Y WASG SEISNIG A PHETHAU CYMREIC

The Bitter Hatred of the Welsh Press Toward the Government.

THE NEW EISTEDDFODIC "GENINEN,"

A Welsh Collier Pianist Enters the Royal Academy of Music at Loudon and Charms the Tutor and Wins a Scholarship -- Other Notes of In-

The bitter hatred of the Welsh press towards the present government in-creases in virulence by exercise. For some weeks past the violent diatribes against the government of Lord Salis bury have been amazing. Tories, Con-servatives and Liberal-Unionists are described as "selfish, callous and unjust." No credit is given to them for the possession of a generous sentiment or the capacity to perform a just action. The statements are made so unblushingly that one is astonished that it is possible for sane persons to exist who actually believe. "The gullibility of the readers of the papers," according to the Weekly Mail, "must be great, or the readers are few." The voting at the last general election disclosed a large element of Conservatives in the Welsh constituencies. It is unfair, therefore, to assume that the bulk of the Nonconformists of Wales sympathize with the language used by the editors of the Welsh press. Their acence of the preachers bear it out. We have daily instances of the kind-heartedness of the great Welsh land-owners, and the respect, and almost affection, in which they are held by the populace. The inevitable inference is that the influence of the Weish press is limited, and that the views of its conductors are not shared by the bulk of the peo A remark that fell from the line of the chairman of the Baptist union at Pontypridd-"that there was scarcely a minister among them who had not spent his early years as a manual laborer"-may explain the unnatural hatred of the aristocracy and the Church of England. Says the Mail: "Men seldom rise from a low social standard to a higher one. Wealth and circumstances may aid the change, but if you pierce the skin the old condition will assert itself. These are they who control the vernacular press. Water will not rise above its level, and Welsh Noncomformists will not become cuitured and gentlemanly until its ministers are sought from a higher social The reader must remember that the Western Mail is the representative journal of the Church of England in Wales and its opinions on matters pertaining to Nonconformity are rather narrow.

IS WALES IMPROVING MORALLY? This is another curdled opinion of

the Weekly Mail, the official journal of the Church of England: "This is a question that is often discussed in the columns of the Welsh press, but the answer is governed by the pre-conceived opinions of the individual writers When a great crime or scandal comes to the surface it is attributed to English influence and English immigration, and the Anglicised tendencies of churchmen. But the most extraor-dinary part of the matter is the way the great gatherings of the sects igpore them. One would imagine, from the official reports of recent meetings that Wales is a paradise of virtue and godliness. 'A peculiarity of these meetings,' says one of the leaders, 'was their healthy and happy tone. They were better than three weeks at Llandrindod.' A regular contributor of the 'Tarian'-'Wmffra Huws' writes thus: -The preachers cook their sermons to suit the taste of the age. The day for preaching the Gospel in its simplicity and publishing the truth without fear is past. The preacher has to measure and weigh his words carefully, lest he should offend one of the spotted sheep of his flock. A velvety tongue, and a tail trained to wag properly, are the requisites of the pulpit these days.' The 'Baner' publishes the following in its editorial columns:-'It would require whole pages to give bare summaries of the misery of every kind that prevails in the Rhondda Valley. Ill-treatment of children by their parents is one of the blackest spots on the character of the inhabitants of this populous district, and some fresh crime this direction comes to light every day. And yet the editor says nothing of the neglect of duty on the part of the scores of chapels in the valley. The same paper refers to three similar cases at Llanrwst, where the parents were sent to prison for their crimes, and adds:-'We are prepared to hear our readers asking, in astonishment, how to account for such a state of things in a Christian village! The 'Genedl' has the following, in the form of a leaderette:- 'We are disgraced as a nation by our illiterate fellow-countrymen. The United States have just published tables showing the illiteracy of the European nations settled in America. The Welsh stand tenth on the list! It was thought that the Poles, Russians, and Italians were the most ignorant nations of Europe. Who would have thought that Spain and Ireland, with their low state of educations and their religious superstitions. stood higher than Wales? But such is the result of the inquiry. Yes, highlyprivileged Wales, you must remain the companion of the Turks and the Bohemians! Where does the blame rest? It is not want for knowledge is meant, but their native language!' There are more religious ministers in Wales-in proportion to population-than any other country under the sun, and yet the state of morality is lower than in Spain and Ireland! "Is there not something rotten in the state of Den-Yes, yes, Mr. Western Mall. how well could the question be asked, "Is there not something rotten in the

sanctum sanctorum of the Western Mail, the official organ of the blueblooded English aristocracy of galiant little Wales?" The criminal courts of 'Hen Wlad y Menyg Gwynion' do not corroborate your prejudiced statements. How many of the English judges in Welsh circuits have been presented with the historical "white gloves" in recent years? What of the criminal courts of Carmarthenshire, Cardiganshire, Breconshire, Pembrokenshire and Radnor? And what of the criminal courts of the North Wales counties? Compare the criminal records of the twelve counties of Wales with the criminal records of so many English counties! And then publish us the tale

THE EISTEDDFODIC "GENINEN." The Eistedfodic editor of the "Geni-een" brings out a special number every August, consisting exclusively of eis eddfodic prize competitions. How he gets them together is a marvel. The Western Mail announces that there are one hundred specimens in this number. Of their merit no opinion is offered. Here are a few specimens:

Y COEGYN. (Dinbych, 1852.) Y Coegyn! gochel, awen, Et alw'n goegyn mwy! Boneddwr yw y bachgen, Heb ail o fewn y plwy'; Try alian fel boneddwr-Boneddwr o'r iawn ryw-Boneddwr wnaeth ei deiliwr.

Y CARDOTYN DALL (Aberafon, Llun y Sulgwyn, 1849.) Mae elychau'r dref yn canu-"Ar doriad bore wawr;" A gwlawia'r haut oleuni glan Yn ddlluw gwyn i lawr Ffenestri bwth a phalas A leinw'r gloew !!'-

Wrth wneyd ei ddillad, yw

-Wateyn Wyn.

Ond ni ddaw pelydr bach i mewn I'm llygaid llwydion i. -Tryfanwy. BEDDARGRAFF CARNHUANAWG. (Aberafon, Llua y Sulgwyn, 1819.) Saf, Gymro ffraeth a hiraethawg-ar tin Oer fedd Carnhuanawg,

Mi wyf fan mwyaf enwawg O dir hoff dy wlad hawg. Glew baladr dysg, gloyw belydr dawnaddurn Llenyddiaeth oleulawn-

Oedd e', a llyw mawredd llawn Ei galon a roes i Geli-trwy Grist, A'i arw grog, o ddifri; A'i felys fant i foli Dirfawr gariad rhad y Rhi. -Lleurwg.

Enald gwladgarwch unlawn,

BUTE'S DONATION OF £10,000. Mr. Louis Tylor, treasurer of the Uniersity College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, has received the following important communication on behalf of Lord Bute:

"Castle street, Cardiff, "My Dear Sir-With reference to our various discussions as to the Marquess of Bute assisting the university college in the scheme for technical education, I have now the pleasure of informing you that although his lordship had intended that his donation toward the college funds should be applied principally for establishing general scholarships, he is willing having regard to the great importance to this district that the best technical education should be provided in connection with the university college, that his promised donation of \$10,000 should be applied for that purpose, and I have his lordship's authority for paying over to the college funds the sum of \$10,000 as soon as re-

quired. Yours very truly.
"Signed) W. Thomas Lewis." It may be mentioned that the above sum of fifty thousand dollars is the original donation promised by Lord

WELSH COLLIER PIANIST.

casionally varied by being caught and flogged by his father for doing so, may be said to have achieved the fame he did in spite of many obstacles. They were not greater than those in the way of a Welsh planist, who has lately passed the examination of the Royal College of Music with honors. Mr. Cummings who examined him, was struck both with his appearance and the size of his was engaged in a coal pit from seven o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, and that after that hour he proceeded to practice for five hours nightly, with the result that he achieved this most honorable distinction, which was only obtained by 69 candidates all over the British Isles. The fact is not so well known as it should be that so many pitmen have pianos but few pursue their studies to any advanced state, perhaps from the feeling of hopefulness at ever making way, especially considering the bad effect of manual labor on the suppleness of the hands. Another point to be remembered in this collierplanist is that he did not begin to learn until he was seventeen. De Quincey, writing of that habit which blighted his life, pathetically says: "Oh, that it should be possible for a boy of seventeen by one erring step to lay the foundation of a life-long remorse." It is well to be remembered that boys of seventeen can lay the foundation of something else than the bad habit of

ISLWYN'S STIRRING LINES. "Islwyn's" stirring lines commencing 'Nis gall y fliam eu difa hwy" formed the subject for translation at the Newcastle-Emlyn eisteddfod, one of the joint win-ners being Miss R. Eillr Evans, of Car-

The flame can not devour those whom Christ purchased on the Tree Them for whom bowed the Lord of Life His head in agony.

diff. The following are a few of the

Fair Nature knows the voice of God, His footsteps ever bears; His face she recognizes behind A vell of blood and tears.

Earth's deep foundations bent beneath Th' unutterable grouns of God, And with the mountains on its arm On high the tempest rode,

And Kidron, in the vale below, Sighed for a passage to the sky, And Zion's Muse, responsive heaved A sympathetic sigh.

AWise Woman

looks ahead. She is never without a

health-without medicine. The

family is much better off in

every way since she uses

supply of Cottolene. The result is

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

The sorrow-emitten forest Where fell the accursed tree Could not sprout again, nor look On God's blue canopy. NOTES.

Professor Ballard Mathews has resigned the chair of mathematics at the Univer-sity College of North Wales.

The testimonial to the Rev. T. Davies D. D., Siloah, Liancily, on resigning his pastorate, has amounted to £250. Gwilym Cowlyd is preparing for the press a centenary edition of the pocifical works of his uncle, the late Ieuan Glan

The powerful De Ciares ruled Glamor gan for four generations, which extended over a period of nearly ninety years, in cluding the reigns of Henry III., Edward ., and Edward II.

The Rev. Eynon Davies has declined the call to the pastorate of Beckenham, Kent, and his church at Glascow, the largest in Scotland, rejoices with an exceeding great joy.

The house which Oliver Cromwell occupicd in High street, Swansea, before he embarked for Ireland, has gone through a variety of phases, and eventually was ared as a meeting house by the Wesleyan

The Rev. David Davies, of Brighton, in his recently published "Riography of Va-vasor Powell," claims John Penry as a Eaptist on the authority of the Rev. Joshua Thomas, of Leominster, the historian of the Baptist churches in Wales.

Professor T. Rhys. M. A., of Bangor the attractions of Wales as a hollday resort. He is spending the long vacation at his native home, Bryngwenith, near

According to the ancient laws of Wales very place of worship and the interior of church could be used for bardle assemblies. The elsteddfod could by right be held in any civil or manorial court, on any open air or enclosed green sward, and in any domestic hall.

A Liwynhendy laborer was told by his doctor that he must eat more animal food. A week later the doctor called again and esked the patient how he got along. "Middling, sir," he said; "I like the oats, and I can manage the bran, but I don't get on at all well with the chaff."

Miss Lillian and Miss L. B. Rowlands, daughters of Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Q. C., have been received into the Roman Catholic church by the Rev. W. L. Gilder, D. D., of St. James' Spanish place, London, Miss Lillian is a frequent contributor to serial literature, and with her sister wrote a volume of stories entitled, "As the Cock Crew."

When the Rev. Towyn Jones says a thing, he generally means it. Having been appointed secretary for South Wales to the Congregational Forward Movement, he declares his intentions of collecting too! He is determined to show that Welsh Congregationalism, like Methodism, has its H. R. Morgan!

onducting the Newcastle Emlyn elsteddfed, and shouted to Mr. David Jenkins, Mus Bac., to leave his sanctum in the middle of the marquee and ascend the platform to give his adjudication. "Come up here, King David," said he in Welsh. "I do not think there is any need of leaving this spot," said Mr. Jenkius, "Oh, yes," retorted Mabon, "You must come up to your father Abraham," and David then

"Except when following the erratic lead "Except when following the erratic lead of Mr. Lloyd-George," says the Western Mail, the Tory organ, "Mr. Herbert Lewis, M. P., is a modest personage. His friends were thunderstruck the other day to see him strutting about the lobbies of rangement of the flanges is to form natthe house of commons, and imitating the posing of Maben, M. P.. Inquiry elicited the fact that a rich vein of coal had just possible for any of them to become disbeen discovered at Flint, and the member Little Handel climbing up the garret for the boroughs had built a huge aerial tairs to practice on an old spinnet, occasite on which he figured as a represented a North Wales Rhondda.

In Mr. R. O. Hughes (Elfyn), of Ffestiniog, the Manchester Guardian finds a striking illustration of that self-culture which so frequently characterises the Welsh peasant and artisan. He has never enjoyed any educational advantages, and has labored under difficulties which would late years he has developed into a formihands, and made inquiries as how he dable competitor in the elsteddfodic arena, was engaged. He found that the man and within the past few weeks has ob-was engaged in a coal pit from seven tained some brilliant successes, including as the track wheels are 24 inches in the chairs of Cardigan at Newcastle Em. lyn, and of Melrioneth at Corwen. At the recent national eisteddfod at Llandudno he took several prizes, including one of £15 for an ode in memoriam of the late Archdruid Clwydfardd.

> A local flavor is given to an incident of Li Hung Chang's visit to Mr. Gladstone. His Excellency on his way into the fine suite of rooms which looked out on the greater stretch of Hawarden Park, glanced at Millais' picture of Mr. Gladstone with his little grandson beside his knee. If he looked closer he would have noticed, treasured and set in a place of honor, the plece of Welsh coal, with an engraved silver plate, which the miners of South Wales presented to Mr. Gladstone in 1887.
>
> There was no time for that, however, nor success. The test on Wednesday gave to observe in one of the public rooms through which he was carried a second large painting of Mr. Gladstone, the one by Holl. It has fire and life, shows Mr. Gladstone with resolution on his brow and elequence on his lips, but is, perhaps, a less Mr. Holman himself says that if the

> hero in Wales, a fast three-quarter or a successful choir leader. Mr. Tal'esin Hop-kins, who led the Porth Male choir to victors at Llaudidno, has been doing other than the leaves there will the control of the contro tory at Llandudno, has been doing other doughty deeds in Carmarthenshire, Crugybar choir, of eighty voices, drawn from six parishes, engaged Mr. Hopkins to coach them for the competition on move little more than half as fast "Worthy is the Lamb" at the Ogofau elsteddfod, and they took half the prize, and immediately decided to extend Mr. Hopkins' engagement to enable them to compete at the Liangeitho elsteddfod the week following. Here Crugybar took the whole prize, and among the four defeated choirs was the one with which they tied at Ogofau. "Tall," as he is called, was promptly shouldered and carried round. On ariving home he found that the cup Sir John Pulcaton promised him at that if the wheels could be made per-Llandudno had arrived. It is a hand- feetly smeoth and round this friction some article.

> house of commons take a warm interest in Mr. Williams Jones, of Oxford. They take delight in his candid expression of transmits the weight of the locomotive delighted supposes at conditions. Occupiers of the reporters' gallery in the delighted surprise at everything that goes on in the house, so that when he sudden-ly rose and spoke on Wednesday night the attention of all the pressmen was rivetted on the honorable gentleman. The Morning Leader man wrote: "It was a speech worthy of a patriotic Welshman. He desired that Celtic scholars should have access to the documents necessary for the formation of a real history of Wales. At present that history is composed of great hunks of fancy and homoeopathic doses of fact. The writers get wrong on topograhpical names. (No wonder!) A good text book of Welsh history, he declared, was the one want of the age. They wanted it written by Celtic experts and Welsh students. He wound up a fervent appeal of five minutes' duration by pointing out that this was by no means a party question. He quite melted the heart of the impressionable Mr. Hanbury, who almost wept as he replied, and made it evident to the house that a good text book of Welsh history was the one thing that Wales. At present that history is comof Weish history was the one thing that he was living for. Let that appear and Mr. Hanbury would die happy. So. Mr. Jones of Oxford scored immensely. A certain baronet celebrates the occasion in these deathless lines: "Welsh experts are in great demand

From this debate we see, know not why, for Jones I find Expert enough for me."

TO MAKE TRAINS GO 100 MILES AN HOUR

Results of the Recent Test of the Holman Speeding Truck.

VERY IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY MEN

The Engine Quickly Distanced an Ordinary Locomotive -- It Remains Speed May Be Had Without Increased Power .- The Inventor.

The trial of the Holman locomotive speeding truck on the South Jersey rail- force of trackmen nearly three-fourths. road, near Cape May, on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, was apparently success ful so far as the question of the attainment of high speed was concerned; but the general conditions of the test as | the trucks. Each of the six pairs of regards track, distance run, and data as to the economy of the new device were such, according to the New York Sun, that the test can hardly be said to have been satisfactory on the whole. The engine left the Cape May station at 2.30 p. m., pulling two ordinary passennger conches filled with people. An express train on the West Jersey railroad left the Cape May station at the same time. The two roads running parallel and close together for several miles, advantcollege, does not believe in "Cyrchu dwr age was taken for an opportunity for a dros a fon," or in other words ignoring race. Each train rapidly increased its speed as the two came near each other and approximately side by side. But the race did not last very long, as the Holman engine quickly distanced the ordinary locomotive.

The Holman engine made the run to Cape May court house station in eleven minutes, including the time consumed in starting and stopping. The distance is 11% miles, so that the average speed was sixty and two-thirds miles an hour, a small fraction better than a mile a minute. The speed indicator attached to the engine touched at one time the 90-mile mark, and for a good part of the distance it hovered around the 70-mile mark. Orders had been given by the chief engineer of the railroad, who was on the engine, to slow up at all curves. In the eleven-mile run there were three curves and one railroad crossing, so that it was impossible to make a thorough satisfactory speed test. The South Jersey roadbed also is not of the best, Paul IV, and Rodrigo Borgia, a Spanbeing equipped with only fifty-six lard, who was Alexander VI, are the

THE TRUCK DESCRIBED.

The Holman speed device is a truck on which an ordinary locomotive is superimposed. The locomotive used in this test was a common 54-ton Baldwin man friction truck in such a way that each locomotive driving wheel, sixty inches in diameter, rested upon two wheels, which in turn rested upon three other wheels, which rested upon the ralls. The wheels between one drivers and the wheels on the rails are each 191/2 inches in diameter, and the wheels on the rails are each 18 inches in diameter. There is a nange on the middle wheels which makes them 24 inches in diameter across the flange. There is first, was thirsty, asked for a drink, rangement of the flanges is to form nat- cardinal did not touch the wine. This the track wheels run, so that it is impossible for any of them to become disof five wheels, the four drivers being supported upon twenty wheels, twelve of which rest upon the track.

If there is no slip, one revolution of the 60-inch driver will cause the 1916inch middle wheels under to revolve three times. Each revolution of the middle wheel sends the track wheel under it one and two-fifth around. Each revolution of the driver. therefore, causes the track wheels to diameter on the flange which runs on the track, each revolution of the 60inch driver sends the locomotive 26.4 feet ahead, whereas if the driver rested directly on the rails, as in the ordinary locomotive, the distance would be but 15.7 feet. The Holman friction truck therefore gains 7.7 feet for every revolution of the driver.

The demonstration of this fact ap pears to settle the question of increased speed, but there arises immediately the question as to whether this in creased speed can be attained without an increase of power. If it can, there success. The test on Wednesday gave no sufficient data for solving such a problem. At first thought it seems ab solutely necessary that increased speed should require increased power. conditions were identical that would be the result: but the conditions are so different between a locomotive standbe a decided saving in fuel, although no extensive tests covering that quesrequired to move a given distance.

LOSS OF POWER.

There is, however, to be considered : loss of power in the increased friction caused by the introduction of the extra twenty wheels. Mr. Holman declares would be so slight as to be practically inappreciable. He calls attention to the directly to the rails, and not o the axles and friction wheels. This obviates axle friction, and the wheels are so nearly perfect that Mr. Holman de clares that there is but little friction due to irregularities in their services. It is probablee that a thorough compe

titive test of the Holman engine as to steam economy will be made before very long. When such a test is made trains of equal weight will be drawn over the same track for the same distance In the test on Wednesday it was noted that the steam pressure, which was 165 pounds at starting, had dropped to 120 pounds at he moment when the greates speed was attained.

The Holman truck weighs about thirteen tons, and that fact, of course, enters into any computation as to the economy of work. It, of course, requires more power to move a sixtyseven-ton locomotive at high speed than it does to move a fifty-four-ton locomotive, and there must be some compensating economy to balance this. Mr. Holman declares that this economy can be found in the lessened cost of track maintenance. The weight of the or-

the four drivers. In the case of the fifty-four-ton locomotive thirty-two tons are supported by the drivers, and the other twenty-two tons are supported on the front truck. The thirty-two tons on the drivers bear on the track at four points, or eight tons at each point. The added weight of the frietion trucks makes in all about 44 tons but this is supported at twelve points, tons on any one crosstic, as against 16 tons on one crosstle in the case of the ordinary 54-ton locomotive. The reto Be Seen Whether Increased sult, according to Mr. Holman, is that the ties are not pressed down into the ballast as with the ordinary_locomotive and the rails are not battered either at the ends or the ties. He believes that the use of his truck would decrease the It was noticeable in Wednesday's man attributes this to the flexibility of wheels that rest on the track is to a great extent independent in its action. Each wheel can rise and fall ind pendently, not being attached directly to the truck frame, and it can shift endwise about three-fourths of an inch without affecting the other wheels. As a result of this areangement each wheel accommodates itself to the inequalities of the rail, either sidewise or perpendicularly, and it is maintained that one of the small track wheels could run over an obstruction four lockes high without raising the wheel supported by it more than one inch and without affecting the locomotive driver perceptibly. It is this flexixbilty of the trucks wich in a large measure takes away the vibra-tory motion of the locomotive. The amount of vibration is also reduced by the fact that the drivers move only

PERSONALITY OF THE POPES. Two or Three Bad Men Responsible for the Evil Spoken of Them.

about half as fast as in the ordinary

F. Marion Crawford, in the Century. Two or three bad men are responsible for almost all the evil that has been said and written against the characters of the popes of the middle age. Farnese of Naples, Caraffa of Maddaloni, another Napolitan, who reigned as chief instances. There were, indeed, many popes who were not perfect, who were more or less ambitious, avariclous, warlike, timid, headstrong, weak, according to their several characters; but it can hardly be said that any of them were, like those I have mentioned, ocomotive. It was placed on the Hol- really bad men through and through, vicious, unscrupulous and daringly criminal. Foul IV outlived most of his vices, and devoted his last years to ecclesiastical affairs, but Alexander

died poisoned by accident. According to Guiceiardini, the popknew nothing of Caesar Borgia's intention of poisoning their rich friend, the cardinal of Conreto, with whom they were both to sup in a villa on August 17, 1563. The pope arrived at the place also a flange on the wheels on the rail, and by a mistake was given wine from which makes them 24 inches across the a flask prepared and sent by Caesar for flange. The drive wheels bear directly the cardinal. Caesar himself came in upon the middle wheels. The flanges of next and drank likewise. The pope event ended an epoch and a reign of terror, and it pillorled the name of Borgia forever. Alexander expired in um, during which the superstitious bystanders believed that he was conversing with Satan, to whom he had sold his soul for the papacy, and some were ready to swear that they actually saw seven devils in the room when he was dying. The fact that these witnesses were able to count the fiends speaks well for their coolness, at all events,

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WOMEN HESITATE TO TALK FOR PUBLICATION.

and the pressure, therefore, is only 3.8 BUT IT IS NOT A DISGRACE TO tons on the rail at any one point, or 7-6 BE SICK.

> Yet Some Suffer in Silence and will not Open the Matter to their Physician even.

test that the vibration of the locomotive was greatly reduced. Mr. Hol- YOU CAN BE BRIGHT EYED AND HAPPY.

From the Nugget, Chehalis, Wash.

hear the story told by Mrs. Frank Murray, as follows:

From the Nuspet, Chehalit, Wash.

The neighbors called her a walking corpse. For fifteen years she had suffered from loss of blood and drospy. She had not the strength to stand alone. She had spent thousands of dollars with the doctors and had been unable to find relife. Her case was considered hopeless.

That is the experience of Mrs. C. Reed, a well-known lady of this city.

A Nuspet reporter called upon her at her hame last Tracslay. She was wilking to be interviewed, she said, if she could be the means of pointing out to other unfortunate the way to recovery and good health.

"It has been over fifteen years since the "She active unfell," said Mrs. Reed. "Since and away and I began to lose fless." This continued for years. I became so week! This was an advanced to the help of others to dress and undraws, the help of the proper of the bloo

(Signed.) Mas. Martha L. Reed.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
14th day of May. 1855.

J. M. Kepner, Notary Public.
A case of similar import and of much interest is here given also, the same having been originally published by the Advance of Ogdensburg, N. Y. While it is from the far east, the facts can nevertheless be easily substantiated by writing the patient direct.

Every female who is nearing the critical period of a woman's life will be pleased to

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> S. H. ALBRO, Principal, Mansfield Pa.,