NEWYDDION BYW O WLAD Y GAN

Great Suffering at the Rhondda Valley and Elsewhere.

POOR "MORIEN" IS ALMOST BLIND

Maelgwyn, of the Cardiff Times, on the Adjudication of the Choral Competition at the Cardiff Exhibition Eisteddfod -- He Says We Live in a Wonderful and Changing Age.

Sad and evil days have evidently fal-len upon the miners of Ferndale and Tylorstown and their families. For the past three or four months the deprespast three or four months the deples-sion in the coal trade, upon which the district absolutely depends, has been of an exceptionally severe character, and it has brought in its train a great der of want and suffering. The distress is of want and suffering. The distress is widespread and acutely felt by scores of families, many of whom have, it is sad to relate, been without a morsel of bread on many occasions.

PUBLICANS AND THE CHURCH. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists of South Wales and Monmouthshire held south water and administration and their quarterly meetings at Devynock, a picturesque rural district, nestling mid the heights of Breconshire, week before last. A considerable discussion arose with reference to a proposal to legislate on the question of the relationship with the churches and persons ionship with the churches and persons connected with the liquor trade. At the Pontardulais association a series of resolutions were formulated on the question, and referred to the monthly meetings for consideration according to these recommendations: no one trading in intoxicating liquors would in future be received into church mem-bership; and although any person engaged in the trade, who may now be members of the churches, were not to be expelled, they were strongly urged "to get out of the trade" at once; while it was proposed that under no circumstances should such persons be suffered to hold any office in the churches. Quite a lively discussion ensued, and eventually the following regolution was adopted: "While the association keenly regrets that the monthgaged in the trade, who may now meetings are not prepared for legis lation on the question, we urge the churches to persevere in the good work of spreading temperance principles and ating public opinion on the ques tion, and to co-operate heartily in the movement now initiated to establish a temperance society in connection with the association." Music and its tempt-ations received the attention of the association as a result of a communi-cation from Mrs. Watts Hughes. It was resolved, "That an appeal be sent from this association to the several monthly meetings, and through them to the churches in general, asking that the attention of the young people who take a delight in music be called in the most solemn manner to their impropri-ety of taking part in concerts and en-tertainments that are held in unworthy places, such as music halls, and es-pecially of their singing low and vulgar songs, but rather that they should devote their musical talents to higher and purer objects."

THE CARDIFF EISTEDDFOD. Maelgwyn, of the Cardiff Times, in speaking of the recent musical per-formances at the Cardiff exhibition sisteddfod, says "that the great choral competitions was at no time the chief attraction of the eisteddfod, fer, evi-dently staggered by the award at Llandudno, several of the leading choirs had signified their intention of holding aloof from the contest, and the eletedfod computition were assailed in eisteddfod committee were assailed in a section of the press with a persist-ency and a vehemence that were allike unfair and undeserved. Everybody expected Llanelly to win, although one could not but admire the pluck of little Pontypool in entering the lists against one of the acknowledged lead-ing choirs. The victory of the tinplate town representatives was very popu-lar, although the remarks of Mr. Cowen that the losing choir had done as well or nearly so as the best choir that competed at Llandudne, is likely to roduce no end of controversy amongs the friends and enemies of certain choirs. In one breath the adjudicators tell us that the Llandudno contest was the finest heard since the great com-petition in London in the Jubilee year while in the next we are led to believe that it was very small potatoes indeed. Truly we live in a wonderful and changing age." WALES AND LIBERAL LEADER

SHIP.

It may be a narrow way of looking at things, but a Welsh nationalist can-not help regarding the political sit-uation in its relation to Wales. In a general way Welsh Radicals rejoice in all that tends to unite and to strength en the Liberal party, but they do not forget that in the Parliamentary bat-tle Wales has to fight for her own hand. They naturally, therefore, take a keen interest in the present situa-tion, and discuss with avidity the rumors with regard to the vacant leader ship. Lord Rosebory, during his com-paratively brief career as Prime Minister, whilst in a sense popular, was far from filling the place in the Welsh mind that was occupied by Mr. Gladmind that was occupied by Mr. Glad-stone. He spoke well and did well for Wales, but the Welsh Nonconofrm-ist conscience never took kindly to him. The said conscience, however, often strains at a gnat and swallows the bigger animal, and there are very many Welshmen who would view with many weishmen who would view with sincere sorrow anything like the pro-longed retirement of Lord Rosebery from active political life. Sir Wm. Harcourt's fighting qualities, if not his ardent championship of temperance legislation, has brought him, at leas of recent years, the admiration and perhaps the affection of Welsh Ridacals. They are democratic enough to prefer finding the leader amongst the Commons rather than in the Upper House, when he happens also to be one of their own representatives the attraction is well nigh irresistible. Referring to more personal aspects of the question, one does not forget that although Mr. Thomas Ellis was credited with being one of those who were most influential in bringing about the leadership of Lord Rosebery, his work as Libert With during the time Lord. as Liberal Whip during the time Lord Rosebery was in power was by no one more warmly praised than by Sir Wil-liam Harcourt. Neither can one lose ht of the generous tribute paid by William Harcourt to the efforts of the Welsh members during the last ses-sion, and the way (when he did not follow their lead) he backed them up in their various fights.

A WELSH CLERGYMAN ON WED-

DINGS. The Rev. E. Howells, vicar of Mil-ford Haven, makes the following re-marks in the "Parish Messenger" for October anent the conduct of people attending weddings: "While on the subject of marriage may we ask those who generally attend these functions (we are thinking now of the mothers with infants in their arms and the with infants in their arms and the large number of silly people who rush to a wedding as if it were a circus) to try and remember in whose house they e when they next come to witness a edding. In years gone by friends and lighbors would flock to the church to join in the church's prayer for the two young hearts embarking on the voy-age of life. It is very different now! idom is it we see a knee bent in ayer; still more seldom do we hear "Amen," after the prayers—the "Amen." after the prayers—the
"Amen" which makes the prayer of
one the petition of many. A crowd of
gossiping, sight-loving people come together not to pray, but to see. The
waiting time is generally passed in
audible conversations, and not infrein throwing rice across the More than once has the of-clergyman had to ascend the

pulpit and beg the congregation to repulpit and beg the congregation to re-member the reverence due to God's house, and on one occasion the vicar found it necessary to take off his sur-plice and turn about fifty people out of the church before the ceremony could be proceeded with. Is this be-coming? Is this what you would ex-pect in a civilized and Christian town, boasting of so many places of worship? Mothers often tell us that they can-not come to church because of the not come to church because of the baby. Then why bring the baby to a wedding? Is the marriage ceremony more intelligible to baby minds than more intelligible to baby minds than the special children's service provided for them? The service of holy mat-rimony is much too sacred for levity and irreverence. Let us try and rise to a higher level. Let our intercourse with heaven be at least as reverent as our intercourse with each other." Words well spoken, and are applica-ble to communities in this neighbor-hood.

POOR MORIEN BLIND. The valued contributor of the Week-ly Mail almost blind. Morien is one of the best known English and Welsh writers in Wales, and his honored name is known wherever the Welsh languis known wherever the Welsh language is spoken. As a newspaper correspondent he has but few equals. He is as well known in London among public men as he is to his humble fellow countrymen in dear old Cambria. He visited this country a few years ago, and was shown marked respect wherever he appeared. The following is the way the Weekly Mail speaks of the sad affair: "We have already hinted in "Wales Day by Day" that the condition of the eyes of our veteran and well-beloved contributor, "Morien," is far from satisfactory, and that the dimning—temporary, we all trust—of well-beloved contributor, "Morien," is far from satisfactory, and that the dimning—temporary, we all trust—of his sight is a sore trial to him will be seen from the following extracts from a letter just received by the chief. "The sight of my left eye, says "Morien," "Is so far gone that I cannot see with it even with the aid of a very powerful small handglass. Through this I see these lines only as disjointed patches of black through a white mist. The other eye is becoming gradually the same, and it is with the utmost difficulty I can with the aid of the handglass see the print of the 'Western Mail' to read anything. I struggle on, but often have to give up altogether for a time, to renew the struggle after an interval of rest. What I write is done with the handglass in the left hand and the pen in the right. Working thus, in the shade of night, is a trying ordeal, but when I fall—which God forbid—the chief pleasure of my life will be gone! For twenty-six years I have scribbled in the English and Welsh languages, with, I fear, reckless energy, never giving head to the rost-years of the rost-years in the rost-years in the rost-years in the length, is a trying ordeal, but when I fall—which God forbid—the chief pleasure of my life will be gone! in the English and Welsh languages, with I fear, reckless energy, never giving heed to the rest-requirements of my carthly tabernacle. The cataract was started the summer before last, and was caused by writing in a bay window, facing the south, and my then blooming orchard. I was warned by a reverend gentleman that writing in the sunshine, in the midst of white paper sheets, was calculated to cause mischief to the eyesight, but I could then distinguish a squirrel on a tree a hundred yards off, and I gave no heed to the warning. I have consulted the most eminent oculists of the day, and they all say that the mischief is of a temporary character. But I cannot temporary character. But I cannot refrain from remembering that an op-eration sometimes results in inflammation of the brain, and occasionally in

THE PERFECT LOVE. Lips of rosy colored hue. Eyes that sparkle like the dew. When the golden morning light Melts the vapours of the night; Kindly eyes that always smile Free from every taint of guile.

Voice that thrills with wondrous power Charming every tollsome hour: Voice that permeates the heart With a joy sweet songs impart When the singers live and dwell In the songs they sing so well.

Touch that moves the sorrowed heart-Bids new hopes and aims upstart; Touch one feels but to aspire In Life's battle ne'er to tire; Gentle, kindly, soft and light Bicssed with feelings infinite

Thought that lives but to bestow Joy on all whom she may know; Thought that never pains, and yet Has cause an action to regret— All for others she does live— Selfish ne'er; quick to forgive.

Life that brings to earth a sign
Of the Life that is divine;
Ne'er a shadow on her past—
Safe from scorn or hatred's blast;
Radiant, pure, meek as a dove,
As mirrored thus—a perfect love.

Newcastle on Tyne

W. C. Thomas.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CATHOLICISM IN WALES. It appears from Roman Catholic official statistics that there are 12,500 Roman Catholics in the thirteenth Welsh county—Monmouthshire. Twenty-five thousand in Glamorganshire, and about 6,000 in the remaining eleven counties. In the year 1840, at the time when Bishop Brown was consecrated the Roman Catholics had not a single chapel in Glamorganshire. At present they have twenty chapels. It is stated that there are eight students at one of their institutions in Brittany who have learnt to speak Welsh and will shortly come over to labor as missionaries among their Welsh cousins in

THE LATE WILLIAM MORRIS. William Morris, the English poet (observes the St. Jame's Gazette) has been claimed for a Welsh Celt. If a Welsh origin and character could be as easily proved as it is easily claimed for the genius of Mr. Meredith, William Morris and Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Wales might well plume herself on playing a pretty part in the Jones, Wales might well plume her-self on playing a pretty part in the art and literature of the second gener-ation of the Victorian epoch. Mr. Meredith is reported to be specially proud of his Welsh lineage, and he certainly has said some extremely pretty things about Welsh men and Welsh women in his novels, notably in "Vittoria" and "The Amazing Mar-riage." As for William Morris (adds riage," As for William Morris (adds the Gazette), in spite of his desire for an Earthly Paradise (a quest which Renan specially notes as a Celtic char-acteristic), we take him to have been Eiglish of the English. It is the other Morris that is Welsh (Sir Lewis Morris.)

THREE WIVES IN ONE ROOM. Sir John Pryse, descended from one of the royal tribes of Wales, flourished in all his eccentricity at the ancient family seat at Newtown, Montgomery, about 1750. He kept the embalmed bodies of his first and second wives in coffins on each side of his bed till he married his third, a widow, who obtected to sleep in such a chamber of objected to sleep in such a chamber of horrors, and made him bury them out of her sight. On her death he did not venture on a fourth marriage, but de

of her sight. On her death he did not venture on a fourth marriage, but desired her to be brought back, like a second Alcestis, from the grave. So he wrote this letter to Bridget Bostock, of Cheshire. "who healed all diseases by faith, prayer and an embrocation of fasting spittle":

"Madam—Having received information by repeated advices, both public and private, that you have of late performed many wonderful cures, and that the means used appear to be very inadequate to the effect produced, I cannot but look on you as an extraordinary and highly-favored person. Now, having lately lost my wife, I earnestly entreat you that you will put up a petition to the Throne of Grace on her behalf, that the deceased may be restored to us, and the late Dame Elizabeth Pryse he raised from the dead. If your personal attendance be necessary, I will send my coach and six, with proper servants, to wait on you hither, whenever you please to appoint. Recompense of any kind that you could propose would be made with the utmost attitude. —Your obedient and very affectionate, humble servant, "John Pryse."

and very affectionate, humble servant, "John Pryse."

What answer was returned is not recorded. Only this we know, that the cry for this lost Eurydice was, as of old, in vain, and the gallant and courteous Weishman, in a few years followed his wife to that world beyond the veil where they neither marry nor are given in marriage

SMITH FAMILY IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Variations of Its Monored and Well-Dis tributed Cognomes.

THEY ARE MANY AND INTERESTING

Some of the Three Variations Would Hardly Be Recognized by English and Yankee Cousins .- The Considerably Numerous Subdivisions of John Smith.

From the Inter-Ocean. An examination of the directories of all large cities in America and in Europe tells us that the Smiths are numerous. We find this family, which is or a steady march of increase, occupying more space in the city directories then any other family. In the tories than any other family. In the New York city directory there are fifty-three columns devoted to this family. Added to this number are thirty col-umns of Smiths in Brooklyn, with thirty-five columns of Smiths in Baltimore and as many more in Washing-ton, and in all other large American cities the Smiths lead in point of nu-merousness. Hence the question, "Whence came Smith?"

The commonness of the name Smith is accounted for by the fact that an-

is accounted for by the fact that an-ciently the term "a Smith" was not confined to iron-workers, but was applied to any person engaged in smith ing. In entering on the subject of this patronymic, any writer must feel overpowered by the magnitude of it, as it is closely connected with the personal identity of many thousands, enjoying as it does the eminence of being the commonest of all English, French, and German surnames, and associated as it has been with anecdotes, statistics, and archaeology. The Smith family sup-plies a subject which requires no common handling; a new ology, named smithology, will undoubtedly prove as instructive and interesting as many existing ologies.

IN OTHER LANDS.

In France Mr. Smith figures as Le Fevre; in Germany, Schmidt or Schmitt; in Holland, as Smit; in Italy, Fabbroni and Fabromess; in Scotland, the Gowans; in Wales, Goff and Cowan. In Cornwall Smith pecame Angowe The Celts, whether Highland or Hiber nians, took ill to trade names, prefer ring personal, local, or patronymical designations. Still we have McIntyre, son of Smith; in Wallachie, ovacs is Smith. Add to the above Ferrari, Fer smith. Add to the above Ferrari, Ferracino, Ferrars, Perretli, Ferrum, Fari, all ironworkers. A family bearing the name Fairle has been located in Rutherglen, near Glasgow, Scotland, for over 600 years, as hinted in this rhyme:

Nae man can tell, nae man has seen, When the Fairles haena in Ruglen been.

When the Fairles haena in Res.

All are members of the mighty race of Smiths and have dealt largely in smith work in general. The iron and smith work in general. The word smith is from the Anglo-Saxon "smitan, to smite," hence the motto of a noble Smith family in England is "Smite on, quoth smith," that is, for any one who strikes as with a ham-mer or a blacksmith. Thus the poet becomes a versesmith, though he had only to cudgel his brains. Hesides Smith, pure and simple, there are Smithsons, to which the Gaelic Mac-Gowan (son of Smith) corresponds, as well as Smithman, which in French is Lefevrehomme, and Grossmith, who, if they have not corrupted their spelling, are a good set-off against the Fabrucci, or little Smiths, of Italian celebrity. The first Smith landed in America in

1631, and that they have become num-erous in this country and in England will be seen in the register general of England, when, from 1828 to 1854, 286,-937 were recorded as having been born, or having died.

The Joneses, who have been fast treading on Mr. Smith's heels, number in like circumstances 282,900. This will show that the alarmist has good reasons to raise the cry of "Smiths in danger." In addition to Smith proper there are many families passing under

other surnames who are members of this mighty army. Smithlett is a neat diminutive, while Smythy and Smythiners have decidedly the smell of blacksmith shop about them. In their desire to get away from the common plebeian and now descrip-tive Smith many families have Smythed themselves, and one family goes still further and changes its name into Smijth. It is difficult to understand how "ij" came to supplant the "y." It It is said that an English Baronet Smith in the transition period, having substituted "y" for "i," was so delighted with his escape from Smithdom that he added a title to each stroke of the "y" and thus produced the "ij"

of existing Smijth.

Another escape was found recently in New York state. The head of a house, one Farmer Smith, being a stout and portly man, obtained the name of John Jolly among his neighbors; his sons have since assumed the substinuet. sons have since assumed this sobriquet a surname, and by this name alone the family recognized, they are Smiths no longer. The common of the descriptive Smiths in America are the Schmidtuschmidts, Goldsmith, Gold-schmidt (or Orfevre, in French), Silversmith, Coppersmith, Locksmith, Whitesmith, Blacksmith, Arrowsmith, Speersmith, Knyfesmith, Nasmyth or (Nailsmith), Hydlesmith (or Soldier-smith), Messerschmidt (German for Knifesmith); Brownsmith is a brown bill maker, corresponding to the family name of 'Brownbill," which is a Saxon

foot soldier, meaning Brisbane. From Smith, pure and simple, come these names: Smyth, Smythe, Smeyth, Smeith, Smit, Smite, Smyte, and Smids, There are thirty towns in these United States named for Smith, while in the city directories Smith with every Christian name under the sun exists. We all know Smith, and have a great regard for him; an excellent fellow is Smith, but in speaking of this cosmo-politan citizen we cannot tell which Smith is wanted.

URBAN SMITHS.

There are forty columns of Smiths in the Chicago city directory. Of tass vast army Chicago leads, with 377 John Smiths: Philadelphia follows with 315; New York city has 310; Baltimore, 254; New York city has 310; Baltimore, 254; Brooklyn, 229; Detroit, 83; Denver, 69; Pittsburg, 96; San Francisco, 83; New Orleans, 62; Milwaukee, 46; Boston, 127; Minneapolis, 55; St. Paul, 46; St. Louis, 125; Kansas City, Mo., 52; Buffalo, 89; Cleveland, 96; Washington, 75. All told, these number 2,497 plain, common, every-day John Smiths, who, with their families, would populate a good-sized town.

town.

It is impossible to identify the man wanted by aid of the city directories, as we find them by the hundreds each with the same Christian name, and purwith the same Christian name, and pur-suing the same avocation.

I am acquainted with a family of John Smiths living in a Chleago flat with a John Smiths over and a John Smith directly below. The first floor Smiths were so tormented with mes-sages, parcels, and letters, that they field aye, flitted in self-defence. The fied, aye, flitted in self-defence. The baptismal name of John is of Norman importation, but has rarely passed into a surname, and is the most popular Christian name with the family of Smith. John has been the source of various modified forms of a considerable number of names, some of which are the most common in the whole circle of nomenclature. Its Welsh

genitive form, Jopes, substantiates this assertion as being the second most common name in the English language. We have besides Jones, John, Joanes, Johnes, Johnock, Janson, Jennings, Jansen, Jannings, Jenkins, Jenkyns, Lank, Janson, Janson, Jenkins, Jenkyns, Jen Jenks, Janson, Jenkinson, Janes, Jenon; and from Johanneson we have the rest of Hanson and Hancock. Jack and Jackson seem to claim the same par-entage, and jackass. I presume, has the same etymology. John has become so

nmon a Christian name that some prefix by way of epithet seems occa-sionally necessary in order to distin-guish between two or more persons

earing it. Thus the French say Grosjean, or big or fat John; the Dutch use Grootjans, or "bulky John;" the Italians have their Giovannizzi, or "handsome, large John;" the Highlanders have their Mac Fadyeans, meaning "the son of long John;" also Mac Ivons, or sons of big John; the Highland Scotch their Mikle-John, or "large, stout John." Hence the Smiths are justly proud of their "cheap John."

"cheap John."
John Smith in England, like John
Jones in Wales, is a perpetual incognito, and the name being proclaimed in
a market square would denote no person in particular. We have John Smith for our father, our uncle, even our aunt or mother, not forgetting Johanna Schmitt or Jeanette Le Fevre, but we never learn of one dying; they live just to make some people miserable. Threetenths of all the runaway husbands are Smiths, one-tenth bearing the Christian name John. They are the most divorced family in existence, and unless the control of the c John Smiths are warned against naming their posterity for themselves the government may be obliged to annihilate the entire race by renaming them. In 1848, when the fugitive King Louis Phillippe found himself safely in England in a snug hotel, he inquired the name of his hostess, and, being in-formed it was Smith, his majesty remarked: "Smith, Smith; eh blen, I think I have heard that name before." He had, indeed, for it was the very alias that he had adopted-William Smith (Guillaume Le Fevre) being written on his passport at that moment

NEW YORK JOURNALISM.

An Up-to-Date View of the Serio-Comic Supplement Schemes of the Sunday Newspaper.

From the New York Sun.

Our next door neighbor, the Tribune which has taken into its house the re-mains of the defunct Recorder, dead of vulgarity, announces its intention of producing, or evolving, or disgorging, 'a Serio-Comic Supplement" as a regular feature henceforth of its Sunday edition.

Our candid opinion is that there is about as much demand for more serio-comic supplements to Sunday newspapers in New York as there is for more fleas in Italy. We should say, more-over, that although it may be possible for the Tribune establishment to con-coct during the week its projected serio-comicality, according to the regular formula, either for plain or for colored, there will be some difficulty when it comes to emitting the same upon a long-suffering public. How for example, does the Tribune propos to get the serio-comic edition out of its own front door, where still sits on guard the bronze statue of Horace Greeley, who could use forcible lan-

to get the serio-comic edition out of its own front door, where still size a many the bront door, where still size is made to be set up vibrations in an electric guage on occasion?

It is a light-headed and lil-balanced management which is swept off its base striking on the thin disk of the telephone transmitter sets up a series to up to up

which our neighbor ought to desire or a possession of which our neighborought to be proud.

The intimate contest between the proprietor of the New York World and the proprietor of the New York Jour-nal for the primacy of the sewers proceeds with unabated energy on either side. One of them is spending lavishly, in the attempt to beat off its inconvenient young rival, the money amassed during a long and happy period of ab-solute monopoly and shamelessness. The other is pouring into the campaign money earned by older and probably wiser men in more honorable business. in a desperate effort, foredoomed to failure, to prove that a Harvard grad-uate with the training of a gentleman can out-Pulitzer the original Pulitzer himself. Foredoomed to failure nimself. Foredoomed to failure, be-cause the new comer is, after all, only an amateur. If he succeeds in buying away from the older shop every artist whose pen or whose pencil has been educated to proficiency by the master of all the arts which have made the World what it is other artists World what it is other artists will spring up like mushrooms under the brass dome. Pulitzer has only to raise his somewhat hooked forefinger to summon to his aid special talent of an order not at any other new journalist's command. Besides, his nose is longer than young Mr. Hearst's and his scent

keener by far.

Meanwhile, what a contest it is, and what a struggle young Mr. Hearst is, and what a struggle young Mr. Hearst is making, though hopelessly, for the fulfillment of his astounding ambition! The hideous projectiles are hurled back and forth every day in the week, but particularly on Sundays. There is yet discorptible for sign that the particularly on Sundays. There is yet discernible no sign that the ammuni-tion is low in either arsenal. As two wrestlers change their grip or shift their ground from time to time, so the varying aspects of the unspeakable. At one time it is pronographic. When the multifarious appeal to pruriency seems to pall upon the two constituencies, the exploitation of the horrors of morbid anatomy and disgusting pathology begins. Pictures of diseased tissue sprawl across whole pages formerly occupied by the imaginings of lasciviousness. Crime is illustrated in all its phases with charts and full working directions for finding criminals. When the Harvard graduate ransoles the splayer of the libera hall. sacks the shelves of the library for forgotten nastiness of erotic erature, the ex-kellner sends forth his men and his women to collect from the cooks of the anonyma of today their mistresses' favorite recipes for Christmas plum pudding. When the ex-kellner goes to the hospitals with his camera to photograph for the benefit of the World readers the latest run-ning ulcer, the Harvard graduate promptly furnishes to readers of the promptly furnishes to readers of the Journal explicit instructions, with plates, teaching how murder may be done with a single blow of the fist upon the chin by driving a splinter of the under jaw up into the brain. So it goes on, Sunday after Sunday, with the bright sun shining in the heavens; and the end is not in sight. There was never before anywhere on earth such a rivalry, and, God willing, there never will be again after Mr. Pulitzer is dead or has gone mad, or after Mr. dead or has gone mad, or after Mr Hearst is tired out or has reluctantly

Hearst is tired out or the dearst is tired out or the come to his senses.

It is a positive relief to turn to the Journal of Commerce or the Evening Post, without a picture except in the Post, without a picture except in the commission of the com supplements of the Recorder fashion, much less any disposition to follow the World and the Journal in their frenTO SEE FROM AFAR.

Telectroscope by Which Distant Thing#Will Be Brought Near.

From the Albany Express.

That sooner or later an apparatus would be invented by means of which objects might be seen at a great dis-iance, just as sounds are heard from afar by means of the telephone, has been considered probable for a long

It is a strange coincident that an nouncement is made simultaneously from sections of the globe far remote from sections of the globe far tend in-from each other that the expected in-vention has been made. One of the inventors is a Swedish physician. Concerning the details of his discovery cret of "looking through a wire" is Dr. Frank M. Close, of Oakland, Cal. He calls his apparatus a "telectroscope"— th tais, an appartus for seeing afar by means of electricity.

There are two boxes connected by a ine of wire. One of these boxes is called the receiver and the other the transmitter. In front of the receiver a piece of tournaline of leeland spar is placed, and opposite to this is the eye of the person testing the apparatus. In front of the opening of the transmitter and directed upon some sort of electrical device, the nature of which by Chenduck not reveal is alread a

transmitter set up in the electrically charged wire, or, to be a little more scientific, impress upon the electric current flowing through the wire, a series of vibrations which have the effect, when an apparatus similar to that of the transmitter is thrust into the circult some distance away, to set up vi-brations in a second disk which exactreproduce the sound of your voice. Now, a very accurate description of just what happens when you see a giv-en object is that the different parts of the object variously absorb the differ ent rays of light so as to give the object its shading of light and color, and in turn there is set up in the millions upon millions of nerve cells of your brain a series of sensations, which, when put together, give you an idea or mental image of the things seen. n case you see a given object in nirror the only difference in the oper oper ation is that the waves of light have struck upon and been reflected from the nonabsorbent glass and thus reach

Now, supposing that the image of an object striking a mirror or something corresponding to a mirror should be made to set up vibrations in an electric wire, just exactly as a sound wave striking on the thin disk of the tele-

are so many, fish is an indispensable article for the whole nation. Russia has a large number of important rivers, streams and lakes, besides a coast of 4,948 miles, which are rich in fish, with some rare and fine species. The most valuable products of the fish in-dustry in Russia, are Cod Liver oil and caviare. Russian caviare is ob-tained mainly from sturgeon. In the Volga district the white sturgeon leads for the high quality of its roe, and next comes the common sturgeon. The United States consul general at St. Petersburg says that although the prep-aration of caviare does not differ from that in other countries, its superiority being due to the fine quality of the roe, he has studied the process of its man-ipulation, which is as follows: When a stranger is admitted into the fish-ing section where caviare is prepared he finds it supplied with a number of troughs, wooden tubs and vats, a stand, looking like a bench with upper frame open, on which is placed the freshly salted caviare in order to separate it from the superfluous brine There is also a very important implement—the caviage press—with which the pressed caviare is prepared. On the walls hang the caviare sieves, consisting of wooden frames and nets of strong cords. The workmen separate the caviare from the egg bags, in which it is inclosed, by rubbing it with the hand through the sieve into a vat. The egg skin does not go through, but remains on the surface of the sieve. When fish are in the first stage of decomposition the egg skins get so soft that they can be separated from the ree, and from these the low grades of caviare are made. Next, in the salting of the caviare, it is salted only with brine made of fine salt. The differ-ence in "fresh" caviare is caused by the smaller or greater quantities of salt contained in the brine, and this is regulated to meet the length of time the caviare is to be kept. The fresh brine is kept in large wooden tubs, and the fine, clean salt used for the preparation of the brine is put into small barrels. The superfluous brine is used again. Immediately after the eggs have been rubbed through the sieves they are put through the brine, and as soon as they are deprived of the superfluous salt they are placed in tin jars or cans and small wooden kegs; and the so-called fresh caviare, which and the so-called fresh caviare, which is high priced, is ready for market. The cheaper kind is cured in the brine and then put into linen bags and pressed. This is called pressed caviare. The roe should not be taken from the fish before the third or fourth year, when it is ripe, and grown to its full size. Many fish are cut before the roe is ripe, and in such case the the roe is ripe, and in such case the roe must be used immediately. This is one reason why fresh caviare can be obtained at all times. During ten months of 1895 Russia exported 4,678,443 pounds of pressed caviare and 612,964 pounds of fresh caviare.

CHERIFF'S SALE

Valuable Real Estate

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1996.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Lackawanna county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale by vendue or outery, to the highest and best bidders, for cash, at the court house, in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, on SATURDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D., 1886 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of sald day, all the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, viz:

ed the receiver and the other the transmitter. In front of the receiver a piece of tournealine of Iceland spar is placed, and opposite to this is the eye of the person testing the apparatus. In front of the opening of the transmitter and directed upon some sort of electrical device, the nature of which Dr. Close does not reveal, is placed a lighted candle. Immediately the eye perceives the flame of the candle, although in an adjoining room or a long distance away, the tournaline of the receiver is removed, though the lighted candle remains at the transmitter, no light is seen.

The explanation of this phenomena Dr. Close marks by reference to the transmission of sound by electricity—that is, to the telephone. Exactly what happens when you talk into the transmitter of a telephone and a person at the other end of the line hears your voice is that the sound wave striking upon the thin disk of the transmitter set up in the electrically charged wire, or, to be a little more scientific, impress upon the electric current flowing through the wice, a series said; improved with one two-story frame dwelling house and outbuilding thereon.

ALSO.

ALSO,

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna, state of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: On the northeast forty-five (45) feet more or less in width by Deacon street; on the northwest one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet more or less in depth by the middle garden lot; on the southwest forty-five (45) feet more or less in width by the transverse line; and on the southeast one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet more or less in depth by the southeast one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet more or less in depth by the southeasterly line of the "Homestead," being the same lots of land described as "purpart F" in the return of the jury of inquisition in the proceedings in partition had in the orphans court of Lackawanna county of the estate of Euphemia Wint, deceased, No. 240 Series A, which said purpart was awarded to Cornelia B. Edgar.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Cleland, Simpson & Taylor vs. Mrs. S. W. Edgar, Debt \$215, Judgment No. 106. May Term, 1895. Vend ex to November term, 1896.

ALSO,

HULSLANDER & VOSBURG, Attys.

No. 3.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Grace Francy, administratrix of the estate of Michael Francy, deceased, in and to all those certain lots of land situate in Beranton, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: No. 1—Commencing at a corner of an alley on the south side of Brick avenue being forty-two (42) feet front on said avenue, and forty-two (42) feet in rear, and being one hundred and fifty (159) feet in depth and including all the land and no more lying between the alley and the lot owned by the estate of A. P. O'Donnell, familiarly known as "Happy Jerry," coal and minerals reserved. All improved with a two-story frame dwelling, barn and outbuildings thereon. No. 2-All the surface or right of soil of all that lot of land situate in city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, situate on Nicholson street in the Second ward of said city. Said lot is on the southerly side of street known on Pierce's map as Nicholson street on map made under direction of the city of Scranton is called Thompson street, said lot is designated in said Pierce's map as lot No. twenty-two (22) and is fifty (59) feet front and rear and one hundred and fifty (159) feet deep. No. 3-All the surface and right of soil of and to all that lot of land situate in said city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, viz: two lots on southerly side of Nicholson street and known as lots Nos. seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) each lot being fifty (50) feet front and rear and one hundred and fifty feet deep.

**Acceptable of the surface francy, administratrix of the cestate of Michael Francy, deceased. Debt \$1,600. Judgment 121, Nov. term, 1891. Fi. fa. to Nov. term, 1896.

ALSO ALSO

ALSO

No. 4.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, M. O. Webster, in and to all that certain lot of land lying in the Borough of Dunmere, county of Lackawanna and state of Fennsylvania; Beginning at a corner of lot on Mill street, number fifty-five, as appears on map of Pennsylvania Coal company's lands, running in a mortherly direction one hundred and forty-four feet to an alley; thence in a westerly direction along said alley fifty feet; thence in a southerly direction one hundred and forty-four feet to a corner on Mill street; thence in an easterly direction along Mill street to the place of beginning. Being fifty feet in front and one hundred and forty-four feet deep, and being lot No. 52 on map of Pennsylvania Coal company's lands, excepting and reserving all coal and minerals beneath the surface. All improved with a two-story frame dwelling house, with an "L" attached on the front and a two-story frame house and a shanty on the rear and outbuildings thereon.

and a snaw, which is execution at the guit of Scrapton Savings Bank and Trust company vs. M. O. Webster and Nancy E. Webster. Debt \$1,900. Judgment No. 227. Nov. T., 1895, fi. fa. to Nov. T., 1895, wilson, Atty.

months of 1838 Russia exported 4,638,443 pounds of pressed caviare and 613,904 pounds of fresh caviare.

"THE CRIME OF '73,"

The following explanations why the silver dollar should no longer be coined were made in the house of representatives April 9, 1872:

"It has become impossible to retain an American dollar in this country except in collections of cariosities,"—Judge Kelley.

The silver dollar "has long since ceased to be a coin of circulation. * The gold dollar should be deciared the money unit."—Mr. Hooper.

The principal change proposed by the bill was in "more clearly specifying the gold dollar as the unit of value, * The time has come in this country when the gold dollar should be distinctly declared to be the coin representative of the money unit."—Mr. Stoughton.

**ALSO

No. 5.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Patrick W. Murphy, in and to all the following described lot of land situate of the following described lot of land situate of the following described lot of land situate of said lot six (6), and that part of seven (7) lying between the southerly side of said lot six (6) and the Remington line, all in block No. seventy-seven (77) and situated upon street called and known as Stafford street upon the town plot of the city of Scranton; each of said full lots being forty (40) feet in front, the same in rear and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth.

Coal and minerals reserved to the legal owners thereof by sufficient terms in law. Selzed and taken in execution at the suit of Margaret Simon and F. W. Gunster, executors of Fred Simons, deceased, Debt 334.53. Judgment No. 229, Nov. term, 1896, fl. fa. to Nov. term, 1895.

WOODRUFF, Atty.

No. 6.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Henry Doyle, in and to all the surface or right of soil of all that certain lot of land situate in the township of Old Forge (now borough of Taylor), county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on northerly side of Sampson street at intersection of said lot in the surface of lot No. 2; thence along line of said lot in northerly direction 100 feet to corner; thence in a westerly direction at a right angle to said last mentioned line 50 feet to Center avenue; thence in a southerly direction along said avenue 150 feet to said Sampson street, place of beginning. Being lot No. 1 in block C of a plot of lots of New York, Susquehanna and Western Coal company, in village of Rendham, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania.

All improved with a two-story frame building used as dwelling house by restaurant. Seissed and taken in execution at the suit of M. M. Williams vs. Henry Doyle. Debt 1812.5. Judgment No. & May T., 1836, ft. to Nov. T., 1836.

TAYLOR & LEWIS, Attys.

No. 7.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Daniel Mitchell, in and to all that certain lot or piece of land situate in the township of Oil Forge, Lackawanna county, Penneylvania, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a corner on Fallon street; thence along same westerly fifty (50) feet to lot of Thomas Gillett; thence along his lot about one hundred and fifty (150) feet in a southerly direction to land of Ebenezer Drake; thence along said land easterly about sixty (60) feet to a corner; thence northerly one hundred and ninety-one (191(feet more or less to a corner, the place of beginning. Containing eighty-five hundred square feet of land, the same more or less, and being lot number forty-two (42) on the plan of lots of Thomas Smith estate. Coal and minerals reserved. Being the same premises which were conveyed by Jane S. Smith, executrix to Daniel Mitchell, by deed dated December 1st, 1899, recorded in Lackawanna county in Deed Book 88, page 242. Improved with one two-story house, barn, outhouses and fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Drake & Stewart vs. Daniel Mitchell. Debt \$121.68. Judgment No. 845. January T., 1896 vend ex. to November T., 1896.

DEAN, Atty.

No. 8.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Margaret Ruddy, administratrix of Martin J. Ruddy, deceased, in and to all those three certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania described as follows, to wit The first thereof being lot number twen ty-four (24) in square or block number two hundred and twenty (250) and situate upor street called and known as Capouse svenue upon the plot of Scranton, intended to be duly registered and recorded, said lot being forty (40) feet in front and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth and rectangular with an alley in the rear sixteen (16) feet wide for public use, with the privilege of using ten (10) feet in front of the front line of said iot on Capouse avenue, also ten feet in front on Ash street for yard, vault, porch, piassa, cellarway and bay window. All improved with a two-story bakery building, brick and frame boiler house and frame barn in the rear. The second thereof being lot number thirteen (13) in square or block number two hundred and twenty-one (221) and situate upon street called and known as Capouse avenue upon the plot of Scranton intended to be duly registered and recorded, said lot being forty (60) feet in front and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth, and is rectangular with an alley in the rear sixteen feet wide for public use, with the privilege of using ten feet in front of the front line of said lot on Capouse avenue, also ten feet in front on Ash street for yard, vault, porch, piassa, cellarway and bay windows. All improved with a two-story brick dwelling house and outhouse.

The third thereof being all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Sev.

No. 2.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, William Dawkins, executor of the last will and testament of Jane Williams, late of Lackawanna county, deceased, in and to all that certain out, piece or purcel of land situate in the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Heing lots numbers fifty (50) and fifty-one (51) in square or block number nineteen (18) according to a plan or map entitled Price & Pancoast's addition to the city of Scranton. Each of said lots being twenty-five (25) feet in front on Everett avenue, the same in rear and one hundred and eighty-seven and one-half (187%) feet in depth. Improved with a single frame dwelling house and outbuildings thereon.

Beized and taken in execution at the suit of West Side Bank vs. William Dawkins, executor of the last will and testament of Jane Williams, deceased. Debt, \$209. Judgment No. 392, Nov. T., 1896, ft, fa. to Nov. Term, 1896.

ALSO

No. 10.—All that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Fourteenth ward of the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania, described according to a survey thereof, rade by A. B. Dunning, if., surveyor, dated Nov. 1st, 1894, as follows to wit: Beginning at a point on the northeast side of West Lackawanna avenue at a distance of 25 feet southeastward from the southeast side of Eighth street, containing in front on the said West Lackawanna avenue, 25 feet southeastward from the southeast side of eighth street, containing in front on the said West Lackawanna avenue, 25 feet and extending of that breadth in length or depth northeastward 150 feet to an alley. Being the same premises which Allein Rosenkrans and wife by an indenture dated the 1st day of July, 1893, and recorded in Deed Book No. 103, pp. 102, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Philip Bartron, his heirs and assigns for such term of years as vested in the said Allen Rosenkrans under and by virtue of the deed from the Scranton Stove works to the said Allen Rosenkrans dated the 12th day of February, A. D. 1894, and recorded in deed book No. 21, pp. 522, etc. Excepting and reserving all the coal and minerals beneath the surface of said lot as mentioned in the above recited indenture. And the trustees of the Proprietors' School Fund of Providence by an indenture dated the 7th day of July, 1893, and recorded in deed book No. 103, pp. 59, etc., granted, remised, released and quit claimed unto the said Philip Bartron and his heirs and assigns the above described lot of land subject to the leasehold interest therein of Joseph Fellows, his heirs and assigns. All improved with two-story wagon shop, with tenements above and one frame two-story tenement in rear with outbuildings, etc.

Selzed and taken in execution at the suit of The United Security Life Insurance and Trust company of Pennsylvania vs. Philip Bartron, Debt, 8,045.09, Judgment No. 690, Nov. T., 1895. Lev, fs. to Nov. T., 1899.

ALSO

No. 11.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Sarah D. Lee, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Second ward of the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna, state of Pennsylvania, Besinning at a point on the north side of Lloyd street at the distance of one hundred sixty-eight (163) feet westward from the west side of North Main avenue, containing in front or breadth on said Lloyd street fifty (50) feet and extending of that breadth in depth northward one hundred and fifty (150) feet to an alley; being the same premises which W. W. Winton and wife by deed dated January 24, 1833, granted and conveyed unto the said Sarah D. Lee in fee. Coal and minerals reserved to the legal owners thereof by terms sufficient in law; all improved with a two-story and basement frame double dwelling house and outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Mason & Snowden vs. Sarah D. Lee, Debt, \$130.80. Judgment No. 36 May Term, 1895. Fl. fa. to Nov. Term, 1896.

Sheriff's office. Scranton. Pa., Oct. 2

D. W. BROWN, Atty. All of which will be sold for cash only. FRANK H. CLEMONS, Sheriff.