

ROYAL VISITS TO OLD CAMBRIA

The Prince of Wales at Aberystwith in June.

"OES Y BYD IR IATH GYMRAGO"

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Wales is getting a little more familiar with royal visits than she used to be. From the time King Charles I. sought military aid from Wales, and his more formal competitors and threw himself on the fidelity of his Welsh subjects, taking refuge for one night in Denbigh castle, after the defeat of his army on Rowton Heath, near Chester, in 1455, until George IV landed at Holyhead on the 8th of August, 1821, on his way to Ireland, we have an interval in which poor little Wales was overlooked as far as royal visits were concerned.

It was under the most happy circumstances that the Prince and Princess of Wales visited North Wales some years ago to attend our National festival, but their forthcoming visit is much more for a long time has been privileged to be regaled with the highest honor. Wales for a long time has been privileged to be regaled with the highest honor. Wales for a long time has been privileged to be regaled with the highest honor.

William the Conqueror, after successfully invading England, carried his arms into Wales at the head of a great army in 1066, and after receiving the homage of the Welsh princes and oath of fealty he repaired to St. David's, the chief seat of his dominions at the shrine of that saint.

William Rufus followed the example of his father, and invaded Wales with a formidable army in the year 1092, but was repulsed, with heavy loss, the Welsh princes forcing him to return discomfited into England to reinforce his army.

Stephen did not invade the principality, having enough to contend with at home, and was compelled to make peace with the Welsh, submitting to conditions which exposed the weakness of his power.

Henry the Second invaded Wales with a large army, marching by Chester in the year 1157. Arriving in 1158, he marched in South Wales, again in 1159, 1162, and 1165, when he declared his resolution, at the head of a very powerful army, to extend his rule over the whole of the population. He again entered Wales after his invasion and conquest of Ireland, returning by Anglesey.

John invaded Wales in 1211, at the head of a formidable army, marching by the shore from Chester to Rhuddlan Castle, from thence over the Clwyd, and across the whole of Wales, he proceeded to the castle of Degeganwy, Giraldus Cambrensis says that the king's army went out from their quarters there by Llewellyn's army, and the Welsh men having the advantage by the better knowledge of the country, compelled the English to live on horseback from morn to night, and the king had no other resource but to return in great haste, leaving the country full of dead bodies. Not very long afterwards John again advanced into North Wales with a great army by way of Conway, and marched on to Bangor, burning the latter town and taking the bishop a prisoner, for whose ransom the Welsh paid 200 marks, 40 horses, and 20,000 head of cattle.

In 1213 John again entered Wales at the head of an army for the relief of such fortresses as he had laid out against the forces of Llewellyn, 1216-17, setting fire to the town of Oswestry.

Henry III. invaded Wales in 1220 to assist Rhodri Mael Idris against Llewellyn; again in 1223, and in 1228, again in 1231 and 1234, when he rebuilt the castle of Degeganwy, and returned to England with his army much shattered and reduced.

In 1257 Prince Edward assumed his father's duty in conducting the wars against the Welsh, and during the same year his father (Henry III.) resolved to invade in person at the head of an army, and was roughly treated, for he was compelled to retreat in great haste, and was finally slain at the battle of Evesham, 1265. Engaging Llewellyn again in the same year and badly beaten, Prince Edward undertook his father's duty the second time in the year 1265, but not with any success.

Edward I. in 1274, as King of England, commenced that series of events which culminated in the conquest of Wales. The first event was probably treacherous death of "Llewellyn the Last" in 1282, was an opportunity for Edward's success.

Edward II. the English prince who bore the title of Prince of Wales, was born at Carnarvon. He had, in 1282, to take refuge from the pursuit of his father, and in a meeting man, Snowdon and elsewhere, but, being discovered, he was made prisoner in the country of his birth and was cruelly murdered by Edward in 1287.

Richard II. landed in Wales, from Ireland in 1399, at the head of 20,000 men, for the purpose of quelling the rebellion of the prince of Wales, but was compelled eventually to surrender himself a prisoner at Flint castle into the hands of Lancaster, being finally deposed, and slain murdered.

Henry IV. had to march an army into Wales by the revolt of Owain Glyndwr in 1400. Again in 1401, and was compelled to do so a second time in this year in consequence of the progress of this celebrated chieftain. In 1405 it became necessary for the English King to collect all his resources, and at the head of 30,000 men to march again into Wales, and the suppression of Glyndwr's insurrection seems to terminate the hostile visits of royalty to the principality.

These treasures and rescue them from inevitable oblivion has been to Mr. Bennett, a labor of love for more than half a century. To those who are interested in Welsh music this collection will be most valuable, for it formed the largest collection of Welsh songs ever published. The musical portion of the work is appropriately supplemented by biographical sketches of some of the famous Welsh harpists, and these again, will be illustrated by about thirty portraits, prepared from photos and paintings. The frontispiece will be a fine reproduction of a painting in the possession of Sir Wallace at Wynstay, of Bland Parry of Gwynedd, who once charmed the poet Gray at Cambridge, when he—as the poet has said—was "scratched out such ravishing blind harmony, such tunes of a thousand years old, with names enough to choke you, as to have set all this learned body a dancing."

The executive committee of the Carnarvon Association, organized in 1884, has decided to write to the secretary of the National Historical Association protesting against the delay which has taken place in the publication of the price sheets, etc., and several members expressed the opinion that the association, in its place of honor, ought to be "ended or mended." It was suggested that an effort should be made to hold the national convention of 1890 at Carnarvon and the proposal was favorably received, though no resolution was passed.

Mr. Alfred Thomas, M. P., is not alone among the Welsh colleagues in parliament as a composer of hymn tunes. Mr. S. T. Evans, the member for Mid-Glamorgan, has some ten hymns, and he has composed two hymn tunes, the rendering of both of which he conducted personally at Neath the other day. The new hymns are called "Cefnyddwain" and "Maesteg." Why not have a Cymraeg Gant at Westminster for the Welsh members? The material enough and it would help the promotion of harmony. There would, of course, be no lack of leaders among them.

The controversy as to the antiquity of the Gorsedd has been made at Carnarvon, the subject of a light drama which was acted upon the stage of the University. The Archdruid is arraigned as an impostor, the charge being formulated by Oxford University. The performance took place recently in the presence of a large audience. The witnesses on each side were asked to represent some of the old bards who have taken more or less prominent part in the Gorsedd controversy. The result of the action has been the acquittal of the defendant and the acquittal of the defendant and the acquittal of the defendant.

David Iwanor, the celebrated Welsh bard, died sixty-five years ago. He was born in the parish of Trefor, Merionethshire, Jan. 27, 1731, and was taught the rules of Welsh poetry by Iwan Rhysdydd, who was a curate at Trefor in 1766. David Iwanor was a scholar, and subsequently went to Ystradgynlais school, and was a member of the Gorsedd. He composed his "Cywyd y Drindod," of which, after immense labor, traveling through the whole of Wales, he was able to dispose of an edition of 200 copies at a high price.

There is a true story of how the church in Llanabw, near Wales, at all events, under difficulties, carried a coffin of a young man, a certain cold winter's Sunday morning, the vicar on entering the church found his congregation consisted only of the sexton. After careful consideration it was deemed advisable to bury the young man in the churchyard, but, unfortunately, at the churchyard, whose religious instincts had proved superior to considerations of personal comfort, he was buried in the churchyard, but, unfortunately, at the churchyard, whose religious instincts had proved superior to considerations of personal comfort, he was buried in the churchyard.

Dr. Perowne, bishop of Worcester, was for ten years vicar-principal of St. David's college, Lampeter, and Mrs. Perowne, who was a Welsh lady, was a member of the college. She was a Welsh lady, and was a member of the college. She was a Welsh lady, and was a member of the college. She was a Welsh lady, and was a member of the college.

Professor J. Morris Jones, intends to publish his articles on the Gorsedd in book form when his attack upon that subject is complete. He will then devote himself to editing the Gorsedd, and his articles may be expected before it is published. He will then devote himself to editing the Gorsedd, and his articles may be expected before it is published.

It is reported that the West Side Bicycle club, which was a wake young men of the best society, will have a grand concert in the near future to inaugurate the new year in a fitting manner. They intend to engage Miss Mary Thomas, the charming contralto, whose success has been so pronounced since her arrival in this country, who will be assisted by her father and other artists. The concert will be given in the hall of the college, and it is expected that it will be a most successful one.

A want which is sorely felt by Welsh readers interested in the "memory of the Kymric dead" is that of a good biography of the late John Jones, the great Welsh poet. The task has been essayed by more than one writer, but with very indifferent success, and even those "sketches" which have been published are by this time practically unobtainable. Mr. T. E. Ellis, M. P., chief Liberal Whip in the House of Commons, the "Father of British Socialism," as one of the latest and best writers on co-operation, has written an address delivered before the Students' National society at Bangor he went so far as to say that this young student, fertile in ideas, and full of literary friends in Wales, Mr. Ellis wished that he could have expressed the wish that he could have made a special study of Robert Owen's contributions to the Social movement, and to have accumulated the more material for the work his political duties have so far prevented him from doing.

Mr. G. V. Miller, formerly of Chicago, who is now in London, has written a book on the "History of the Welsh Language." It is a most valuable work, and is now being published in London. It is a most valuable work, and is now being published in London.

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SENATE REVERSES REBATE SECTION

Art Alcohol Now Has No Advantage Over the Soak-Bite Beverage.

The Prohibitory Bond Bill Discussed by Mr. Butler—A Vote Taken on the Contested Election Cases in the House—The River and Harbor Bill Veto.

Washington, May 29.—The senate today passed without amendment two measures of legislation that had their origin in the house and which were to become law. The first was the bill to repeal that section of the existing tariff law which provides for a rebate of the tax paid on alcohol used in the manufacture of medicinal wines. In the discussion it was stated that the treasury department had not been able to establish rules and regulations to carry out the section; that rebates had not been paid, and that consequently claims for restitution are being piled up in the treasury to the amount of ten millions a year. The bill as passed, also provides for a commission to consider the whole question.

The second bill passed by the senate also had a reference to the tax on spirits; but its provisions simply were to include pears, pines, apples, cherries, peaches and oranges, in the list of fruits from which brandy may be distilled under existing regulations. The present law embraces only apples, peaches and grapes.

The river and harbor bill, which was passed by the house, was vetoed by the president. The bill was passed by the house, but the president vetoed it. The bill was passed by the house, but the president vetoed it.

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Central Railroad of New Jersey. (Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.) Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and economy.

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Scranton Division. In Effect May 10th, 1896. North-bound. Station. Arrive. Leave.

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