The Cymry of '76 And the Declaration.

The Part Fulfilled by Welshmen in the Revolution-Up-to-Date Gossip.

The Cymry of '76 and their descendants of the American Revolution will be interesting to our readers. The Cymry, as a race, have claims to share a part of the great glory of American history. Among the noble band who stated the Declaration of Independent of the Chelaration of Independent of the Chelaration of Independent of the Chelaration of Independent of the Declaration of Independent of the Declaration of Independent of the Chelaration of Independent of the Independent ants of the American Revolution will be interesting to our readers. The Cymry, as a race, have claims to share a part of the great glory of American history. Among the noble band who signed the Declaration of Independ-ence were seventeen men of Cambrian birth or origin. First and foremost was Thomas Jefferson. His ancestors came from the foot of Mount Snowden, in Wales, to the colony of Virginis. He always boasted of his ancient British blood. No man ever lived who was more strongly endued with the principles of civil and religious liberty. His castro was: "Rebellion to Tyrants is motto was: "Rebellion to Tyranta, is Obedience to God." He also contended that error should be left free to be comthat error should be left free to be combatted by reason. He caused the first apporism to be engraved on his seal. His histery is the history of his country. "Liberty, throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." Without his services the revolutionary war would have been more or less bootless, and a government would have been erected essentially centralized and aristocratic in fits principal features. He was not afraid to trust the people, provided proper and free education were imparted to them. As president he administered the government on strictly democratic principles, which have successfully guided it to the highest rank among the nations of the earth. Eighamong the nations of the carth. Eighty-four winters passed over his head, and off the fourth day of July, 1828, his soul passed away. "He had fought a fight" when he was about to "finish his

Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, was chairman of the committee which re-ported the Declaration of Independence. His ancestors came from Wales to Virgina. He filled various public offices in his native state, including that of gov-ernor. He retired from public life in 1855, and died on his farm in 1700. He was father of President William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of ex-Presi-dent Benjamin Harrison.

dent Benjamin Harrison.

Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence, of Welsh origin, we have two names, Samuel and John Adams, whose brilliant and patriotic services in the cause of the Revolution are so well known. Samuel was a great orator and a boid patriot. He served faithfully in the continental congress and afterwards assisted in framing the constitution of his native state. He died on the 12th of October, 1803, aged SI years. John Adams bore a brilliant part in the American revolution, and signed the Declaration of Independence with the former. He died on the 4th of July, 1826, aged 31 years. He served as president and vice-president of the United States.

United States.
Rhode Island sent Stephen Hopkins
Rhode Island sent Stephen Hopkins to the convention, who came from a welsh family. He wrote and acted against the unjust political course of England long before the revolution, and after having filled many impor-tant offices in his state, he became a member of the first continental con-

member of the first confinental congress, and signed the Decharation of Independence. He died in July, 1785.
Connecticut supplied William Will-lams, who belonged to a Weish family, and graduated at Harvardcollege when he was 20 years of age. He studied law, but afterwards changed to the profession of arms, and was aid to his brothers who fell at Fort George in 1755. He signed the Deciaration of In-dependence, and died in 1811, aged 81

New York sent four delegates to the continental congress. Three of the number were Weishmen by birth or origin. William loyd-was an early patriot, quite wealthy and was in the first continental congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was engaged in public life during the war, suffered great loss of property at the hands of the English, and died in born in South Wales in 1713. He was partly educated in Scotland and at Westminster, London, He entered upon a mercantile life in London, from whence he came to New York and cona mercantile life in London, from whence he came to New York and conducted business for English merchants. He was taken prisoner in the French war and was carried to France; he afterward returned to New York and took active part on the patriot side, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He died in 1813, aged 30 years. The third was Lewis Morris, who was born of a Welsh family, in 1728. He graduated at Yale college in 1746, and then settled on the farm of his father at Morrisiana, in Westchester county. He was a partiot of a sterling stamp. He served in the continental congress from 1755 to 1777, having in the meantime signed the Declaration of Independence. He lost a large amount of property during the war, and died in 1798, aged 72 years. We thus find that three of the four representatives in the continental congress from the great state of New York were of the Cambrian race.

Pennsylvania was represented in the convention by the immortal Rebert Morris. He came to this country from Liverpool when a child. Liverpool at this period was virtually a veritable Welsh city. He was a member of the continental congress and ws considered the greatest financier of his country. His

nental congress and ws considered the greatest financier of his country. His individual credit was greater than that of congress itself. He lost his immense fortune in the cause of liberty, and died comparatively poor in 1806, need 73 years. nged 73 years. New Jersey was represented by Fran-

cis Hopkinson. He was born in Phil-adelphia. In 1727, became a distinguished lawyer, and was noted as a wit and ed lawyer, and was noted as a wit and a poet. He was closely descended from a Weish family. He wrote several pamphlets in favor of the patriot cause and was the author of "Hall Columbia" our National air, and the "Battle of the Kegs." He signed the Declaration of Independence and afterwards became eminent as a judge in Pennsylvania. He died in May, 1791, aged 59 years.

came eminent as a judge in Pennsylvania. He died in May, 1791, aged 59 years.

George Clymer was of Welzh family. Geriving his name from the Welsh word Clymwr—one that ties or makes a knot. John Morton, of Pennsylvania, was a native of Delaware, and was descended from a Welsh family on his mother's side. He was on the committee which reported the articles of confederation.

John Penn was of Welsh parents, but born in Virginia. He studied law and settled in North Carolina. He was sent to the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. Bir Arthur Middleton was of Welsh origin. He was born in South Carolina in 1743. He graduated at Cambridge, England, and returned to America in 1773. He was delegate to the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. He sacrificed a large fortune in the revolutionary war and died in January, 1789, aged 44 years.

Georgia sent Button Gwinnett to the Continental Congress. He was born in 1732 and was of Welsh origin. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards assisted in framing the State constitution of Georgia and was president of the senate, He was killed in a duel at the age of 46. He fought with General McIntosh, of that state.

Among the signers of Virginia was Richard Henry Lee, who was also from a Welsh family. He was born in Virginia in 1732. He was educated in England and soon after his return, in 1751, was elected to the House of Burgesses. He was elected to the Contininal Congress in 1774, and in July he had the honor to offer the resolution declaring the colonies free and independent He was an active and influential member of congress during the Revolutions, was also from the season in 1774, and in July he had the honor to offer the resolution declaring the colonies free and independent He was an active and influential member of congress during the Revolutions, was also from the deal fane is, 1774, aged 62 years.

years. Chief Justice John Marshall, the "American Mansfield," the most dis-tinguished jurist the country has ever produced, was the grandson of a native of Wales, who emigrated to Virginia. (See the lives of the Chief Justices of the United States by George Van San-

the United States by George van Sal-voord. Scribner. New York, 1854.) Chief Justice Taney also descended from a Welsh family from North Wales. The author of the Declaration of In-dependence, the chairman of the com-mittee who reported it, and the first man who moved the adoption of the Res-chatton in force of Independence were olution in favor of Independence were of the Cambrian race, Governor Morris was of Weish descent. He wrote out the first connected draft of the American constitution, and Chief Justice John Marshall, another noble Cymro, "was the first who expounded and established its principles on the immutable basis of the constitution and of the laws en-

or the constitution and of the laws en-acted under it."

For valuable information we are in-debted to "The Cymry of "76" by Dr. Alexander Jones. The question has also been thoroughly studied from other reliable historical standpoints, and it would be well for our readers to pre-serve the article as a precious morsel of authentic history in conection with the Cymry in America.

An International Elsteddfod.

Mr. Herbert Y. Reese, of the Wilkes-Barre Record, is one of the most pa-triotic Welshmen in America. He is a whole-souled gentleman, and is one of the best versed men in America on everything pertaining to Gwalia and its history. He is the American corre-spondent of the Cardiff Mail, the foremost daily paper of Sout. . . ales. He is a great lover of the ancient institutions of his native country, and is personally acquainted with the forepersonally acquainted with the foremost litterateurs and musicians of
Wales. He visited old Gwalia a few
years ago, when he was received with
open arms and was tendered princely
ovations all along the line. He is a
Merthyr boy, and knows all about the
Crawshays and Guests, the Wilkinses of posteface fame. Tom Stephens, the historian, Tydvilyn, Dafydd
Morganwg, Livsey and Walker and
Tom Churm and other members of the
famous Cyfarthfa band; Stipendlary famous Cyferthfa band; Stipendiary Magistrate Fowler, Superintendent Wren, the late Peter Williams, of the Telegraph, and Southey, of the Express, the Jameses of legal love; Slmons, the great criminal lawyer; Gould, the political agitator and reformer; David Francis, the austral conductor; the political agiator and reformer; David Francis, the musical conductor; the great tenor, Morlais, and the renowned soprano, Miss Watts; Lawrence, the organist; Rector Griffiths, Davies, y eaws a'r 'menyn; William Harris and scores of lesser lights. Yes, he knew Nathan Dyfed, Rosser, Bynon, Rob-ert James and other celebrities of the same generation. Merthyr was a great town forty years ago, and was the capital of Wales in music, literature. education, temperance reform, and the general advancement of man, woman and child; but, alas' it has been outand child; but, alas' it has been out-distanced long ago in the race for su-premacy in the field of culture and progressiveness by Cardiff and Swan-sea. It was while a young man at Merthwr he first manifested his intense love for the eisteddfod. As he grows older that love becomes greater in in-tensity. It was a happy bethrothal older that love becomes greater in in-tensity. It was a happy bethrothal, and the marrise knot is now stronger than ever. With such an ardent els-teddfodic spartsman at the helm, the proposed international elsteddfod of 1897 cannot be anything else than an immense success. That is just what Mr. Reese is mooting at the present air. Heese is mooting at the present time, and he is in communication with the foremost men of his people regard-ing the feasibility of holding such an eisteddfod at New York city in 1837. The replies are favorable and it is more than probable that the gentleman will succeed in making it far more internasucceed in making it far more interna-tional than the cisteddfod that was held at Chicago during the World's fair, inasmuch as he will be able to induce some of the finest choirs of Wales to participate in the competitions for first musical honors. Traveling expenses from New York to C 7,20 are greater than from Cardin to New York. Nothing would please the musical world betay then a competition. sical world better than a competition between the great Welsh choristers of America and the old world. More power to you, friend. "Oes y byd ir

aith Gymraeg." Sermon on Malt.

Sermon on Malt.

The Cardiff Times made a great mistake when it attributed the authorship of the sermon on "Malt" to the renowned Welsh scholar, the immortal Davies, of Mallwyn. The author of the characteristic temperance sermon was one Dr. Dodd, an English minister. The Rev. Mr. Dodd lived many years ago a few miles from Cambridge, and had rendered himself obnoxious to many of the Cantabs by frequently preaching against drunkenness, sevpreaching sgainst drunkenness, sev-eral of whom meeting him one day on a journey, determined to make him preach in a hollow tree which was near the roadside. Accordingly, addressing him with great apparent politeness, they asked him if he had not lately him with great apparent politeness, they asked him if he had not lately preached against drunkenness. On his replying in the affirmative, they insisted that he should now preach from a text of their choosing. In vair did he remonstrate on the unreasonableness of expecting him to give them a discourse without study, anyhow in such a place; they were, however, determined to take no denial, and the word MALT was given him by way of text, on which, it is said, he delivered the sermon we published in last week's issue. The question is who is the true author, Dr. Dodd or Dr. Davies? The writer in the Cardiff Times is one of the best and most reliable historians and antiquarians of Wales. The sermon in question has been copiously clipped, and it is to be hoped that those who read it like the men who heard it, will be profited by the short and whimsical sermon. It appeared many years ago in the Temperance Standard Reciter, an English publication, with the name of Dr. Dodd as author.

Dr. Dodd as author. Intermediate Schools in North Wales.

The Cardiff Times says Mr. W. Glynn Williams, M. A., the head master of Friar's school, Bencor, holds very pronounced ideas on the question of the efficient working of intermediate schools. He expresses an opinion that there were too many schools started under the provisions of the Welsh Intermediate Education act, and that some of them would eventually go to the wall. He cited Carnaryonshire as an instance of this, and stated that in consequence of the schools being so numerous and close together they were simply cutting each other's throats. He maintained that instead of the county having ten schools as at present, there should be only four, namely, at Bangor, Camarvon, Porthmadoc, and Llandudrio. He insisted that in order to effectually organize a school into its proper number of forms, etc., there must be at least 120 scholars, and that with the present multiplicity of schools this was quite impossible. He is also a strong believer in the boarding system, and has very ambitious hopes for Friar's school in this direction. Mr. Williams, by the way, is the youngest son of the late Nicander, the great Welsh poet. Intermediate Schools in North Wales.

And Still Prenches the Gospel. the 26th and 27th of November, Mr. Izaac Jones, a student at Han-was ordeined minister of Carme

Congregational church, Llausadwrn, Carmartheshire. Mr. Jones, who removed to Newton, near Bridgend, in 1854, died August 25, 1853. At his ordination there were present taking part Dr. Reese, Swansea, then minister Bilo, Llanelly); Revs. Jones, Tynygwdwn; Jones, Whitland; W. Evans, Nenaddlwyd; Jones, Pfaldybrenin; Williams, Cwmllynfell; Thomas, Bwichnewydd; and Reese, Llandovery. At present, after half a century, one of these still remains in the person of Rev. W. Evans, Nenaddlwyd and Aberaeron, who will, on the 3rd of December next, have minon the 3rd of December next, have min-istered to his first charge for 60 years. We are pleased to learn that the patriarchal preacher of Cardiganshire is hale and hearty.

The Late Author of "Rhys Lewis."

The death of Mr. Daniel Owen, the celebrated Welsh novelist, has created a profound sorrow amongst all classes in Wales. The "Tarian" remarks that Welsh literature has lost much in the death of the author of "Rhys Lewis." It thinks that book is his greatest work, and when it appeared to be seen the control of the support of the suppor and when it appeared it became evi-dent that its author was a star of the Welsh literature.



THE LATE DANIEL OWEN, THE WELSH NOVELIST.

lengthy and sympathetic sketch, makes a statement of much importance. It has reference to the inducement which, amongst other things, urged Mr. Owen to undertake novel writing at the com-mencement. It was unfairness which he and others feit to exist in the novels of Charles Dickens when dealing with persons professing the Christian faith. "The religious characters of Dickens," Mr. Owen claimed, "are hypocrites; there is not a character worthy of hu-manity, without speaking of pure re-ligion, reflected in one of them. The great Welsh novelist for the necessity of disproving this method of clothing Christian virtues, and of giving to each character his own name and his right coloring. To what degree Mr. Owen succeeded it is needless to say to anyone who has read "Rhys Lewis."

Relations of Young People to the Church. Mr. Benjamin F. Lewis, one of the ablest editors of the Drych, of Utica, N. Y., delivered an excenent speech on a subject bearing on the relations of young people to the church, at Water-ville, N. Y., on the 10th instant, Besides being a practical and suggestive address, the many excellent simili-tudes advanced to illustrate a point, the beautiful language in which the discourse is clothed, and its sound re-ligious doctrine, are features that will meet with general approbation. The Epworth league could do nothing bet-ter than print this very excellent ad-dress im pamphlet form and have it disseminated broadcast.

clear remembrance is of being let down a gold mine there in a bucket by means of a windlass, has been interviewed by "Facts and Figures," a bright London journal. He declares of his own knowledge that gold reefs, well defined, are to be found in Wales in abundance. Moreover, he is prepared to send a hundred weight of quartz which will assay gold to anyone who will pay carriage. His opinion is that the local gold miners have been fooled in the working by insufficient capital used unsystematically. He deprecates the lack of by insufficient capital used unsystem-atically. He deprecates the lack of modern appliances, and declares that there is practically no machinery ex-cept those at the Morgan mine. What Wales wants, in his opinion, is an ex-pert development of her gold resources.

Direct News from Water

as the death of Mr. Daniel Owen, the brated Welsh novelist, has created of ound sorrow amongst all classes vales. The "Tarian" remarks that she literature has lost much in the hof the author of "Rhys Lewis." links that book is his greatest work, when it appeared it became evithat its author was a star of the magnitude in the firmament of she literature. The "Genedil" in a sabsolved from all responsibility for Murphy's death. for Murphy's death.

> A young woman named Mary Hones has been charged at the Newport police court with stealing a pair of boots from the Liverpool House. The prosecutor did not press the case, and she was discharged. Merchants have no right to expose goods on the outside and are liable to be prosecuted for infringing the by-laws. A young man named Edward Morgan met with his death recently at the Collena colliery, Tonyrefail. It appears that the couplings of a loaded journey of cars snapped, and three of them were precipitated to the bottom. In their descent they caught deceased, mangling him in a terrible manner.

> A promising "oung lawyer named Frank Thomas died at Carmarthen re-cently. He was the eldest son of the official receiver at Carmarthen and Swansea, and was educated at Queen Elizabeth Grammar school, Oswestry, North Wales. He was 25 years of age.

Lloyd Osborne Morgan, wife of Sir G. Osborne Morgan, M. P. for East Denbighshire, was presented at Wrex-ham recently with three hangsome flower bowls subscribed for by the women of East Denbighshire.

Councillor Benjamin James, head of the firm of Messrs. D. James & Son, coachbuilders, Bathcuse works, has been elected to fill the office of mayor for the ancient town of Cardegoa for the ensuing year.

Lodwick Lake was charged at the Aberdare police court with having caused grievous bodily harm to one Patrick Smith. Priscner was committed to take his trial at the forthcom-

A fire took place at the furniture store of Mr. William Radnege, 44 Salisbury road. Cathays. There was about two hundred and fifty dollars worth of damage done, but it is covered by in-

Scarlet fever has broken out in the district of Abercarn, there being as many as fifty cases among the chil-dren attending the Abercarn schools. schools have been ordered to be

At Risca, on Mabon's Day, while foot ball was being played at the Cross Keys, a young lad named Abram Britton fell and expired suddenly.

Mr. Edwin Wake, the Merthyr, committed suicide recently. The coroner's jury rendered a versilict that the deceased committed suicide while in a temporary state of insanity.

The Gold Mines of North Wales.
Mr. John J. Williams, of Ruabou, who was born in Australia, and whose first

MRS. JOHN . W. MACKAY.



From the Chicago Times Herald.

No American woman abroad has conributed more to the honor of her native land than Mrs. John W. Mackey, who was born in New York, dwelt among the pioneers of California and has been the pioneers of California and has been a leader in the best social set in Paris and London. She is the daughter of Colonel Hungerford, who was born at Waterford, N. Y., and fought through the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion, and the patriotism which led him to bare his breast to the bullets of the enemy of the country has preserved in his heart a stalwart Americanism, notwithstanding his long residence in foreign lands. She finds especial satisfaction in the success of her countrywomen who visit London, and was enthusiastic over Mrs. General John A. Logan during the sojourn of that daughter of Illinois in the metropolis of the old world. Mrs. Mackay married at the age of 17, and, with her husband, went to California in the pioneer period of that gold region, when her husband, a promising young physician, died a little more than a year afterward and left her and her daughter, now the Princess Colonna, in straightened circumstances. Soon after she met Mr. Mackay, then a wealthy but not a millionaire miner. He was attracted by her sweet face and refinement and after a courtship of two years they were married. After the birth of her first boy, John W. Mackay, Jr., whose untimely death through an accident occurred a few weeks ago, she was ordered by her physician to go abroad for a time, and since that she has resided either in Paris or London, with occasional visits to this side, one of which was at the time of the birth of her second son, Clarence, whom she dealred should be an American in the full sense of the term. Mrs. Mackay's a leader in the best social set in Paris

social triumphs abroad have been great, notwithstanding attacks continuously made in the prints of the most malignant and mendacious character. Her hospitality has been generous, not to say princely, and though royalty has shared her polite attentions it may be justly said that her greatest concern has always been for her compatriots, who whenever in need of social or financial support, and when worthy, have found her ready tact and warm heart at their service. It is a matter of fact that many a girl starting on an artistic career with no capital other than talent and ambition has received sympathy and substantial aid from the wife of the bonanza king. Of a vivacious disposition, she is fond of society, but cares more about entertaining than going out. When she gives an entertainment of any description she superintends all the arrangements and goes through the house to see that everything is according to her ideas, forgetting the fatigue in the enjoyment of her guests, who always find something novel to interest them. Notwithstanding her manifold social duties, she personally superintended the education of her sons and always showed rare devotion to her parents, who have lived abroad with her. Mrs. Mackay is most charming in person and manner. In the prime of life, without discontent or domestic infelicity to bring lines of care, that loveliness which won the heart of the stalwart miner more than a quarter of a century age has ripened into the luxuriant beauty of maturity. Her skin is soft and smooth, with just the faintest tinge of pink in her cheeks. Her hair is black, brows straight and eyes as blue as sapphires and very expressive. Her hands and feet are small and beautifully formed and her figure is well rounded and graceful.

In the Wonderland

Fifteenth Paper of Northwestern Travel. Something About the Magical City, Spokane.

Written for The Tribune. The traveler over our immense conti-

nent is fully persuaded that no country can contain more surprises than these United States, and the farther west-ward he goes the greater do they ap-pear to him. One of the greatest sur-prises on the line of the Northern Paci-fic railroad is the "Miraculous Spokane" which is also called "the great gateway which is also called "the great gateway to a northwestern empire of endless resources and the grandest possibilities."
What about Spokane? Where this city now stands was a wilderness in 1878—not a civilzed human being lived within a hundred miles. Now, through the enterprise and agency of this great road, stands the metropolis of eastern Washington, a city of no mean importance; a city that this new state, yes, the whole country may well feel preud of. It is virtually a New England city, with the push and enterprise of the Great West. Spokane is apt to belie the average easterner's ideas of what constitutes a western city. New Englanders can hardly imagine that 3,600 miles westward, inland, is a city made up from her choicest sons and daughwhich is also called "the great gateway up from her choicest sons and daugh-ters, with an impulsiveness so charac-teristic of the Wild West. In the east we temper our enthusiasm with discretion, but westward enthusiasm and enterprise know no bounds.

Like an Immense Grasshopper. Spokane has been likened by that ingenious writer, O. D. Wheeler, "to the body of an immense grasshopper, the iron bands of its many railroads being its long, far-reaching legs." Spokane is a city of wonderful vitality, one of those "miraculous cities" found only in the alert and aggressive west. One says: "It is another fire-devasted city that did not seem to know it was hurt. The great fire that occurred Aug. 4, 1885, burned most of its business portion: 450 houses of brick, stone and wood were destroyed, entailing a loss of \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, with an insurance of only \$2,600,000, and it was not account to the state of the second that the second the second that the second that the second the second that the second that the second that the second the second that the second th ance of only \$2,600,000, and it was not only able to stand the loss, but actually thrives under it. The city was in the midst of a period of marvelous prosperity. Its population was increasing rapidly, its trade was extending over a vast region of country, which was being penetrated by new railroads centering within its limits, and these were bringing to it the rich fruits of half a dozen prosperous mining districts. No dozen prosperous mining districts. No people were ever in better condition to meet disaster and none—not even

meet disaster and none—not even Seattle—ever met it with braver hearts, or with quicker or more resolute determination to survive the blow.

Hardly had the sun gone down on the day following the fire, when preparations began for rebuilding. These enterprising citizens felt that the city should not only be rebuilt at once, but more handsomely than before; and within a year it was entirely restored on a far more extensive scale than before, the newly erected buildings being decidedly superior in character. Such decidedly superior in character. Such was the enterprise of Spokane.

A Boom City with Solid Backing.

This was the strongest evidence that its recuperative powers have solid backing and though depressed by the financial crash, which has jarred the whole land and whose rumblings have not altogether ecased, the citizens of Spokane retain their courage and their confidence in her future greatness, believing the day is near at hand when she will become a second Minneapolis, for the city possesses the water power and the crops which have made the latter city great; or a second Helena, for within a hundred miles square she has untold wealth in gold and sliver on the eve of developement.

The noted falls of St. Anthony at Minneapolis, dwindle into insignific-A Boom City with Solid Backing.

the eve of development.

The noted falls of St. Anthony at Minneapolls, dwindle into lasignificance, when compared with the wild rapids and the mighty roaring cattribute. This aracts of the Spokane river. water fall with its immense power would alone make a city. Engineers variously estimate its force from ninety to two hundred thousand horse-power.
Its volume continues about the same
the year around, and it is so distributed that it can be easily utilized.
The city itself is located on both
sides of the Spokane river at the point

where that stream, separated by Rocky Islands into five separate channels, rushes onward and onward, at first being merely a series of rapids, and then tumbling over the rocks in a num-ber of beautiful and useful water falls, ber of beguttful and useful water lais, until the streams unite once again for a final plunge of sixty feet, making a fall of one hundred and fifty-seven feet, in the distance of half a mile. This water power is second to none in America, save Niagara, and is capable of supplying construction room and power for three hundred different mills and An Interesting River.

An Interesting River.

The Spokane river on which these falls are found, is the only outlet of Lake Coeur d'Alene, a sheet of water thirty miles distant, thirty miles long, and fed by the St. Joseph, St. Mary and Coeur d'Alene rivers, which flow through a vast plain until its waters empty into the Columbia river and Pacific Ocean. The falls are of uncommon value as a water power, inasmuch as the river never freezes. The entire electric lighting plant of the entire electric lighting plant of the city, the cable railway system, the electric railway system, the machinery electric railway system, the machinery for the city water works, and the dozen mills and factories are now operated by the power from the falls, and no impression seems to be made upon its vast resources. The city has a water works system far greater than its present needs, being, in fact, as large as the present supply of Denver, with its 125,000 population and more than the supply of the city of Portland, Oregon, with its 62,000 population. The "Holly System" is used, costing nearly a haif million of dollars and capable of supplying over twelve million gallons daily. The Washington Waterpower company, with a capital of one million dollars, is now constructing flumes and other improvements to accommedate

lars, is now constructing flumes and other improvements to accommodate new mills and factories. This swiftly-moving river is a half-mile wide and is crossed by two very imposing bridges one hundred feet above the water. "Eternal mist rises from the boiling abyss, and sunshine reveals a bow of promise spanning the chasm."

Spokane's Fine Residences.

The residence portion of Spokane is unusually beautiful. Standing on a lefty eminence, it furnishes charming views of the business section and surrounding scenery. Long lines of magnificent blocks line the principal streets and there are on every hand multiplying evidences of thrift and prosperity. The public buildings are solid and beautiful in architecture, varying from five to seven stories in height and costing all the way from \$50,000 to \$300,000 each. Five of the eight National Bank buildings cost \$100,000 each and the various churches are all fine structures. There are several fine hotels—Hotel Spokane, the largest, is a structure creditable to any large eastern city, and its appointments and cuisine are first-class in every respect. We made this our head-quarters during our three days' stay, including Sunday, and found it a luxury. We are indebted to its genial manager, E. L. Lomax, esq., for much valuable information.

The residences are nearly all of modern architecture and good size, with large windows and fine porches, surrounded by large velvety lawns, in which were numerous fountains, utilizing the superabundant water supply.

Fducntional facilities. Spokane's Fine Residences

Educational Facilities

The educational facilities of Spokane are remarkably good. The school buildings are equal to and even surpass those of any city on this railway with the possible exception of Duluth. They are

named in honor of our most noted poets, patriots and historians: Lincoln Frank-lin, Bancroft, Longfellow and Bryant. The High School, as a model of archi-tecture, beauty of location and elaborate facilities, has no superior in the

The population of Spokane is something over 25,000 and consists in a greator degree than that of most all of the new cities West, of young men and young women of culture and refinement fom New England and also the Middle States. We had the pleasure of inter-viewing some of these pioneer young men and were told that some had grown men and were too that some hid grown quickly and immensely rich from early real estate operations, but the greater majority are of the class who, having made their money here, readily spent it in local improvements, to make the city attractive, and have yet to realize on their investments, because of the large energies they have made in building sacrifices they have made in building up the city. They having enjoyed a re-markable and uninterrupted period of prosperity (until the financial stringency came), spent their means in street railreads in electrical plants, laying out drives and building comfortable homes, One Far-Sighted Pioneer,

Among the wealthy citizens men-

tioned was one adventurer who, one day in 1878, came along in a "bull team," saw the wild rapids and great team," saw the wild rapids and great cascades, and reflected on the history St. Paul and Minneapolis, with the Falls of St. Anthony, and the tide of immigration turning to the far north-west, and concluded to stop right here and wait for a city to grow up around him. This far-sighted pioneer lives near those suppling falls which makes and wait for a city to grow up around him. This far-sighted ploneer lives near those rumbling falls, which makes such cheerful music for him; and the city is now here with him and has come to stay. For several years his eyes fell on nothing but gravel-beds and fourning waters. Now, as he looks about, he sees mills and factories, railroad lines, north south. north, south, east and west, churches, school houses, costly dwellings and stores, paved streets and all that makes living easy and comfortable, in one of the handsomest towns in the Great West. The greater part of this has come within his vision since 1832, and

now Mr. Boulter can draw his check to-day good for \$1,000,000.

While Spokane owes its growth mainly to the Northern Pacific, it is on the main line of both the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, and is also the terminal point of sev-eral branch lines of the Northern Pa-cific. It is located in the center of all this immense territory, like the hub in the center of a wheel. The word im-mense is not used unwittingly, for the mountains and plains and valleys make up a country here that in Europe would be called a nation and in New England would form a state. The surroundings of the city are exceedingly picturesque, and there are many beautiful drives along the banks of the Spokane river, and Hangmann Creek, and across the beautiful flowery prairies east and west. This sturdy and enterprising young right arises from her sches and young giant arises from her ashes and shows to the world one of the neatest, finest-located, best lighted, best watered, and, altogether, the most at-tractive cities we have found on our journey to the Pacific coast, J. E. Richmond.

RESCUED.

Wife Tells the Story-It Will Interest Many People-

If you were to call at 27 Front avenue

(From the Buffalo Evening News.)

you would find a pleasant elderly lady, Mrs. Captin Henesy by name. Her kindly smile and joyous manner are to no small extent due to the escape she has had. Her own words can better de-scribe her rescue and one can easily understand her present happy condition when they realize what she has gone through. She says: "About five months ago I had an attack of sickness which lasted for a week and since that time I have been subject at intervals time I have been subject at intervals to similar attacks, some of which were longer in duration. It is hard for me to describe how I suffered. The pain would commence in my head, after which it would seem to pass down my body and settle in my back, my sides ached, my back ached, and I had a feelbody and settle in my back, my sides ached, my back ached, and I had a feeling of great distress in the bowels. The increased pain which seemed to come from lying down, would be almost unbearable, my face and stomach would bloat up and I could hardly stand on my feet, dizziness made it almost impossible; this feeling was always with me even after the violence of the attack passed over. The last attack I had was the worst, and was so bad I would not have been able to tell this story but for Doan's Kidney Pills. As soon as I commenced their use I found immediate relief. The pain in my back and sides left me and the dizziness went with it; the bloating in my face and body disappeared and all distress in my bowels was gone. I have great faith in Doan's Kidney Pills; in a short time they did great deal more for me than all the plasters and medicines which I had resorted to in seeking relief and cure. I hope always to be able to procure them." them."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

Mailed by Foster-Vilburn Co., Buffalo,
N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.



For sale by Matthews Bros. and John



SCRANTON DIRECTORY

Wholesale Dealers And Manufacturers.

Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Co. Merchants' and Mechanics', 429 Lacka. Traders' National, 234 Lackawanna. West Side Bank, 109 N. Main. Scranton Sayings, 122 Wyoming.

The Scranton Bedding Co., Lacks. BREWERS. Robinson, E. Sons, 435 N. Seventh. Robinson, Mina, Cedar, cor. Alder.

BEDDING, CARPET CLEANING, ETC.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE Rupprecht, Louis, 231 Penn. TOYS AND CONFECTIONERY Williams, J. D. & Bro., 314 Lacka.

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

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

Dickson Manufacturing Co. DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC. The Fashion, 308 Lackawanna avenue PLUMBING AND HEATING.

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Kelly, T. J. & Co., 14 Lackawanna. Megargel & Connell, Franklin avenue. Porter, John T., 25 and 28 Lackawanna. Rice, Levy & Co., 30 Lackawanna. HARDWARE.

Connell, W. P. & Sons, 118 Penn. Poote & 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, 20 Lackawanna. Finley, P. B., 510 Lackawanna. LIME. CEMEENT, SEWER PIPE. Keller, Luther, S12 Lackawanna.

HARNESS & SADDLERY HARDWARE. Fritz G. W., 410 Lackawanna, Keller & Harris, 117 Penn.

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FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, ETC. The T. H. Watts Co., Lt., 723 W. Lacks. Babcock, G. J. & Co., 116 Franklin.

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FURNITURE. Hill & Connell, 131 Washington, CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. Blume, Wm. & Son, 522 Spruce,

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

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imwell, V. A., 515 Linden. PAWNBROKER. Jreen, Joseph, 107 Lackawanna. CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

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