

HAPPY TIMES AT FAIR CHAUTAUQUA

Scenic and Intellectual Attractions of This Famous Place.

BOLTS AND BARS QUITE USELESS

Chatty Letter from One of the Most Popular of Our Summering Places.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Chautauqua, July 24.—The readers of the Scranton Tribune are doubtless quite familiar with the early history of Chautauqua, the origin of the C. S. C., and its great power as an educational factor, not only throughout this country but in other lands as well.

Lake Chautauqua is as variable as a maiden in her teens, usually smiling, sometimes pouting, but never frowning. It is a magnificent sheet of burnished silver sprinkled with innumerable diamonds scintillating upon its surface.

MENTAL DELIGHTS.

One series of illustrated lectures last week, was given by Charles Sprague Smith, on those three great artists of the Barbizon age, Millet, Corot and Rousseau.

Sunday morning there were probably 4,000 people assembled in the vast amphitheater, which has a seating capacity of 5,000. The morning discourse was given by Dr. George Adam Smith, whose lectures on Hebrew poetry have, excepting those of Leon Lewis, been the most favorably received of any so far this season.

How much grander is this scene than the one in that larger amphitheater—the Coliseum at Rome, where multitudes assembled to witness the fights of the gladiators.

The C. S. C. Vesper service, held every Sabbath evening at 5 o'clock, is one of the most popular of the whole week. All available space, both in and near the "Hall in the Grove" is always occupied.

The small boy, and, judging from the crowds attending, the larger boy and girl as well, have been delighted with a series of sleight of hand and troubadour performances given at intervals during the last ten days.

The local Chautauqua athlete was jubilant at the victory of the Chautauqua Base Ball team over the Jamestown club last Saturday. Previous defeats were forgotten.

CHAUTAUQUA COSTUMES.

Chautauqua is cosmopolitan in dress as in everything else. At the pleasant receptions, of which several have been given lately, the most elaborate hats, with small hats and no hats at all; light gloves, dark gloves and no gloves; in silks, satins, fine organdies, traveling dresses and shirt waists—were all equally at their ease and were present in the dignitaries with that grace of manner that is peculiar to our American women.

Speaking of dress reminds me of the pretty colorings exhibited by the multitudes assembled in the parks along the lake front and on the lawn of the Hotel Atheneum every afternoon to hear Rogers' band. There are no signs "Keep off the grass." In the interesting "Keep off the grass" and women alike are privileged to wear hats or not, as they please. It is not unusual to see ladies in their dresses without wraps and ladies in fur capes at the same gathering.

The opening exercises of the Collegiate department were held July 11,

having been deferred one week on account of the N. E. A. convention in Buffalo. The different schools with a faculty of seventy-five of the best instructors in America are now in full course of instruction. If one wishes to make a thorough study of any subject for six weeks, Chautauqua is the place to come for pleasant surroundings, reasonable board, cheap tuition, the best instruction, and better than all the rest, an atmosphere of progress. The large buildings include the College, College hall, Normal hall and two annexes, Higgins' hall, Kellogg's Memorial hall, the Temple and C. L. S. C. building, all distributed over the northern part of the grounds. The gymnasium is on the southern part of the grounds, east of the base ball ground. The length of this paper will not allow me to report any course in detail, but I may do so at some future time. French, German, English, music, painting, drawing, mathematics, type writing, short hand, wood-carving, cooking, electro-chemical, and other courses, are all well taught here. The instruction from the Assembly platform is largely biographical and centers around the French in accord with the C. L. S. C. programme for the coming year. Leon Vincent's admirable lectures were upon the great French writers, Balzac, George Sand and Victor Hugo.

RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.

Several religious denominations have headquarters on the grounds, supported by voluntary contributions from their own members. The Episcopalian house, just south of the amphitheater, the Congregational north, the Methodist west and the Baptist a short distance south.

Both branches of the Women's Christian Temperance union have rooms prettily fitted up as reading-rooms in Kellogg hall, the non-partisan in the Arcade. The non-partisan was opened by Mrs. E. J. Phinney, of Cleveland, formerly of Great Bend, Pa., and Mrs. Plumb, of Chicago.

There are grocery stores, a dry goods store, meat market, bakery, drug store, milk station, and creamery, and a store and fancy work store here. The grounds are lighted by electricity and gasolene. One of the blessings of the place is pure water from artesian wells.

The chimneys which play the 10 o'clock curfew are in the tower of the pier. In some of the prettiest buildings on the grounds, the much talked of model of Palestine is on the lake front near the pier. Here Mr. Waterman gives lectures on the "Holy Land" every afternoon.

Yes we are in a walled city, only our wall is a high picket fence. To be sure no one can get in or leave without paying his ticket; but O, the security of the place! In some respects a veritable Utopia. Bars, bolts and locks within are useless.

Several large steamers ply between Mayville and Jamestown and on pleasant days, one can see the water from boats as to be seen. On Sunday no boat is allowed to stop at or leave the pier, nor are tickets available for ingress or egress. But the country people are allowed to enter without tickets to attend church services.

In some future articles I may give you an account of the other summer resorts on the lake, among them, Lakewood, Celeron and Point Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA'S AIM.

Bishop Vincent has been very much missed during his temporary absence at other Chautauquas these last few days. In a recent interview with the Press club he said: "It has always been my object to keep the religious idea ever present at Chautauqua. Camp meetings have their work. Mr. Moody has his grand and glorious Chautauqua stands between the two selecting the best from both."

Had you been here Sunday and Monday you would perhaps have voted this a dismal place. Sunday some rain, Monday more rain. "Old Sol" coming out two or three times, smiling deceitfully making one think she could go out without her mackintosh, and then retiring behind the dripping clouds. Truth forces me to say there are not good walks everywhere as in that Chautauqua mud is almost to Kentucky clay. However, the rain kept none from the college classes and lectures and entertainments were well attended. As women passed each other with bedraggled skirts, they would give a compassionate look at one another as much as to say "How silly you are to go out in such weather."

Monday afternoon Dr. George Adam Smith gave his parting lecture on the "Book of Proverbs," said a "good-by," hastened to catch a train and is now enroute for his home in Glasgow.

MINOR NOTES.

The first number of the Assembly Daily Herald appeared Tuesday morning replete with good things and containing a revised programme for the season.

The electric exhibition given at the Pier Tuesday evening was very pretty. Just at the fountain commenced to play, a Buffalo passed down the lake casting the reflection of its many colored electric lights upon the water, thus adding much to the beauty of the scene.

Wednesday morning the Press club were tendered a reception by Professor Van Saer in Higgins' hall, to listen to a lecture on the great illustrators and view his fine art collection before it should be opened to the public at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Among the interesting things Wednesday were a musical lecture on "Frederick Chopin," by I. V. Flagler, at 10 a. m., a lecture at 11 o'clock, concert at 2:30, lecture by Professor Bryan at 3 o'clock, "Health of Teachers and Children," Professor Leslie H. Ingham's continuation of the "Roentgen Rays" at 5 p. m., illustrated lecture

by Professor Dinmore at 8 p. m. Also a ball game. Seven thousand tickets of admission have already been sold. Twelve hundred students are in attendance at the college classes. Among the recent arrivals are Mr. Weeks and Mrs. Weeks of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Leech, of Kentucky. Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Leech are both active workers in their respective branches of the Women's Christian Temperance union. Mr. Weeks is editor of the Iron Age and Mrs. Weeks of the Temperance Tribune. Tuesday morning Mrs. Phinney left for her home in Cleveland, but her many friends here hope she will return later. Among the many names registered at the Hotel Atheneum are: Mrs. C. D. Simpson and Miss Clara Simpson, of Scranton. Miss Nellie Martin took dinner at Hotel Atheneum July 7. Lucy M. Morse.

EXPOSING THE FALLACIES WHICH UNDERLIE THE SILVER MOVEMENT.

Hon. J. Edward Simmons, in the New York Journal. The case of the advocates of free and unlimited coinage of silver rests upon three cardinal assumptions. If these assumptions are shown to be false or at variance with statistics and events, the whole case falls to the ground. The assumptions are: 1. That the non-coinage of free silver coinage by act of congress in 1873 struck silver from its place as money, forcing a single standard for our currency and contracting the amount of money in circulation.

2. That the United States, by congressional enactment, independent of other nations, can provide a double standard whereby gold and silver will circulate side by side at a parity, with a resultant expansion of the money in circulation.

3. That the greater the circulation of money, the higher the values of all products and commodities, and the greater the prosperity of the country.

In the discussion of these three assumptions an endeavor will be made to avoid technical financial terms and definitions, as far as possible, in order that the subject may be made clear to the general reader. In the first place, it is necessary that the meaning of free silver coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1 be thoroughly understood. It means that for every 16 ounces of silver, 1 ounce of gold, means that the weight of pure silver in a silver dollar is sixteen times the weight of pure gold in a gold dollar. To secure this result, the laws of 1873, the weight of the silver dollar was fixed at 412.5 grains, and the fineness at 900-100, producing a dollar containing 271.49 grains of silver. The weight of the eagle (\$10) was fixed at 258 grains, and the fineness 900-100, the pure gold contained being 222.2 grains, or 22.2 grains of gold to the ounce. On this basis an ounce of gold is worth \$20.75 2/10 per ounce, and the coinage value of silver is \$1.29 29-100 per ounce. As gold is the unit of value, the price of silver is stated that gold and silver are at a parity under 16 to 1 coinage, when an ounce of silver is worth about \$1.29 in gold. Previous to 1873 the ratio was 15 to 1, a silver dollar contained 241.9 grains of silver, and the fineness 900-100, the pure gold contained being 222.2 grains, or 22.2 grains of gold to the ounce. It is called an eagle (\$10) piece, called an eagle.

The coinage of gold dollars has been suspended since 1850 to facilitate the circulation of silver dollars. This is what is intended between gold and silver, or, in other words, it is intended that the owner of the bullion takes it to the mint, and for every 373.74 grains of pure silver, or 232.2 grains of gold deposited in the mint, he receives a silver or gold coin stamped "one dollar." In the case of gold, ten times 23.22 grains, or 232.2 grains, is coined into a \$10 piece, called an eagle.

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The ratio fixed by Hamilton for the free coinage of silver and gold in 1792 was 15 to 1. Under this ratio silver is "over-valued" metal, as it was worth about 15-2 to 1 in the world's markets. In other words, an ounce of gold could hardly be exchanged for more than fifteen ounces of silver, but could be exchanged for fifteen and one-half ounces of silver. The United States practically produced neither gold nor silver, and it could not be exchanged for either foreign silver coins which were made legal tender under the law. The Bank of the United States had collected \$4,000,000 in specie from Europe to relieve the strained situation. In 1831 the coinage ratio was raised to 16 to 1, and the amount of attracting gold. The ratio was reduced about 11-100 in 1837, as previously explained. Gold was attracted because it became the over-valued metal, and silver was driven from circulation. The undervalued metal in a coinage ratio sells at what is termed a premium. The opening of new gold fields increased the production of gold, and the amount of silver averaged less than \$10,000 annually. The coinage of gold was conducted on an increasing scale from 1840 to 1873, when free silver coinage was suspended by the United States. The circulation of subsidiary silver coin was only made possible by reducing their coinage ratio of gold to less than 15 to 1. The legal tender power of subsidiary coin being limited to \$5, their consideration is not pertinent to the main proposition.

The history of the ineffectual attempts of our government to keep gold and silver in circulation on a fixed ratio illustrates the futility of the present proposition. Either one or the other metal is driven out of circulation, according to the variations of the commercial ratio. A comparison of the status of our monetary condition in 1873 and 1891 is made. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was the season year, embracing the suspension of silver purchases and the close of the experiment in silver money. In the year 1873, when the so-called "crime of '73" was perpetrated, there were \$150,000,000 of gold in circulation and very few silver dollars. Up to the moment that the law revoked the authority for free coinage the mint of the United States had collected \$40,000,000 of silver dollars, according to the treasury report of that year. The only silver in circulation was in the form of subsidiary or fractional coin, amounting to \$100,000,000. In eighty-four years there have been 8,000,000 silver dollars coined, and to relieve themselves of this terrible incubus upon their wealth, the silverites, hatched the awful conspiracy of 1873, thus contract-

ing the amount of money in circulation, etc., etc., per assumption No. 1. Let us look at the facts as contained in official statistics. The circulation of money per capita in 1873 was \$20.75. In 1891 it was \$20.75. The population divided by the number of men, women and children in the country in 1873 produces an average of \$20.75 in circulation for each person. In 1891 the population was 50,000,000, and the per capita circulation was \$21.54. "The crime of 1873," consequently, did not decrease the circulation. The stock of money increased from \$1,000,000,000 in 1873 to \$1,300,000,000 in 1891. The supply of gold rose from zero to \$48,000,000. The gold stock increased \$48,000,000 and the silver stock \$260,000,000. The same amount of money has been done nothing for silver. During all of this period the use of national bank notes kept declining, falling from \$317,000,000 in 1873 to \$167,000,000 in 1891. The monetary disturbances after that period caused an expansion of the national bank note circulation to \$700,000,000 in 1891. There was a total of \$1,300,000,000 of gold and United States notes, which need not be noted. The statistics, therefore, prove that there has been no contraction of the currency despite the "crime of '73," and the whole case rests upon the three assumptions and the fallacies which underlie them. These facts dispose effectually of assumption, No. 1.

THE DORMANT POWERS THAT LAY IN THE CELTIC RACE.

They Had a Yearly Festival of the Greatest Importance and Woe to the Day When This Festival Would Be Broken Up.

They were present at the elisteddof, he said, with the idea of hearing music, and they had them long this year with his address. The years were coming when they would listen to art as much as they did now to music, and it was his privilege to be there to excite them for the future. He thought they were hardly aware of the dormant powers that lay in the Celtic race in matters of art. They were very great in the days before Christ. Why should they not be now? They had given their attention more to the emotional side of another side—that was the pictorial side—which was around them in that beautiful country; and he was very anxious to see more tangible form of representation of it than there was at present given from the Welsh nation. He did not say this as a reproach. They simply had not given their attention to that kind of expression—mental expression. They had a yearly festival of the greatest importance, it seemed to him, and was to the day when this festival was broken up. It was a means of ascertaining the individual, not the firm, not the manufacturer, but the individual that made the art work or sang a song. Now, let them spread that in every direction. They had, of course, difficulties to contend with. This year was a brave attempt to connect with this exhibition a loan exhibition of masterpieces. There were difficulties in the way. They were rather rushed for time, and he believed more that that cause than any other cause failed, but such an exhibition would give an additional zest to the affair, and lead to the desire for native art. It would give many of them, who were, had, perhaps, not a yearly feast in the direction that he was so anxious to see more cultivated in Wales. Wales was overrun with English artists. They might leave there. There were room for others—there was immense room; but their first duty was to their schools to train their artists and their artisans. Instead of a national art training school, let them substitute a national art training school. There was a vast difference; so gradually they would have the masters, and that was all the Celtic art wanted. The material must be there. He could not believe that there was so much music and sense of rhythm and poetry latent there not a strong dormant artistic talent lying there—and for that reason he had only to say that as Welsh people, they were to be encouraged throughout the world, he hoped they would not rest until Welsh art was equally renowned.

It is estimated that there were eight thousand people present on Friday evening at the "Meslek" concert, the receipts during the week being about four thousand pounds. The subscription amounts to eight hundred pounds are to be added to this.

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CELTIC NEWS FROM GWALIA

The Dormant Powers That Lay in the Celtic Race.

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR HERKOMER

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Establishment of Messrs. Davies & Sons, Guildhall square, Carmarthen. It is an exquisitely wrought silver epergure, the palms and hanging baskets of which, with the appropriate cameos and dromedaries, are closely done.

The invention of Mr. William Davies, of Llynpha, of an ingenious contrivance whereby the light of a safety lamp is extinguished when the pot is being uncrowded, or the lamp opened, is fully described in the current issue of the "Colliery Guardian." The invention was much approved of at the monthly meeting of the Cambrian Association of Miners a week ago, and recently an interesting paper was read upon it by the inventor himself at a meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers at Cardiff.

Two hundred and eighty years ago the Rev. Henry Rowlands D. D., Bishop of Bangor, died. Dr. Rowlands was a native of Carnarvonshire, where he was born in 1517. He entered Oxford University in 1537, and was ordained in 1540, and was ordained deacon at Bangor when only 23, having previously graduated as M. A. in New College, Oxford. He was appointed Dean of Bangor in 1550, and was consecrated Bishop of that see November 12, 1558. Dr. Rowlands was noted for his liberality and his charity in every direction.

A record achievement is that of Mr. J. H. Morgan, son of Rev. D. Morgan, of Tongwynnau, who recently took his London M. A. degree in philosophy when only just turned 20. He is a student of University college, London, where he carried off all the senior arts prizes last year and holds a special scholarship of £50 from Dean Vaughan. He graduated B. A. in the first division with English honors at the end of last year, having taken his intermediate with like honors in the year preceding. Mr. Morgan has been the holder of several exhibitions and scholarships.

A correspondent writes: One hundred and seventy-three years ago Thomas Athoe, mayor of Tenby, and his son of the same name were hanged at St. Nicholas, near the town of Tenby, Surrey, for the murder of their nephew, George Marchant, in the county of Pembrokehire. In the previous year, 1722, a full account of their behavior, confession and last words were printed in a pamphlet by Thomas Dyches, chaplain to the King's Bench prison, which was published and "sold by John Apple, a little below Bridewell Bridge in Black Fryers," at the modest price of two pence. A copy of this rare pamphlet was reprinted in the "Cambrian Journal" for 1865.

Musical Wales will be a good deal in evidence during the next fortnight. On Saturday Mr. David Jenkins' "Psalm of Life" will be performed at the Crystal Palace by a choir of 2,000 voices, made up of sections drawn from North and South Wales, while the following week many of the Welsh chorists will participate in the National Temperance Fete, which will also be held at the Palace. The friends of the Welsh Church Mission, which carries on its work at Berkeley-Chapel, Mayfair, under the direction of the Rev. E. Kilin Roberts, have secured a vacant room at the Palace to give a Welsh choral even-song in Canterbury Cathedral on Saturday, the 18th of July. On the following Sunday Mr. Arthur Bailey will give an organ recital at Berkeley Chapel in aid of the Welsh choir fund, when he will be supported by Madam Githy Roberts, Miss Katie Thomas, Miss Lily Hughes, and Dan Price (violinist of Westminster Abbey), the Sister Isabel (violinist) and others.

Nearly 400 of the "Queen's Nurses," i. e., nurses of the Jubilee Institute, endowed by the Queen, have contributed a sum of £70,000, the proceeds of the women's offering, on the completion of the 50th year of her Majesty's reign, were entertained to an al fresco luncheon at Windsor Castle on Thursday. The nurses were arrayed in three sides of a parallelogram, the Kennels-road being the vacant space between the castle and the castle; next to them came those working in Wales; then those working in England. Says the Daily Telegraph: "But these geographical distinctions were somewhat arbitrary. 'Where am I to go?' asked one young woman of Lord Alwyne Compton, who was marshalling the nurses in line. 'I am from Monmouth, am I England or Wales?' 'Wales,' was the answer. 'Oh,' laughed the dame, good-humoredly, 'I don't think I like being Wales.' 'Who was this smiling 'damsel who did not like being Wales?'

In the list of the successful candidates for the London M. A. in mental and moral science appears the name of Mr. Thomas Reese, B. A. of Cardiff University. Mr. Reese's career, as well as being an excellent and opportune example of the advantages of the Welsh colleges, furnishes a brilliant illustration of the Welshman's indomitable perseverance. Leaving the coal mine at Aberdare for the grammar school at Whitland in the fall of 1870, with the most elementary knowledge, Mr. Reese succeeded in passing into the Presbyterian college, Carmarthen. In the summer of 1892 he passed the London Matriculation examination, and in the fall of 1893 he graduated with honors, taking his degree of B. A. in 1894, which is now crowned with the rarer and much-coveted distinction of M. A. at the Cardiff University entrance examination in 1895. Mr. Reese won the Drapers' scholarship—the blue ribbon of the year. This he has retained, and has added to it a number of other distinctions, several first prizes in philosophy and Celtic, and the "Dan Isaac Davies" exhibition.

Professor John Rhys, in his presidential address at the National elisteddof on Friday told the audience that the history of Tudno, the patron saint of Llandudno, was almost wholly lost. Perhaps, however, the following traditional particulars of the saint, which by the way, are offered not to enlighten the learned professor, may be interesting to readers who do not possess a title of his knowledge. Tudno, according to tradition, was the son of Prince Seithuyn, who gained to himself the unenviable distinction of being known as "Seithuyn, the drinker," and to be referred to in the trials with Geraint and Gwethyrth (Korrigth) as the three arch-drunkards of the Isle of Britain, as he, in his drunkenness, allowed the sea to engulf Caerdr's Gwaled, where the triad continues, "there were 16 cities, the finest in all Wales excepting Caerleon-on-Usk." After this disaster Tudno and his five brothers entered the college at Bangor and graduated, and another triad refers to Tudno's home as one of the three royal curiosities of the Isle of Britain, for it would instantly put an edge on the sword of a hero and would as instantaneously destroy the sword of a coward.

How the Heart Rests. When one is lying down the heart makes about 100 strokes less a minute than when one is upright. That means a saving of 60 strokes per hour, or about 6,000 heart beats during the eight hours spent in bed. The heart pumps six ounces of blood with each beat. It therefore lifts 36,000 ounces of blood in a night of eight hours spent in bed than when one is in an upright position. The blood flows just so much the more slowly through the veins when one is lying down, therefore one has to use extra coverings to supply the warmth usually furnished by circulation.

TOTAL TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Table with columns for Receipts, Months, and Amounts. Includes data for McKimley law, Gorman law, and Revenue Only.

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