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IN FAR ALASKA'S **OUAINT CAPITAL**

The Picturesque Yet Exceedingly Perilous Approach to Sitka.

THROUGH RAPIDS THAT APPALLED

Once in the Harbor, However, the View is One of Exceptional Tranquility and Charm, and is Broken by Sharp but Interesting Contrasts. What the Alaskau Capital is Like.

Written for the Tribune.

We last parted with our readers rather abruptly, while wandering on the summit of Mulr glacler among scenes which cap the climax of sublim-ity and grandeur. However indulgent our captain may be, our experiences on this "frozen mountain" come to an end at last, for the whistle sounds, giving us timely warning to return to the ship. The day spent here ends only too quickly. But we must travel yet 150 niles further to reach Sitka, the terminus of our trip, on favorable tides by

Instead of being surfeited with too much grandeur and sight-seeing we leave reluctantly these glorious views leave reluctantly these glorious views and thread our way slowly and cautiously back to the Queen, which we board again simply to behold a still greater display of God's power at afternoon than we witnessed in the morning. No words can paint the glories of this wall of ice, this sea of glacters when illumined by the radiance of the setting sum. Here appears the birthwhen illumined by the radiance of the setting sun. Here appears the birth-place of innumerable rainbows or a mountain of prisms too glorious and dazzling for description. As the tide recedes, the great glacier sheds its sparkling bergs one after another with such headlong recklessness and giant crushing force as to call forth excla-mations of wonder, amazement and almost fear from the enthusiastic pas-sengers. Even Captain Carroll and Chief Engineer Alison are led to express their surprise as the marvelous blocks of falling pinnacles enter the bay. The noise of this mighty avalanche, covering four or five acres, falls upon the ear like the terrific booming of cannon. Think of it! From 40,000 to 50,000 tors of ice crumble off this glacier and fall into the bay every minute. I repeat: 'Man becomes dwarfed and dumb amid these sublice scenes, while nature ex-hibits the possesses."

ON TO SITKA.

From these marvelous ice fields to quaint Sitka, there are two routes. One is west through Cross Sound, out upon the Pacific and down the coast. This is called the ouside passage. The other is to return through ley straits and south through Chathan Sound to Killisnoo, westward through Peril strait to Salisbury Sound and southward through Nova and Olga Straits into Sitka Sound. We chose the latter route. This gives one an abrupt transition from a day at Muir glacler to a night voyage through tortuous channels and perilous straits.

It was toward evening as the Queen drew close to the great ice wall and finally headed southward down the bay, the sun shining in full glory. As we looked back from the deck of the steamer, the deep-toned artillery kept up its solemn salutation as the vast pinnacles toppled over and became new born icebergs, while all about were the floating pinnacles of crystal. The gran-deur of the scene may be imagined, but hardly described. Scon the view becomes more inspiring as we behold again rising above all the St. Elias Alms clothed in averlesting white but Alps, clothed in everlasting white, but now touched with the crimsen glow and glory of the setting sun. Let me re-count a few of the sayings of our fel-low passengers here assembled on

Says Rev. Dr. Brown, of Tacoma: "It was a scene which touched every heart with awe; which spoke of God and the glories of heaven; which lives henceforth and forever in the memory of every one who beheld it." Another says: "We came, we saw, and we are conquered, we shall never speak of thee, ye everlasting mountains, but with reverence." Another (Rev. Dr. Day): "The power and majesty of the Almighty are rhaps more awfully exhibited and nore fully realized in these stupendons frozen mountains than in any other scene on earth." Another veteran trav-eler says: "I have been all over the world; but you are here looking at a scene that has not its parallel elsewhere on the globe. You can take just what we see here and put it down on Switzerland and it will hide all there is of mountain scenery in Europe." And still mountain scenery in Europe. And still another, nearer and dearer, standing by the side of the writer with gentle voice, says: "I acknowledge with grattitude a kind Providence for bringing us here to behold the glories of this wonder of wonders." But the writer's words of O. D. Wheeler. "Those mountains, those glaciers; what mighty hand hath wrought that which now looms up in such collossal grandeur? Upon whichever side we gaze the same pic-ture of stupendous heights, gigantic domes, lofty precipices, all carved and fluted with ravines and canons. It is a vision of terrestrial magnificence bursting forth unexpectedly, and with awe and reverence the spectator un-consciously feels, even though he may not utter it, 'Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty.' "

CATCHING A HALIBUT.

According to the steamer bulletin, we arrived at the famous Kootznahoo Fishing Banks at 7.30 p. m. to engage in the sport of catching halbut for a couple of hours. This is the finest halbut grounds in the Archipelago. Arriving on schedule time most of us, more temperature of the control of the couple of the c men, women and children, were on deck ready to cast line from the steamer. Catching halibut by the ton is more exciting than hauling in salmon by the ton. Lest I jeoparidze my reputation for veracity by telling you some wonderful fish stories up here, I will quote some of Rev. Mr. Myers' exper-iences. "I stand on deck," said he, "cast off line from side of the steamer, the heavy leader goes overboard with a plunge, down fifteen fathoms it sinks; hold the line for a feeler; I stand in an alert attitude when my arm is rudely jerked over the balustrade, I respond with a vigorous pull, assured I have got something at the other end worth pulling for. I draw in, and draw in, then rest awhile. There is a fighter on that line; keep it taut. At last the captive shines through the water and covers a tremendous surface. The boatmen on duty ply to and drive the lifting book into his side and land him into their craft below. He measures three feet, ten inches in length, seventeen inches across the fins and weighs forty-three pounds, the second largest catch out of two and a half tons in two

hours."
In hallbut fishing they use the crudest tackle with a bit of salmon or a herring for bait, to decoy "chicken hallbut" from 30 to 60 pounds each. The herring for batt, to decoy "chicken halibut" from 30 to 60 pounds each. The halibut hooks, lines and clubs used, are made by the Kootznahco Indians. The hooks are a foot long and are cut from the heart of spruce or cedar roots—for the halibut can detect the taste of resin. This, as well as the club, is carved with the owner's totem, and other significant devices to ensure fisherman's luck. The lines are made of the giant kelp, which often grows to a length of 800 feet in tide-swept channels. It is soaked and bleached in fresh water, and then stretched and dried, and smoked and worked until it is as firm as leather, but plant and the loom of Vice President Stevenson and family who were among the Queen's passengers. As we drew near the dock amid the booming of cannoth, a promiscuous crowd was seen awating our arrival firms.

weighing 30 or 40 pounds, are the choice and 70-pounders the average. It is offi-cially stated that Captain Beardslee and one other angler caught forty-seven halibut averaging forty pounds each in one hour in July after the regu-lar halibut season, which is three

THE CANDLE FISH.

Among the oddities which we chanced upon was a "candle fish," so-called because they contain enough oil to give a good light when burning. The natives use them as our forefathers used the tallow candle. One of these was caught by our next room neighbor. Vice President W. G. Purdy, of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific railway. He also caught a dog fish that weighed eighteen pounds plump. The latter are of not much value. The "ulican" or "candle fish," however, is one of the most remarkable fish found in Alaska waters, and is about six inches long, an inch in diameter and nearly round. It inch in diameter and nearly round. It is a most delicate and tender fish and is so full of oil that it will fry in its own fat and is considered a dish of rare delicacy. The oil of the ulikan when purified is thought to be as palatable as olive oil, while possessed of all the medicinal properties of cod liver oil.

At Killismoo we found great schools of bearing the waters being silvered

At Killishoo we found great schools of herring, the waters being silvered with them as far as the eye could reach. Whales and sea gulls are attracted by these schools. The natives rake them from the water with a bit of lath set with nails, and a family can fill a canoe in an hour. Often three hundred barrels are caught at a single haul and by the use of selnes a thous. haul and by the use of seines a thous-and barrels are seined, and once in Sitka harbor 1,500 barrels were taken

by one cast of the seine.

The Killisnoo oil factories, their machinery and processes, are the same as are used at the Menhaden factories in Connecticut and on the Long Island coast. Oil is obtained from fish which when pressed, yield from three quarts to a barrel each, the oil selling at thirty cents a gallon. The refuse of the fish is made into guano worth \$30 per ton. Fifty barrels of fish dried and powdered furnish a ton of guano and four hundred thousand gallons of herring oil are produced from one factory alone. Eight hundred thousand cases of packed salmon go out from the fisheries here annually. IN PERIL STRAIT.

It is 5 o'clock in the morning on ou seventh day that we arise to find our noble Queen entering Peril Strait for a run of thirty miles to Sitka. This stretch of water is, as its name implies. a difficult and dangerous passage—late-ly explored by Captain Carroll, and only navigated in pleasant weather and favorable tides. This "cut-off" is a great saving of time and distance, also sea-sickness, which the outside pas-sage incurs. Two-thirds of the dis-tance the strait is several miles wide, tance the strait is several miles wide, but it uitimately narrows down to less than a haif mile to form both Neva and Olga straits. In Peril Strait are two narrows where are strong tieal rapids. The second of these rapids is scarcely 300 yards wide and the tide rushes through it with the sound of a roaring cataract, often at ten knots an hour and like Seymour Narrows, it is hour, and like Seymour Narrows, it is only run on high tide. For eight miles only run on high tide. For eight mines the navigation is the most dangerous on the coast and requires the skill and keen vigilance of the officers and pilots without relexation. At low time a "bore" four feet high, similar to what we see at Moncton, on the Bay of Fun-day rushes through it sucking down day, rushes through it, sucking down and carrying everything before it in the current. In Neva and Olga Straits, which lead into Sitka Sound, are a suc

tal of the Territory of Alaska.

SITKA ITSELF.

Sitka is beautifully situated on the west coast of Baranoff Island at the head of Sitka Sound. It is the largest and best known of any island in the Archipelago, being 120 miles long and 30 miles wide. Sitka was the political, commercial, religious and educational center of Russian America, as Alaska was formerly known before that coun-

was formerly known, before that coun-try came into possession of the United States. It is now the capital and seat

of government of the Territory of Alaska. It is the official residence of the governor. United States district

udge and other Territorial officers. The town itself is uninviting in appearance.

however, it is full of interest; historic fact and legendary fancy combine to make its history attractive, while the

scenic beauties of its surroundings ex-cite the interest of the tourist. Its present population is about 1,200. In 1890 there were 859 Indians, 298 whites and 31 Chinese. Sitka is the home port for the United States man-of-war Pinta

for protection duty in Alaskan waters besides the barrack home of two com-

sian America, in 1799. A government was established in 1806. It inherits a sort of dignity from the old Russian

sort of dignity from the old Russian days, but there are few reminders of Russian occupation now. The chief, or those of special interest to the tourist after landing, are the Greek church, ruins of Baranoff castle, Indian Town, the old block house, the Jackson museum and the Sitka Training school.

When the Queen rounded the island she gave two long and one short whistle (the company's signal), which was im-

she gave two long and one short whistle (the company's signal), which was immediately answered by a ringing, earsplitting chorus of all the foxy dogs of the "rancherie," or Indian town. By scores they sprung from their ranches, running up and down the cance-strown beach, as they yelped their welcome to the tourist steamer, followed by a crowyd of natives who

panies of marines and soldiers. Sitka was founded by Baron Baran-off, the first Russian governor of Rus-

Bay.

ded with charming green-wooded isl-ands, presenting a striking contrast to the desolate looking shores of Glacier IN SIGHT OF SITKA. As we draw near to Sitka more beautiful is the aspect, the glistening waters

seem more and more studded, with rocky, timbered and moss-covered islands, trees of fir and spruce predomi-AN UNINVITING SCENE. nating. The appearance of Sitka and its strewn with canoes usually lying upside down and covered with mats or skins to protect them from the sun. Here are s land-locked, capacious and beautiful and likened to the Bay of Naples. We took in its length and breadth. It has a double entrance opening at once from the east and the west, the archipelago and the Pacific. As we enter it on the right hand is Mount Edgecumbe, twen-ty-four miles distant, an extinct vol-cano, rising out of the Pacific ocean to the health of 2 800 feet vestically with cano, rising out of the Pacific ocean to the height of 2,800 feet vertically, with a huge symmetrical crater, 2 000 feet in diameter and 200 feet deep. On the left hand from a cluster of famous quaint-looking buildings rise the ruins of "Baranoff Castle," the former residence of a long succession of Russian governors, and in the center of the town is the emerald green roof, builging spire and dome of the Russo-Greek church, while in the lofty background is the frowning Mt. Verstovol, rising 3,216 feet, upon Mt. Verstovol, rising 3,216 feet, upo hose shoulder is a perfect cross, formed by two transverse cannons of immense depth, and filled with eternal snow No grander view can be conceived than this placid sheet of water with its hundred lovely green islands, the volcand on the right and this wonderful mountain which bears upon its bosom the sacred symbol of Christianity—the holy cross—standing like a sentinel against the eastern sky, while nestling at its feet is the quaint, old moss-covered dreaming Russian town Sitka, the capi-

dark almond eyes and straight black hair. Some have fine features and figures.

They are inveterate gamblers. We see them seated on the board walk in see them seated on the board walk in companies, two rows facing each other. One acts as leader. With head thrown back, muscles tensely drawn and quick movements he keeps time to a rude song while the others energetically beat an accompaniment. Quickly the small colored gambling sticks pass from one hand to another as the leader tosses his arms up, down, behind him and in front, until at a sudden signal, the stick his arms up, down, behind him and in front, until at a sudden signal, the stick chosen by the opposite person is tossed into the center while all may see at a glance if the color has been rightly guessed. The really remarkable thing is that so simple a game can groups such interest aveitment and can arouse such intense excitement and that they will thus squander all their possessions.

J. E. Richmond.

KNOWLEDGE SUPERFICIAL.

When she lett her are rest.

But, alas! they did not tarry, and at length she had to marry and at long hatred chap who sunches long horned cattle in the west.

ritory, the Collector of the Port. U. S. District Judge, Rev. Mr. Austin and Captains Couden and Webster, the officers of the navy in uniform, also the marines and representative boys of the training scool, together with an array of natives, men and squawa, squatted on the dock and along the plank walk of the entire Main street, even up to the Greek church, a quarter of a mile distant.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION. The following account of the vice-president's reception is taken from The Alaskan, a Sitka paper, under date of Aug. 17, 1895: "Probably no other place as small as Sitka in the union has so many distinguished visitors during the year as we have. So accustomed have many distinguished visitors during the year as we have. So accustomed have we become of seeing men of high position, and millionaires step from the steamer that they seldom attract any notice. But when the last Queen brought the vice-president the patriotic pride of our people was touched, and the usual avocations were thrown aside long enough to show that we ampreciate. long enough to show that we appreciated the honor of receiving a visit from so high a personage. Before the boat had reached the dock large numbers of our people had assembled to welcome Vice-President Stevenson, wife, family and two brothers. The governor securing two brothers. The governor accompa-nied by Captains Couden and Webster in full uniform, stepped on board the Queen and welcomed the distinguished visitors to our port. Governor Sheak-ley then escorted the vice-president to ley then escorted the vice-president to
the executive office and introduced our
fellow townsmen to our temporary
guest. The party after taking in the
town, repaired to the residence of the
governor and partook of a hearty repast. The presidential party expressed
themselves highly pleased with Alaska
in general, and Sitka in particular."

After the reception, Governor Sheakley escorted our party through Indian

ley escorted our party through Indian Town and the Greek church, and also to the Presbyterian mission. While the Presoyterian mission. While the presidential party were visiting the mission, Photographers Albertstone, of Sitka, and C. A. Mayo, of Chicago, and the writer secured photographs of them, grouped with the teachers and the native children. Governor Sheakley and family, Rev. and Mrs. Austin, and Col-lector Moore were in the group. AMONG THE NATIVES.

The natives occupy a portion of the town known as the "Rancherie." We visited the "rancherie" on two occasions, first, with the vice presidential sions, first, with the vice presidential party, escorted by Governor Sheakley and Rev. Mr. Austin, and at evening with Head Chief Annahootz, of the Sitka Indians, a Christian chief, of whom I will speak later. This Indian town, or "rancherie." stretches along the shore of the bay to the left, for a half mile. Here are located from 800 to 1,000 Indians. They live in a peculiar kind of frame houses common to other parts of Southern Alaska. The rancherie of Southern Alaska. The rancherie proper, is a row of detached one-story wooden houses, with gable roofs, built wooden houses, with gable roofs, built along the water's rocky edge, at an elevation of four or five feet above the ground, each one approached by a separate flight of board steps. These houses always front the sea. There is a marked difference between the houses occupied by the "Pagan" Indian and those of the "Christian" Indian, in both exterior and interior. While the former are wretched enough, their whole mer are wretched enough, their whole mer are wretched enough, their whole character is an improvement on those at Fort Weangell. As the Indians of Canada, on the whole, are superior to those of the United States, so, in many respects, the Indians of Alaska excet those of British America. There is, however, a difference in the Alaska Indians. Those of Sitka are more intelligent, but given to drunkenness and gambling. gambling

We found nothing in the form of to-tem poles here, although, the Sitkans, once a powerful, insolent, and really dangerous tribe, have customs common to other Alaskan natives. The major-ity of these natives are half-breeds, or creoles, descendants of Indians and

The shore in front of the rancherie is old oil barrels, tin cans, clothes lines, strings of fish in all stages of the dryling process, decaying fish and vegetables, dead dogs, bedding set out to air and broken utensils of all kinds. The sight and odor are simply sickening and the filth is almost intolerable. There are exceptions though where greater order, cleanliness and thrift are apparent, for some of these natives have been led to a higher plane of living, through the influence of the missionaries. Every house is surrounded by Eskimos and a kind of fox dog, a mangy, mongrel rrels, tin cans, clother lines house is surrounded by Eskimos and a kind of fox dog, a mangy, mongrel breed that have a wild look, usually sleeping, but ready to start up in an instant. Each family seems to have as many dogs as children. Idleness and spiritlessness were never more plainly exhibited than among these Indians, both men and women. The squaws who sat around the walks were very inattractive. Some sat in the sun with nothing to cover them but a blank-et, while the infants hung about them in a repulsive way. The young squaws run about barefooted and barelegged. while the interiors of their (pagan) houses were as uncleanly as were their owners' persons or the blankets they

wear.
All these natives have massive heads but delicately formed hands and feet. They have an Asiatic cast of features and seem to have come from Japanese or Russian stock. Their complexion is nut brown. They have high cheeks, dark almond eyes and straight black hair. Some have fine features and figures.

A GRIEVANCE.

She was not a woman who indulged in circumlocution. She strode up to the desk, and introduced herself and her business with the simple remark:

"I write poetry."

"Do you?" said the managing editor.

"Yes. And I want you to expose these magazines, and show why their circulation doesn't increase.

"Do you think they fail to print surficient poetry?"

"They print enough, but it isn't of the right kind. I am a business woman. I have conducted a store and made a success of it. And yet they won't print my poetry, I have established myself as a person of consequence in the community, and yet they return my poems, sometimes with thanks and sometimes without."

"Well, you know, it was some time before Lord Byron and even William Shakespeare were recognized."

"Yes. There is just the point. I've heard things about both those persons that prove clearly to my mind that they weren't respectable. No wonder they had trouble about getting their pleces in, and these magazines have a chance to publish poetry written by a reputable and responsible person, and they won't do it. It's an imposition on the reading public; that's what it is."—Washington Star.

KNOWLEDGE SUPERFICIAL.

He had superflectal knowledge, when he left the stately college.
With a load of Greek roots, isms all ga-With a load of Greek ...
lore;
lore;
They availed him, oh! not any, for he hunts the nimble penny
While he measures tape and codfish in a rdral gracery store.

Haif a dozen tongues could talk she, and as as many more could chalk she. When she left her alma mater with the

RHANDIRMWYN

SIR WILLIAM JONES, THE LINGUIST

the English Stage.

Honors are falling thickly on Mr. David Evans, of Llangennech Park. It is not long since he was made high sheriff for the county of Carmarthen, sneriff for the county of Carmarthen, and now he is informed that he is a deputy lord-lieutenant of the county. Mr. Evans is the son of the late David Evans, of Dolauhirion farm, near Llandovery, and his people on both sides have been farmers for generations in that part of the county. He was at an early age apprenticed to Mr. John James, of Llandovery, in the drapery and general stores business. After that he spent some years in Swansea, then added to his experience at London, and afterwards started on his account in his county at Llansadwrn where in a few years he established a business of such proportions as had not existed in the northern part of the county before. He left Liansadwrn to join the late Henry Thomas at Lianelly as a partner ferny Thomas at Lianety as a partner for a term of years with succession to business, and has alone for at least ten years carried on the well known busi-ness of Thomas & Evans, merchants, Llanelly, trading with all the western counties with what might be termed phenomenal success. During later years he has developed an interest in the industries of the pagebookpod years he has developed an interest in the industries of the neighborhood, particularly tin plates and collieries. Mr. Evans is the principal shareholder and chairman of the several companies in the district. A few years ago Mr. Evans became the possessor of the Llangennech mansion, formerly owned by Mr. Sartoris, father-in-law of Nellie Grant, the favorite daughter of the late General Grent. The estate covers late General Grant. The estate covers some thousands of acres, a portion of which is rich in minerals, and is now being worked by two of the principal collieries in the neighborhood. Mr. Evans' early training is to be seen best developed in his home farm, as there is no spot in which he centres such great interest. Here he is no theoretical agriculturist, but is a practical, progressive, and profitable farmer, and his ambition is to set an example to his tenants. In this again, he manifests his keen commercial interest. Although he has served on the local board and board of guardians, he has not devoted that amount of time to public matters which would be naturally expected from one in his position, but, recently, since the local government act has come into force, he has taken an interest in the county council, in which, like his brother, Mr. Gwilym Evans, he is an alderman, and he regularly attends to his magisterial duties. Mr. Evans is a near relative of Journalist Gwilym Williams, of the West Side, whom he greatly resembles in the

for Cilycum and Rhandirmwyn. Bles-sed is the man that is a direct descend-ant of the "Wythien Fawr o Bantywheel."Hurrah for the immortal jour-NEW WELSH DEBUTANTE. Another young Welsh debutante made her appearance on the London stage recently. Beerbohm Tree produced at the Haymarket theater Shakespeare's play of "Henry IV.," and the part of Lady Mortimer, the daughter of the wild and irregular "Glendower," who sings Weish songs to the de-light even of the rude and fiery "Hot-spur," was taken by Miss Marion Ev-ans, adughter of the fate Silas Evans, the famous chorus conductor, who, by way, was a cousin of ex-Count Treasurer D. W. Powell, of this city, and who was also (Mr. Evans) a resident of Hyde Park many years ago. Mr. Evans shrlu kD fl vkk; Pl-ini Miss Evans has been studying in the

finer qualities of manhood. Hurrah

ing manners and has long been a prime favorite with Welsh audiences in the great metropolyis. WELSHMEN ON THE MUSICAL STAGE.

Royal Academy of Music for six years and she is the possessor of a sweet and

sympathetic soprano voice, has charm-

The eight Weishmen who received the greater part of their musical edu-cation as members of the famous Rhondda Glee society, of which Tom Stephens is the talented conductor, are rapidly making for themselves a name

RHANDIRMWYN

O'R BLAEN

O'R BLAEN

A Successful Cymro Well Known in Scranton.

Sir William Jones, The Linguist

The Greatest Linguist of His Time, Who Dies at Calcutta After an Eventful Career--Welsh Singers on the English Stage.

Ilearned of his age, and is reputed to be the greatest linguist who ever lived. He was a great lawyer, and learned in most every branch of knowledge, and to crown all, a Christian without pompor hypocrisy. The last eleven years of his useful life he spent in Inia, being appointed judge of the supreme court of Calcutta. While he was at Harrow school he made such progress in his studies which made his master, Dr. Summer, say of him: "If Jones were lived. He was a great lawyer, and learned in Inia, being appointed judge of the supreme court of Calcutta. While he was at Harrow school he made such progress in his studies which made his master, Dr. Summer, say of him: "If Jones were lived. He was a great lawyer, and learned in Inia, being appointed judge of the supreme court of Calcutta. While he was at Harrow school he made such progress in his studies which made his master, Dr. Summer, say of him: "If Jones were lived. He was a great lawyer, and learned in Inia, being appointed judge of the supreme court of Calcutta. While he was at Harrow school he made such progress in his studies which made his master, Dr. Summer, say of him: "If Jones were lived. He was a great lawyer, and learned in Inia, being appointed judge of the supreme court of Calcutta. While he was at Harrow school he made such progress in his studies which made his master, Dr. Summer, say of him: "If Jones were collected and published in style appointed judge of the supreme court of Calcutta. While he was at Harrow school he made such progress in his studies which made his master, Dr. Summer, say of him: "If Jones were collected and published in style appointed judge of the supreme court of Calcutta. The was a great lawyer, and learned in the crown all, a Christian without pompor of hypocrisy. of his age. His death was quite unex-pected, and no one was with him. He was found dead in his room on his knees, with the Bible opened before

Am Syr William ddinam ddoeth,
Gweddus ddysgawdwr gwiwddoeth,
Mawr oedd-prin cymmar iddo;
Trwy y byd bydd 'i enw tra bo
Haul cang yn ymddangos
A lloer nef yn llywio'r nos.
—D, Ionawr,

NEWS NOTES.

Weish Methodists in Liverpool held their seventeenth annual celebration of church music recently, and with a chorus of 2,000 singers and an audience of 5,000 the pro-ceedings were a thorough success. The singers and an audience of s.co. the pro-ceedings were a thorough success. The chorus was supplemented by a full or-chestra, and not only hymns, but an an-taem and two of Handel's choruses were sung. Mr. Tom Price, of Merthyr, con-ducted for the second time, which fact is closuent of the character of the first impression.

The only man who ever stopped a train in Wales after leaving the depot was the late Rev. John Williams, of New Castle Emiyn. Williams had a voice strong as thunder. He was on a big preaching tour and arrived just a minute too late at the station. The engine had a hundred yards start. Williams roared loud enough for the belier to hear. The engineer was freightened and in his fright came back. Williams explained that "10,630 people would be disappointed unless he could go by that train." And he went.

Unlike his learned brethren, Judge Gwil-Unlike his learned brethren, Judge Gwil-ym Williams does not pretend there is no world outside his own court. At Swansca recently he told a solicitor, who is also a counseilor: "If you waste as much time on the council as you do here, you will seen get expelled by your constituents."

Mr. H. H. Richards, of Carnarvon, and a Weish Methodist ministerial student at the Cardiff University college, has just won the highest close scholarship in classics at Jesus colleg Oxford. The schol-arship is of the value of \$400 a year.

It cannot truthfully be said that the present government is pursuing a niggardly policy toward Wales, for this year again provision has been made for a further grant of 150 toward the work of preparing a descriptive catalogue of Weish MSS. Mr. Gwenogfryn Evans, who has the work in hand, says, in his official statement as to the scope of his mission: "The principal collections of Welsh MSS. are the Mostyn Hall MSS., the Conway MSS., the Penarih MSS., the Conway MSS., the Penarih MSS., and Shirburn Cacile MSS. Ther are besides Weish MSS. at Brogyntyn, Wynnstay, Lianover, the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, Jesus college, and numerous small collections in different parts of Wales. It is impossible to estimate the time it will take to complete the catalogue of Weish MSS. The contents are so various in the great majority of cases that few MSS. can be dismissed with a general characterization, if the catalogue is to be of service to the student."

It is stated on what may be considered good authority that the exhibition idea is gaining ground in some of the small towns and villages of Wales. At Llaner-chymedd the shoemakers—who compose the bulk of the population—talk of having an exhibition all for themselves. At Llanwrst the bards will hold a big exhibition of "awdiau cadeirio!" and pryddestau, some of which are as long as the Mississippi. Fishguard is talking of having a "French" affair, and Llanelly will hold an exhibition of relies of the timplate trade, while Swansea contemplaces exhibiting a century of abortive schemes, which, it is said, will fill a building as big as the Cardiff exhibition.

building as big as the Cardiff exhibition.

An amusing conversation took place between a Londoner and a Cardiffian at the exhibition now opened at Cardiff, immediately after the opening ceremony. "Who is that individual with the long hair?" asked the visitor. "Oh, that's Dr. Parry, the composer," was the reply. "Dr. Parry? Never heard of him. I suppose he isn't much; never done anything great? Never composed anything like that tune they sang in there just now—what dye call it 'Aberystwith'?" "Nice tune, that," remarked the local man. "Nice tune, said the other; "it's grand, man, simply grand; the fellow who composed that is a genius." "That's the man," returned the Cardiffian; "that man with the long hair, Dr. Parry," and whilst the Londoner was recovering he calmiy lighted a cigar and then suggested that they should search out a few more Welsh composers.

In pulverising the Gorsedd Prof. Mor-

the greater part of their musical education as members of the famous Rhondda Glee society, of which Tom Stephens is the talented conductor, are rapidly making for themselves a name in the musical arena. The party is now at Liverpool, under the management of two of the band—John Broad and John Thomas, Before their present engagement at the Tivioil Palace, Liverpool, they appeared for eight weeks at London at the Empire, and are engaged there for two months in November of this year again. This is their third engagement at Liverpool, and, besides, they have also numerous engagements for the future at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glascow, and other principal towns. Everywhere they have been well received and encored time after time, and their popularity is well assured.

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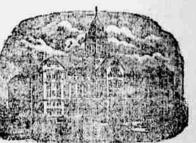
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