

HALCYON DAYS AT CHAUTAUQUA

Jacy M. Morse Writes of the Amusing and Instructive Features.

SUCCESS OF THE GREAT CIRCUS

Interesting Lectures Delivered During the Week by Miss Benfer, Geo. Riddle, Mrs. Peary and Other Well-Known Entertainers—Points of Personal Interest.

Special Correspondence to The Tribune.

Montfort Cottage, Chautauqua, Aug. 14.—Oftentimes the sides are the most interesting parts of the play. At Chautauqua, although not the most instructive, the sides are quite entertaining. Truly never was a finer opportunity for studying human nature than right here in our ideal city. Not long since we entered into conversation with a fine old gentleman, whose locks have become whitened by at least seventy winters. With the exception of two years he has been a constant attendant of Chautauqua since 1874. One year he went abroad and the other he attended a "little show down at Chicago." He spoke with extreme tenderness of "his dear companion who went home to glory five years ago." He told us all about the fine chances for investment both off and on the ground, and he did not look for any more land himself as he has a little farm in Erie four miles and a quarter around, and two more near Chicago. He then took us behind the scenes at the milk station where something like 3,000 quarts of milk are placed in cans and covered in the water every day for thirsty and hungry Chautauquans. Pleasant reminiscences of the "Ark," where, in the early days, great men were entertained, and of the "Jewish Temple," the site of which is now a pretty park, were given. Truly these old people are a pleasure to meet.

Yes, Chautauqua has had a circus. Many a dinner was left to cool last Friday when the band commenced to play, the hand organ to grind and the cry sounded throughout the streets, "The parade is coming!" And such was the old people's pleasure to meet. Yes, Chautauqua has had a circus. Many a dinner was left to cool last Friday when the band commenced to play, the hand organ to grind and the cry sounded throughout the streets, "The parade is coming!"

WEATHER RECORD. "Was it warm here any of the time during the last week?" Truth compels me to say "Yes." The bathing beach has been very popular of late. Old men, young men, old ladies, middle aged ladies, youths, maidens and children, have swam, floated, dined and paddled according to their inclination and ability prompted them, and nearly as great as their own, has been the joy of the onlookers, who forgot to bring their own bathing suits and could not get them here because the stock was exhausted.

Chautauqua lawns are of the most beautiful emerald, notwithstanding the fact that not here the sign, "Keep off the Grass." There are many delightful resting places in Miller Park, at the Pier, along the lake front, on the College campus and in the woods near by.

Dr. Binkley took his departure after skillfully answering or parrying the many questions in the annual question box Friday morning. Chancellor Vincent returned Monday. President Miller arrived from Akron Tuesday.

Pennsylvania has the largest membership in the class of 1890, Ohio comes second and Illinois third. Where is New York? Somewhere along the line. Two members of the class of 1890 who are present are from Chili, South America.

Nathaniel I. Rubikam, D. D., president of the class of 1900 arrived Tuesday. A meeting of the new class was held in the afternoon and a general C. S. S. C. reception in the evening. Conspicuous were the beautiful banners of the several classes.

Wednesday evening Dr. Palmer gave the choir a reception which was largely attended. C. W. Resseguie, of the Susquehanna Transcript, is visiting his daughter, Miss Gertrude, in Chautauqua. Miss Resseguie is a member of the Chautauqua Press and writes spicily letters for the Transcript.

Professor Cohn demonstrated the truth of his assertion that the German people know how to have a good time on a small amount of money last Friday evening. The German club under his auspices, chartered a steamer for five hours, lunched, partook of delicious ice cream and cake, made two landings and had a general good time, all for fifteen cents per capita.

The German comedy, under the management of Mrs. Hutchins, has a grand success last Monday evening. There were more than 12,000 people on the grounds Grange Day. Lucy M. Morse.

HOW FREE SILVER WOULD WORK.

By GEORGE D. BOULTON, of Chicago.

One of the most urgent motives of the silver party is that they want cheap money. By that I suppose they mean money they can borrow cheaply or earn cheaply. Now, the cheapest money in the world is in the strongest gold country, viz., England. The dearest money in the world is in the silver countries. For example, money in London today is 2 per cent. per annum, while money in Mexico, China, Spain, India, and, in fact, in all silver countries of the world, commands a loaning value of from 12 per cent. upward. In the other gold countries of Europe, while money is not so low as in England, the rate varies from 3 to 5 per cent. to the borrower. I may cite as a good example of the two currencies two states adjoining one another in South America—one, British Guiana, a gold country, with money at 4 to 6 per cent.; the other, Venezuela, with like soil and climatic conditions, silver country, where interest rates at 10 to 12 per cent.

Circulation Would Be Decreased.

Should we depart from a gold basis, Europe would undoubtedly send in all the currency securities—that is, securities that may be paid in anything but gold—to us, requiring an export of either gold or its equivalent in trade. If it takes gold it takes that at a largely reduced value. The consequence would be that shrinkage in money circulation would run into very large figures, while we could not put out silver or certificates sufficient to take their place for months or years, so that during the next three or four years, instead of the circulation increasing, as silverites hope, it would materially decrease. After a lapse of time, no doubt, by putting their printing presses and mints to work, they could largely inflate our currency with new issues. Currency depletion means low prices for labor and everything else. Currency at a fair rate per capita means prosperity. Currency inflation means danger again.

Going back into history, we find Europe using largely silver and gold together. With the expansion of trade one country after another found by sad experience their inability to keep the two values on a parity. England was the first to depart from this custom. Then Germany, then France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and, last of all, Chili. It was from no prejudice on their part, but from the requirements of trade that this course was taken.

We can only have one standard, be it of gold, silver or anything else, and the experience of the world has been that gold was the best. Again, where the country is most sound on its currency question you will find the highest civilization. Where money is debased, or is other than the recognized standard of the world, civilization is on a much lower plane. We can find at the present time no silver country in the world. I think I might say without exception, that is in a prosperous condition, whose government securities command respect and full prices in the markets of the world.

To this statement our friends from the West will probably take exception and cite as an example of a silver country being prosperous and in good condition the case of Mexico, but they will find it difficult to support their assertions. The writer had occasion last month to buy in the City of Mexico \$50,000 of bonds issued by the Mexican government. These bonds were bought at the rate of 48 cents on the dollar in silver, the net cost to the purchaser being \$24,170 in Mexican silver. As the money to pay for these bonds came from this country, the amount of American funds used in the purchase of \$50,000 Mexican government securities was \$13,012.11, or about 26 cents on the dollar. Now it seems impossible for any country to be in a sound and prosperous condition whose securities are so heavily discounted as in the above case.

From the Intellectual View.

Looking at the matter from an intellectual standpoint, we find arrayed on the gold side the high intelligence of England, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Canada. On the other side we find an inferior grade of intelligence, an absence of public schools, and a lower plane of morality as in Spain, Portugal, South American States, Mexico, China, etc. On which side shall we array ourselves?

Of course you understand it is not the intention of the party in power, or the gold party to disturb the present silver circulation of the country, which is now \$500,000,000. There is no desire to demonetize that. On the other hand, the whole contention is that all of our circulation shall be kept on a parity with the gold standard, and that this \$500,000,000, instead of being reduced in value, will remain equal to gold anywhere.

Borrowers throughout the country will have to recognize the fact that undoubtedly they will have to pay more for loans with silver ruling than they do now with gold. Again, if gold remains the standard and we give indorsement of the principle that we believe it the only standard for us, the money markets of the world will be open to us, and instead of having to pay a high rate for money borrowed the chances are we will have to pay a very much reduced rate—less than that which even now prevails. It is estimated that London alone has many hundred millions of idle money in its banks waiting for this matter to be settled, which will undoubtedly be released and used to a large extent on this side if we commit ourselves unequivocally to the recognized standard of European Nations. The course of events will be, if we make the change in accordance with the platform of the silver people, that in November, as soon as the silver president is elected, there can be no doubt at all but Europe will return our securities in large amounts. For these we have to pay gold or its equivalent.

Gold Will Advance.

This will entail large export of the gold we now hold or of commo-dities. Gold will at once advance to a substantial premium. No legislation can probably be made by congress until well along in the summer of 1897, during which period our circulation will be very largely depleted by export and hoarding. The return of our securities has got to be at very much below the present valuation ruling on our Stock Exchange—probably 15 per cent. to 25 or 30 per cent. If we can avoid a serious panic during such a crisis we may regard ourselves as fortunate.

Under the most favorable circumstances we must look for great disturbances in value to all classes, a disorganization of labor and a hardening of money and general financial trouble, which will be felt by all classes, whether the farmer, the laborer, the mechanic or capitalist. Capital can always take care of itself and will feel the trouble the least, as it can largely unload its burden onto others.

THE INDIVIDUALITY OF WOMEN.

In dealing with the so-called "woman question," one of the most usual errors which is encountered on both sides is the persistent habit of regarding women, not as individuals, but as a class, that is, as a mass, upon which to think and act as upon a unit. The very phrases "woman question," "woman's sphere" show how cunningly this fallacy creeps into all discussions. One never hears of a man's question. It is simply taken for granted that a man chooses what he chooses in the world without any artificial, not artificial limitations. It is merely intended to maintain the right of every individual to select his or her career at will, and to assert that it is no more the duty of every woman to choose marriage and fatherhood, than it is the duty of every man to devote himself to her children is clear, because that is a duty which cannot be filled by a man so far, nature has clearly indicated the path of each sex—beyond that let no man dare to place fetters on the individual soul, or arrogate to himself the functions of deity, and say thus, "Thus far and no farther."—Elizabeth Burritt Curtis.

HEALTH HINTS.

Whenever a woman, driven by pressure of her genius, has released herself from the trammels which surround her, it is usually asserted either that she is a cold-blooded creature without natural affections or that no woman can really excel in what are known as masculine pursuits, because her craving to be loved is sure to dominate her. Sonya Kovalevsky, the first and fieriest Russian mathematician, is often held up as an example of the latter, and true it is that her head and heart strove together in often passionate strife. But this was not because she was a woman. Keen, clear, unobscured, and undimmed by the years, she died earlier because of their love affairs, at least, their deaths, it is often said, were hastened thereby—and no woman could do more than die for love, yet it is not asserted that men should not be

YR AFR GYMREIG AND YW MWYACH

The Welsh Goat is a Creature of Days Gone By.

THE GOAT A NATIVE OF BRITAIN

A Good Pen-Picture of Caractacus, the Brave Welsh Prince, was Captive Before Emperor Claudius in the year of Christ 52.—Notes, &c.

In writing of the Welsh goat, Cadrawd has the following to say in the Cardiff Times: "It is rather surprising that the Welsh goat is not to be found in the mountains of Wales, and that the breed should not become extinct." According to no less authority than Lady Llanover, it appears that there are two species of Welsh goats equally aboriginal, one with magnificent horns, both having a very picturesque appearance, and the other with small and beautifully formed head. The hornless goat was not so dangerous, for the peasant children were in the habit of provoking them whenever they found them, and those with horns were better able to protect themselves. Goats have a predilection for the bark of young trees, and their owners used to have them each goat had to be provided with a leather collar and chain, one end of the chain being attached by a ring to the leather strap or collar, while the other end was fastened to the ground by a sharpened wooden hook, which had to be moved twice or three times a day. At night they were brought into the yard, with an open shed, and were left at perfect liberty, being provided, with prunings of shrubs, or vegetables, or anything that was convenient, which they would eat. Kids were in years gone by the most marketable, being considered the best of food. And their skin was very valuable. From goats' milk excellent cheese was made, without the mixture of any other, and the whey was considered particularly nourishing and wholesome.

CARADOC.

One of the most illustrious characters in British history is Caradoc ab Bran Fendigaid, whom the Romans called Caractacus, by which name he is universally known, and is celebrated for his magnanimous deportment when carried a captive before the Emperor Claudius in the year of Christ 52. Caradoc is ranked in the trials with Cynfelyn and Arthur under the appellation of the three brave sovereigns of Britain; also with Caswallon and Gwelyrd as the three leaders of the Welsh Caractacus having resisted the Roman legions for nine years, his name had reached the great city long before he appeared there. Being overpowered in battle by Ostorius, his wife, daughter, and brethren, were taken prisoners, he himself flying to the Brigantes, but was treacherously delivered into the hands of the conquerors by Queen Costantimanda. He was carried to Rome and led in triumph through the Roman legions with his brethren, his wife, and daughter, whose great courage and countenance filled the people with admiration and delight. His body was almost naked, painted over with figures of divers birds and beasts. He wore a chain of iron round his neck and another about his middle. His hair hanging in curls down his back, his whiskers he shaved but the top of his head which parted in the middle and reached down to his breast. This is the description we have of him, and it is said of him that he neither hung down his head as daunted with fear nor asked for mercy, but with an undaunted courage and countenance came before the Emperor, and made the following speech to the emperor on the throne: "Great Caesar, if my moderation in prosperity had been answerable to the greatness of my birth and estate, or the success of my arms, I should have been the resolution of my mind, I might have come to this city rather as a friend to have been entertained than as a captive to be led upon the triumph. I have been disinclined to have accepted the terms of peace that I should have offered, being a man of Royal descent, and a commander of many warlike nations; but thought the clouds had darkened my present fortunes, yet have the heavens and Nature bestowed that upon my birth and mind which none can vanquish or deprive me of. I plainly perceive that you make other men's miseries the subject and matter of your triumph, and this, my calamity, as a mirror, you now contemplate your own glory; yet remember that I am a prince furnished with strength of men and habitude of war, and that it is no such wonder I am now deprived of them all, as you suppose. I have seen that the events of war are uncertain, and the success of the best polities are guided by uncertain fates; and thus it was with me, who presumed that the deep ocean like a wall enclosing our land which is so situated by Divine Providence as if it were a world by itself might have been a sufficient barrier against any foreign enemy or invasion; but I now observe that the desire of dominion admits of no limitation, neither hath the Roman nation any bounds for being desirous to command all, it seems all must obey them. For my own part, while I was able I made resistance, being unwilling to submit my neck to a servile yoke, since the law of nature allows every man to defend himself being assaulted, and to withstand force by force. Had I yielded to the Romans, I should have been a prisoner, but I have done my duty. Fortune hath now done her worst. We have nothing left us but our lives, which if you take from us our money, will leave us, and if you spare us we shall live the objects of your clemency."

Caesar, admitting the courage and resolution of so free a mind in a captive condition, pardoned him and the rest who had been brought with him, who, being unchained from the triumphal fetters, they did reverence to Agrippina, the empress, who sat aloft on a royal throne, and afterwards continued at Rome until their death—for anything we know to the contrary.

NOTES. The edition of 1509 copies of "The History of the Literature of Wales," by Mr. C. Williams, F. G. S., being practically exhausted, the author has submitted the "reminder," one copy each, to the collectors' authorities of Cardiff and Aberystwyth. Each has notified its pleasure in accepting the work which has now been placed in the respective libraries.

An analysis of the recently-issued degree pass lists of the University of Wales is of interest as throwing some light on the disputed points as to whether Bangor is to be regarded as a college or as a university. It is a long list of names, and the total Aberystwyth has 374 successes, Bangor fifty-four and Cardiff 166. Thus,

Cardiff, for once, shows its heels to its rival college, but then, Aberystwyth will have a very fine London list for the year to counterbalance it. London matriculations present it with seventeen successes.

Kilby Jones has had many would-be biographers. One of them turned up at the house of a well-known Swansea man who knew Kilby intimately, and asked: "You know Kilby Jones, I believe?" "Yes." "What do you know of him?" "A good deal." "Was he good-tempered?" "Yes." (Note taken.) "Was he generous?" "Yes." (Note taken.) "Was he witty?" "Yes." (Note taken.) "Was he a great talker?" "Yes." (Note taken.) "Can you give me a specimen of his good temper?" "Oh, there are plenty of instances." (Note taken.) "Of his generosity?" "Everybody knows it." (Note taken.) "Of his wit?" "They are public property." (Note taken.)

Canon Edwards, of Llanedwvan, writing to a recent number of "The Men of Harlech," claims for St. Patrick a Welsh origin. Discarding the theory that the saint was born in Scotland, the canon says, "But if we transfer the scene from Scotland to the coast of Glamorgan, we have at Llanwit Major both local tradition and local circumstances in connection with the 'confession' of St. Patrick. He describes himself as the son of Calpurnius, a deacon, and the grandson of Polletius a presbyter, and local tradition says that St. Patrick's father managed a farm near Boverton, from which the famous college of Llanwit Major was supposed to have been founded. He daily profited by the instruction given at the college of Llanwit Major of which he became, in the course of years, the principal. At the age of 16 he was ordained Bishop of Ireland, and during a period of more than sixty years labored so successfully among the people of Ireland as to earn the title of their apostle and chief pastor.

Land of Caradoc, lion of the fight, Of streams, and woods, whose ruined castles lie lower. E'en in the deep, above the loftiest pile Which modern art hath raised within our isle! Land of Llywelyn! who in arms withstood The ruthless Norman in his hour of wrath; Land of Glyndwr, who, like the torrent flood,— O'erwhelmed the foeman, in his stormy path. O ancient land! my memory joys to trace The long-past glories of thy princely race Amid thy valleys I love thy mountains hoar. And absent from thee only love the more.

Miss Edith Rowland, the winner of the chief soprano prize at the National eisteddfod recently, has not attained her twentieth year. Her success has been phenomenal, and she has attracted much attention was at the eisteddfod at Mountain Ash, last year, when she won the two soprano solos. Miss Rowland was also one of the six selected at the Llanelli national eisteddfod last year.

The Congressional union conference, in appointing its representatives on the new Non-conformist League, paid Mr. Beriah G. Evans the compliment of unanimously selecting him as the convener of the Congressional section of that league. Mr. Evans has been so prominent and active a part in the Anti-Education bill campaign as secretary to the Non-conformist Education Council of Northwest Wales, that the union conference felt Mr. Evans' services were required for this post, although he had already been elected convener of another of the union's committees.

Mr. Dan Davies, the conductor of the Merthyr Choral society, after a holiday at Tenby, returned to Merthyr on Friday. Touching choral competitions at eisteddfodau, Mr. Dan Davies, in a conversation with a correspondent, expressed the opinion that adjudicators in future should be in all cases first-class choral conductors, and that they should be set apart so that they would be unable to see the competing choirs. There should also be a detailed adjudication to follow the brief announcement of the result. In the latter particular, if not otherwise, Mr. Davies agrees with the sentiments of one of the gentlemen who acted as a national adjudicator, and who sent a reply the other day to Mr. J. Beynon, the secretary to the choir, upon points raised as to the Llanidno adjudication, in which he had been engaged.

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