

Facts of Interest To Women Readers.

Symposium of Information, Partly Grave,
Partly Gossipy and Partly Gay.

In his "Notes Upon London" M. Augustin Filon claims to have discovered the New Woman in England. The English girl of today, he says, is utterly unlike the sentimental, languishing creature of the old keepsakes. She is dry and hard, and her form is tall and straight. The race is developing on Darwinian principles. Men are giving up marrying, or, at all events, they marry less than they did. The women, therefore, no longer seek to please the men they did. They go out into the world and compete with the men. There are women's clubs, where every sort of subject is eagerly discussed. According to M. Filon, here is a specimen English family: The mother is the wife of a Cambridge professor, and she has four daughters, of whom the eldest is 30. The mother has very advanced political opinions, and constantly speaks in public. She lives alone. The eldest daughter, who is a journalist, occupies chambers and is as free as any young man. She is intelligent, happy, irreproachable. The second goes in for higher studies and teaches at Gorton. The third has founded a colony for women gardeners. The fourth is a sculptor. M. Filon finds everywhere in England a continual physical and mental activity. He is inclined, on the whole, to think that there is a good deal of good, as well as some harm, in the New Woman movement.

THE NEW WOMAN.

In spite of her boasted independence in nine cases out of ten the new woman couldn't get along without the old man.—Boston Globe.

"What's your opinion of the coming woman?"
He—"I can't tell, but I suspect she will keep us waiting, just like the others."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mrs. De Style—"I like this dress, but it doesn't suit my complexion."
Mrs. Van Snapp—"O, that's but a trifle; you can alter your complexion to suit."—Harper's Bazar.

Willie Slimson—"Mamma says she feels so sorry for you."
Mrs. Winterbloom—"Why, Willie?"
Willie—"Because you are going to have your reception the same days as hers."—Harper's Bazar.

"Of course," replied Mr. De Cree. "There are two ceremonies still unpunctured in the commutation marriage ticket I bought of Rev. Dr. Thirdly."—Judge.

"We women," writes Amber, "have always had to bear the onus, whether justly or not, of being great and wearisome talkers. Too much talk is weakening all around. It weakens the talker, the talked and the talked about. A reticent tongue covers much. We are too prone to wage wordy battles, which, though they draw no blood, send the heart as with hot irons. Better abuse the use of our tongues altogether if we cannot make them mislead. Let us all agree to keep our mouths shut. I watched a cat on a rug, blinking and purring her declining days away; not a wrinkle, not a tear mark, not a sign of the withering blight and trouble of old age. I watched the family horse, poking his nose outside the bars of the pasture lot, as smooth and gay as when first he kicked his coltish heels in the clover. Why? Because to neither the bird, the cat nor the horse has been vouchsafed the power of speech, and in consequence they are spared from endless blithering over trifles, and the mischievous warfare of vain disputation. Some eminent authority gives it as a rule that the three things to be avoided in order that security and beauty may be maintained, both of soul and body, are anger, argument and enervation."

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

He—"You think you are too young to marry? Why, my mother married at it."
She—"That's nothing; my mother married before I was born."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

"Her parents are putting every obstacle in the way."
"You surprise me."
"They have even gone so far as to urge her to marry me."—Town Topics.

Bella—"Why on earth is Bess going to marry Mr. Lottalio now that he is ruined financially?"
Della—"It's all her bargain-counter mania. As soon as she heard that he was terribly reduced she felt that she must take him."—New York World.

A far-sighted miss of 17 summers has concluded to marry a big man for her first husband and a little one for her second, so that she can cut down the clothes of the first and make them over for her successor. Thus the hard times force home lessons of rigid economy and practical sense upon tender childhood.—London Tidbits.

She had now become desperate.
"Your family has a grand name," he observed.
"I would prefer almost any other," she rejoined, with a promptness sufficient to suggest that she had given the subject thought.

After a time, she sat as one in a trance, and wondered what would be the chances of her fumbling if a wheat elevator were to precipitate itself upon him.—Detroit Tribune.

A simple organization for women and one of great interest is called "The Newspaper Club." The members are bound to carefully read the news of the day as stated by the papers. One member is assigned the foreign news for one week, another the political doings of our country, a third has charge of the book reviews, while others must study up the records of the lives of men and women at the moment most prominently before the public. In this way, says the Ladies' Home Journal, women are brought closely in touch with the life of the world and lifted above local prejudice and tradition. In some neighborhoods what are called "reading club clubs" have been established. Such organizations have no object other than the cultivation of friendship among women. The motto might well be the words of Emerson: "Conversation—what is it all but a party?" One member reads aloud while the others sew, but part of the time is devoted to the good old fashion of telling the individual experience, and passing on the helpful thought, the title of the article or book found of service, the useful receipt or the per-

sonal discovery of new methods of value in the home. In one club what is called the "Three Ds—Dress, Disease and Domesticity" are prohibited topics, and no woman is allowed to quote her husband or chronicle the sayings and doings of her children. In another neighborhood, where most of the women are young mothers, the little ones become the principal subject of discussion, and the most charming "Mother's in Council" is almost the handbook of the organization.

The Pall Mall Gazette has been gathering the opinion of some of the French novelists concerning the new woman. "In woman I see only the mother," says Daudet—and this is exactly what the advanced woman has been complaining of. She wants him to see the citizen as well. Dumas cries: "A man is a being of more value, but a woman is a being of better value." Meanwhile, being asked if woman was superior or inferior, replied: "She is neither; she is only different, and that is an equality." Mirabeau exclaims: "How can the men estimate her political worth so long as we are blinded by her charms?" "When she understands," says Loti, "the race will die of shame." "She is braiding silken whips," says Zola; "by and by she will put them in the hands of the man she loves, and he will whip her back to subjection with laughter."

AFTER MARRIAGE.

"And I only married you to reform you!"
"Yes, but of course a man drinks more if he marries a fool like this."—Life.

Mr. Flattie—"My wife takes me down quite frequently in the elevator."
Mr. Cottage (with deep feeling)—"We haven't any elevator, but that doesn't make any difference."—Exchange.

Pinks—"Does your wife talk in her sleep?"
Lulu—"I never staid awake to find out, but unless sleep makes an entire change in her nature I should say she did."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Greta—"Belle tells me she's sorry she ever married you."
George—"She ought to be. She did some things I can do without waking the baby."—Illustrated Bits.

Mr. Benedict (savagely)—"No writing, no talking, no smoking. Well, is there anything I can do without waking the baby?"
Mrs. Benedict—"Yes, dear; rock the cradle."—Tammany Times.

Doctor—"I would advise you, dear madam, to take frequent baths, plenty of fresh air and dress in cool gowns."
Husband (an hour later)—"What did the doctor say?"
Wife—"He said I ought to go to a water-cure, and afterwards to the mountains, and to get some new light gowns at once."—Fleegende Blaetter.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Asparagus Soup.—This recipe requires two bunches of asparagus, a pint of white stock, a pint of cream or milk, two tablespoons of butter, one of chopped onion, two of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, and a teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Cook the asparagus in the stock or water for twenty minutes. Remove the heads for later use. Put the butter and onion into a small frying pan and cook slowly for ten minutes, then add the flour and stir until the mixture is smooth and frothy, being careful not to brown. Add this, together with the sugar, salt and pepper, to the stock and asparagus and simmer for a quarter of an hour. Thin rub the soup through a sieve and return it to the stewpan. Add the cream and asparagus heads, and, after boiling up once, serve without delay.

Lemon Ice.—Squeeze the juice from six lemons and grate the peel of three of them; also take the juice and rind of a large sweet orange. Let the orange and lemon peel steep in the juice one hour, then strain through a bag, squeezing the bag dry; mix in one pint of sugar and one pint of water. Stir until dissolved and freeze in a freezer.

Coffee Cake.—One-half pound of butter beaten to a cream, with one-half pound of sugar, four eggs, one-half pound of flour in which one teaspoonful of baking powder has been mixed. Pour it on a baking tin, so that it will be one inch thick; strew cinnamon and granulated sugar plentifully over it and bake.

Rhubarb Jelly.—For rhubarb jelly soak an ounce of gelatine in half a pint of water, until it is quite soft; rub the soup through a sieve and return it to the stewpan. Add the cream and asparagus heads, and, after boiling up once, serve without delay.

Pickled Lemons.—The following is an English way of pickling the lemon: Take a dozen small, round lemons, selecting those with thick rinds, rub them over with a piece of flannel and salt the lemons in four quarters without cutting into the pulp. Fill these with salt, pressing it tightly in, and then set them upright in a deep pan and set the pan in a warm place until the salt melts, turning them three times a day and basting them often with the liquor until they are tender. Then drain the liquor from them and put them into earthen jars. Add two quarts of good vinegar to the brine, dip the lemons in bruised ginger, three ounces of black pepper, six ounces of mustard seed and an ounce of Jamaica pepper; boil all together, and pour it, boiling hot, upon the lemons, giving an equal quantity to each jar, when cool cover the jars with thick paper. The lemons must be kept well covered, and, as the vinegar evaporates, more must be added. This pickle will keep for years, and, when the lemons are gone, the liquid is useful in making fish and other sauces. It is best when kept a year before using.

Celery Sauce.—For boiled fowl or boiled rabbit, chop up young celery to fill a pint measure, and boil it in a pint of lightly salted water, or broth in which the fowl was boiled, until it is quite tender, then strain it off, and use the water it was boiled in to make a butter sauce (melted butter), thus: Put a large tablespoonful of flour and an ounce of butter in a saucepan and stir over the fire until the butter has taken up all the flour, but do not let it take color. Stir in slowly the broth or water the celery was boiled in. Drop in a pinch of ground mace or grated nutmeg, and, when the sauce has thickened, put in a little salt, a saucy spoon over a rather hot fire one cupful of thick cream. Stir in white heating the yolks of three well-beaten eggs. Add half a teaspoonful each of mace, mustard and sugar, and butter of the size of an egg, with a dash of red pepper and salt. While cooking stir in half a cupful of strong vinegar. This makes a smooth, thick dressing, with a delicate white to the color. Pour over the cabbage while hot and mix thoroughly.

Orange Omelet.—This omelet is made of four eggs, five teaspoonfuls of sugar, a tablespoonful of salt, two oranges and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Grate lightly the rind of one of the oranges on one table-

spoonful of sugar. Pare the oranges and cut them in thin, small slices, cutting from the sides, not across the orange. Sprinkle two tablespoonfuls of sugar over the sliced oranges and beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth. Beat into them the tablespoonful of sugar, mixed with the orange rind, the salt and yolk of the eggs. Add also two tablespoonfuls of the grated juice. Put the butter in a large omelet pan and on the stove, and when it becomes hot add the egg mixture. Cook for half a minute, shaking the pan well. Spread the orange in the center, then fold over and turn upon a warm dish. Sprinkle with the remaining spoonful of sugar and place in the oven for two minutes. Serve at once.

BUT IT'S UNCONSTITUTIONAL.
And now the modern business girl declares that all goes well. Since gay deceivers may no more their truthless stories tell.

For when he lays in honeyed phrase "The whole world at my feet," "Good sir," says she, "pray let me see Your income tax receipt."—Washington Star.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never allow left-over coffee or tea to stand in tin.

Make white eggs beat quickly put in a small pinch of salt.

Use a cloth to wash the potatoes for baking; it will save your hands.

Keep all preserves, jellies and canned fruits in a cool, dark and dry place.

A tablespoonful of kerosene added to the starch when boiling prevents it from sticking to the iron and leaves no odor.

In order to remove a glass stopper from a bottle held the neck by holding over it a lighted match, or by pouring hot water over it.

It is well to boil the molasses he used for bread, or at least heat it very hot before heating up the cake, and it will be greatly improved.

Take little rolls of cotton batting, covered with a dark cloth, under the rear ends of the room of the chair that makes a practice of "tipping over."

Wash towels thoroughly with strong soda and water, and then rinse well and dry perfectly each day to prevent the curious hay-like smell often noticed in a teapot.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. Theodore Hayemeyer, wife of the wealthy sugar king, is a queen of extravagance. She buys lavishly and has spent as much as \$500 for a great basket of orchids.

G. H. H. Franklin Atherton, the author, lives modestly in Fifty-ninth street, New York, with her maid. She is in the neighborhood of her 30th year and is a widow. She is beautiful, and has a plump face and slender figure of a schoolgirl.

Mrs. Joseph Harper, wife of one of the firm of publishers, has received a letter from Mrs. Robert Minton protesting against the publication of "Trilby." Mrs. Minton's reason for writing to Mrs. Harper was that she felt the subject to be too indecent for discussion with Mr. Harper.

A subscription raised among women named Katharine in England and America has been the means of placing a monumental stone of great marble over the remains at Peterborough cathedral of Katharine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII, and the sublime figure in Shakespeare's drama after that monarch.

A new employment which requires skill and cleverness rather than means is the dressing of fashion dolls for store windows, the idea having developed rapidly since the exhibit of historic French dolls at the Chicago Fair. The dolls, which are made in dress can thus find scope for their talent in designing pretty costumes for little figures, which must be just as chic in every detail as the full-sized ones.

WHAT IS HYPNOTISM?

One of Scranton's Well-Known Physicians Says It Is Nothing More Nor Less Than Animal Magnetism.

Dr. F. B. Smith, of this city, writes to The Tribune as follows: "In a recent issue of the Republican there appeared an editorial on 'Hypnotism or Hypnotic Suggestion,' which went on to say that the physicians of Scranton had been consulted and some few of them had stated that it would be at least fifty years before physicians could make any use of this method of healing with satisfactory results. It is not my intention to say anything detrimental to my brothers and sisters, but simply to enlighten the public in general. Considering the advancement that has been made in the science of hypnotism by most of our physicians, it would take a thousand years before they could make use of it. Hypnotism or animal magnetism is a mighty power, and by the majority one more honored in the breach than the observance. It requires years of hard study and devotion to learn the science of hypnotism; this mighty power; also a man of strong muscular and nerve strength to apply it successfully. "Any physician who is acquainted with this wonderful power and knows how to properly apply it is aware of the fact that it is not a new science, but the best means of ascertaining this was by the voice of the people as illustrated in the election of members to parliament. The whole controversy, however, is late, as the bill has been before committee for a considerable period. Caerphilly is proverbial for the sagacity of its air and the longevity of its inhabitants. The following gentlemen have spent their lives in and around the ancient town, and are able to follow their respective daily avocations: John Rowlands, farmer, 87; Margaret Evans, boot dealer, 87; Ann Davies, domestic, 86; Mary Hargrett, domestic, 85; William Morgan Evans, 81; John Rowlands, shoemaker, 81; David Lewis, surgeon, 81; Mary Rowlands, 81; Rebecca Howells, 80; making a total of 758 years.

The complaint against the Welsh pulpit of assuming English words in Welsh sermons is not a new one. The late Caledfryn, in a paper read at the Independent quarterly meeting at Llantrisant, in November, 1881, gives a list of nearly 200 English words and phrases used in Welsh sermons, including such words as illumination, handle, qualify, monopolize, and the like. Could the poet-preacher hear the language used in so many of our modern Welsh sermons he would find that the practice he so strongly condemned has greatly developed during the thirty years that have since passed.

The Opposition of Hands.
"Spiritual powers, gifts of healing, prophecy and leadership were also conveyed by the opposition of the hands. The Lord said unto Moses, Take Joshua, the son of Nun, a man upon whom is the spirit, and lay thy hands upon him. Set him before the priests and congregation and ask counsel for him. And he laid his hands upon him as the Lord commanded" (Numbers, xxvii, 18-20). And Joshua was full of the spirit of wisdom because Moses had laid his hands upon him. Innumerable passages can be quoted from the sacred books of the Hebrews in support of the practice, some of the effects approximating more to the incidents of modern spiritualism than to purely mesmeric phenomena. Healing by the application of the hands was common among the Jews, and was practiced by the Founder of Christianity and his immediate followers. Many were astonished that such mighty works were wrought by His hands" (Mark, vi, 2). "Lay hands upon the sick and they shall recover" (Mark, xvi, 18).

"As illustrative of what I wish to point out, in the light of modern science held inconsistently by professing Christians, Namaan, if cured, was cured by nothing more or less than hypnotism or animal magnetism. While Hippocrates is supposed to be the 'father of medicine,' Esculapius really deserves this title. He was a priest and delivered oracles in a dream for the cure of his patients. He breathed on the diseased parts or allayed pain by the application of his hands and often patients into long and refreshing sleep for the recovery of health. There can

be no doubt that the effects produced in these and in similar instances were identical in character with the magnetic phenomena of today.

Magnetism's Curative Value.

"Magnetism is active everywhere and has nothing new but the name. It is a paradox only to those who ridicule everything and attribute to the power of Satan whatever they themselves are unable to explain. Wise physicians are aware how beneficial to the blood it is to make slight frictions with the hands over the body. It is believed by many experienced doctors that the heat which oozes from the hand on being applied to the sick, is highly salutary and soothing. These remedies have been found to be beneficial to sudden as well as habitual pains. It has often appeared to me that I have been thus treating my patients that there was some singular property in my hands to pull and draw away from the affected parts aches and with the impulse of the spirit, I have been able to affect the parts and extend my finger toward it. Thus it is known to some of the learned physicians that health may be implanted in the sick by certain gestures and by contact as some diseases may be comforted. These cures have been reported to me by several of our wealthy young men and a philanthropist by the name of Von Humboldt graduated with high honors from Leipzig. He moved to Nancy, France, and erected a hospital at his own expense, where he treated diseases magnetically, free of charge. Invalids that had been pronounced incurable at the medical hospitals at Nancy flocked to him in great numbers, and were cured of their infirmities. Finally the faculty of the college waited on him in a body. They were received by the young German physician, and he, in turn, made a profession. He cheerfully instructed them in the science of magnetism or hypnotic suggestion. Two of the number possessed the natural gift of healing. They returned to their own hospital and performed many wonderful cures. These cures were reported to the London Lancet. At last the attention of the celebrated Dr. T. Cooky, of London, and one of the editors of the Lancet were attracted by these notices. They visited Nancy and received thorough instruction in healing by this wonderful power. They both possessed the natural gift of healing, and returned with the most gratifying results. The cures performed by them were also reported to the Lancet. In due time the attention of the late Professor Charcot, of the Salpêtrière hospital at Paris, was attracted by these notices. He visited Nancy, and he also received a thorough course of instruction. On his return to Paris the wonderful cures he performed were such that he could not remain silent. For years he had been bitterly opposed to this mode of treatment, but his first-hand knowledge, his headline being, 'For Me to Remain Silent Would Be Criminal.' "At the next meeting of the British National Medical association the most powerful medical institution in the world, the subject of healing disease by means of the hands was taken up, thoroughly discussed and under the name of hypnotic suggestion was accepted and adopted as one of the most powerful agents known to the healing art for the cure of disease. During the past eight years over fifty books have been written on this subject, and it is no longer a disgrace for any physician who has the natural gift and power to use it to put it into practice."

WELSH JOTTINGS.
A meeting of the Prince Llewelyn memorial committee was recently held at Shrewsbury, when it was decided to raise funds to place a monument over the prince's resting place at Cwm-Hir abbey.

A few days ago a Liberal demonstration was held at Fermoyle, Rhondda Valley, when Rev. D. G. Williams, Congregational minister, made an attack upon the Cymru Fydd organization, declaring that its existence was in antagonism to the Liberal federation. The remarks of the reverend gentleman have created considerable excitement.

D. A. Thomas, member of parliament, in the course of a long letter to the Times upon the proposed religious census says that what parliament requires to know in order to carry out the wishes of the majority and to properly discharge its legislative functions was not how many there may be belonging to any particular denomination, but how many were for and against dissenting and nonconformity.

The development of the state league into the National league is to be placed to the credit of the "Republican club" of the city of New York. At a call of that organization, a national convention of State leagues, and of individual clubs throughout the country, was held at Chickering Hall, New York city, on Dec. 15, 16 and 17, 1887, and the Republican league of the United States was then and there formed. Honorable Daniel J. Ryan, president of the Ohio State league, was made vice president of the convention, and Mr. Boyle was made chairman of the committee on national organization, which reported the original constitution of the Republican league of the United States, and the Ohio plan of state organization was recommended as the model for other state leagues.

The City of Cleveland.
One of the most interesting features of the coming league convention will be the opportunity it will afford to visitors to study the city of Cleveland itself, and its picturesque surroundings.

Cleveland is a spacious city. Its area is about thirty square miles. It has a frontage of some seven miles upon the lake. The distance between the extreme points within its limits is about ten miles east and west, and seven miles north and south. It may be seen from these figures that its citizens do not need to elbow one another. Though it has increased in population more rapidly than any other western city in the country, with the exception of Chicago, there are very few of its more than twenty-three hundred streets which can be said to be overcrowded. According to the eleventh census, only seventeen per cent. of its population now lived in a house, while in New York the percentage reached eighty-three and one-third. It is this roomy character of the city which is one of its most delightful features.

Cleveland has had a phenomenal growth. An idea as 1825 it was still only a modest settlement of 150 souls. It was not until 1850 that it had passed the thousand mark. From that time its growth began in earnest. According to the federal census, the population in 1840 was 6,071; in 1850, 17,091; in 1860, 48,890; in 1870, 92,859; in 1880, 160,146; and in 1890, 251,660. At the present time, the population probably exceeds 340,000. At

Where Republicans Will Soon Gather.

Programme of the Cleveland League Convention
and Features That Will Attract Visitors.

Cleveland, O., May 31.—Two weeks from next Wednesday the eighth annual convention of the Republican national league of the United States will open in this city in the spacious edifice known as Music Hall, and will continue three days. The opening session will be held at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, when President W. W. Tracy, of Chicago, will call the convention to order. The afternoon will be passed by the 2,000 delegates and alternates in sight-seeing, the tour concluding with a league picnic at the celebrated Forest City park, at which music will be furnished by the Iowa State band. In the evening there will be two immense mass meetings, one at Music Hall and the other a reception in Excelsior hall, tendered to the colored delegates by the Young Men's Forker club. Following these meetings, which will be addressed by speakers of national reputation, the Iowa State band will give an open-air concert in Forest City park. The programme arranged for Thursday and Friday is as follows:

Thursday, June 29.—A. m., short excursion to parks, factories, cemeteries and suburbs; 11 a. m., excursion No. 1 upon Lake Erie, free to delegates, upon palace steamer City of Cleveland; 2 p. m., open meeting at Excelsior hall, with speeches by prominent orators; 5 to 8 p. m., reception to the delegates at the Excelsior hall, corner of Euclid avenue and Erie street; 8:30 p. m., banquet tendered the delegates at the Arcade, Euclid avenue and Superior street.

Friday, June 30.—A. m., session of the national committee; 2 p. m., session of the convention, Music Hall.

An Appropriate Meeting Place.
There is an appropriation of the Republican league of the United States meeting in convention in Ohio, for the league movement is another of the many "Ohio ideas" which have made the Buckeye state famous. By general consent, the credit of originating the present league movement is given to James Boyle, now private secretary of Governor McKinley. In the fall of 1885, during the noted gubernatorial campaign of Honorable J. B. Foraker, Mr. Boyle, who was on the editorial staff of the Cincinnati Commercial, Gazette, sent a communication to the chairman of the election committee of the Cincinnati Young Men's Union, suggesting the organization of a State league of all the permanent Republican clubs in Ohio. The directors favored the idea, and a special committee was appointed to carry it into effect. Mr. Boyle was made chairman of the committee. The first thing he did was to secure endorsements from the leaders of the party in each county.

Subsequently, at a meeting of the representatives of the Young Men's Union club, the Lincoln club, the Sherman club, of Cincinnati, and of the clubs of the Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth wards of that city, Mr. Boyle was authorized, in the name of those organizations, to call a conference to assemble in the office of the secretary of state, Columbus, at 5 p. m., Jan. 18, 1888, when J. B. Foraker was inaugurated governor, to consider the question of the formation of a league of all permanent Republican clubs in the state. The conference was very largely attended, and it was unanimously and enthusiastically resolved to form a State league, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. Mr. Boyle was made chairman of the committee, and after a great deal of trouble and consideration, a constitution was framed.

Ohio State League Organized.
Acting by authority of the conference of clubs referred to above, a call was issued on June 23, 1888, by James Boyle, chairman, and Richard J. Fanning, secretary, of the committee on organization, for the first convention of the Ohio Republican league, to be held at Columbus, Aug. 25, 1888, at the Garfield club rooms, Columbus. Honorable Daniel J. Ryan, then the representative in the legislature from Scioto county, was elected the first president of the league.

Thus was organized on the 25th of August, 1888, the first state league of Republican clubs. The constitution of the Ohio State league, as originally formed, has been materially changed since then, and has been made the model of nearly all of the State leagues throughout the country. The "Ohio idea" rapidly spread in the east and west.

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Gilmore's Aromatic Wine
—A tonic for ladies. If you are suffering from weakness, and feel exhausted and nervous; are getting thin and all run down; Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will bring roses to your cheeks and restore you to flesh and plumpness. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for ailments peculiar to womanhood. It promotes digestion, enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. Sold by Matthews Bros., Scranton.

this rate of increase, Cleveland will enter the twentieth century with 430,000 citizens. In 1850, it was the twenty-fifth city in the United States; in 1860, the twentieth; in 1870, the fifteenth; in 1880, the eleventh, and in 1890, the tenth.

Its Many Attractions.

There is, perhaps, no city of its size in the country so singularly attractive. The proximity of the lake, with its ever-changing aspects, and delicious breezes tempering the hottest of rays; the broad avenues, so embowered with foliage as to have given Cleveland the name of the Forest City; the countless lovely homes, with their green lawns; the picturesque resorts, and the rare points of interest, render it a most charming place to visit in the summer months. It is its manifold attractions and facilities of access by land and sea, which have made Cleveland a favorite convention city. To meet the ever-increasing demands upon hospitality, the city's hotel capacity has been more than doubled during the last few years, and today it boasts of a number of hotels, which are the peers of any. The leading ones are the Hollenden, the Stillman, the Weddell, the Forest City, the Kennard, the American, and the Hawley; but there are many others of the same capacity. To meet the demand for a large convention hall, Music Hall, which comfortably seats 5,000 people, was built a number of years ago, and it is here that the league delegates will assemble.

Its Municipal Government.
Any description of Cleveland would be incomplete which did not mention its admirable system of government. This has attracted a great deal of attention throughout the country, since it was, in an emphatic sense, a "new departure." The "federal plan," as it is called, has, during the four years of its operation, thoroughly established itself in popular approval, and illustrated the wisdom of its originators. It receives its name from the fact that it is closely patterned after the plan of the federal government. Its distinctive feature is that it centers authority and fixes responsibility. Under the "federal plan," the executive power is in the hands of a mayor (elected by the people) and his cabinet, consisting of six heads of departments, chosen by him and confirmed by the council. Following are the heads of the departments: The director of law, who is corporation

counsel; the director of public works, who has charge of the water works, streets, parks, public buildings, and all improvements thereon and additions thereto; the director of police and fire service, whose duties are fully indicated by their titles; the director of accounts, who is city auditor, and has full control of the book-keeping and reports of all the departments; and the director of charities and correction, who is responsible for the care of the workhouse, infirmary and cemetery. The mayor and directors constitute the board of control, whose duties and powers correspond in a general way with those of the boards of improvement in other cities.

The head of each department has full authority to select all of its officers and employees, and to purchase its supplies. His appointments do not require confirmation. The mayor can remove any member of his cabinet at pleasure, who, in turn, has the power to remove any subordinate of his department. All legislative authority is in the hands of a council of twenty members, who are elected from districts. The appropriations are made as in congress. No warrant can be drawn or used for any other purpose or period than is provided by the appropriation act. The judicial officers—the police judges and police prosecutors—are elected by popular vote. The "federal plan" went into operation in the spring of 1891. In the spring of 1892, a reorganization act for the government of the public schools of the city was passed by the state legislature. By its provisions, a director of schools and a school council of seven members are elected by the people. The director has all executive control, and all appointments are made by him, except those of teachers, who are appointed by the superintendent of instruction. The school council has control of all legislation of the school department. The auditor of the school department, who is the auditor of the city, has most admirably fulfilled all that its most earnest advocates could have hoped for. It has been safe and economical, and its operations are as open as the day. It is not much to say that it has materially contributed to the progress of the city. The present mayor, Honorable Robert E. McKim, Republican, was elected in 1895. He is said to be the youngest man ever entrusted with the executive authority of so great a city, being only 32 years of age.

Visitors to Be Well Entertained.
The preparations which are being made for the entertainment of visitors on the occasion of the league convention are upon a splendid scale, and no person who shall attend this splendid gathering of the young blood of the Republican party will ever regret that he went. The people of Cleveland expect a large representation from Pennsylvania, and are prepared to take good care of very gallant son of the Keystone state.

Washburn-Crosby Co. wish to assure their many patrons that they will this year hold to their usual custom of milling STRICTLY OLD WHEAT until the new crop is fully cured. New wheat is now upon the market, and owing to the excessively dry weather many millers are of the opinion that it is kiln-dried, and in proper condition for milling. Washburn-Crosby Co. will take no risks, and will allow the new wheat fully three months to mature before grinding. This careful attention to every detail of milling has placed Washburn-Crosby Co.'s flour far above other brands.

