THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1895.

In the Wonderland Of North America.

Tenth Paper Descriptive of the Great Northwest-City of Helena and Its Resources.

Written for The Tribune.

Everybody visiting Helena from the east is surprised at its marvelous wealth and resources. Arriving at Helena, we find the mining camp of a Helena, we find the mining camp of a dozen cabins of twenty-five years ago to be now the Queen City of Montana, also the capital of the state and enjoy-ing the proud distinction of being the wealthiest city in the world according to its population. The traveler through this held and cityer state should not this bold and silver state should not fail to stop off here. Our two days' stay was equally enjoyable, instructive and long to be remembered. Hele-na is located at the castern foot of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, in a valley of oval-shape nearly surrounded by mountains, one rising above another until the more distant are lost among the clouds, forming a view from any part of the city of striking beauty and grandeur. Look-ing southward and westward toward the continental divide are seen long and picturesque timbered ridges, while Dicklen Dear Valley as for as the Prickley Pear Valley, as far as the eye can reach, forms the foreground. These brown and rugged hills and valleys are evenly covered with bunch grass and thickly studded with farms and stock ranches. The soil here has produced 100 bushels of oats to the

Helena is the center of a number of rich mining districts, and in its im-mediate vicinity are located numerous mines that have netted their owners several million dollars. To the com-modity of gold Helena owes its growth and influence. In fact, Helena City is built on a gold mine. The gulch where the city now stands ("Last Chance Gulch") yielded, before the town was settled, some \$15,000,000 in gold nuggets and gold dust, and thirty millions was taken from this ditch before it was abandoned to merchants and shop-keepers. We were reliably informed that when digging the foundations of the New First National bank and also that when digging the foundations of i the New First National bank and also the Montana Club building, enough gold was obtained to build the founda-tion walls; even now, the builder of a new house can find laborers willing to dig the cellar for the dirt they take from it. It was our good fortune to find located at Helena a Wayne coun-tian, E. G. Edgerton, formerly of Dam-ascus. Mr. Edgerton is the vice-presi-dent and manager of the First Na-tional bank and largely interested in both gold and silver mining. From him we obtained valuable and also reliable we obtained valuable and also reliable information. We visited several points of interest with him, and from the roof of the famous Montana Club building obtained a grand view of the city and mountains, and in its magnificent par-lors we were royally entertained.

Like n Real FI Dorado.

We visited his bank and saw the large solid silver platter which con-tained many thousand dollars in gold nuggets that were taken from this fa-mous Last Chance mine upon which the city was built and where the bank now stands. The largest and most valuable nugget ever found in the state and said to be worth \$3,200 was taken from this ditch. Another shown to to us weighed 47.7 ounces and was worth \$945.86, and others \$800, \$600 and \$500 tespectively. These, with other rare and rich specimens of Montana's mineral wealth, are deposited among the valuables of this bank. These speci-mens we recognized as among Mon-tana's exhibits at the World's fair in 1992

Helena has seven banking houses, whose capital, surplus and undivided profits are the admiration of the finan-cial world. Among the sound banks of Montana the First National bank stands first. It has the reputation of being backed by the wealthiest men in the state. With a capital of \$\$00,000 and surplus and undivided profits of \$200,000, it carries over \$4,000,000 of special deposits. Its last statement of May 7, 1895, given me by Mr. Edger-ton, shows a \$4,284,770.96 balance.

mat interest the tourist are the cele-brated Hot Springs, Hotel Broadwater, the Natztorium and Fort Harrison, located three miles outside the city. will be occupied next year. The grounds comprise several hundred acres. The plans call for severny-two buildings in all. Twenty-one are now under roof and the balance are to be finished within two years. The post is in charge of Captain George Hoyt.

Excellent Hotel Facilities. The people of Helena have provided The people of Helena have provided themselves with hotels, first class in every respect. The "Helena," located in the center of the city, and the "Broadwater," about three miles out on the line of the Northern Pacific, westward, at the foot of Mt. Helena, westward, at the foot of Mt. Helena, are the most prominent. The latter is also reached by electric cars with which the city is well provided. In-deed western cities are in advance of the east in electric lights and electric car kines. While Helena has no ten-storied buildings, it has residences that bespeak not only wealth, but culture and refinement. Taking the street motor, we pass many of these hand-some residences of famous gold and some residences of famous gold and silver kings, multi-millionaires, on our

consequent postponement of the dises-tablishment of the Church of England in Wales, there has not been a dearth of instances of jublation on the part of individual clergymen at the knowledge that the shekels are at any rate for some time safe. It was at the church conference for the discess of Bangor that the feeling of joy at the turn events have taken has found vent in a the proceedings were remarkable for the hopeful tone which pervaded thom from the beginning to end. "The churchmen of the diocese were nover more cheerful, as is proved by the ag-gressive tendency of the proceedings." It says. But even this organ of the Church of England finds fault with the conference and the a fault with the conference, and it is a fault which has adhered to the church from the time of Henry VIII to the present day, and that is the ignoring of the Welsh lan-guage, and it mopes that this mistake will not be committed again. "The Banner," the organ of the Calvinistic Methodists in Wales, also reports that

Methodists in Wales, also reports that the proceedings of the church confer-ence denoted a brightness and cheer-fulness quite anusual at such gather-lags. The conferences of years gone by were melancholy ones. The bishop of Bangor made a strong speech at the conference. In speaking of the bishop's speech. "The Shield." a paper published in South Wales, thinks the bishops have It says that "the religious equality movement has not been killed; it is still alive, and the state church will feel the force of its existence before

With respect to the suggestion made to the Lianduduo national eisteddfod committee by Mr. Horace J. Smith, of Philadelphia, that the eisteddfod should be extended, or its dates altered so as to include the Fourth of July next, in order that the American Independence Day might be celebrated in connection with the elsteddfod, and that all Amer-icans be invited to attend such cele-bration, the committee appointed to consider the question resolved as follows:

"That the eisteddfod secret:

way to the Broadwater and Natator-ium, until we alight in a handsome park containing forty acres, with winding walks and drives, playing fountains, rippling pools, green lawns, fragrant flower beds and drooping foll-age about them and in the center two large buildings in the Moorish style of architecture. There are the Broadwa-ter and the Natatorium. The hotel is of imposing appearance, elegantly fur-nished, modern in all its appointments, and costing \$350,000. It has been under the control of Captain Lambreth since the death of Colonel Broadwater. Near by stands the Natatorium, the largest swimming bath in the world-a twin-towered building, 400 feet long and 180 fet wide and 100 feet to the crowning roof, the towers being half as high again. This building was erected in order that the Hot Springs, located near here, might be utilized for the relief of those who suffer from rheumatism, its chemical properties being especially adapted. Upon enter-ing it we find an immense tank, or

recumation, its one mical properties being especially adapted. Upon enter-ing it we find an immense tank, or swimming pool, 300 feet long, 180 feet wide, from 2 to 12 feet deep, through which a stream of steaming clear wa-ter continually flows. A full million gatons of hot mineral water dally, and build as number old spring, water dally, and but it is kept at \$0 degrees in this im-mense tank. At one end a grotto is formed by a mense tank. At one end a grotto is formed by a

inced with bathers in various colored costumes, disporting themselves at the swings; the ladders, the plunge boards, the showers, etc. The roof of the build-ing is arched, while the sides are straight, with stained glass of various colors, comprising 20,000 square feet. It is lighted by 20,000 square feet of col-ored stained gisss by day and a multiored stained giars by day and a multi-tude of electric lights by night. A care-ful analysis of the water of these Springs shows that they are exactly identical with those of Arkansas Hot Springs. No doubt this will be the pop-ular health resort for rheumatics from over the whole country.

miler distant and eighteen miles north of the city begins the famous Canyon of the Missouri, called the "Gate of the Rocky Mountains." These spurs are from 500 to 1,500 feet in vertical height, right from the water's edge and run a distance of twelve miles. Eighteen miles further on is a jagged peak rising abrunity from the river and almost gatations of not mineral water daily, and the latter of its a jagged peak rising quired to temper the scalding flood for the use of bathers. The natural tem-perature of the mineral water, as it called by the Indians "The Bear's bubbles up from the earth, varies from Tooth." The scenery infinitely sur-the kant at 50 degrees Fahrenhelt, passes the Hudson Highlands and is

harge pile of rocks forty feet high, ar-tistically arranged, over which flows a small torrent of boiling hot water. On trast to the turbid foul stream that we cach side are "spout baths" eight to tweive feet high, for shower bathers. The pool is surrounded by a railed promenade ten feet wide, upon which

News and Gossip of Old Wales.

an exceptionally big man and well pro-portioned. He was killed while defending portioned. He was killed while defending Chepstow castle against the Cromwellan army, and in leading and directing an on-slaught on the parliamentarians from the castle, killing a good number of them with his own sword, he fell himseif. Congress-man Scranton visited Cefn Mabiy Hall while on his visit to Wales recently and was presented with a gold ring Sir Nicho-las used to wear on the little funger of the left hand. Mr. Scranton wears the Welsh memento around his neck.

Conched the Dake of Mariboro.



America. From time to time in recent years there have been projects on foot in Cardiff for establishing direct steam communication between Cardiff and the United States. The scheme, which is now in process of de-velopment, provides for the starting of a company on an economical basis, with a capital of \$200,000, and it is intended to run three steamers regularly between Cardiff and New York. The present intention of the company is to offer marchants and oth-ers an opportunity to purchase heif the the company is to offer marchants and oth-ers an opportunity to purchase half the capital stock, as this would greatly bene-fit the line to have those directly interest-ed in a shipping company of this nature. Although one of the largest exporting cun-ters in the world. Cardiff is without an import trade of any dimensions. In fact, it is claimed to be the only scaport of any size in western Europe that has not a trans-Atlantic service, but is dependent for the supplies of food on coasting vessels trading to Bristol. Liverpool end London. This is greatly to the disadvantage of both merchants and consumers.

Notes. The Winlian is the name of a very popu-lar monthly magazine published at Ban-gor, North Wales. Its columns are devot-ed mostly to religious literature for young people, which is of a very high standard. The leading article in this month's issue is a biographical sketch of Thomas Charles, of Brymbo, a very influential lay-man in religious matters. He is also a very popular writer, both in the English and Weish langunges, and has been con-meted with various newspapers in North Wales for many years. He is a warm advocate of the co-operative system, which has become very popular and suc-cersful in Wales, and has been chairman of the central board for many years. Since in your 1875 he has been government auditor of the Friendly Benefit societies of North Wales, and holds this important position at the present time. A beautiful steel engraving of Mr. Charles appears with the article. His son is T. Owen Charles, of the Republican.

r C. Guest, who is to be a The Hon, Ivor C. Guest, who is to be a very prominent figure in the coming mar-ringe of the Duke of Mariborough and Miss Vanderbilt, is the grandson of the late Sir John Guest, of Dowlais, the greatest from manufacturing center of Walca. His grandmother was Lady Char-lotte Schreiber, author of the "The Mab-lowion." Weish lexchds, one of the most beautifully printed books that was ever published in erv land. Lady Schreiber, who died recently at London, was not only a great author, but was a very charitable ledy and a great advocate of popular education, and donated thousands of dok-hars for the noble cause. She was the widow of the late Sir John Guest, of Daw-hus, but married again to a German gen-tleman named Schreiber. The Hon, Iver tleman named Schreiber.

100 large steam-heated dressing rooms open. A pleasing scene is the pool In the Land of filled with bathers in various colored The Tricky Celestial.

Some Information About China That Is Well Worth Reading-Its Ignorance and Population.

Schools and Liverature.

ore, it is impossible to teach science

in the Chinese schools. There some volumes of travel in their

mouth of every Chinese river, but the government will not permit them to be removed because they are "heaven-sent barriers" to keep out foreign men-of-war. To command a ship a man must pass an examination on the max-ims of Confuctus and the philosophy of Menclus, but it is not necessary for him to know anything about geography or navigation. To command an army one W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.
W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.
Pekin, Sept. 30.—There is no spot in the universe, not even in the valley of the Congo or in the mountains or deserts of Asia, where ig-norance is so dense as it is in the most summit well repays the labor.
The Missouri river is only twelve miler distant and eighteen miles north of the city begins the famous Canyon from 500 to 1500 feet in vertical height.
W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.
Pekin, Sept. 30.—There is no spot in the universe, not even in the valley of the Congo or in the mountains or deserts of Asia, where ig-norance is so dense as it is in the most populous portions of the Chinese em-pire. They have no schools, no books, no geographies, no newspapers, and oould not read them if they had. There-fore, unless the news is brought by some returning traveler, the people of the interior would never know it if the entire Chinese population of the United navigation. To command an army one must be able to write a treatise upon the morals of the ancients and the wisdom of the ages, but it is not necessary for him to have any conception of ord-nance or explosives. entire Chinese population of the United States were taken out some fine morn-ing and beheaded by our government. Commands are given to their soldiers In some parts of the country the com-mon people are beginning to hear about the war with Japan, but I am told that by officers of the Chinese army in the English language. They shout "shoul-der arm," "right wheel" and "halt" just three-fourths of the inhabitants of the as we do, for there are no terms in the native tongue to describe these movethe route will live on and die and never know that it happened. This can be better understood when it is remembered that China is the largest empire that has ever existed, that it ments.

In the schools nothing but Chines literature is taught and that from books covers nearly one-tenth of the habita-ble globe and contains from one-fifth to one-third of all the human beings that exist. The people of China have never that are centuries old. No geography, no arithmetic, no spelling, no grammar, but students are required to commit to memory viii volumes of the classics that contain poems, parables, incidents in ancient Chinese history and the moral philosopity, ethics and etiquette taught by the great monarchs. There been enumerated. Such a thing as a census has never been thought of and all statements regarding population are mere estimates or guess work. Some writers place the number as high as 500,000,000, others as low as 360,000,000. taught by the great monarchs. There is no source of light for the Chinese peo-ric except through the missionary writers bate the as low as 360 000,600. 500,000,000, others as low as 360 000,600. The imperial customs reports, which are the most accurate and reliable of any publication issued in China, give it at The except through the missionary schools, fettered and imprisoned as they are by tradition, by the isolation of their country, by the poverty and antiquity of their language and by the peculiar narrow limits of their system of instruction. There is no feature of public policy, domestic economy, social intercourse, that is not based upon some precept of Confucius. What he said is conclusive and bars an end to 380,000,000, which does not include the nomadic tribes in Mongolia, Thibet, III, Manchuria or Turkestan, whose num-bers are unknown.

The following table is given by the American legation in Pekin as approximately accurate and is valuable, besald is cause it notes the population of each province, some of which, it will be seen, contain more people than the United States:

Stely accurate and is valuable, he- use it notes the nopulation of each ovince, some of which, it will be scen, ntain more people than the United ates: Provinces. Population, Chihi 18 000 000 Manchuria 6 000 000 Shansi 12 000 000 Shansi 22 000 000 Szechuan 68 000 000 Yunnan 11 000 000 Hupeh 23 000 000 Kwoshow 8, 000 000 Chekiang 12 000 000 Chekiang 52 000 000 Fuh-kien 52 000 000 Kwansu 21 000 000 Kangsi 21 000 000	said is conclusive and puts an end to all further discussion. The machinery of the government and the system of education, like the topography of the country and the climate, have undergone no change for 2000 years. They remain the same as they were at the time of Christ, and the description of the cities and the cus- toms of the people given by Marco Polo, who visited China in 1280, answers very well for today, although there has been much decay since the relar of Kublai Khan, the great conquerer Tartar chief- tain, who subdued the Chinese and made himself the monarch of all that lay between the Utal mountains and the borders of the sea. There is no geography in the Chinese language. There are no words to ex- press modern ideas or articles of mod- ern invention or processes in science and mechanics that have come into use
Total	during the last century or two. There-

The longest straight line that can be

The longest straight line that can be drawn in Chinese territory would be \$250 miles from northwest to south-west. The greatest breadth of the em-pire is 2100 miles. The circuit of the whole is about 14.000 miles, or consider-ably over one-half of the circumference of the globe. The Russias boundary is 5,000 miles. The coast line is 4400 miles. The longes line drawn through Russia would be 6,500 miles, and the average breadth of the czar's empire is about breadth of the czar's empire is about 1,500 miles. The longest line that can be drawn in the United States is 3,200 grand council of the empire, the mem-bers of which are expected not only to govern the country, but to direct its miles, while our coast line is 5.200. The actual area of Russia, including her posactual area of Russia, including her pos-sessions in the Arctics, which are not habitable, is 8.300,000 square miles. The area of China, which is all habitable, is 5,600,000 square miles, and that of the United States 2.936,166 square miles. China, like the United States, and un-like Russia is compact. No states and un-Intercourse with other governments. Hence Prince Kung and his associates, and even the emperor himself, have no like Russia, is compact. No part of it is separated from the remainder by foreign territory. It occupies more than one-third of Asia, and stretches from

the Pacific coast to that mysterious mountain desert in the center of the continent, which has been impressively



SCRANTON DIRECTORY

Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Ce. Merchants' and Mechanics', 42 Lacka. Traders' National, 24 Lackawanna. West Side Bank, 169 N. Main. Scrantes Savings, 12 Wyoming.

BEDDING, CARPET CLEANING, MTC. The Scranton Bedding Co., Lacks.

BREWERS. Robinson, E. Sons, 485 N. Seventh. Robinson, Mina, Cedar, cor. Alder.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE Rupprecht, Louis, 211 Penn.

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

FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN. Matthews, C. P. Sons & Co., 34 Lucks. The Weston Mill Co., 47-49 Lucks.

PAINTS AND SUPPLIES. Jiencke & McKee, 306 Spruce.

MONUMENTAL WORKS. Owens Bros., 218 Adams avenue.

MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, ETC. Scranton Dairy Co., Penn and Linden

ENGINES AND BOILERS. Dickson Manufacturing Co.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC. The Fashion, 308 Lackawanna ave

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., 25 and 28 Lackawanna. R.ee, Levy & Co., 20 Lackawanna.

HARDWARE. Connell, W. P. & Sons, 118 Penn. Foote & Shear Co., 119 N. Washington, Hunt & Connell Co., 434 Lackawanns.

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

DRY GOODS

Kelly & Healey, 29 Lackawanna. Finley, P. B., 519 Lackawanna. LIME, CEMENT, SEWER PIPE. Keller, Luther, 513 Lackawanna. such decay since the reign of Kublal

HARNESS & SADDLERY HARDWARE Fritz G. W., 410 Lackawanna, Keller & Harris, 117 Penn. he borders of the sea. There is no geography in the Chinese

WINES AND LIQUORS. Walsh, Edward J., 22 Lackawanna, LEATHER AND FINDINGS Williams, Samuel, 221 Spruce.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Goldsmith Bros., 304 Lackawanna.

WALL PAPER, ETC.

There some volumes of travel in their literature. One was written about a century ago, and in 1841 Commissioner Liu, who visited Europe, published an abridged translation of Murray's Ciclo-pedia of Geography. In 1850 Sen Kf Yu made a compendium of brief no-tices of foreign nations like the States-man's Year Book for official purposes, but its use is limited to the officials Ford, W. M., 129 Penn.

CANDY MANUFACTURERS. Scranton Candy Co., 22 Lackawanna.

FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, ETC. but its use is limited to the officials of the foreign offices, and it contains all of the information accessible to the The T. H. Watts Co., Lt., 723 W. Lacks. Babcock, G. J. & Co., 116 Franklin.

MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES. Scranton Supply and Mach. Co., 131 Wyo.

FURNITURE. Hill & Connell, 131 Washington.

means of learning about the outside world, even if they desired to do so. CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. Blume, Wm. & Son, 522 Spruce. There are many publications devoted to the topography, geography and his-tory of China. Their records and print-

HOTELS Scranton House, near depot.

DIRECTORY OF

REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS.

ATHLETIC GOODS AND BICYCLES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FURNITURE Barbour's Home Credit House, 425 Lacks

CARPETS AND WALL PAPER.

Goodman's Shoe Store, 432 Lackawanna

Florey, C. M., 222 Wyoming.

Rogers, A. Ewels Lackawanna.

ed information concerning their own country are practically complete and are scarcely equaled by any nation of MILLINERY & FURNISHING GOODS Europe or America. There are perhaps 10,000 volumes devoted to the different Brown's Bee Hive, 224 Lacka.

Notes.

An Idea of China's Size.

A Citadel of Great Wealth.

Aside frim its seven national and two savings banks, which have a cap-ital and surplus of nearly \$12,000,000-with weekly clearances from \$500,000 to \$700,000-and which carry a balance of from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 of spe-cial depisits - Helena has several building and toan associations with a capital of \$5,000,000. With its 18,000 in-habitants, its per capita of bank deposits, capital, etc., is greater than any other town or city in the United States. This is a fair indication of the immense wealth centered right here aside from the millions of dollars which have been invested in the mines, smelters flumes, etc., in close proximity. There

are within twenty-five miles over 3,000 quartz lodes, which have been claimed, recorded and mainly patented. I will speak only of two other valu-able mines and then stop. At Marys-ville, twenty miles distant, on a branch Northern Pacific, is the famous Drum Lummon mine, which yielded in 1887, and yearly afterward, over \$2,-000,000 of gold and silver, from an area 1.500 feet long by 600 feet in width. The Montana Bar mine in 1867 took \$1,200,000 in gold in minety days. This Drum Lummon mine was discovered accidentally by one Thomas Cruse, a poor man years ago, but now, one of prominent multi-millionaires of Helena. After its immense yield, an English company bought it, paying \$1 for \$1 per share. Several English cap-italists have invested millions in gold and sliver mining properties in this vicinity. Another bonanza mine, Alder Gulch, has yielded, since its discovery, in 1853, over \$60,000,000 in gold alone and it is said one-half was clear profit. I might enumerate, but suffice it to say: Montana can as justly boast of her Montana can as justly boast of her mineral wealth in gold and silver, as can Pennsylvania of her black dia-monds. The state of Montana pro-duces from \$45,000,000 to \$55,000,000 of precious metals yearly, besides ten million of castle and sheep are raised and marketed here—also over 500,000,000 feet of lumber. For many years fortunes wave been a making at Helena, and the people have what may seem a reck-less way of referring to millions, where the more cautious Easterner would speak of thousands.

Less Material Advantages.

While Helena has been called a minwhile Heiena has been child a min-ing town, its people enjoy all the lux-uries of an Eastern city. Business blocks and residences of pretension and a solidity, too, seldom met with any-where, are being raised in every direction. It is a true type of the Western city. Standing midway between Ta-coma and St. Paul it has a signal ad-vantage of being the commercial, finan-cial, railroad and distributing center of the state.

cial, raincad and distributing center of the state. Among the prominent public build-ings are seventeen churches, a high school building, costing \$100,000; county court house, \$200,000; Montana club (business men's club) house, \$100,000; an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2.000-besides seven ward school buildings, two Catholic orphan homes, Episcopal parish school, and Montana university, under the supervision of the Methodist church. Also the United States assaying office. United States circuit court, United States land and other offices connected with the na-tional and state governments. Addi-tional statistics furnished us by the hoard of trade, show that in 1859 and 1890, Heiema spent more than \$5,000,000 in public improvements, among them an extensive swerage system costing \$20,000, and a water plant costing \$2,extensive sewerage system costing 000, and a water plant costing \$2,-

among other attractions

"That the eisteddfod secretary be in-structed to write the representatives of America in this country (presumably in-cluding England) in reference to the hold-ing of an American festival during the eisteddfod week, and to ascertain whether, in their opinion, such a celebration would be appreciated by Americans, and if so, would they (), c. the representative Ameri-cans) assist or act on a committee to carry out the details of such festival." Horace J. Smith's reply. Writing from London to T. W. Griffiths, hon, secretary of the Liandudno elstedfod, Horace J. Smith, of Philadelphia, soys: Mr. Dear Shi-1 see that my suggestions re your elstedfod have been printed. These sug-gestions, my dear sir, emanate from no more bumptious desire to put the Ameri-cans in evidence, but that thus the Eng-lish-specking people may be drawn more closely together. from a desire to promote the good feeling that should exist be-tween all branches of our race, which race can most easily federate, and should be the first to do so. While the commen-antive day would he special Works in The relations may doar site in prior to be a prior by the the theorem of the trace in the trac

A Welsh Giant.

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of the Duke of Mariborough was too im-portant to be hightly discussed in public print. In fact, it was partly on the agree-ment that he should be silent on the mat-

Lord Dumanusa. Thurly speaks the London Punch, Eng-land's sreatest comic paper. "It is with great satisfaction that we learn that the ment town of Cardiff will give a cordia, and suitable Welcome Home Reception to the noble owner of Valkyrie III, uson his return from the United States. That 'mailant little Welco's should take the ini-tiative in such a project is only natural, and John Bull congratulates Taffy, and sincerely hopes that his happily proposed demonstration to the Glamorganchire peer will be carried out with all the zuccess it deserver. Lord Dumayen has done much for yachting, and his resent sports-malifie conduct under the trying circum-ting from the rest of the United kine-dom Slightly parolying Byrou, we might address the following lines to Miss Columbia: Leugh while thou const-another race 'olumbia:

Columbia: Lengh while thou can'st-another race May make thee Cupless pretty Yankee! But let the shin have 'elhow' space Or else we'll have to say, 'No, thank'og."

-: ||:--Important Improvoments at Swansen.

The Great Western Railroad company is expending considerable money in improv-ing their coal-shipping accommodations and appliances at the various docks. At the South Dock the company will double the lines at each tip and greatly increase the storage accommodation. At the North Dock the company will rebuild three tips, and at the Prince of Wales dock it will ex-tend the siding accommodation, and pos-sibly acquire a new frontage and erect a high tip. ------

Unveiling of Lady Aberdars's Portrait Last week the formal opening of Aber-dare Hall, the house of residence for wo-men students in Cardiff, took place. Mrs. Bedgwick, of Newham college, performing the duty. All members of the Weish uni-versity, all Weish members of parliament, all honefactors of the University college and Aberdare Hall, members of joint edu-cation committee and intermediate school governors, heads of women's colleges and "chools and a large number of persons who have rendered distinguished sarvices to the cause of women's education were present. Special interest was given to the Unveiling of Lady Aberdare's Portrait

The Calvinistic Methodists of North Wales have thirty-six English speaking congregations, and the same number of edifices. The bolidings cost \$25,000, and in a bout the same as Memphis or Charleston. Pekin is about the same as Memphis or Charleston. Pekin is about the same a membership of 2.000. The yearly sub-scriptions amount to \$45,000. It is esti-mated that between \$,000 and 7.000 people workin in these. English-speaking worship in these English-speaking churches every Sunday.

The editor of the Cerddor, D. Emiyn Ev-ans, criticises the work of Sir Joseph Parmby, the chief musical adjudicator of the recent national elsiteddfod, very se-verely, and he gives his reasons therefor in plaurible arguments and in language of much force. He claims that it would be fust as ridiculous for Sir Joseph to ad-judicate a Weish poem as it was for him to adjudicate a chorus by a Weish com-poser. poser

The New York Sun is authority for the The New York Sun is authority for the statement that the name of a relative of Shakespears has been found mentioned in the several wills of the immortal bard which are recorded in Northamston, Eng. The name of the relative was Alice, a sis-ter of Francis Braybrook, a descendant of the Powys Weish kings.

The Rev. Selwon Evans, of Aberdare, is engaged in writing a biography of the late Rev. D. Price, his predecessor as pas-tar of Bloah Congregational church of that town. The decessed was widely known as a minister of creat influence and a preacher of considerable force.

In the new hymnal of the Congregation-ellets of Wales many new tunes are to be found. The Cell refinels: "It will be no wonder if some of them will die roon. Indeed, we believe a few of them have been born dead." Very complimentary, to say the least. say the least. 100

Miss Cerideen Thomas, daughter of the conductor of the strat Treored mais party, passed a wonderful examination in outi-ary knowledge, and won a scholdrship of foo a year while studying at the Univers-ity of Wales.

Ernest Hughes, son of Superintendent Hughes, of Bryndedwydd Corwen, has paszed his "London Matriculatian." and also won a three-year scholarship at the Aberystwith college. He won these honors over 100 competitors.

The eminent Weish hymnologist, Ehe-dydd Ial, who is over 50 years of age, has lived at a public house called "Tafara y Garth" over forty years. The hotel is lo-cated between Llandegela and Bwich-

The members of the Blue Ribbon choir of Cardiff have presented their leader, John E. Proud, with a gold witch and chain. This is one of the most popular musical organizations in South Wales.

At Blaenafon recently a little lady named Mrs. Morris gave birth to twins. The father is thirty-five inches high, and the mother is several inches shorter. Mother and children are doing well.

The Rev. Stanley Jones, of Narberth, South Wales, will succeed Dr. Herber Ev-ans as pastor of the Congregational church of Carnaryon, North Wales,

designated as "the roof of the world." Every variety of climate and soil can be found within its limits and every useful article known to natural his-tory. It has thousands of square miles of arid desert lands, and along the coast of the Pacific belt of low plains, which have been formed by subaerial dust de-posits and silt brought down from the mountains during countless ages. This plain is believed to be the most produc-tive agricultural land in the world. It retains and renews its fertility with out the application of fertilizers, and and has been producing crops for thousands of years without rotation or any arti-ficial means of enriching it.

during the winter season than in simi-lar latitudes in the United States. The

people are an inert mass of humanity, generally contented and unsurpassed anywhere else for ignorance, industry, superstition, ingenuity and skill. As problem for study our fellow-worms in China are very interesting, but when you come in actual contact with them they are very repulsive.

Where Patriotism Is Unknown.

There is no patriotism among the Chinese. On the birthday of the ema flag or a decoration or a demonstra-tion or any evidence of respect, except the flag that always floats custom house during business hours. The governor of the city did not even notify the consuls, in order that they might make some recognition of the oc casion.

peror or the empress every city and village is ablaze with bunting and il-luminated with barterns and freeworks at right. Not a school nor a farmhouse could be four i without decoration, and flags and arches of everymen would be

ed in the fields

both foreign and harvestores in Scaling-hal, Tientsin and Pekin. The Chinese ensign is very ornamental—a yellow ground hearing a blue dragon—and is useful anywhere for decorative pur-purposes. But I saw more in Japan

could order one at the tallor's if liked.

FAVORITE REMEDY There are no schools in China except to educate men for office. There is no postal system except that conducted by foreigners under consular jurisdicand can strongly recommend it, for its good effects in my case for liver trouble and blood disorder. It built me right up, and I am much improved in health." tion between the treaty ports. There is no currency except a brass coin called "cash," of which 1,000, weighing several There is no beter known lawyer in New York state than Judge Clancy, and such words as to the merit of so im-portant a thing as one's medicine, from so conservative a man, should be suffipounds, made a dollar. When a man travels across the country he has to hire an extra mule to carry his money. There are no banks outside the foreign There are no banks outside the foreign settlements. There are no street lights or sewers, or sidewalks or water works, or water closets outside the foreign set-tlements in the whole empire. There is a telegraph line erected by foreigners between the principal cities, but it costs 24 cents a word to send a message from clent. between the principal cities, but it costs 24 cents a word to send a message from Pekin to Tientsin, a distance of eighty miles, which is nearly twice as much as the charge between New York and Lon-don or Paris. There are two railroads in the empire, both intended to connect coal mines with navigable water, but only one car-ries pascengers. There was a third

ans as pastor of the Congregational church of Carnaryon, North Wales, Miss Ada Hevin Davies, a daughter of the crowned bard, Cadvan, passed with high honors the musical examination of Trinity Musical college, London. The Astronomical society of Wales held Meetings recently at, the University of Wales, Cardiff, and several important pa-pers ware read.

provinces. For instance, the province of Chen Klang is described minutely in a treatise of forty large volumes, while the historical and statistical description that accompanies it fills 182 volumes, although there is much legendary matter and philosophical discussion SCRANTON AND SUBURBAN

There is not a book in the Chinese language, except those printed by the language, except nose printed by the missionaries, that can give the em-peror any idea even of the location of England or Germany or the United States, or any account of their gov-craments or people. He once under-took to learn English in order to read foreign books, but gave it up as a bad job, and now depends entirely upon the

information that is filtered through sev-HARDWARE AND PLUMBING. eral irresponsible interpreters. Gunster & Forsyth, 27 Penn. Cowles, W. C., 1907 N. Main. AFTER THE BALL. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

A last word in the vestibule, A touch of taper fingers, A scent of roses, sweet and cool, When she has gone still lingers.

He pauses at the carriage door To sigh a bit and ponder. He thinks the matter o'er and o'er, And all his senses wander.

With mantle thrown aside in haste, Her heart a bit uncertain, And heither time nor love to waste, She watches through the curtain

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S

Inglis, J. Scott, 419 Lackawanna. GENERAL MERCHANDISS And she has played him wher. Nor has he dared to stop her. She wonders when he will propose; He wonders how he'll drop her. —Tom Hall. And she has played him well, he knows

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have used

Judge Clancy In Japan on the birthday of the em-The Hornellsville, N. T. Times says: cept as truth the statement that some

because an and the statement that some man was cured of a dreatful disease because a name is signed to a newspa-per advertisement. This is not suffi-cient when your health is at stake. There are medicines that have our faith and the foremost of all stands be bread Kanada's Barrette Barr erected in the fields. In China I could not buy a flag of the country, although I tried to do so at both foreign and nativentores in Shang-hal, Tlentsin and Pekin. The Chinese Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remdy. Judge James H. Clancy, of Hornellsville, N. Y., who has had a good ex-perience with this medicine, said: "I

than I saw in China, and at every shop where I tried to buy one they told me that they never kept them in stock: I