### TRULY IT IS WONDERLAND

Second Day's Sights in a Tour of Yellowstone Park.

MANY MARVELS OF NATURE

Where Springs of Many Temperature: Send Forth Waters of Many Colors That Blend Into a Panorama of Iridescent Splendor.

For The Tribune.

We arrived at Mammoth Hot Springs hotel in time for luncheon. After alighting from our coach, we unconsciously glance about us and take a mental inventory of what we see, and then proceed to the mammoth dining hall, where was served a luncheon, firstclass in every respect. Set down here in the heart of the

mountains, on a plateau nearly 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, higher by 800 feet than the summit of Mount Washington, and 1,000 miles from any where, is indeed a mammoth building first of the four found in the park hundreds of feet long, with gables and peaks and towers; with a wide veranda, running the entire length of it, lighted with electricity, heated by steam, noticeably large rooms with electric bells, and containing all the modern improvements of a first-class hotel in every respect, besides commodious enough to accommodate hundreds of guests, also as pretentious as those found at saratoga and Newport. 1 might say, right here, that there is invested in the park a half million dol-lars in its hotels. The help employed are most select and competent, gathered mainly from St. Paul and eastern cities at heavy expense. And, by the way, the supplies, too, have to be transported by wagon through the park from seven to one hundred miles. Notwithstanding these apparent drawbacks, the universal verdict is that the hotels of the park and their service generally, are excellent, better than could be expected under the circumstancs, and su-perior in service to that furnished by the general run of sea-shore and moun tain summer resorts. The rates are \$4 per day or \$21 per week after the first week-which are not extortionate, as some would be inclined to fear.

AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT. As the tide of tourist travel has turned westward, the people have learned that Yellowstone park is more than a won derland. It is an ideal summer resortall the attractions of mountain, lake and river country, in addition to its grand panorama of natural wonders. All classes of people may now visit the park with case and comfort, men, wo-men, children and invalids alike; in camping parties, or in the luxurious Concord stage coach. There is no need of roughing it, for unlimited facilities are now provided. In addition to the coaches, here are surreys, buggles, open wagons and saddle horses, so that the tourist can make the trip through the park in any way he pleases, taking all the time he pleases and enjoy all the marvelous grandeur and terrible phe-nomena found here at comparatively

The trip of 160 miles through the park is usually made in Concord coaches, and some of new and peculiar design, es-pecially adapted for park use. While being strong and durable, they are light, easy to enter and get out of, and light, easy to enter and get out of, and open at the sides, so that the passenger can easily see the country while riding along. The equipment is the best obtainable. The Park company have fifty-four six-horse Concord coaches and fifty vehicles of other descriptions and about four hundred horses, and the amount invested in them is over \$100,000. These coaches comfortably accommodate from seven to thirteen passengers each and usually cover the entire route in five and one-half days. The cost of the entire trip, including transportation from Living-ston and return, with five and one-half days' board at the park hotels, is only \$49.50. The tourist thus travels daily the superintendent of transportation, Mr. S. S. Huntley, may stop off at pleasure at any of the hotels enroute. Each tourist is furnished a book, which comprises checks for the daily stars rides and seventeen meal coupons, and when the book is exhausted, for each meal or ledging thereafter, an addi-tional dollar is charged. Two weeks can be profitably and pleasantly spent within the confines of the park and no one should think of making the trip in less than seven days. There is no night travel. A telegraph line connects Mammoth Hot Springs hotel with each hotel and lunch station in the park and also with the outside world.

BEAUTIFUL VIEW. From the veranda of this mammoth hotel the tourist is regaled with a land-scape of great variety. What do we see? On the right and westward are the wonderful mammoth hot springs in all their dazzling radiance, while just in front are two peculiar objects, standing like sentinels on the level place below the terraces. These are "Devil's Thumb" and "Liberty Cap." They are extinct geyser springs, dead and cut off from their fellows. Farther away southward, blocking vision in that direction, towers Bunsen peak, 9, 500 feet, the highest mountain visible on the left and extending miles south eastward, is the deep valley of the Gardiner and the east Gardiner river, along whose purple waters we have just been traveling, while the lavacapped Mount Everts, 7,600 feet high crowds down to the Gardiner river and basin from afar. Nearby, just across the wide plaza in front of the hotel and against the back ground, is Fort Yel-lowstone and the neat and comfortable red-roofed quarters of the soldiers, who patrol the park. Here the United States bugler blows his trumpet to stir up the slumbering echoes of the ravines and performs the sentinel duty of firing sunrise and sunset gun and from here he accompanies the party to every point of interest to protect the curiosi-ies against the insatiable relic-hunter have read various descriptions of this wonderland and never quite under stood them. Even now I question whether, as I come to explore and explain it, I can give my readers any better than a faint idea of its beauties and grandeur. The visitor may well spend a day and even more inspecting ers found on and around this otel plateau.

This line of terraces is said to be the only structure of the kind in the world. Some years ago there was something like it in the "Pink Terraces" of Rotomahana, in New Zealand, but recent volcanic eruptions destroyed them, leaving Mammoth Hot Springs without a rival. What are they? These ter-

IN THE WORLD OF BEAUTY



races are formed by lime deposits from the boiling water. Imagine a pool constantly overflowing and depositing lime around the rim and edges, for ages finally building in a terrace. In addition to being strongly charged with lime, the water also carries sulphur and iron, which form a delicate yellow and a high-colored bronze. The older the lime formation the harder it is. The water of the "hot springs" is always of an intense blue. The inside lining is usually perfectly white, with occasional variations from the sulphur and iron. This lime, sulphur and iron extends all over the park and gives coloring to the "Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone," the most wonderful sight probably in the world, to which we shall allude in a later letter.

VIEWING THE TERRACES. It requires several hours to leisurely visit all these springs. The high altitude over 7,900 feet above sealevel—will not admit of a rapid inspection. Provided with a walking stick, a pair of smoked or blue glasses, and a guide, we star in for a tour of real inspection. We fol-low a broad board walk straight tow-ards that strange odd hill, or cliff, or row of terraces of many names. We slowly climb the trail that winds over the white chalk-like slope and reach the top of the first shelf which shows the whole line of colors from the blackest of black to the most dazzling of white. These terraces are the products of the overflow of hot springs; new springs are ever opening and old ones closing. The terraces vary in extent from five acres to fractions of an acre. They range in height from a few feet to forty and even sixty feet. This mound of carbonate of lime embraces 170 acres, with thirteen distinct terraces, and in it is a group of fifty hot mineral springs, whose inex haustible fountains have for ages boile and bubbled and toiled to upbuild this grand system of terraces which rise one above another almost as regular as a flight of stairs to a height of 500 feet, ending on a mountain side perhaps two miles back.

The peculiar processes going on here esult in colored waters, startling in their brilliancy. Red, pink, black, canary, green, saffron, blue, chocolate and intermediate graduations are found in complete harmony. The various colors mean various temperatures. Where the water exceeds 150 degrees Fahrenheit, this growth is white; in cooler water the growth assumes one of the above mentioned colors, the green, red. orange and yellow predominating. In some places the intense whiteness of the mass of terraces is absolutely dazzling. In another place it resembles huge walls of congealed pitch, while at another locality the most delicate combinations of colors are shown. Here one hardly knows whether to admire the delicacy of the formation, which cannot be excelled by the finest lace, or the brilliant and harmonious coloring and chromatic effects existing constantly on this enchanted ground. hot water vegetation growing along the rills as they cool on their way from some of the boiling springs to the lower levels is of nearly every color of the

SEEN FROM THE HOTEL. All these effects can be seen from the Mammoth hotel, which is only a few hundred yards distant. This spot should be visited early in the foreneon or early in the afternoon, as the heat is intense in the middle of the day and the reflection from the water and white formation is very painful, though in sunshine the coloring of the springs is far more brilliant. We will make mention only of two or three of the premi-nent features. "Minerva Terrace" is a mass of line stone forty-three feet in height, covering an area of nearly an acre with a hot spring on its summit some twenty feet in diameter. The temperature at the edge is 154 degrees Fahrenheit. Articles of glass, iron or any hard substance placed where the water can flow over them are soon coated with a crystal white deposit. "Jupi-ter Terrace" is the largest of the for-mation, covering an area of five acres, mation, covering an area of five acres, and the hot spring overflowing it is nearly 100 feet in diameter. In close proximity is "Pulpit Terrace," very appropriately named. From here a path leads to "Cupid's Cave," and also to "Narrow Gauge Terrace," which is a fissure ridge, say 300 feet long, filled with miniature geysers and springs which present the most brilliant colors. which present the most brilliant colorings. This ridge is shaped like a letter A. At the apex the hot water bubbles out from little holes. The crust formed here by the lime is so brittle that even carefully walking along its sides will often cause it to give way and give the tourist a scare. On the next terrace above are "Orange Geyser." "Devil's Kitchen" and "Bath Lake;" at every step here the path is surrounded by smoking springs. We peer down into the black-ness of the Devil's Kitchen, or the more interesting Cupid's Cave and tramp over the "Elephant's Back," where the steam and boiling waters ooze out from his back bone. Here is where the im-pious visitor remarks, "if this is not the Devil's Sink Hole, it is Hell's Half Acre," Many of the names are taken from the devil or hell, and very appropriately. We step mighty carefully among the myriad streamlets that trickle from the pools and go on, forgetting fatigue, hunger and everything else

A DAZZLING SPECTACLE From a point called Admiration Point. and very justly named, the sightseer has a view of the springs and pools just before him, that fairly takes his breath: this is one of the most beautiful sights on earth, you breathe the air of over 7,000 feet elevation and look at scenes of such gorgeous coloring and startling in effect that they cause you to stand speechless. No artist's brush or poet's pen can adequately depict this extraordinary scenery. Returning from these scenes, we pass "Liberty Cap," which stands near the travelled road, separate and alone. This is an extinct hot spring, or Geyser Cone, fifty-two feet high and twenty feet in diameter at its base, formed of overlapping layers of lime deposit for ages, built up by the overflow of hot water through the orifice at its top. This resembles a huge icicle.

The "Devil's Thumb" is a cone of similar structure, but smaller, located about 200 feet from Liberty Cap. Both show signs of age and decay. The weather is said to affect them as it does the Obelisk in Central park, Nev

Near Mammoth Hot Springs hotel plateau are caves, springs, steam-vents handsome deposits and curiosities without number to attract and detain the visitor. Just in front of the hotel are two of these caves and vent-holes, fenced in, which we visited. They are the craters of extinct geysers or hot springs. The McCartney cave is of special interest. You can descend it by means of a ladder for fifty feet an adder, rope and candle a hundred feet further, when running water can be distinctly heard from the subterranean chambers, whence the hot vapors and poisonous gases constantly rise

The ruins of hundreds of terraces have been found here. A few have been so large that the water runs over them as over rocks. The flowing of this water destroys vegetable life, and all water destroys vegetable life, and all over the terraces lie the remains of trees, some of large size covered with lime. There are, all told, nearly three hundred acres of these variously color-ed hot springs. Where does all the drainage go? At some places can be seen, and others heard the underground river (Bolling river) that carries these river (Boiling river) that carries these heated waters down underneath the formation into the Gardiner river, two miles distant. The overflow from the springs disappears at the base of each terrace and finds its way through subterranean passages under the hotel plateau by way of this boiling river, which has only two hundred feet of

surface exposure, before it enters the Gardiner, boiling hot. But wemust end this chronicle of our second day in wonderland.

**WELSH PRINCE HYWEL DDA** 

He Reigned in the Ninth Century and His Laws are Still in Porce.

ROBERT MORRIS EISTEDDFOD

Great Musical and Literary Elsteddfod of Interesting and Spirited Contests by Native and Foreign Competitors.

Hywel Dda was the most famous of all the Princes of Wales, and began to reign in the year 940. The excellent code of laws which he enacted to be kept throughout the Principality of Wales were observed until the time of Henry VII.. King of England. The "Welsh Chronicles" says that when good Hywel saw how the customs of his country were abused he sent to the Archbishop of St. David's, and to all the bishops in Wales, and the principal ministers of the church, amounting in all to a hundred and forty, as well as to the lords, baronets and gentlemen of the country. He then directed six of the wisest of each Wapentake (Cwmwd) to come before him at his palace on the river Taff, and with these bishops, ministers, and others of his subjects he spent the whole Lent in fasting and prayers for the assistance of the Holy Ghost to restore the laws and customs of his country, that God might be glorified, and the people governed in peace ministers of the church, amounting in of his country, that God might be glorified, and the people governed in peace
and righteousness. At the end of Lent
he selected twelve of the most learned,
with Blegwyryd, a renowned doctor of
the law, and a man of great literary acquirements at their head, and commanded them to examine carefully all
the laws and customs of Wales and select those which were unnecessary. lect those which were unnecessary. When these laws had been read and approved, he caused them to be written in three books—one to be kept and used continually at his court, the second to be placed at his palace at Aberffraw, in North Wales, and the third at his pa-lace at Dinefwr, that these laws might be observed in the three provinces when

necessary. The following are a few of the Welsh "A judge ought to hear fully, to learn

carefully, to set forth plainly, and to judge mercifully. "A man should be 25 years of age before he is made or appointed judge.
"A man will be neither properly nor fully sensible until his beard grows. vill he be a husband until he has a

The necessitous man who walks three towns, with nine houses in each town, without either receiving alms or entertainment, and is taken with food in his possession, shall not be Twin brothers ought only to have

the share of one heir,
"Three offenders shall be adjudged worthy of death, viz: he who betrays his lord, he who outrageously and de-signedly kills another, and the thief who confesses for the value of more

than fourpence.
"If a husband and wife separate and divorce before seven years clapse from the time of their marriage, the husband shall refund the wife her portion of dower, her household furniture, and her wearing apparel.

"When two persons are walking, in company, if the foremost find anything valuable he shall divide the value with the hindmost, but if the hindmost is the finder he does not divide with the foremost.

"If a man find any hogs running on his fields, any time between the 25th of September and the 15th of November. may kill one out of every ten for his

Hywl Dda is mentioned in the Triads. with Dyfnwal and Prydain, as one of the three good princes of Britain, There are several copies in manuscript and elsewhere. The first printed copy, with a translation in Latin, with notes by Dr. Wotton, was published in 1730. Dr. Wotton was greatly assisted in prepar-ing this code of laws for publication by the learned and accomplished Welsh scholar, the Rev. Moses Williams. They are also printed in the third volume of the Myfyrian Archaeology, and a third edition was published by the Record Commission under the direction of Mr. Aneurin Owen, in 1841.

An English translation without the text was published by Mr. Probert, and this curious and interesting record of ancient Welsh customs and manners has been brought before the notice of continental scholars by Gabriel Pieg-not, in his edition of the "Lois de Howelle-bou," 8 vo. Paris, 1832.

ROBERT MORRIS EISTEDDFOD. The managing committee of the Rob-

ert Morris Lodge Eisteddfod is very jubilant over the splendid prossects of the Robert Morris Lodge Eisteddfod. which is to be held on St. Patrick's day at the Frothingham in this city. Scranton holds the proud distinction (with one exception-Chicago-which was an in-ternational affair) of having held the grandest and only true eisteddfodau in the United States, and the one to be held in this city on St. Patrick's day promises to eclipse, both in magnificence of competitions and superior merits those held here in the seventies and eighties. Literarily, the many subjects presented for adjudication will, we are reliably informed, even excel those pre-sented at he World's Fair Elsteddfod, and the competitions in choral singing will be of the very highest order. Judge Edwards is the adjudicator of the poetical compositions, and he in-forms us that several of the contributions are of a very high literary standard

> SLEEPY, DULL languid and morose, is the way you feel when your liver fails to do its work properly; in consequence you suf-fer from indigestion, biliousness, and dyspepsia. You have a "don't care" spirit and a "played out" feeling, and everything tires you. To set the liver in action, purify and curich the blood, and to strengthen and vitalize

and to strengthen and vitalize the whole system, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Having a peculiar tonic effect upon the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels, it makes a lasting cure of all stomach, liver and bowel disorders. By increasing the blood supply, as well as enriching it, all the organs of the body are strengthened, and the nerves are fed on pure, rich blood.

Neuraigia is the "cry of the starved nerves for food"; nervous debility and exhaustion, sleeplessness and nervous prostration are in most instances the direct result of a starved condition of the blood. The true way to cure these allments permanently is to take the "Golden Medical Discovery," which was discovered and prescribed by an eminent physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, at present chief consulting physician and specialist to the invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. V. If you want a medical opinion on your case withe him. It will be the contraction of the consulting physician in the property of the consulting physician and specialist to the invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. V. If you want a medical opinion of your case write him. It will be supposed to the consulting physician in the property of the consulting physician in the property of the p

Buffalo, N. Y. If you want a medical opin-ion on your case, write him. It will cost you A Book of 136 pages on "Diseases of the Digestive Organs," will be mailed to any A Book of 136 pages on "Diseases of the Digestive Organs," will be mailed to any address on receipt of postage, six cents. It contains names, addresses and reproduced photographs of a vast number of people who have been cured of dyspesia, "liver complaint," chronic diarrhea, and kindred ailments by the use of "Golden Medical Discoverty."

Discovery."
"LIVER COMPLAINT." DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. V.: Dar Sir-A few of my symptoms were heart-burn and fullness after eating; sometimes pain in my bowels and had taste in my mouth; some-times I was feverish, with hot flushes over skin. After taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" I was relieved of all these symptoms and I feel perfectly well. Yours truly,

many of the compositions being from Europe. "The New Woman" is the subject of a short essay, with Mr. B. H. Pratt, of the editorial staff of the Republican, as adjudicator. We learn, that among the many he has received, that he woman coulds a number that he that among the many he has received, that there are quite a number that he has re-read with great delight and keen interest on account of their great originality and superior literary style. And the same may be said regarding the spirited and highly interesting competition on the "Original Novel." of which Mr. Livy S. Richard, editor-inchief of The Tribune, adjudicates. The musical adjudicator is Mr. David Davies, of Cincinnati, whose picture we present here. He is a musician of we present here. He is a musician of



Antiquaries differ very much as to the origin of the English name of Aber-tawe. Lewys Glyn Cothi calls it Caer Wyr, which means "Fortress of Gower-land." Mr. Dillwyn, in his most inter-esting little volume, "Contributions to the History of Swansea." gives speci-mens of the variety in which the name of Swansea has been spelled at differ-

of Swansea has been spelled at different periods, for instance:

Sweynsel, by Giraldus—temp. 1188
Sweinesbeir
Sweynesey
Sweynesey
Swannesey
Swannesey
Swannesey
Swanzey
Swanzey
Swanzey
Swanzey Swanzey Swansey Swansea

The latter is the name it has borne since the last date, and is so called in the Corporation records on the 3rd Decem-Corporation records on the 3rd December, 1738, for the first time. Another style of spelling it is in the "Charter of Creation." granted by King John; therein the name is Sweynihe. Camden observes that the English name of the town arose "from the number of porpoises then frequenting the bay, as if Swein or Swine Sea. In Jones's "History of Wales" it is stated to be derived from the Welsh, "Morganwy," which signifies the White Sea personified, and is correctly expressed in the word "Swansea." Another authority again will have it that "its true derivation is from Sweyne, a Danish pirate who inwill have it that his true derivation is from Sweyne, a Danish pirate who in-fested these coasts, and eye, an inlet, Swenyne's inlet, as the early mode of writing the word proves. Among so many theories we can only leave our readers to choose which one they pre

#### WELSH NOTES.

Lord Dunrayen has accepted an invita tion to become honorary member of the Royal Walsh Yacht club, whose headquar

A wonderful sight has been witnessed re-cently at Margam in Glamorganshire. The long, low marshes between the Great Western railway line and the sea are at the present time the home of many thou-sands of wild gease. As the trains pass the marshes, the birds rise in the air in flocks, making the sky appear in places almost black.

The best things of Rhyl Nonconformist conference are those which are left out of the reports in the newspapers. Here is one of them: The Rev. Lloyd Jones, of Rhyl, a popular Wesievan minister, speaking at one of the meetings, said that there was no book so little like the New Testament as a church catechism. This New ment as a church catechism. This New Testament comforted the poor and pub-lished woe to the rich-but the church catechism had no word even of warning to the rich, its warnings were all reserved

The Rev. John Owen, vicar of East Anstey, in Somerset, who died in February, was a Welshman, a native of Cardiganshire, and educated at Lampeter college, where he was for a short time assistant lecturer in Hebrew. In 1869 he was presented by Canon Jessopp to the vicarage of Anstey, where he remained until his death. He was the author of "Evenings with Sceptles," a volume of "Verse Musings on Nature, Faith and Freedom," and other works. He also edited Glanvill's "Scensis Scientifica" for the "Parchment. cepsis Scientifica" for the "Parchmen

Harry Furness says: "Ireland and Wales are becoming very modernized. The traveler who, after having looked fruit-lessly under the table for the traditional pig, has come to Wales, is disappointed to find the handmaiden who brings his matutinal hot-water does not wear the high stove-pipe hat, and that David Jones, the boots, does not warble sweet melodies whille he polishes your shoes. That is only heard at the National Eisteddfod. The only music I heard at Lianduduo came from the drawing room under my room—the twang was that of a Cockney, and the song one of Coburn's."

An English member of a Welsh Board of Guardians has resigned his seat because the proceedings were conducted in Welsh. The historical town of Conway is the scene of this latest revolt of the Saxon against the Celtic fringe. His colleagues courteously passed a resolution asking him to reconsider his decision, and he consented to do so, adding somewhat pitcously that "he could scarcely be expected to vote upon a question that he did not understand." Andyet this is what scores of Welsh guardians have for many years been practically doing out of a sense of innate courtesy to the English "'squires' who sat as ex-officios on their boards in Welsh Wales!

The exchange of compliments between Mapon and Alderman David Morgan af-fords much merriment. The alderman, with a smile ferocious, drew a verbal pic-ture at Merthyr recently of Mr. Abraham getting the South Wales miners to close getting the South Wales miners to close their eyes and open their mouths. These miners, he declared, were in the position of the child who ejected a cherry, but instead of the cherry a candle was pushed into its mouth. It seems somebody had previously likened the alderman to a young lady who was in love with the "prince"—the prince in the case being supposed to be Mr. D. P. Thomas, M. P. Mabon's retort is now eagerly awaited,

The Rev. John Evans, Eglwysbach, The Rev. John Evans, Eglwysbach, in his lecture on the "Contribution of the Welsh people to the development of society," advances the apinion with regard to the future position of the Welsh, that their charcter and history do not warrant the belief that they will be called upon to take any leading part as traders, governors, or warriors, but that it will be as apostles of religion that the Welshmen of the future will distinguish themselves, for not only have they a natural bent toward faith and feeling, but they have also been endowed with the gifts of music and oratory, which are both calculated to adorn religion and extend its influence all over the world.

An old eim tree at Cadoxton-Barry, which, like the stake which marks the resting place of "Ben Battle," stands beresting place of "Ben Battle," stands between four cross-roads, has formed the subject of discussion at about half a dozen meetings of the Barry Urban District Council, a couple of members of which desire to see it removed. Arguments to the effect that it is an ancient and picturesque landmark, and that beneath its sheltering boughs Howell Harries preached to a multitude at the time of the great revival in Wales were absolutely unavailing, but when Mr. William Thomas announced the stupendous fact that he had "woed and woo" under its

leafy shades, it was at once agreed that that tree must be spared!

Lord Rathmore, better known as Mr. David Plunket, has a strain of Jewish blood in his veins. His great-grandfather was a Jewish banker named Levi, who carried on business at Haverfordwest at the end of the last centure under the name of Phillips. One of the banker's daughters was the grandmother of Lord Rathmore and Lord Plunket, the Protestant arehbishop of Ireland. From another daughter the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes is directly descended, and from another, Mr. J. H. Davies, J. P. Cwrtimawr, in the county of Cardigan, the treasurer of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Connexion. It is somewhat curious, as illustrating the tenacity of Jewish characteristics that all Phillips' descendants still speak with a slight lisp.

An "Irish Pastor" contributes to the "Irish Baptist Magazine" an interesting account of a "Deputation tour in the Principality," pleading the needs and merits of our beloved and richly-blest work in the Green. The visit lasted a month, and the deputation went home with pleasant memories of Weishmen's hospitality. The writer declares: "We are glad to be in a position to testify that in the heavis of Haptists in Wales there is a large place for ireland, and much sympathy for the Gospel workers in her borders. They expressed themselves as delightful with the success that through God's grace, had attended our work in recent years. It is pleasing to note the remarkable hospitality which friends in the different places were quick to show us. We had not to pay a single penny out for accommodation throughout the tour. This speaks volumes for the kindness of our fellow-Christians away in that favored land of Nonconformity. Our fervent prayer is that Wales may continue to increase in spiritual privlege and power."

DAVID DAVIES, MUSICAL JUDGE, large experience and critical judgment, having acted in the capacity of musical adjudicator in some of the leading eisteddfodau of the country. He is also a magnificent vocalist, possessing a charming tenor voice. The committee is entitled to unqualified praise for the splendid work it is accomplishing in connection with this affair, which will be rewarded with great glory and success.

SWANSEA.

'Antiquaries differ very much as to the origin of the English name of Abertawe, Lewys Glyn Cothi calls it Caer Wyr, which means "Fortress of Glowerland." Mr. Dillwyn, in his most interesting little volume, "Contributions to the History of Swansea," gives speci-

Yr awen sydd o hyd o hyd Yn canu ar hyd y bryniau, A mae cerddoriaeth yn mhob ton O afonydd hon i minnau, "Mae's Llwchr fel yn canu 'nawr Y dyfroedd mawr a'r tonau."

"Mae's Liwent rel yn canu 'nawr' Y dyfroedd mawr a'r tonau."

Mr. John Howell, J. P., of Aberayron, the chairman of the Cardiganshire County Council, has not much faith in the efficacy or the practicability of the reunion of Christendom. In a powerful article in the "Monthly Treasury" he declares that "the cry for reunion which is in the air is a very empty one, and the shibboleth may with profit be ullowed to drop into desuctude." and he adds: "Communities must, or never will, work out their own salvation. If the inspired genius were found who could fit the hundred and one sects into one huge machine, designed for the reclamation of humanity, having of necessity the omnipotent hand and ingenuity to lift and set the parts together, it would fly to pieces at the first go off, and in doing so would be more likely to crush than to save mankind, Furthermore, by the amalgamastion of the sects the advantages derivable from wholesome rivalry would be lost. It is time to drop the enervating cry of reunion, and to adopt that of "Emulation and Brotherhood. This means that each sect should be 'constades' to the other in the truest sense of the word—that the highest rules of chivalry should be deserved, that one should endeavor to outshine the other only in serving his Master, and that any signal victory by the one should be a source of genuine rejoicing to the other, as is the victory of one regiment, in the same campaign, under the same general, invariably to the other. This indeed would be union."

Wife Tells the Story-It Will Interest Many People.

(From the Buffalo Evening News.) If you were to call at 27 Front avenue you would find a pleasant elderly lady. Mrs. Captin Henesy by name. Her

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