Omric literature From Home

Of late years American journals have | society was organized. The Rev. John | devoted much attention to the Welsh element in the United States, and invariably the references have been highly complimentary to the representatives of the old country. No people are more highly esteemed than the Cambrian Celts in the great Republic of the West, and, in proportion to their number, no people have contributed more to its growth and development. The latest public compliment paid to the Cymric race appears in the "Sentinel," Wisconein paper, for April 18, in which is published a long account, copiously illustrated, of an early Welsh settlement in Genesce. The article states that the Welsh were among the very early settlers of Waukesha coun-It was only six years after Morris Cutler, the first white settler, had built his cabin there, in 1840, when the white population of the county was very scanty, that John Hughes with his wife and family of six children crossed the ocean from Wales and found their way to what is now the township of Genesce. The next year



JOHN JARMON. Pioneers of the Colony.

four more Welshmen, two of them with families, appeared and became Mr. Hughes' neighbors. These were Thomas Jenes and the three Jarmon brothers, Richard, Daniel, and John. The year following seven more families were added to the colony, which grew steadily and rapidly, not only because of the large families wheh were, and still are, fashionable among the Welsh farmers, but also because of constant and ever increasing immigration from George R. Rice, of Genesee states that ween the family of his father, the late Roderick Rice, arrived in 1846, there were already over seventy Welsh families located in the vicinity Mr. Hughes and family arrived in Milwankee in August, 1840

ON LAKE ERIE.

On Lake Erie they had met a Rev. Mr. Ordway, who had recommended Waukesha county, where he resided, as a desirable place of settlement, and so Mr. Hughes left his family in Milwaukee and accompanied Mr. Ordway to the home of the latter. There he fell ill, and, after waiting for two weeks, Mrs. Hughes hired a man with a wagon and two yoke of oxen to convey herself and her children to the Ordway place, The family lived for a few days in an old log but without stove or fireplace, cooking out of doors, and baking in a little oven which the mother had brought from Wales. Mr. Hughes liked the country, and he wrote back to his relative, Thomas Jones, in Wales, setting forth its many attractions. Jones had the letter printed in a Welsh magazine, and this letter was the means of bringing many settlers to Waukesha county. The Welsh who settled in Waukesha county came mostly from Cardiganshire and Ang-Most of them were poor a few had some money, and one or two were rich according to the modest standard of the pioneers. Several had been prepared for the ministry in the Church of England, but had changed their plans and now determined to seek their fortunes across the sea. The oldest living Welsh settler is Mrs. Ann Jarmon, who went over with her father, Thomas Jones, in 1811, when she was a girl of fourteen. They started for Carnarvon, and were six weeks on the journey in a sailing vessel, landing in Boston. The passage cost five guineas a-piece, and haif rates for children. They took provisions with them-out bread, out crackers, butter, and potatoes. They also took china dishes and the works of a clock, but no furniture. Jones had £300 in money, having sold the farm in Wales, and all had fine new clothes for the journey. Mr. and Mrs. John Jones left Wales with eight children and the three Jarmon boys, one of whom John, became the husband of Ann Jones in 1844, this being one of the first marriages in the settlement.

MARRIAGES IN THE SETLE-MENT.

That same year John Jarmon and his bride moved into the farm that is still the Jarmon homestead, where Mrs. fourteen children were born to her, of whom ten survive. She also boasts 25 of Lake Forest, Ill. But there were grandchildren and two greatgrand-children. Mr. Jarmon died twenty-

But beside his own family and the Jarmons, John Jones was accompanied from Wales by another personage mous Unitarian preacher now of Chiof some importance. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were very plous people, and county, Waukesha's nearest neighbor could not bear the thought of a new on the west. The father was Richard home where there should be no min- Lloyd Jones, an early settler, and the

H. Evans, of New York, visited the place that year, and the following year the Rev. William T. Williams became the first resident pastor. For some time services were held in Richard Jones's barn. In 1845 the old church, standing on the site of the present Jerusalem church, was erected, and was used for several years both as church and school house. The Jerusalem church society was incorporated in 1848, and a president (Richard Jones) elected. In 1850 a new and comfortable frame building was erected, and this in its turn has been enlarged and improved to meet the increasing needs of the congregation. In a quarter of a century eight churches were erected in the towns of Ottawa, Genesce, and Deiafield. These churches are known as Jerusalem, Zion, Bethany, Genesce, Bethasda, Moriah. Bark River, and Tabernacle. They have a membership varying from 50 to 150 each. Services are being held in all of them regularly at the present time, and have been coninuously since the erection. This is a notable record when we remember that in many country places the churches are already abandoned or in process of arriving at that pitiable state. In the Welsh churches regular

WELSH CHURCHES,

services are held in the Welsh lan-

gnage, though there is now and then

an English service.

It is, doubtless, largely because of the bond of the church that the Welsh colony has so fully retained its identity up to the present time. Its mempers are on the most friendly terms with the neighbors of other national!ties and are first-rate American cititens. But they cling closely to those of their own blood, they like to live near together, and they are apt to marry each other's sons and daughters. They are also likely to stay upon the farm. Of course, some of the growing boys drift off into other pursuits, but there are other boyz to take the place of their fathers, and the farm is not sold, as in so many cases, for lack of someone to manage it. A very wellinformed Welshman said lately that he thought two-thirds of the boys remained upon the farm, a remarkable showing in this age and country.

The church has also kept the Welsh anguage alive, but this it will not be able to do very much longer. To the children of the pioneers Welsh was really the mother tongue, but with the children's children the situation is different. The young people of the present day, generally the grandchildren of the early settlers, can understand

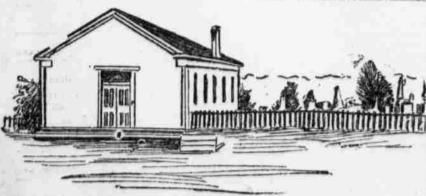


Weish tolerably well-enough to follow the sermon-and can speak it fair-ly but can neither read nor write. They ould not teach it to their own children if they wanted to, and the observa tions of the writer of the aricle led him to believe they do not want to. No schools have been maintained

for the study of Welsh except the 3unday schools, which include both English and Welsh classes. Many of the farmers take Welsh papers, "Y Drych" ("The Mirror") and "Y Cyfaill" 'The Friend'') being favorites.

One of the principal early settlers was Richard Jones, of Bronberlian, who was generally known as "King" Jones by his friends and associates. He took with him considerable money from Wates, and was accounted a man f means, free from necessity of daily toil, from the very first.

WELSH CHARACTERISTICS. The Welsh characteristics of thoroughness and industry are such as not only to secure a competence at home but, under a somewhat different development, to win distinction abroad. A number of the plain hard-working boys of the Welsh colony have gone out into the world and given a practical demonstration of this truth. Naturally, some of them were ministers-the Rev. David Jenkins, the Rev. Owen Hughes, the Rev. Thomas Rice, the Rev. Edward Ellis, and the Rev. H. O. Jarmon has resided 53 years. There Rowlands, D. D. Mr. Rice studie in Carroll college, and is now a resident two ministerial birds of another color, not really Waukesha county residents. but very near neighbors and practically a part of the Waukesha colony, The Rev. Lloyd Jenkins Jones, the facago, was raised in Ixonia, Jefferson ister and no church, and so they family were Unitarians, and, conse-



JERUSELAN CHAPEL TODAY.

brought a young minister with them from Wales, Mrs. Jones buying him necessary clothes and Mr. Jones paying his fare. All went well until one morning on the canal boat in New Tork state, when the min'ther was vinistic informant, "only you musn't found missing, and the capta'n admitt-talk religion to them." Another Ixonia ed that he had put down a plank for the young man to go ashore. The divine had actually deserted, not only the ship, but his generous protectors. and nothing more was seen of him until two or three years later, when he appeared in the Welsh settlement there and repaid Mr. Jones his passage mon-

As soon as two or three families were gathered, religious services were held, and in 1842 the little community was Weish Calvinistic Methodist editor of "Y Drych."

quently, a perpetual torment to their orthodox neighbors. There was a good-sized flock of boys and girls, There was a bright and smart, "the meest people in the world," said the writer's Calboy, a neighbor of Jones and his companion at the district school, was Griff H. Humphreys, who has also achieved some distinction. He became a Presbyterian minister, and used to preach three times a day-once in Weish, once in German and once in English. Then he dropped preaching and became a lawyer, and in recent years has been a prominent campaign speaker in the Republican party. Halives in Utica, N. Y., and is, I believe, cheered by a visit from a Baptis: min- publisher of a Welsh paper. This ister, the Rev. Mr. Matthews. In 1843 means Mr. G. H. Humphrey, formerly

or Williams, of the University of Wisconsin. He was born in New York, but his boyhood was passed in Waukesha county. Years ago a namesake of his, Professor Mathew, Williams, also raised in Waukesha county, had the reputation of being the best Greek

scholar west of Lake Michigan. The Welsh have a profound respect for education and give their boys and girls the best educational advantages they can afford. Many of them are educated at Carroll college, and serious-minded, hard-working students they are. The Welsh colony has also produced a number of writers whose



THOMAS D. JONES. Came as a Boy in 1844-Encyclopedia of Information Concerning Welsh Colony.

sable tongue. Literature and song are the diversions of the Welsh people, Many of our Welsh citizens are well read, especially in history and Calvinistic theology. Most of them sing and some of them write. Richard W. Jones, deceased, father of Morgan Jones, a prominent citizen, was a poet wellknown and liked by readers of Welsh papers and magazines. His pen name was "Cymro Cloff" (The Lame Welshman) and he published his verses not only in periodicals, but also in phamph

THE LAME WELSHMAN. It is also an interesting fact that a gentleman who once belonged to the colony is now or was recently a member of the British parliament. Evan R. Jones was a drapers' apprentice in Wales when as a lad he ran away from home, and went to America with the family of a neighbor, who paid his way. They settled in Genesee, in Waukesha county, where young Jones remained some time. Later he became a clerk in Milwaukee, and when the war broke out enlisted as a private. He returned as major, having been promoted for meritorious conduct. Then he became interested in politics, espoused the cause of Matthew H. Carpenter for the senate, and through the nfluence of the latter was appointed onsul at Cardiff, Wales. He retained his position for many years-up to President Cleveland's first term of officeand later, having decided to remain in Wales, he became an English subject, and was elected to parliament to represent a Welsh constituency. His wife was Miss Kate Evans, a sister of Mrs.

GLYNDWR.

The rumors that have for some tim been current as to the identity of the well-known novelist who has been hailed in many uncritical quarters as the Welsh Walter Scott were responsible for drawing together a good audience at the London Cymmrodorion society's meeting recently in London. The audience was, however doomed to disappointment, for the writer elected to preserve his or her anonymity by leaving the secretary (Mr. Vincent Evans) to read the paper in its author's absence. Amongst the audience were Mr. T. E. Ellis, M. P., and Mr. Lloyd-George, M. P. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hubert Hall, F. S. A., of the Public Record



JOHN JARMON, MRS. ANN JARMON Oldest Living Welsh Settlers,

Office, and director of the Royal society of Literature.

The title of the paper was "Sugges tions as to the Fuller Study of the Life of Owen Glyndwr." The lecturer observed that in the clash and movement of the re-awakening of Wales a paper on the subject of "Owen ap Gruffudd, Lord of Glyndwrdwy, and Crowned Prince of Wales," was one of the things to be expected. It would not be forgotten that only a few months ago the Prince of Wales of today, when at Machynlieth, had referred with good laste and feeling to "My predecessor in the Princeship, Owen Glyndwr. People were just beginning to appre clate the truth that if Glyndwr had not lived the Welsh nation of today would possibly be different to what it acually is. After the black death Weish national life seems to have given the first faint indications of being still Common people began to stand the old laws in their daily lives. New hopes and wider aspirations followed in rehabilitating the old laws. The people had already made one step towards the reattainment of their happiness, and from that moment the nation grew and ripened in the new hope waiting only for the leader who should fiulfil it. Glyndwr was born in the hirthplace of these new ideas. It was only by taking count of the after effects of the black death that we could properly understand the curious course of the rising. Whether the interests of life were mainly pastoral instead of agricultural, the rising was more po-Etical than social. To the people of South Wales Owen's movement meant sea Cymmrodor swears the translation freedom from the oppressions of their looks more original than the English lords. The author dealt with the much-debated action of Owen in not coming up to aid Percy in fighting the Battle of Shrewsbury, and claimed that Owen had shown great strategy that Owen had shown great stratesy on an eminent personage, and was inin his operations at that time and at
other periods. In conclusion, the lecturer urged that every step should be
vided, and missed the train, the rest of turer urged that every step should be taken to illustrate the career of him the deputation had to run for it and the who re-kindled the expiring hope of last they heard of the bard was. "Well, who re-kindled the expiring hope of national freedom, and paved the way for the wind." for the movement which ultimately bore a Prince of Welsh blood to the

Prominent in another line is Profess- | so put a period for ever to national uprisings for fulfilling the national de-

> The chairman criticised the attitude of the paper towards English writers who have dealt with Glyndwr. The subsequent discussion, which was carried on by the Rev. Elvet Lewis, Mr. Ernest Rhys, Dr. Isambard Owen, Mr. J. H. Lewis and others, did not contribute anything in support of the highly-romantic glamour in which the author of the paper had presented what he or she was pleased to consider as

> > HOME NOTES.

The Loyal Knights of Scranton are contemplating holding an elsteddfod

A biographical sketch of Samuel James will appear in the "Kelt" for June, the first installment of a work on which Henry Blackwell has been 12 years compiling.

Henry Blackwell, the New York bookseller of Welsh books, is also one of the most artistic bookbinders in this country, being well known among the profession in New York city and probably at the head of the profession in an artistic point of view, besides being a Welsh antiquarian of distinction.

General T. L. James has accepted an invitation to attend the National cisteddfod in Wales. The general takes an active interest in the projected large eisteddfod which is being organized in New York for next year. A special meeting is to be held in a few days to discuss and arrange the pre-

NOTES.

A Saxon who has heard that there is to "j" in the Welsh alphabet wants to how Welshmen spell Jack.

It is understood by those who have seen Mr. S. T. Evans in Mid-Glamorgan that the non-member is a kind of half-timer.

The Bishop of St. Asaph and Mrs. Edwards have been staying at Elaton Hall on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Westminister.

"I've lost my voice," said a Radnor-shire woman the other day, "I canna sing nor call a pig" a strange conjunc-

Fourteen years ago today was a happy day with the promoters of Barry Dock, It was on May H, 1883, that the preamble of their bill was passed.

The new honorary canon of Liandart Cathedral, the Rev. J. . Harding, vicar of Rockfield Monmouthshire, is a brother-in-law of Lord Llangattock. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Westmin ster and the Right Rev. Dr. Mostyn, Bishop of Ascalon and Vicar-Apostolic of Wales, have just left this country for

It is said that at a recent conversa zione held at Lianelly the attractions in-cluded the old Greek games of "Locky-locky," marbles, "gigantie," and "bwl

Lay patrons hold the right to present o 132 benefices in the Diocese of Lian-William J. Williams, of Elm Springs, Bishop of Llandaff has ordained 38 deadaff. Since his consecration, in 1883, the

> this total 213 are at Aberystwith, 168 at at the Canopry. Llandaff, during the nonth of April, has been succeeded by canon Roberts, who will be in residence

> for the next three months. Commitment orders were made against two school masters at Carum County-court last week, and His Honor, Judge lwen, spoke bitterly of the example set

Lady Swansea and her daughters have left Singleton to take up their residence permanently at 5. Belgrave-square, Lonon, and their departure, it is needless to state, is very much regretted down west.

to the rising generation.

Almost with awe the editor of the Aberystwith College magazine remarks of the recent deputations to the University Court: "In the splendor of barbaric gold no deputation surpassed that of Car-

A young preacher some years ago asked the late Rev. Edward Matthews to send him the best book that he could think of to help him to preach. Mr. Matthews sent him Mrs. Beeton's cookery

Probably Mr. Llewelyn Phillips, school master, Maesteg, who died last week, was the smallest man in Glamorganhes in height, but mentally he was a "Little Miss Drew," the Grand Old

Man's granddaughter, has been summoned by the Queen to Windsor Castle. It is hoped in Welsh Noncomformist quarters that she will step out of the castle as Lady Hawarden.

Ancient custom is not always equal to aw. The magistrates at Carmarthen re-fused a license to a young couple who intended holding the ancient "bidding." the chairman announcing it was wrong for young couples to drink intoxicants on their wedding day.

Mrs. D. A. Thomas's name appears mong the few successful miniature painters whose works are exhibited at the Royal Academy this year. Mrs. Thomas has sent in a highly-finished portrait of her sister, Mrs. Boyd, of New-castle, who is herself very well known as a miniature painter.

Lord Dynevor has given a piece of ground, about four acres in extent, to erve as a playground for the children of Ammanford, Bettwee and Tirydail, Steps are now being taken to get trus-tees appointed who will undertake the laying out and maintenance of the recreation ground. His lordship has large interests in Ammanford, and is always ready to do good to the place.

Mr. Stead recently has been collecting bymns that have helped," his favorite hymn being "Begone! Unbelief," a com-position which extends to seven verses, one for each day of the week or for man's seven ages. The hymn has now been translated into Welsh by a Swansea man (Mr. R. Morris Lewis), and a Swanversion.

A joke which is going the rounds at the expense of "Watcyn Wyn" tells how he formed part of a deputation who waited man, I didn't think salmon was so bad

When the Rev. Charles Leach, D. D. Throne under the Dragon's flag, and of Manchester, was speaking at the Band

of Hope May Festival at Newport he or hope May Festival at Newport he saw the Rev. Eliwyn Thomas on the platform, and said: "I'm glad you've got him here. Cling to him like leeches." This advices from a Leach touched the humorous vien of the audience in the right way.

Cardiff is the biggest single-member constituency in the kingdom; it has had three Parliamentary elections fought on the same register—this was in 1885, 1886, and the bye-election also in the latter year. It has polled the youngest elector (one of sixteen) and the oldest (one of (one of sixteen) and the oldest (one of 107) and last November the present deputy-mayor's nomination papers contained 809 signatures—certainly a thing never before heard of in a municipal elec-

Are there snakes in Vaynor? The rec-tor in his book says no; the Vicar of Llanfynydd says that when he was a curate at Vaynor he killed millions, or, at any rate, a few. The rector now author-izes us to speak out as follows: "The Vicar of Lianfynydd surely has been dreaming. If he will spend his holidays at Vaynor during next August, the rector will gladly give him a shilling for each snake he will catch in the parish during the month.'

A feature of the endowments belonging o Pentyrch parish are the almshouses five in number, in which so many spins-ters reside. There were originally ten, but five are in ruins. There was at one time a stone tablet with a Latin in-scription let into one of the walls, but this has now dissappeared, and it is not known what the inscription was. Some rogue thinks it is the tablet discovered recently at St. Fagan's church, and which has not been properly deciphered.

In the May number of the "Haul," the rector at Newport, Pembrokeshire, con-tributes a second instalment of his ministerial reminiscenses during th past for-isterial reminiscenses during the past for-ty years. Mr. Jones writes in that chatty, graceful, and occasionally humorous style which characterized a similar series of letters from his pen some time ago, and given to the public in the form of a small book. He was curate of Radyr, near Cardiff, forty years back, and his experiences of the cathedral and the clergy of those days is both instructive and interesting.

A Calvinistic Methodist chapel in An-glesey became so dilapidated that the deacons and members decided to pull it down and build another, but the problem had to be faced—where should they worship in the meantime? The clergyman of the parish when he heard of their diemma offered the use of the church and the offer was readily accepted. The Methodists for twelve months held all their services in the church, and were grateful for the privilege. The vicar went further afield, and lent the church school to the Nonconformists of a neighboring parish while their chapel was be

Twenty years ago a Jew trader lived in the Welsh "hills." His business was to carry about a box from door to door with cheap jewelry, spectacles, and a bit of he famous Turkey rhubarb which was regarded as a great specific a generation ago. Then he appears to have gone to the Cape, and found his way to the Transvaal, where he prospered and used his gains to such advantage in helping needy government men, speculators and others, that he is now reported to be a millionaire. He is held in high repute by Kruger, and is often to be seen arm-in-arm with that grim old Sunday school man—chwedl Lloyd George.

Miss Clara Butt is very popular in one particular little corner in Paris. She is in Paris now, and Mrs. Clara Novello Davies, who is with her, writes: "Today we went to the orphanage, where there are about forty destitute children. Miss Butt goes to see them, takes them presents, loves them, and sings to them two or three times a week. It was a pretty sight to see them clinging around her. The other side of the picture is a recep-tion given in honor of Miss Butt, when many scores of the great people of Paris were present, Baroness Rothschild among

he total number of students from the murderer, who found a place in Madame Tussaud's, reminds a correspondent that his capture was a man hunt of a most ex-citing kind. He was run to earth in one Welsh educational area is 735. Out of of the woody copses on Aberdare Hill. The only case which surpassed it was the capture of highwaymen who plundered the Abernant cashier of a large sum of money when on his way from the Merthyr Bank to pay the men. In this case the news was taken to the iron works at Aberdare and the whole of the workmen spread themselves over the hills in an indescribably short time and ran the rob-

> In his interesting and chatty history of In his interesting and chatty history of the parish of Vaynor "Creidol" emphasises the fact that his parish enjoys complete immunity from the presence of snakes and adders, and conjectures that St. Patrick must have charmed these creatures away. Now comes the trouble. The present Vicar of Llangraydd, Carmarthenshire, was curate for manay years at Vaynor, and he relates that he saw many snakes in Vaynor parish, and on one occasion killed one over a yead long, and as for adders, he used to count them by the dozen. Of course, the reverend gentlemen may have been so popular that even the snakes have been so popular that even the snake and adders followed him to Llanfynydd.

Dr. Pan Jones, the fiery Welsh land laws reformer, has concluded arrange-ments whereby one of the vans of the Land Nationalisation Society will make a pilgrimage through the length and breadth of Wales this summer. The vehicle will contain a staff of English and Welsh speakers, and will start on its journey on the 23 of June. Dr. Pan Jones evidently hopes to gather a harvest of converts after certain recent events in North Wales. The Radical "Mercury" of Liverpool, sniffs and remarks that pos-sibly a Welsh branch of the English society will be added to the numerous moribund associations which already exist in Wales.

If the medical officer of health for Kidwelly had to depend for his living on the salary he gets from the corporation he would sometimes live in a palace and at other times in a tent. First of all his salary was fixed at £20, and then it was raised to £35, where it stopped for three years, and then took a long drop to £2 10s. A year later it went down to £10, but curiously the town saved nothing by the shrinkage. For a while the salary was paid half; immediately it got under tha sum Kidwelly had to pay it all. For this reason the council on Tuesday suggested (2) again, but, although the increase would cost the lown nothing, the proposal was lost by eight votes to seven. Kidwelly and its seven dogs in the manger ought to form the subject of the next eisteddfodic awdl.

The Rev. J. Swinnerton, who has ac cepted the living of Liandevaud, rendered vacant by the death of Canon Edwards, was a curate at Mountain Ash for five years and curate-in-charge at Tondu for three years. He has been vicar of St. John's, Newport, for nine years. Mr. Swinnerton is an enthusiastic worker on behalf of education. During his stay at Newport he has been a member of the school board, and while at Mountain Ash he established science and art classes. The late Lord Aberdare took an active interest in these classes, and instruction was given, chiefly in mining, botany, and geology, to 200 students. Unfortunately, Mr. Swinerton has recently suffered from very bad health, and one of the reasons which prempted him to accept the living of Llandevaud was to gain rest and quie-tude. His departure will be a loss to Newport, but he will carry away the good wishes of everyon-

Dr. Llewelyn Bevan, once of Llanelly now of Melbourne, is on a visit to the old country, and he has been telling a "Brit-ish Weekly" interviewer that he does not believe that the average Australian colonist has any great knowledge of Entish politics: "I doubt," he said, "wb-

A Chapter on Colds

SIMPLE PRECAUTIONS THAT MAY PREVENT SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

The Danger of Neglecting a "Common Cold." Serious and Often Fatal Maladies may Result from Carelessness.

From the News, Harrisonburg, La.

The most instances colds are the result of improdence or a lack of forethought. Even in cases where a sudden change in the weather or an unavoidable exposure is responsible for the first slight cold, fresh and more severe colds may be avoided by observing a little care. But "a mere cold" is such a common thing and causes so little inconvenience that notwithstanding all previous experiences we neglect to take the most simple precautions, in the way of wearing suitable clothing, the avoidance of draughts, etc.

One should always bear in mind the necessity of exercising a constant vigilance to avoid catching cold. When the temperature in the house is higher than that out of doors, never go out without putting on an additional wrap. Never sit in a cold room even though you do not feel chilly. And it is better to suffer a little discomfort from wearing heavy underclothing than to run the risk of a chill.

The following letter from a lady in Sicily Island La, graphically illustrates the discording cold. The suffer and richness to the blood and restore shifted even in the case of the pills and concluded to try them.

"I commenced using them, and before I had concluded to try them.

"I commenced using them, and before I had concluded to try them.

"I commenced using them, and before I had concluded to try them.

"I commenced using them, and before I had caken half a box I felt like a new creature. My appetite was restored, my congh grew less, and I was able to sleep soundly at sight, which I had been unable to do for mentals before.

"After taking two boxes of the pills I was weight was 113 pounds, a gain of 19 pounds. Previous to taking the pills I had suffered with cold hands and feet, but now have no trouble whatever from that source.

"I can truly say I am now in better health had been unable to do for mentals before.

"I can truly say I am now in better health had like wonderful, and I can recommend them in all cases of debility and weakness.

MRS. A. L. STAFFORD."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed

andditional wrap. Never sit in a cold room even though you do not feel chilly. And it is better to suffer a little discomfort from wearing heavy underclothing than to run the risk of a chill.

The following letter from a lady in Sicily Island, La., graphically illustrates the distressing consequences that are liable to follow a simple cold.

"In February, 1896, I had a severe cold which settled on my lungs, assilting in a serious cough. My appetite filled, and I became so weak that I was scarcely able to walk across the room. I weighed only ninety-four pounds, and had given up all hope of recovery when I happened to read an article in a newspaper describing some

er he could name more than four or five familiar to me. 'Tell me,' I said, 'how many English politicians do you know?' 'Well,' he said, 'there is Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, and—and, well, sure-ly, there is a Joseph semething.' Now, do you know," continued Mr. Bevan, "that that man's position is not so en-tirely different from ours in Victoria

Mr. E. Lort Phillips and his party have returned home from their travels in Somanland. It may be remembered that two ladies accompanied the expedition, which went out for the purpose of collecting natural history specimens. A very fine collection, especially of birds and plants, has been brought home. As regards Lord Delemere's expedition, little has been heard of it for some months. Several cases containing specimens and trophics of big game have been received from him at the Natural History Mu-seum, South Kensington, and as the party intended to push on into the interior, and have sent to the coast for further supplies and more camels, it is not un supplies and more camels, it is not unlikely that they mean to remain out for another year, perhaps with the idea of making for Lake Rudolph. An interesting experiment is being tried in the way of using dogs in African travel, Lord Delamere having sent for several bull-terriers, hich were duly shipped to Berbera and forwarded on.

How is it that little Brecon so easily beats the rest of Wales in getting up a really interesting eisteddfod? Giamor-ganshire and North Wales have tried hard to popularize choral competitions for ladies, but only once did they succeed in bringing together what may called a fair muster of competing choirs Glamorgan has also attempted to run an eisteddfod for two days, but the second day has always discounted the success of the first. Brecon, however, knows how to do those things. No fewer than six ladies' choirs will compete at the forth-coming elsteddfod. Moreover, the guarantors can enjoy their eigars in the absolute certainty that their undertaking is going to be a great success. The presentation of the freedom of the borough to Madame Patti will in itself serve to pack the Market hall on the first day, while all the more exciting choral com-petitions will be reserved for the Tuesday when, of course, another enormous atten-

In an appreciative article on Mr. Edmund Pritchard Martin, the president of the Institute of Engineers, a writer in the 'Shipping World' refers to another distinguished son of Dowlals. Thus: "I heard the voice of my friend, Edward Williams, of Middlesborough, for the last time in the hills of Glamorganshire. "The generations of poets is all that my fam-ily can stand,' he said; 'a third must in-evitably land them in the poor house.' This lion-hearted, tender-hearted iron master was the son of Jasehm, and th son of Iolo Morganwg,' Two generation of poets. To avoid the portal provided by the state he broke the entail, and became an engineer. Edward Williams graduated at Dowlais, a storm-beaten town of the topmost inhabitable peak where weaklings perish and giants are nurtured. In the Cleveland hills, on the Alleghenies, on Lake Superior, every-where where from and coal are rich and smoke-stacks rise, you may find the man at the top nearing 'Dowlais Works' cred-entials. This little series of matchless singers and poets of melody is not overshadowed by Elswick or Essen. It much older than they as the birthplac of ironmasters; it marches abreast of this Victorian age of killing pace; it furnishes more than its quota of men of the first rank to be presidents of the Iron and Steel Institute-among them Edward Williams, Menelanus, and, in this jubiles year of the Queen, 'Martin of Dowlais.'

A remarkable climbing feat was performed recently in North Wales, in the first successful accent of the famous "slanting" Gully of Llewidd, on the eastern side of Snowden. This was the gully in which young Mr. Mitchell, of Oxford, in which young Mr. Mitchell, of Oxford, lost his life a few years ago. The present climbers are two brothers, named Abraham, natives of Keswick, in the horal transfer of they have acquired Lake district, where they have acquired their experience. The interest of th climb began at the famous "cave-pitch." where Mr. Mitchell fell, and where al previous climbers have been turned back. The 'pitch' is eighty feet or ninety feet high, and consists of a cave surmounted by a chimney, gradually narrowing and overhanging at the top, where it is blocked by some rocks which have fallen from above. It took the two climbers a whole hour to surmount this. On the overhanging rock they found scratches and a climbing iron inside the chimney. and a climbing from inside the chimney. It was probably from this po, that poor Michaell fell. The rest of the them was comparatively safe—"three type interesting and by no means easy pitches"

DRUNKARDS CAN BE

The craving for drink is a disease, a may velious cure for which has been discovere called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriat loss all taste for strong drind without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tercoffee, soup and the like.

If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your drungis send one dollar to the Renova Chemical Co. 6td Broadway, New York, and it will be sen postpaid, in plain wrapper with full directions how to give secretly. Information mailed free,



English statesmen. But that is the case in all countries in relation to the politics of other lands. The other day I was at a bookseller's shop in Bale, and a man was showing me a group of the leading one of the climbers probably the most difficult ever achieved in the United Kingdom. The "Daily Chronicle" says the was surfact will serve to dissipate varfact will serve to dissipate varfact will serve to dissipate varfact. that the feat will serve to dissipate var-ious legends about this cave on Llewidd, which had been supposed by the natives



MANSFIELD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Intellectual and practical training for teachers. Three courses of study besides preparatory. Special attention given to preparation for college. Students admitted to best colleges on certificate. Thirty graduates pursuing further studies last year. Great advantages for special studies in art and music. Model school of three hundred pupils. Corps of sixteen teachers. Beautiful grounds. Magnificent buildings. Large grounds for athlotics. Elevator and infirmary with attendant nurse. Fine gymnasium. Everything furnished at an average cost to normal students of 1145 a year. Fall term, Aug. 28. Winter term, Dec. 2. Spring term, March 15. Students admitted to classes at any time. For catalogue, containing full information, apply to

S. H. ALBRO, Principal,

ASK FOR THE B%KLET ON LIGHT BURN

AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE LANTIC REFINING CO

ROBINSON'S SONS' Lager Beer Brewery

SCRANTON STATION.

CAPACITY

100,000 Barrels per Amnum

