the car by breaking through He is an excellent preacher, and has rules or art. The choir and himself much of the Welsh fire in his delivery. Mr. Jones is now visiting Wales, and prior to commencing his ministry at Woolwich, England, he will preach at the Harvest Festival of the Highland Place Unitarian church at Aberdare. the home of Unitarians in Wales

Now, we have him sure. According to old Welsh manuscripts there had been an institution for learning at Caerwrgon, established by the emisery. The old lost is the second of that name, in the beginning of the fifth century, and called Bangor Tewdwr, that is, the college of Theodosius. Of this college, the same manuscript says, was St. Patrick. the apostle and titulary saint of Ireland. Again, in the gencalczy of the British saints we find the following notice of St. Patrick: "It was the clory of the Emperor Theodosius in conjunction with Cystewyn Lydaw, first founded the college of Hityd, which was regulated by Balerus, a man from Rome, and St. Patrick was the principal of it before he was carried away a captive by the wicked Irishmen." Will Mr. Lynett, of the Times, please remember this that the second of that name, in this field of effort he is the terror of charlatans.

His Crecd in His Verse.

His last important volume of verse has for title "The Song of the Sword." The poem itself was written at St. Andrews' university, whose senate has conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. "The Book of Verses" has the greater vogue. In its second part he unfolds his theory of life. If I read him aright there is a strain of new paganism in his song. He thanks the "gods," he appeals to the "gods" like any panthlest. You may search his verse in vain for such a line as Tennyson's "Strong son of God, immortal Love." Still, if there had the criticism. In this field of effort he is the criticism. Lot the field of effort he is the criticism. Lot the field of effort he is the terror of charlatans.

His Crecd in His Verse.

His last important volume of verse has for title "The Song of the Sword."

The poem itself was written at St. Andrews' university, whose senate has conferred upon him the degree of foltor of laws. "The Book of Verses" has the unfolds his theory of life. If I read him aright there is a strain of new "gods." he appeals to the "gods" like any panthlest. You may search his verse in vain for such a line as Now, we have him sure. According first founded the college of Hityd, which was regulated by Balerus, a man from Rome, and St. Patrick was the principal of it before he was carried away a captive by the wicked Irishmen." Will Mr. Lynett, of the Times, please remember this: that St. Patrick was

The litton stone has been worked in South Wales from the time of the Remans and the Normans for architectural purposes for ornamenting pub-lic buildings, and it preserves its whiteness for centuries, a fact to which the rains of Neath Abbey, Swansea cas-tle, and other ruins in South Wales bear convincing testimony. On the scashors, near Duuraven castle, this vein, which is a species of limestone, is most prominent, and the promontory at Twyn yr Hufen is chiefly composed of it.

Last week's London Graphic, which speaks in appreciative terms of bis lat-est production, informs us that Mr. David Jenkins' "Legend of St. David's" will shortly be performed in London.

The first volume of "The Methodist Fathers," edited by the Rev. John Morgan Jones. Cardiff, and W. Morgant Pant, has just been published. The praises accorded the work are universal.

The Rev. Tecwyn Parry has published a very able little volume on the life of that great Welshman, the late Dr. Lewis Edwards, Bala. The complete biography of this divine is, by the way, in active preparation by his son, the Rev. Principal Edwards, M. A., D. D.

There is ancient tradition in Cardiganshire that a powerful glant once kept a post on Crug Mawr, or Pentry-chryd Maur, in the vale of Aeron Girsheep cannot live together on the same range. The sheep not only eat down the grass of closely that nothing is left for the cattle, but they also leave an odor which is very offensive to cattle for at deast two seasons after. One ranchman says: "Cattle men locate, a sheep men come and go, roam from ranch and kill it." Notwith standing the cost of managing sheep is greater than that of bandling cattle, the returns from sheep raising are quicker and larger, and profits sometimes double on the investment.

Of the few large bands of horses we saw, they were carefully herded and few completed the few of the few large bands of horses we saw, they were carefully herded and few completed the few of the few large bands of horses we saw, they were carefully herded and few completed the few of the few large bands of horses we saw, they were carefully herded and few completed the foot hills and even mountain sides. With the fiver front and fence in go the call live it is the best of the foot hills and even mountain sides. With the fiver front and fence in go the call few the few large bands of horses we saw. They were carefully herded and few the few large bands of horses we saw. They were carefully herded and few the few large bands of horses we saw. They were carefully herded and few the few large bands of horses we saw. They were carefully herded and few the few large bands of horses we saw. They were carefully herded and few the few large bands of horses we saw. They were carefully herded and few the few large bands of horses we saw. They were carefully herded and few large bands of horses we saw. They were carefully herded and few large bands of horses we saw. They were carefully herded and few large bands of horses we saw. They were carefully herded and few large bands of horses we saw. They were carefully herded and few large bands of horses we saw. They were carefully herded and few large bands of horses we saw. They were carefully herded and few large lar

# Men of Renown in European Affairs.

#### Discussion of the Claims of Two Prominent Candidates for the English Laureateship.

From the Times-Herald.

London, Oct. 12.—Considerable speculation has been set on foot in literary circles by the statement of the Daily News that it has been "assured that the prime minister has resolved to appoint a poet laureate in succession to the late Lord Tennyson, and that his choice has fallen upon a London journalist." aalist.

malist."

There are only two London journalists who have attained sufficient eminence in poetry to make the bestowal of the distinction upon either of them anything less than an empty and arcical compliment. These are Sir Edwin Arnold and William Ernest Henley.

The liberal Daily News would scarcely be the medium of the "advance information" of even a literary appointment by a tory premier, if he could have his will. But this journal has a way of getting at the inner purposes of the

getting at the inner purposes of the literary leaders of the period, and is right in nine cases out of ten when it makes a forecast in this field. Eti-quette requires that the name of a laureate-elect, when there is one, should first be given to the country through the columns of the official gazette; so that, if the Daily News people have precise information as to Tennyson's successor they are in honor bound to keep it to thems lives, that it may be divulged in the way prescribed by estab-lished usage. Meanwhile the tongues of the gossips wag. Mr. Hentey's Record.

Mr. Henley's name or poetry is not widely known. I apprehead, in the Unit-ed States, though both are tamillar to the American literary cult. A word about a man whom his friends deem worthy to wear the laurel crown will or the out or place. He was born in Gloucester about forty-five years ago. When a mere boy the loss of his father threw him upon his own resources, and the hardships of early poverty were increased by a constitutional weakness, resulting in permanent lameness. He was a man grown when this disorder attacked him most flercely, and he went to the care of famous surgeons at the old infirmary, Edinburgh, in hope of an operation that might afford relief. Little physical good came of this experience, for many a day he lingered there, bedridden, without money or friends. At that time the Cornhill Magazine stood for more than it represents now. It was edited by Leslie Stephen, a man with an unerring instinct for literary genius wherever it cropped to the surface. Henley sent him verres-verses describing abysinal depths of mental and physical suffering in that 'half-workhouse and half-jail," things too horrible for prose. As a result of his contributions Robert Louis Stevenson came to him one day—into that "transformed back kitchen" which he tells of in his "Book of Verses"— bearing volumes of Balzac.

it." In 1889, with an expanding fame, he went to Edinburgh to edit the Scots Observer. The publication leaped at once into a national status. It was read everywhere for its singular ability and definiteness of doctrine. The trans-fer of London and the change of title to the National Observer have made it to the National Observer have made it and its editor yet more conspicuous. Very much as Charles A. Dana has impressed his peculiar personality upon every department of the New York Sun, so Mr. (Henley impressed himself upon the National Observer. His more

recent journalistic ventures are too familiar to call for specification. Hen-ley's best prose today is that of art criticism. In this field of effort he is the terror of charlatans.

Mr. Lynett, of the Times, please remember this; that St. Patrick was a Weishman and that the Robert Morris diffood will be held on March 17, perhaps intractable, as Ibsen. His imperhaps intractable, as Ibsen. His imperhaps intractable, as Ibsen. agination is briniant, despite the duli-ing influence of newspaper drudgery. Rudyard Kipling has based one of his Rudyard Kipling has based one of his best stories on Henley's "Or ever the knightly years were gone," which is as gorgeous as a Coleridgean dream. "On the Way to Kow" is Spenserian in its soft, old-fashioned effects. As pretty a love song as one could wish to hear is "I Laved You Once in Old Japan." It is impossible to resist the feeling, however, that Henley's early hardships ever, that Henley's early hardships dropped gall into his cup, which all his subsequent good fortunes have not en-tirely washed away. To him life is full of splendid purposes, but mean results. He has the ideals of Tennyson and Longfellow, but does not see the av-Longfellow, but does not see the ac-tualities they saw with the eye of Christian faith. Sir Edwih Suits the Politicians.

Sir Edwin Arnold would suit the poli-ticians better, and the poet laurenteship is, in last resort, a political gift. He is more tractable than Henley. He is, moreover, the editor of the great liberal unionist organ, the Daily Telegraph unionist organ, the Daily Telegraph, and in that capacity has rendered incalculable services to the unionist cause during the last nine years. A man of many accomplishments, a courtier, a scholarly litterateur, familiar by personal study and long residence with the peoples and customs of the Orient, Sir Edwin Arnold is a name as well known in Tokio and Benares as in well known in Tokio and Benares as in London and Chicago. Of his master-piece, "The Lights of Asia," more than fifty editions have been published in England, twice that number in the United States and no less than ten in

first read to an English-speaking audience in America, is his latest poem of particularly ambitious flight. It is the natural crown of earlier works. By it he aims to show that "each great religious faith contributes a special color to the philosophical spectrum which makes the light of truth." Arnold's idea is that the chief religions of the idea is that the chief religions of the world are not mutual enemies but sisters. The resolution to write this poem was caken on a sudden as he sat one day in a Japanese teahouse amid the smekings of the silver pipes and the sounds of the guitars. It was the logical sequence of a long line of effusions, of "Hilopades'a." "Mahabharata." "The Lotus and the Jewel." and "The Beautiful Names of Allah."

Air of Verits Stamps His Words

Air of Verity Stamps His Words. Descriptive grandeur and an air of verity stamp all his oriental works. The approval of the orientals themelves is in proof of this. But Arnold is as well versed in Greek as in Hindustance or Japanese. Few Englishmen, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone, are so well versed in classic Greek. His translation of "Hero and Leander" in heroic verse from the Greek of Mu. translation of "Hero and Leander" in heroic verse from the Greek of Mu-saeus, is a specimen of his critical scholarship and sensitive classical sym-pathies. His distinctively English poems do not bear the stamp of an equal genius, but there is no reason to believe that he would not be equal to the official task of glorifying the Vic-torian age in verse if it devolved upon him to earn a laureate's stipend in him to earn a laureate's stipend in

him to earn a laureate's stipend in that way.

The truest poet in England is Charles Algerron Swinburne. William Morris pushes him closely in the race for glory. The one is a red republicans; the other is a socialist. Both are politically barred out from the favors of the crown, and both wear fairer wreaths than any king could give them. But if the post of laureate is to filled at all, those two poets being excluded from the sphere of choice, a selection that would not move the stones to rise in multing night fairly be made from Sir Edwin Arnold and William Ernest Henley.

As between the two the olds are in favor of Arnold. He is an optimist, a courtier and religionist. Henley is only a poet. Quite likely neither Arnold, Henley nor any other will get the distinction for a time yet.

#### RECORD OF THE PLAYERS. President Young's Official List of League

Averages-Burkett's Phenomenal Stick Work-The Phillies Led as a Club.

President Young has completed the batting averages of the league players of '95 who played in fifteen games or more. The feature of this table of sta-tistics is Jesse Burkett's hitting. This hard-hitting Cleveland outfielder leads the league with the reharmment. It was while at this Scottish infirmary that he met the lady who in years after became his wife. She had gone there upon an errand of mercy to a sick relative. On leaving the hospital he plunged into literary work for a livelihood, first in Edinburgh and then in

the rest of it, had no sort of curiosity as to the contents, and a hint that perhaps to the contents, and a hint that perhaps the United States authorities might like han brotherhood, grand, epic homito examine the same at their leisure. It took just two minutes to convey the their very throats.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE LAND OF SONG.

Brief Resume of Facts

Cardiff Musical Festival—Notes.

Although this is the only institution of its kind in Wales, the Cardiff Musical festival is only referred to by two of the Welsh papers—the Tartan and the Land not some comparatively small circle.

Although this is the only institution of festival is only referred to by two of the Welsh papers—the Tartan and the Land not some contents. The Welsh papers—the Tartan and the Land by two of the Welsh papers—the Tartan and the Land not some contents and a hint that perhaps the bottoned samples of the Scholard secret council of the Fe-land hands be accredited first in place in the language. Nearer than this to Boswell no Welsh papers—the Tartan and the Land beautiful to the pulpit, must on all hands be accredited first in place in the language. Nearer than this to Boswell no Welsh papers—the Tartan and the Land beautiful to the pulpit, must on all hands be accredited first in place in the language. Nearer than this to Boswell no Welsh papers—the Tartan and the Land beautiful to the pulpit must on all hands be accredited first in place in the language. Nearer than this to Boswell no Welsh papers—the Tartan and the Land the Land the Land the Felinder of the Felinder of the Welsh papers—the Tartan and the Land th team, with an average of 330, thus placing him among the select seventy. Senator Cartwright is a good second with 327 to his credit, and Selbach, with 324, ranks third among the Senators, tieing Hawley and Beckley, of Pittsburg, and Sheehan, of St. Louis. Scrappy Joyce has an average of 308, Anderson, 301; Crooks, 291; Boyd, 284; Abber 375. Abbey, 275; Mercer, 254; Maul, 263; Schiebeck, 182.

Hamilton leads the league in stolen bases, with 95 pilferings during the sea-son. Lange, of Chicago, is next, with 79, and Mugsy McGraw comes third, with 69; Jennings, with 60; Kelley, 59, and Keeler, 57, all Orloles, occupying fourth, fifth and sixth places in the stolen base record, and showing how the Orioles hustled on the bases. Cartwright, of Washington, considering his extreme adiposity for a base runner, is perhaps the most remarkable player in the league on the bases. He

and Stenzel tie for seventh place in the stolen base record with 53 pliferings to their credit. Tom Brown has 51 steals, their credit. Tom Brown has 51 steals, and is in eighth place, tleing Everett, of Chicago.

Jack Crooks ties Miller, Dowd and

Jack Crooks ties Miller, Dowd and Smith for nineteenth place on the bases, each getting 35, and Joyce and Buck Ewing 34 each, are in the twentieth position. Abbey and Selbach, of Washington, are tied for twenty-third honors, with 30 steals each.

Farmer Thompson, of Philadelphia, the tallest man in the league, and Tom McCarthy, of Boston, probably the shortest, are tied in twenty-ninth place, with 24 stolen bases. with 24 stolen bases.
In the 133 games in which Jim Mc-Guire participated he stole 20 bases and

Jennings, of Baltimore, leads the leasure in sacrifice hitting, with 28 of leasure in sacrifice hitting, with 28 of leasure in sacrifice hitting, with 28 of leasure in sacrifices to his credit, Jack Crooks has 16 sacrifices to his credit, eading Washington.



No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bedridden, In-firm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease. For hendache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuraigia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate case, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Instantity stops the most excruciating pains, allays infianmation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or mucous membranes.

Radway's Ready Relief CURES AND PREVENTS Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY—A haif to a teaspoonful in haif a tumbler of water vill in a few minutes cure Cramps. Exasms. Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoen, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price, 80c. per Bottle. Sold Druggists.

## SCRANTON DIRECTORY

## Wholesale Dealers And Manufacturers.

Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Ce. Merchants' and Mechanics', 49 Lacka. Traders' National, 234 Lackawanna. West Side Bank, 199 N. Main. Scranton Savings, 122 Wyoming.

BEDDING, CARPET CLEANING, ETC. BREWERS

Robinson, E. Bons, 435 N. Seventh. Robinson, Mina, Cedar, cor. Alder. CHINA AND GLASSWARE

TOYS AND CONFECTIONERY Williams, J. D. & Bro., 314 Lacks.

Rupprecht, Louis, 231 Penn.

FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN. Matthews, C. P. Sons & Co., M Lac The Weston Mill Co., 47-49 Lacks. PAINTS AND SUPPLIES.

Jiencke & McKee, 306 Spruce. MONUMENTAL WORKS. Bros., 218 Adams avenue.

MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, ETC. anton Dairy Co., Penn and Linden. ENGINES AND BOILERS. Dickson Manufacturing Co.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC. PLUMBING AND HEATING. Howley, P. F. & M. T., 231 Wyoming ave.

GROCERS. Kelly, T. J. & Co., 14 Lackawanna. Megargel & Connell, Franklin avenue. Porter, John T., 38 and 23 Lackawanna. Rice, Levy & Co., 30 Lackawanna.

HARDWARE. Connell, W. P. & Sons, 115 Penn. Foote & Shear Co., 119 N. Washington, Hunt & Connell Co., 434 Lackawanna.

FRUITS AND PRODUCE. Dale & Stevens, 27 Lackawanna. Cleveland, A. S., 17 Lackawanna. DRY GOODS

Kelly & Healey, 29 Lackawanna. Finley, P. B., 50 Lackawanna. LIME, CEMEAUT, SEWER PIPE. Keller, Luther, 87 Lackawanna. HARNESS & SADDLERY HARDWARE

Fritz G. W., 410 Lackawanna. Keller & Harris, 117 Penn. WINES AND LIQUORS. Walsh, Edward J., 22 Lackawanna. LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Williams, Samuel, 221 Spruce. BOOTS AND SHOES. Goldsmith Bros., 204 Lackswanns. WALL PAPER, ETC.

Ford, W. M., 120 Penn. CANDY MANUFACTURERS. Scranton Candy Co., 22 Lackswanns.

FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, ETC. The T. H. Watts Co., Lt., 72 W. Lacka. Babcock, G. J. & Co., 116 Franklin.

MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES. Scranton Supply and Mach. Co., 131 Wyo. FURNITURE. Hill & Connell, 181 Washington

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. Blume, Wm. & Son, 522 Spruce. HOTELS.

Scranton House, near depot MILLINERY & FURNISHING GOODS Brown's Bee Hive, 224 Lacks.

#### DIRECTORY OF SCRANTON AND SUBURBAN REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS.

ATHLETIC GOODS AND BICYCLES. lorey, C. M., 222 Wyoming. HARDWARE AND PLUMBING.

Gunster & Forsyth, 227 Penn. Cowles, W. C., 1907 N. Main. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Rogers, A. E., 215 Lackawanna.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Goodman's Shoe Store, 422 Lackawanna FURNITURE. Barbour's Home Credit House, 426 Lacks CARPETS AND WALL PAPER.

Inglis, J. Scott, 419 Lackswanns. GENERAL MERCHANDISE Osterhout, N. P., 110 W. Market, Jordan, James, Olyphant, Barthold, E. J., Olyphant.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER Snook, S. M., Olyphant. PAINTS AND WALL PAPER. Winke, J. C., 315 Penn. TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE.

Grand Union Tes Co., 106 S. Main. FLORAL DESIGNS. Clark, G. R. & Co., 201 Washington, CATERER. Huntington, J. C., 308 N. Washington

GROCERIES. Pirie, J. J., 427 Lackawanna. UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY. Raub, A. R., 425 Spruce.

DRUGGISTS. McGarrah & Thomas, 200 Lackawanna. Lorentz, C., 418 Lacka; Linden & Wash. Davis, G. W., Main and Market, Blocs, W. S., Peckville. Davies, John J., 106 S. Main,

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. Simwell, V. A., 515 Linden. PAWNBROKER. Green, Joseph, 107 Lackawanna.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Harding, J. L., 215 Lackawanna. BROKER AND JEWELER. Radin Bros., 123 Penn.

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS. Kresky, E. H. & Co., 114 S. Main. CREAMERY

Stone Bros., 308 Spruce. BICYCLES, GUNS, ETC. Parker, E. R., 221 Spruce.

DINING ROOMS. Caryl's Dining Rooms, 566 Linden. TRUSSES, BATTERIES AND RUBBER Benjamin & Benjamin, Franklin & Spruce.

MERCHANT TAILOR. Roberts, J. W., 126 N. Main. PIANOS AND ORGANS. Stelle, J. Lawrence, 308 Spruce. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES, Mulley, Ambrose, triple stores, Providence