Welsh Generals of the Revolution. Budget of News Direct from Wales.

and purest days, produced no patriots more heroically devoted to liberty than the Cymry of the Revolution. In their list of heroes may be found the following names of the fourteen greatest gen erals: (1) Anthony Wayne, (2) Isaac Shelby, (3) Morgan Lewis (4) William R. Davies, (5) Edward Stephens, (6) Charles Lec. (7) Richard Winn, (8) Daniel Morgan, (9) John Cadwalader, (10) Andrew Lewis. (11) Otho H. Will-lams, (12) John Thomas, (13) Joseph

Williams, (14) James Reese.
Of the Welsh generals in the Revolutionary war, we will mention first General Wayne. He was born at Chester county, Pennsylvania, 1745, and was educated at Philadelphia. From his daring feats of courage he was called Mad Anthony. He was a Welshman by descent, on both his father's and mother's side; the latter bore the name of Gethings, pronounced in Welsh Gethin. He entered the field as a soldier in 1775. and received the appointment of colonel, and went with General Thomas to Canada. At the close of this campaign he was appointed brigadier gen-He was with Washington at the hard-fought battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, in all of which he was distinguished for his valor. One of the bravest exploits of the Revolutionary war was his capture, by storm of Stony Point, on the Hudson river, which filled the country with joy and admiration. His watchword on that occasion, borrowed from the enemy, was "The fort is our own." In 1781 he co-operated with General Lafayette at the south, and was at the capture of Lord Cornwallis at York-In 1795 he succeeded General St. Clair in command of the northwest army, and severely chastised the In-He died in 1796, aged 51 years, and lies buried at Radnor church, in Delaware county, Pa., in what was called "The Welsh Tract."

"Wagoner-General." General Daniel Morgan, was born in New Jersey in 1737, and at an early age emigrated to Virginia. During the revolu-tion he was at the head of a rifle brig-He descended from a Welsh family. He distinguished himself at Quebec with Montgomery and Arnold. He was a private soldier in Braddock's expedition. He performed great services at Stillwater, when Burgoyne was defeated, and by his subsequent victory over Tarleton, at the battle of the Cowpens, he gave the first check to the British army in that quarter. This important victory imparted new courage to the drooping spirits of the patriots, and inspired them with fresh hopes. Congress voted him a gold medal in token of respect for his services. He served under Gates and Green at the south, and was in many of the hardestfought battles. On one of the flags of his Rifle corps was inscribed, "Lib-erty or Death." His rifle company was the first organized in this country. He died in 1802, aged 67.

The next is General Isaac Shelby, whose ancestors came from wales. He was born in Maryland in 1750. He was with his father at Point Pleasant in 1774. He entered the continental service as captain. One of his most brilliant actions was the defeat of Ferguson at the battle of King's mountain, when he was in command of a regiment. He afterwards served with Marion, and was at the battle of Monk's Corner. For his brilliant conduct at the battle of the Thames, congress voted him a gold medal. When he retired from the army he was offered the office of secretary of war by President Monroe, but he declined the honor on account of advanced age. His services in the army was of the most heroic and brilliant character. He died at the age of 76.

General John Cadwalader was of a Welsh family and was born at Philadelphia. He received the appointment of brigadier general in 1777, and fought bravely at the battles of Princeton, Brandywine and Monmouth. He fought a duel with General Conway, because the latter had intrigued with Gates against Washington, and he was severely wounded. He died in 1786, aged

One of the bravest of the Welsh patriots was Major-General Charles Lee. He was second in command to the commander-in-chief. He was born in Wales in 1731. He came to America in 1756. He fought against the French and Indians. He lived with the Indians, and was made chief of a tribe under the name of "Boiling Water." He served under Burgoyne in Fortugal. He re-ceived the appointment of major-general in the Continental Army. He was made a prisoner and afterwards ex-changed for General Prescott. He is admitted to be one of the ablest generals in the Continental army; and no evidence has ever appeared to show that he was not a sincere and devoted Republican. As a Welshman he loved his race, and boldly denounced King George, but spoke well of the Prince of Wales. There exists no evidence that he ever aspired to be commander-inchief; and the retreat ordered at Monmouth arose from a misunderstanding of orders. Washington's mind was probably poisoned against him by those who envied his position. After his suspension from command, in 1780, his republicanism remained to the last. He lied in 1781. His last words were, "Stand by me, grenadlers." The history of his Monmouth trouble remains

General Morgan Lewis was the son of a native of Wales, and was a well wn citizen of New York. He was aide-de-camp to General Gates at the battle of Saratoga; and on the surrender of the English army at that place, was requested by General Gates to receive the sword of General Burgoyne. In Trumbull's picture commemorative of the event, in the rotun-da'st the capital at Washington, the figure of General Lewis occupied a prominent position. His, honorable military and other public services are too wen known to dwell upon. He succeeded DeWitt Clinton as governor of New York state. He was the first pres-ident of the St. David's society of New

ident of the St. David's society of New York city. His portrait hangs in the governor's room of the New York city hall, while his sword and another portraft, is now in the possession of Mr. Daniel L. Jones, a prominent member of the St. David's society of New York efty. He died in 1844, aged 90.

General 'Andrew Lewis was from a Weish family, and both at Virginia. Himself and five brothers were with Washington when General Braddock was defeated by the French and Indiana. He was a major in Washington's Virginia regiment, and was highly exteemed by his commander for his skill and bravery at the battle of Point ill and bravery at the battle of Point easest in 1774. Washington appoint-him major-general, but was hereint-

ome and Greece, in their brightest office of brigadier-general. He drove 1776. He resigned his commission in 1780 on account of ill-health, and died

soon afterwards. General William R. Davis was of Welsh descent, although born in England. He came to this country when he was only five years of age. He joined the army in 1779, and was attached to Pulaski's Legion as lieutenant of horse. He lead a cavalry troop at the engagement of Hanging Rock, Ramsey's Miks and Wahab's plantation, and was commissary to General Green at the kattles of Guilford, Hob Kork's Hill and Nine ty-Six. In 1786 he resumed the profesdon of law, having married into the family of General Alian Jones.

General Otho H. Williams was born at Maryland in 1786. His ancestors came from Wales. He served in the Continental army. He fought with distinction at Fort Washington, where He fought with he was wounded and captured, and subsequently suffered the horrors of Provost prison in New York, but was afterwards exchanged for Major Ackland, captured at Saratoga. He covered himself with great glory at the battles of Guilford and Eutaw Springs. At the latter place he led the celebrated charge which swept the field and gained the bloody victory at Eutaw, and opened the gates of Charleston to Continental troops. Congress conferred on him the rank of brigadier-general. This brave general died at Maryland in 1794.

General Edward Stephens was of a great Weish family, and a distinguished officer of the Revolution. He was brigadier-general. To his consum mate coolness and courage at the battle of Cuilford may be ascribed the preservation of Green's army from total rout and ruin. He posted 40 riflemen twenty paces in the rear of his command and ordered them to shoot down the first man who should retreat from the ranks. When the militia placed in front precipitately fled panicstricken he preserved the courage of his men by telling them them that they had been ordered back, and opened his lines to let them pass. He then gave the advancing English a desperate reception, and was shot through the thigh. His decided movements enabled the regular American troops to stand firm and to retire in good order from one of the hardest fought battles of the Revolution. He was also in the battles of Green Ridge, Brandywine and Germantown, and at he seige of Yorktown. His whole deportment was marked by chivalry and nobleness of soul. He died in 1820, aged 76 years,

General John Thomas was of Weish descent and was born at Massachuchusetts. He distinguished himself with Washington before Boston, and took possession of the city in its evacuation by the British. While under Washington he occupied Dorchester Heights; subsequently became Major-General.

General Joseph Williams descended from a Weish family and belonged to Connecticut. He took an active part

on the patriot side. General Richard Winn was born in Virginia and was descended from a Welsh family. He entered the patriot service in 1775, and fought at Hanging Rock, where he was wounded. He served with honorduring the war and at its close was appointed first brigadier, and then major general of the militia.

General James Reese, of Welsh descent, also served with great distinction in the Revolutionary war.

General George Washington, in his the tenderest ties of relationship with the decendants of Welsh families. His wife was said to have been the granddaughter of the Rev. Orlando Jones, who came to Virginia from Wales. Orlando is the continental equivalent for Roland, an old Cambrian name. Colonel Fielding Lewis, Welsh descent, married his sister, and his son, George Washington Lewis, was the commander of the general's life-guard.

We have seen where the Cymry were in the days that "tried men's souls." Where are they now? With personal liberty, they still adhere to the traditions of their fathers, and cherish their ancient love of freedom.-From Dr Jones' address and other authentic compilers of American history. "May the blessings, like sunshine, around thes be spread, and I leave thee, thou land of my home and my dead."

Welsh Choirs.

The members of the Treorcky Male voice party, numbering about fifty, visited the Western Main and Evening Express offices recently, at the time of the rush for the football edition. They were much impressed with what they saw, the telephone staff in full swing, the clicking of the linotypes, and the rumble of the powerful and rapid machinery, all being objects of interest to them. After their tour of inspection the party ranged up in the reporters room, and, under the conductorship of Mr. Thomas, gave several choral selections to a small audience among them whom were the Misses Carr, Mr. E. H. Crafter, the general manager, and members of the staff. The impromptu concert was highly appreciated, the pieces sung being "Com-rades in Arms," "The Tyrol" and "The March of the Men of Harlech." Afterwards, at Miss Carr's request, the party sang "Hen Wlad fy Nhadau,"-A Sunday Concert: At the last moment Mr. G. H. Snazelle found it impossible to travel down to Cardiff, where at the Panopticon on Sunday evening he was to give one of his popular sacred conentertainments. The management, were, however, fortunately able to fill the breach thus caused by the Treorcky choir at once offering to appear .an thus prevent the large crowd which thronged the house from being disap-pointed. A programme of sacred music was quickly arranged, and the audience treated to a concert which, given at such short notice, reflects the greatest credit both upon the choir, their conductor for the occasion (Mr. J. Davies), and Mr. Tetlow, the manager of the Panopticon. Among the pieces submitted were "The Druids," by Dr. by Mr. G. P. Williams, and "Lead, Kindly Light," given by Mr. Thomas. The concert concluded by the render-ing of the Welsh hymn, "Babel." On ing of the Weish hymn, "Babel." On the 27th of last month this spiendid party sang before the Queen at Windsor Castle and the London papers speak in the highest terms of their magnificent work.—Rhondda Glee Society: The celebrated Rhondda Glee Society; under the leadership of the great Tom Stephens appeared at the Cardiff Panopticon on the following Monday, and the house was crowded to overnowing. This society is the only winners of four national first prises, including the one thousand dollars and

the gold medal at the World's Fair. The choir met with a reception worthy of its reputation, and every item on the programme was loudly redemanded. The programme of the Newport Empire recently was of more than usual interest, inasmuch as the premier place upon it was occupied by the names of eight Welshmen, who until recently members of the Rhondda Glee so ciety. The appearance of these talented singers upon the music stage inaugurates a new departure in its history and their engagement at the Palac theatre, London, which commences in a few weeks, cannot but enhance the popularity of the Metropolitan House. The Welshmen sang in excellent style. and their performance met with the appreciation it deserved at the hands of the audience.—Dowlais, Merthyr and Rhymney Choirs:

At a rehearsal of "The Hymn of Praise" by the Dowlaids Choir, Mr. Earry Evans, the conductor, read a letter in which the choir was asked to assist in some forthcoming Saturday popular concerts at Cardiff. Mr Evans said that personally, he should very much like to conduct the choir at Cardiff, and would be willing to make some sacrifice to bring the project to a suc cessful issue. Several members of the choir spoke to the same effect, and it was unanimously resolved to accept the invitation, provided that a suitable date could be made for the concert. It was also decided to take the full strength of the choir, 220 voices. It is understood that similar invitations were extended to Mr. Dan Davies, Merthyr, and also to the Rhymney choir, and were all accepted.

Death of the Rev. W. Dickens Lewis, D. D. His numerous friends in Wales will earn with regret of the death of the Rev. W. Dickens, D. D., an event which took place recently at Shrewsbury, where the reverend gentleman resided. Dr. Lewis had for several months been incapacitated for work by ill helath, and his condition for some days had caused his friends much anxiety. Dr. Lewis, who was about 55 years of age, was one of the best known ministers in the Calvinistic Methodist body, and a gentleman of considerable pulpit oratory. He was the district secretary for North Wales of the British and Foreign Bible society, a post which he succeed ed Dr. Phillips, of Hereford-and it is probable that it is in this connection he will be most widely missed. Besides being an excellent organizer, he was in great demand as a speaker, and in many places the annual meeting of the local branch of the society never seemed complete if the genial form of Dickens Lewis was absent. His fluent address, his gift of good story telling, his knack of always saying the appropriate thing, and his familiarity with the different phases of the Bible society's work made him almost unequalled as a deputation. There are comparatively few places in the district which in this and similar capacities he has no visited, and in which his death will be heard of with sorrow. Dr. Lewis, in early life, was a banker, and relinquished a lucrative position in London in order to devote his whole time to ministerial work. He married a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lewis Edwards of Bala, and a sister of the present principal of Bala College. He was

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

[By the Courtesy of H. H. Kohlsast.]

The recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of York, prospective king and queen of England, to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin, the ancient seat of the Leveson-Gowers, calls to mind that a fast friendship between Queen Victoria and the then Duchess of Sutherland began soon after her majesty's marriage and continued until the death of the duchess. The parallel is still further maintained by the fact that then, as in the present instance, is was proposed to cement the friendship by a visit on the part of the royal lady concerned to Dunrobin, and in the autumn of 1855 the "queen's spartments" were prepared in expectation of a visit of her majesty and the prince consort to the second Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. Just forty years later the Duke and Duchess of York, as the grandson of Victoria, occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria, occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria, occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria, occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria, occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria, occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria, occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria, occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria, occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria, occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria, occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria, occupy the same apartments, similarly prepared, as the grandson of Victoria, occ

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second son of Mr. J. P. Pugh, Abermade was only last week that the details reached this country. The following particulars were published in the "Pall Mail Gazette" of Saturday: "How two men, well-known members of Anglo-Indian society in Calcutta, have come by their deaths is the chief topic of conversation just now in that part of the world. In the upper floor of No. 3, Commercial buildings, in that city, lived Mr. Collingwood, master pilot, his wife, and her cousin, a Miss Palmer, and Mr. J. G. Pugh, the second son of Mr. L. P. Pugh, the officiating standing counsel. The four seem to have been on the best of terms; and when the other night Mrs. Collingwood and gentlemen were left behind discussing the news of the day together. What led up to the quarrel nobody could tell, but about eleven o'clock at night a bearer was alarmed by hearing sound of struggling, and, going to the room, found the two men fiercely fighting with dumb-bells. He ran away and can say no more, but the theory formulated by the police, that Pugh, finding he had killed Mr. Collingwood, blew out his brains with a revolver, seems the only probable solution of the fact that both men were found dead, Collingwood with his skull completely shattered and a blood-stained dumbbell by his side, and Pugh in his bedroom with a bullet through his head and a revolver near his right hand. An inquest was held, at which this view was taken by the jury, who found that Pugh had killed Collingwood, but why there was no evidence to show, and that he then took his own life.

News Direct from Wales.

At the Carmarthen borough police At the Carmarten borough points court recently, a public recognition was made of the bravery in the Towy by a young quay laborer named Henry Vaughan. When the tidal river was considerably swollen last August, a child fell into the water. Vaughan, who witnessed the accident, bounded for-ward, and after taking a running jump in his heavy boots and clothes, quickly swam to the little one's rescue, and brought him, after considerable work, safely to shore. This is the third life he had saved, and, therefore, on the representation of the mayor, the Humane Society sent a testimonial on vel-lum, and the award, which had been ar-tistically framed at the expense of the mayor, was presented in the presence of a large crowd of admiring friends.

The annual November fair was recently held at Brigend, and was largely attended. Business was far largely attended. Business was far from being brisk, although the attendance of buyers were large. Good store cattle sold fairly well, but fat helfers were a drug on the market. Horses were almost unsaleable, although a few good ones changed hands at remunerative prices. Sheep fetched a fair average. On the whole the fair was a slow

William Williams, a well-known Neath pilot, was recently killed on the Great Western railroad. The company were commanded to put a light or fence at the place where the accident oc-curred. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A sailor named Parker, a native of London, engaged on the four-masted steamship Montezuma, loading at Barnative of Llandilo, Carmarthenshire.

—:o:—

Death of Mr. J. G. Pugh, Abermade.

A month ago a telegram announced the sudden death of Mr. J. G. Pugh, legs and his collar-bone.

IN A LIGHTER VEIN. When Paderewski Plays. When Paderewski plays, each separate hair Of his fine head becomes a wondrou

power electrical, and this the fair, eet portion of humanity doth muc-enchant. And then the magic of his fingers fine,

When he strikes notes that fluctuate the soul,
When appetite lusts not for earthly wine,
But feasts on nectar in the player's control. Nor can we doubt the story of a day.

Of two young women present, lovely-faced, Who, being overcome as he did play, Forgot themselves, and each the other

E'en men have yielded to his gloriou

powers, And, 'neath the spell, have bought their wives rich flowers. -Edward S. Creamer, in New York Sun. Mistaken Vigor.

Mistaken Vigor.

Police Inspector—It was very plucky of you, ma'am, to have set upon the burglar and so ably captured him; but need you have injured him to the extent of necessitating his removal to the hospital?

Lady—How did I know it was a burglar? I'd been waiting up for three hours for my husband.—London Telegraph.

On Good Anthority. "The legitimate's dead," the actor ex claims With mien deep dejected. I trow

nasmuch as he murdered it night afte He ought all about it to know.

-Detroit Tribune.

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and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

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

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