Facts of Interest To Women Readers.

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

MY LADY'S SLEEVES: She's a phantom of grace as she sails !

And I long for a glimpse of her cheek I But ecstacy dies in an ebony gloom— My pangs are too utter to speak. If my glances can roam to the creat of her

"Tis all that my vision perceives; And so with a sigh I lay the hope by As I sit in the shade of her sleeves.

I once was a man of the average size. In a beautiful bygone day; And favor I found in my fair one's eyes, And oh, but my bosom was gay! But fashion hath changed and her heart

is estranged, In sorrow my spirit now grieves; For my dream is a wreck, And I'm shrunk to a speck As I sit in the shade of her sleeves.

If I could only sport a silk hat in the hou How much it would add to my height! But no; I must sit just as meek as a mous Safe hid from my dear one's sight. Why, sometimes I doubt if she knows I'm

Life truly is "nothing but leaves." Pleasure's lamp has gone out
And hope put to rout
As I sit in the shade of her sleeves.

Ah, once I could glide to her radiant side And coo in the shell of her ear; With smiles and with blushes she'd lister in pride

My passionate wooing to hear.

Now at night and at noon through a rust No answer my wooing receives;

Nor can my arm reach To the goal of my speech As I sit in the shade of her sleeves. 'Alas! as I viewed them swell up and up My spirits sank down and down.

Oh, sometimes I think I must take to the

My horrible anguish to drown. Is it feathers or gas that hath puffed up my lass?

Weird fancies delirium weaves. Whatever the stuff My fate it is rough—
I'm lost in the shade of her sleeves!
—S. M. Peck in Judge.

The New York Sun, apropos of the presence of the picnic season, drops ome timely hints calculated to delight the epicure. "When you have your next excursion," remarks the Sun, "go and get some Japanese napkins and

wooden plates, which are light to carry and can be thrown away when used Pack everything you can in boxes, and have plenty of paraffine paper and wrap each article up by itself. Provide thin, dainty slices of bread, buttered before it is cut from the loaf, and then wrapped up or made into sandwiches of which there is an endless variety to choose from. Stuffed eggs, each one rolled in paper; some kind of salad, which can be carried in a Mason jar, with a mouth large enough to admit a tablespoon; some toothsome little turnovers that are not filled with juice, and some small cakes or cookies that are easily packed and handled. Make your Russian tea or lemonade and put it dened with on the homeward juorney. If you go by wagon into the woods and can have a fire, to the other things add a coffee pot, with coffee and egg ready mixed in it, a pail for heating water, and a saucepan. Have some potatoes sliced ready for stewing, or, better yet, have corned-beef hash chopped and ready to put over the fire, and if you are near fishing waters you may be able to have a catch for dinner. In that case, remember to take some slices of salt pork to fry with the fish. Put some green corn into the bottom of the wagon, and when you arrive have a bed of coals to roast it. A pienic with such a luncheon is a bright spot in one's life and always to be remem-

A FEMALE CROESUS:

"Rich," exclaimed the emancipated wo man to another; "why, she's the queen of the Stock exchange." "She's very lavish. I'm told, in her dis-

"She can afford it. She's so rich that she uses hundred-dollar bills for curl-pa-pers."-Washington Star. 11 11 11

The Sun also suggests a few excellent recipes for picnic dishes:

For stuffed eggs take fresh eggs and boil twenty minutes; when cold remove the shell and cut in half, lengthwise take out the yoke, and with a fork rub It to a paste with a little melted butter, ne sait, a dash of mustard and cuypepper, and & cucumber pickle d very fine; fill the hollow whites with this paste and place the two halves together and roll in paraffine paper. Chopped ham can be used in place of the pickle, with a little vinegar in for

"Egg salad is made with hard bolled eggs. Cut them in pieces, not too fine, and to three eggs use one boiled potato cut in cubes; put the potatoes with the eggs; mix with mayonnaise dressing, to which have been added some onion fuice and a few capers.

Vent loaf is made with three pounds veal, half a pound of sait pork, one email ordon, and a few sprigs of parsley. Chop together very fine and mix with one-half cup of bread crumbs and the me of stock or milk and two table-confuls of melted butter; season with ilt, pepper, and a very little mace and two eggs well beaten; put in a buttered pan and bake in a medium oven three hours, keeping it covered the first hour. When cold out in thin siless.

Fruit Turnovers-Take one cup of rations and chop fine; add one lemon, juice and rind, one cup of granulated sugar, one generous teaspoon of flour, and one dessert spoon of brandy; heat until the sugar is dissolved; make a rich plecrust and roll thin and cut out

rich piecrust and roll thin and cut out with an extra large biscuit cutter; pace some of the mixture on one eide, turn over and wess edges tight, put in a pan and it is each with a fork. Bake in a qu' ren.

Deficiou ambles — Take one-half pound of butter and sugar and stir to a cream, best lowe eggs well and add a little mutmeg; now site in three-quarters of a pound of four to make a coft dough; sprinkle over your board some sugar and break off pieces of cough; sprinkle over your board board; make into rings and lay them on the one finch apart in a moderate oven.

Penin Cake—Take three-quarters of a cup of butter and one and one-half cops of sugar; stir to a cream, use three arms putting one in at a time and best large into the entering case in at a time and best large into the entering case in at a time and best large of wilk and one and one-half cup of butters and one and one-half cup of butters and one and one-half cup of large in the contract of the first marking the carer of the family will depend almost entirely upon the habits of the housewife in relation to little matters. One of the religious papers recently presented this characterization of "the thrifty housewite, and the portrait is so terre and true that it might well

two generous cups of flour; add a half cup of seeded raisins and a little citron cut very thin; bake in patty puns and

frost when cool. A sandwich of brown bread makes a variety and a nice filling is cream cheese in which has been mixed finely chopped raisins.

PREFERRED TO RESGN:

"Mr. Lively," said the managing editor, "we'd like to have you draw something "Yes, sir."
"Without making reference to the New

Woman." "Y-es, sir. "

"Or the bicycle," The artist turned away in silent dejec tion. In a few minutes he returned, and laid a sheet of paper on the desk.

"Have you done it, so soon?"
"It didn't take me long to do all ould under the circumstances."

"What is it?" "I've drawn up my resignation."-Wash-

ington Star. H H H

According to the Chicago Journal, marriages, in recent years, have steadily declined in every country in Europe except Russia, Hungary and Servia In Great Britain the decrease has been marked. According to a report in St. James' Gazette there has been no de cline among the nobility and gentry, who have titles and estates to perpetuate, or among the lowest and most degraded classes. In fact there has been a slight increase of marriages in the slums of the great cities, the mining districts and the fishing settlements on the coasts. The great decline has been among the middle classes. There has been a similar decline of marriages in France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Denmark. This is not a country given to statistics; and in some of the states marriage is made so easy that it is difficult to obtain the number of persons united in the holy bonds of wedlck. But in these states observation shows that marriages are declining. One has but to glance at the names of the persons who take our marriage licenses to see that nearly all of them are newcomers.

THE GOSSIP: I told my love unto the dew That vanished in the air; I told it to the little bird

That warbles everywhere.

And said: "The secret keep." Quoth she: "Beware and have a care I whisper in my sleep.'

An adept grown, I told my love To her whom I adore; She smiled and said: "It must be so; I've heard it thrice before."

—Pittsburg Post.

11 11 11 Among the reasons given by our Chicago contemporary for this decline are as follows: "So many females have taken up the occupations of men that the latter have not the means to support households, American females into bottles. You will usually be able have ceased to be domestic. The old procure all the ice you need at the desire for the pleasures of a home, once plenic grounds. A few tumblers and strong, has weakened. The desire to be will be about all you will be bur- independent, to shine in society and its place. It is probably true that the average man does not appreciate the 'new woman' as well as she thinks she deserves. All these things and perhaps others have caused marriages to decrease. As might be expected the decline of marriages has been accompanied by a decline of births. Death are more numerous than births among the native population of France. The population of the country would decline but for the number of Italians Slavs and Germans who have become residents. The birth rate in England has declined during twenty years from 38 per thousand of the population to 30, while in France it has sunk from 32 to 24. Proud Massachusetts boasts that her birth rate has increased during the past twenty-five years 25.6 to 25.8, but that slight increase does not show that the number of persons of Pilgrim or Puritan stock is becoming greater. Canadian Frenchwoman 'is abroad in New England and she does not propose to have her race die out."

RELATING TO MARRIAGE

"Be mine," he implored. "I am a new woman," she answered, ma-lignantly. "I hate all men." And so they were maried .- Detroit Tri-

Millicent-Oh, that Mr. Van Cool is such an indifferent fellow; I wish I could make him miserable. Stella-Er-er-why don't you marry him,

my dear?-Brooklyn Eagle. Boothby-What are you thinking about, Miss Warringford-About our wedding.

want to ask a favor of you. Boothby-Anything, dearest. Miss Warringford-Well, I don't want to change my name to Mrs. Henry W. Boothby. I want you to change yours to Mr. Ethel K. Warringford.—Harper's

There is one point in your future hus band's character that you are to be con-gratulated on," said Miss Cayenne. What is that?" asked the engaged girl, her eyes lighting with happiness.

"He is very easy to please."
"How do you know?" "He is so well satisfied with himself.-

He-What would you say, darling, if I

should tell you that you can never mine? She-I should say, pet, that I've got a nice bundle of your letters that would help to make it expensive to you.—Tit-

Ebenezer-What do you think is the best way to approach your father, dar-ling, to ask him for your hand? Emeline-From behind.-Town Topics.

be made a rule of conduct in all homes where true prosperity is sought: "Bhe takes note of the kitchen fire and closes up at once. She saves her nice 'drippings' and makes them serve in cooking instead of bread and meat left over from meals and works them up into appetizing and nutritious dishes, instead of throwing them away. Her clothing she keeps clean by the use of aprons; she has suits of clothes suitable for dirty work. She 'turns' her sheets when they grow thin in the ets when they grow thin in the middle. Her worn tablecioths are cut into napkins for everyday use. She keeps rugs spread over places in the carpet that are spread over places in the carpet that are subjected to the hardest ware. She carefully dries her tinware so it will not rust out. She keeps her old brooms for rough use, and so prolongs the term of service of her best broom. She uses up her worn garments in making quilts and comforts or in rugs and rag carpets, and so in a thousand ways she saves what if wasted would be pure loss, and do nobody any good."

rectly under the spot.

cloth from the table, and then to pour bolling water over the stain. Let the cioth remain stretched over the bowl until the wet portion dries.

Many women imagine that a bare floor scrubbed every day or two is the only "neat way of living," but the woman who covers her kitchen floor with a hemp rag carpet, protected in the most exposed places by neatly-bound olicloth, saves much exhausting scrubbing, and her

WOULD TAKE ANY, THEN:

"Are you fond of etchings?" asked the young man who had taken the hostess' pretty niece from the country down to

"As a general thing, yes, she answered, looking up into his eyes with an engaging frankness that threatened havoc to his heart; "but," she added hastily, as he

Congressman Johnson, of North Dakota, has a wife who is a helpmeet of the proper sort to him without being a canvesser of votes, a lobbyist, a reviser of his speeches, or even one of those women who are de-scribed as taking the "keenest interest" in their husbands's careers. Mrs. John-son, to be sure, may have the virtues of all from the remarkably clever way in which she superintended the work on a farm of 1,800 acres, while her husband was attending to the legislative affairs of the nation. In the spring of 1893 Mr. Johnson invested heavily in hay lands. Before the hay was ready to cut he was called to Washington by an extra session of congress. He tried to find a man who would attend to his hay for him during his ab-sence, and, failing, allowed his wife to assume charge of the big hay farm. The harvest came on and Mrs. Johnson was in the fields bright and early in her top buggy, looking after men and teams, and, when one field was cut, selecting another Johnson farm was mown, and then Mrs. Johnson leased the hay tracts in the vicin-ity of Petersburg until the total cut amounted to almost 300 tons. Mr. John-son himself says that he never had a crop looked after in a more business-like way than the hay crop of 1893.

11 11 11 HEALTH HINTS:

Bicycle riding is the very best remedy for nervousness caused by lack of ex-ercise and confinement in an office at a Wash the face night and morning in

buttermilk, permitting to dry without wiping. This will make the skin white and soft. There is nothing so "good for the complexion" as exercise in the open air. A preparation of linseed oil and lime water is a good application for sunburn. Put on the burned surface and cover with old linen or muslin; if the burnt surface is very sore do not remove the linen, but It was forcibly pointed out in one of the papers read at the last meeting of the American Health association convened in Canada, that radical improvement in pubcanada, that radical improvement in pub-lic hygiene should begin in the public schools, and unless it is done, we may rationally expect to see a progressive physical degeneration of our race through

the pernicious influences of the miserable

hygienic surroundings to which our school children are so commonly subjected in the common schools. Light and color in rooms are important. The walls are best finished in a single tint Windows should open directly upon the outer air, and light is better when they close together, not separated by much wall space; not distributed. Light should be abundant, but not dazzling. It should never come from in front, nor sould sunlight fall upon work or the printed page. Never read or sew in the twilight, after an exhausting fever, nor before breakfast. Look up frequently when at work and fix the eyes upon some distant object. Break up the stretch of listant object. Break up the stretch of wall by pictures that have a good perspective. These rest the eye, as does looking out of a window. When at work on minute objects, rise occasionally, take deep inspirations with the mouth closed, stretch the body erect, throw the arms backward and forward, and step to an open window or out into the open air for a moment. Two desks of different heights are valuable for a student, one to stand by and the other to sit by. Plenty of open-air exercise is essential to good eyesight. Sometimes it is impossible to cure eye troubles while patients stay within doors in furnace-heated rooms. For proper vision, printed matter should not be less than fifteen inches from the eye. Some advice which the Philadelp:ha Record gives to a mother who complained of the incessant crying of her girl baby may be valuable to other readers. "Search all over the child's clothing," says the Record, "for the cause of the crying. Clothes that bind, pins that prick, safety-pins that are large and clumsy may make pressure sufficient to cause pain. An infant's clothing to be comfortable and unirritating should be sewed on-it takes very little more time to fasten each garment with thread. Buttons should her to suffer by too frequent feeding; once every three hours is quite often enough to feed a six-months-old baby. Permit no irregularity in the feeding; feed her at no time except at the end of each three hours. Never feed her to silence her and regularity in meal hours is of much more importance than in adult life. Too frequent feeding causes colic, indigestion and illness. Do not feed her during the night—if her last meal has been at II p. m. give her no more food until 5 or 6 a. m Do not rouse her from sleep to feed at any time. If she have colic give half a tea-spoonful of hot "soda mint." If she does not improve within a week take her to a physician for examination and treatment. Her present ailment is indigestion. Feeding produces pain and colic. Keep her chest and stomach and bowels covered with a thin layer of wool-a wool shirt or a teaspoonful of 'caraway water' after each feeding."

HOUSEHOLD HELPS: Old kid gloves make excellent penwipers. Raisins for fruit cake are very much

improved by cooking. Let them soak out slowly, and then simmer until the skin is

tender.
You should keep your fine laces wrapped in blue paper if you don't want them to turn too yellow, yellower than is destrable.
By rubbing with a fiannel cloth dipped in whiting the brown discoloration may be taken off of cups which have been used for baking.

Among the best and most useful articles for the washing of dishes is the seen

Among the best and most useful arti-cles for the washing of dishes is the scap shaker. It makes excellent suds with the least possible outlay of scap.

To keep cake and sandwiches fresh sev-eral days, wrap them up in a wet cloth and keep them from the air. This method will also hold good for buns and coffee

of the sort in your griddle cakes and see how it will improve them.

A dainty and delectable addition to miladi's tea table is known as "nutted dates." The dates are first stoned and then filled with whole meat of the English walnut. This makes a sweetment both novel and acceptable, and one peculiarly adapted to the demands of 5 o'clock affairs.

o'clock affairs. When a stain gets on the fresh dinn when a stain gets on the rees a miner cloth the easiest way to remove it is im-mediately after dinner to slip a bowl di-rectly under the spot, thus raising the cloth from the table, and then to pour bolling water over the stain. Let the cloth remain stretched over the bowl

much exhausting scrubbing, and her kitchen looks cleaner than the floor, dingy and rough from frequent washing. Almost always the freshly-washed floor is the real cause of those mysterious lan guld, lame sensations from which delicate women suffer.

To prevent accidents with lamps the first point, according to the London Queen close test flash point of 70 degrees or over, should be invariably used. Great care should be taken to keep every part of the lamp clean, and the gauze of the burners lamp clean, and the gauze of the burners should receive particular attention, because should this become obstructed by dust, the lamps will smell most offensively, while the light will be considerably lessened; moreover, there is also the risk of firing back, and thus destroying the burners. Petroleum when properly burned in clean lamps should be free from smell, giving a white light. Where petroleum or giving a white light. Where petroleum or other mineral oil is used for illuminating purposes, half a dozen buckets of fine dry sand should be kept in a readily accessible place in case of conflagration, as this is far better than water as an extinguishing medium. In the event of said not being available, ashes, dry earth, or similar material wil smother out an oil fire, but water, unless applied in overwhelming quantities, only causes it to spread. It is, however, better to prevent the danger by having good metal lamps in secure posi-tions, and this should be the first care of every housekeeper. Like everything else, mineral oil is safe enough when properly used, and no fear of explosion need exist lamps are used, there is little to fear when lamps are overturned.

> ONE DRAWBACK: "It must be delightful," said the ordi-

nary married woman, "to be earning your own living and more, too."
"It has its drawbacks," said the business woman. "Every time I go to a bar-gain sale and save 75 or 80 cents on pur-chases, I lose two or three dollars' worth

of time."-Indianapolis Journal.

SELECTED RECIPES: Green Corn Pudding .- Two coffee-cups of the pulp of green corn, one quart of new milk, three eggs, two heaping tablespoons of butter. Pour one pint of the milk over the corn and set on the fire until scalding hot. Heat the yolks of the eggs and add the pint of cold milk and half a cup of sugar. Put the butter in the corn over the fire and then add the milk and yolks of eggs and a little salt. Put in a greased pudding dish and bake slowly. Beat the whites and add three spoonfuls of fine sugar and put over the top when the pudding is done. Set in the oven to brown.

Green Corn in the Husks,-Some think the corn sweeter if cooked with husks on. Remove the outside layer, take out the slik and tie the remaining husks over the end. Cook in a kettle of boiling water with a little salt in it. The husks can be removed before sending it to the table, but some prefer to leave the husks on so

Escalloped Corn.-Take fresh-picked corn, cut it from the cob; grease a pudding dish, put in a layer, sprinkle a little salt over it and bits of butter, then put on a layer of cracker crumbs, pour over a little milk and fill dish with alternate layers of corn and cracker crumbs, with cracker for top layer and plenty of milk over the whole. Cover closely and bake one hour. Peach Short-Cake,-Use canned peaches Peach Short-Cake.—Use canned peaches and prepared flour for this dish. Chop quarter of a pound of butter into a quart of prepared flour, quickly stir into it enough sweet milk to make a soft dough; put this into two round cakes upon but-tered tin pie-plates, and bake them in a hot oven. Meantime open a can of peaches, reserve the finest for the two top layers and cut the rest in small quarters. When the short-cakes in the oven are done and cool enough to handle, tear them open with the aid of a fork, butter the inside, divide the out peaches upon the two bottom layers, and arrange the finer ones powdered sugar, lay the tops upon both under pieces and serve the short-cakes with more sifted sugar and sweet cream. The juice of the canned peaches, well sweetened with powdered sugar, can be used instead of cream.

Dutch Apple Cake,-One pint of four two teaspoonful of salt, large tablespoonful of butter rubbed in flour, one egg, three-fourths cupful of milk. Beat well and place in a shallow pan. Pare six apples, cut in eighths, lay in rows on the cake, points down. Sprinkle three tablespoor

fuls of sugar over the cake, and bake. Boiled Cherry Pudding.-Beat together he volks and whites of three eggs, then to four cupfuls of flour-enough to make a smooth batter. A tablesponful of melted butter or drippings is then added, with slight sprinkling of salt and two heat ing tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Take a pint of stoned cherries, drain off the juice, dredge them with flour, and stir thoroughly into the batter. Then turn at once into a buttered pudding mould, and cook for three hours in a kettle of boiling water. The water must not stop boiling Serve with the pudding sauce above.

Gooseberry Fool.-Stew one quart of green gooseberries in just as little water as it is possible to use. When soft, rub through a sieve to remove the skins; rub them back and forth with a wooden spoon, so that nothing will be left in the sleve but the tough skins. To every pint of pulp add one pint of milk, and plenty of sugar. In mixing the gooseberrries and milk add the milk very slowly. Serve in small dishes, with cakes. This, although a very old-fashioned dish, is, when well made, very delicious, and, if properly sweetened, a very suitable preparation for children.

To Fricassee Pigeons.-Cut two pigeon into pieces, wash and clean them well, and put them into a saucepan with a pint and put them into a saucepan with a pint of water and the same of claret. Season it with pepper and sait, a blade of mace, one onion, a bouquet of sweet herbs and one and one-half ounces of butter rolled in flour. Cover the saucepan closely and let tehm stew till there is just enough for the sauce. Then remove the onion and herbs and place the pleces of pigeon on a dish and keep them hot. Beat the yolks of three eggs and stir them in the gravy until it is thick and smooth, then put in or three eggs and star them in the gravy until it is thick and smooth, then put in the pigeon and shake it all together over the fire. Put the pieces of pigeon in a dish .and pour the sauce over them. Scatter a few fried oysters over the top.

Escalioped Onions.—Remove the skins and put them into boiling salted water. Boil them twenty minutes and pour off the water entirely, then put in equal parts of hot water and milk and boil them twenty minutes longer. When done, drain, cut in silces, put into a shallow dish, cover with white source and buttered crumbs, and bake till the crumbs are brown.

things day after day. Study up some new dishes, and serve them daintily; use up all the left overs; put bits of bread, mashed potatoes, boiled hominy or rice, anything of the sort in your griddle cakes and see Of North America.

First of a Series of Travel Treating Of the Great Northwest.

America—the greatest country ever given to man-I cannot understand. Desiring to known more of our own native land we propose to take another trans-continental tour. After the adieux were said on July 9, we stepped board the observation car of our farfamed Gavity railroad leading out of Honesdale for a trip to the "Wonderlands" of America—and thus cele brate our twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, not on foreign shores-but in our own beloved America.

In 1892 the writer, his wife and Mrs. Swoyer left the same station the same month, the same day of the month, with the same conductor for a tour of 9,700 miles, from Hell Gate to Gold Gate and Pacific Northwest, Montery and Seattle then being the western ter-minus. Now the extreme northwestern terminus of our present trip will be Sitka, Alaska, the land of the midnight sun. Going westward we shall traverse the entire line of the Northern Pacific rallway from Duluth to Portland and Tacoma, stopping off in Yellowstone Park for ten days. From Puget Sound we shall follow the inland passage of the Pacific to the ice fields of Alaska Returning to Vancouver, B. C., we shall cross the continent eastward from cean to ocean by the picturesque Canadian Pacific rallway, through the Canadian National Park and over the Selkirk Mountains, the glory of the Queen's Dominions, a tour of 12,000 miles, the greatest and grandest the American continent can offer.

In our series of "travel letters," of which this is the introductory one, we lesign to give to our readers a brief description of the country traversed, the important places of interest as seen with "American eyes," and impressions received daily en route. No systematic order of arrangement will be expected, as much will be written on flying trains and therefore must necessarily be fragmentary and inadequate descriptions which a generous reading public will We shall attempt no "fine excuse. We shall attempt no and writing;" we shall avoid all fanciful embellishments, but give only the plain, naked truth in the most concise manner. We invite our readers to journey with us in our travels "from the rising to the setting sun," and thus catch a glimpse, at least, of the marvelous scenes to be found on this continent. Later on our letters will be illustrated with photographic views take en route by the writer, with the "Lundelius Camera," the latest improved pattern

in the market.

Leaving Honesdale. As our party of three ascended the gravity plane leading out of the beautiful Maple City, overlooking the valley of the Lackswaxen, never did the sun's rays shine down more brightly upon the beautiful town quietly resting in the valley below, and our pleasant home on Central Park, shaded by maples and elms, never seemed to us more sacred than on this very morning. Even the numerous churches, with their spires God," seemed more hallowed than ever guns shows a remarkable effect of a shot pointing heavenward like the "finger of Dyberry rivers which surround the own, forming a confluence under the shadows of Irving Cliff, never seemed so clear and sparkling, while the bold over-hanging rock, which towers over 200 feet above as if to guard the city se curely from the hostile invasion of the elements, never appeared so majestic and defiant. The verdant hills which encircle Honesdale and the landscape generally seemed more and more attractive from the observation car as we sped around the "Horse Shoe curve," while Honesdale receded from our sight. Many are the pleasant memories that cling and cluster around this our childhood home-this lovely dale we leave behind us-and our hearts are thankful in the enjoyment of so pleas ant a home, where the educational, hurch and social features are the very

We pass in quick succession the thriv ing villages of Blandin, Seeleyville and Prompton to Waymart through sections of fine meadow, pasture and rolling uplands, which lie outspread with groves and miniature forests at inter vals, the foot hills climbing almost within the shadows of the Moosie range, the northern extremity of the Alleghenies. At an elevation of 1,415 feet we ascend two planes, one of which is over a half mile in length-to be exact, 2,630 feet-when the summit of Farview is reached at an elevation of 2,345 feet above sea level, the climax

for northeastern Pennsylvania. plains dotted with lakes which form a grand interval between the gently rising hillsides and long-drawn-out mountain range of the Catskills, forty miles distant, never presented so beautiful and fascinating a picture as on this very morning. A 10-mile run around Shepherd's Crook, the most picturesque point on the line of the Delaware and Hudson, brings us to Carbondale, the Pioneer City of the anthracite coal

son, are of wide guage (twelve feet) and with one exception longer planes and steeper grades. The Mt. Oliver plane is 1,640 feet long, has a 12-foot guage and rises 400 feet (1 foot in 4). Castle Shannon is 1,775 feet long, same

St. Paul, July 15.-Why any American | so constructed as to remain in a horicitizen should go abroad without first zontal position in both ascent and de-beholding the stupenduous grandeur of scent. The cars are divided into two apartments, one for passengers, the other for vehicles. They are capable of carrying fifty to 100 passengers, with two loaded electric cars or two heavily loaded teams. The cars are 44 feet long by 20 wide and about 20 feet high. The wire rope used is three inches in diameter. The Knoxville inclines use 19,-20 feet of rope.

Another day of railroad travel brings us to the "Windy City." After a night's rest a daylight run of 410 miles brings us to the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, the Pioneer City of the great north-west. Our next letter will give a glimpse of the twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, John E. Richmond.

WELSH ECHOES.

The following are gleanings from the Drych and other Welsh sources. They re of especial interest to the Welsh peo ple of Scranton and vicinity. The following letter, which is very interesting to Welshmen, inasmuch as there are quite a number of Crimean veterans in Lacka-wanna county, will explain itself: "In-quiries have been made if there were any Weishmen in the Balaklava charge. There is no Weish cavairy regiment; there is but one from Scotland, the famous Scotch Greys or Second Light Dragoons, while Ireland has four regiments of cavalry. In the "600" who were in the charge, there must have been several Welshmen, but I gar Park, Newport, Monmouth, and his brother, Godfrey Morgan, son of Charles Morgan, who was afterward made Lord Tredegar, a very ancient Welsh family, There used to be an annual dinner at the Crystal Palace, London, gotten up by sub-scription for the heroes of Balaklava There used to be a well-to-do inn-keeper at Sheffield who interested himself—being one of the heroes himself-in the annual meeting-he is dead now-and I think the dinner has fallen through.

"As to the number of Welshmen in the Crimean war, it is a broad question. There are but four regiments of infantry called Welsh—the Twenty-third Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Twenty-fourth Welsh forderers, the old Forty-first and the Sixty-fourth. The Twenty-third has upor its colors twenty-four honors or battles among these are Alma, Inkerman and Sevastopol. They earned in the Crimea four Victoria crosses. The names of those who received them were: Corporal Rob-ert Shields, of Merthyr Tydvil; Bergeant Luke O'Connor, of Roscommon, in Ire-land, who joined the regiment as a private, but left it as its lieutenant-colonel, and is now major-general, retired; Surgeon W. H. T. Sylvester and E. W. D. Bell, its colonel at the time. The Twenty-fourth was not in the Crimean war. It has nineteen honors on its colors, and has four-teen Victoria crosses to its credit. The Forty-first and Sixty-ninth were at the Crimean war. They have sixteen honors on their colors, among them being Alma, Inkerman and Sevastopol. The motto of this combined regiment is "Gwell angen na chywilydd" — "Death better than shame." A monument has been erected in Carmarthen town in memory of those who were killed at the Crimean war. It is a mammoth affair. It has a list of them al 18-pounder guns taken at Sevastopo placed around the monument. One of the tered the muzzle and tore out one side of the gun. The Twenty-third used to be-long to Carmarthen, but about twenty years ago the army was reorganized and it fourth is at Brecon, and what is known as the combined Welsh regiment is stationed at Cardiff. The best books on the Crimean war are Kinglake's history and the letters of Russel, the Times' war correspondent." The Russel mentioned here was the Times' correspondent of the American war of rebellion. He is the greates war correspondent of the age. He was re-cently knighted by Queen Victoria of Eng-

Farly Learning.

The following communication will be very interesting to the early Welsh settlers of Carbondale. The communication has reference to the late Rev. Lewis Willams, of Carbondale, a noted Welsh divine Mr. Williams was not a learned man either was he a great divine, but his re ligious sincerity and originality of expression made him a noted character in his day. He died about ten years ago, and the Rev. E. R. Lewis, of this city, wrote ar laborate biography of the noble old character, which appeared in the Drych a few

"In looking over some old papers of late, I came across a copy of the old Columbia, and in it I found an interesting account of William E. Powell's boyhood days, when he used to go to school. He relates how cruel his teachers were in using the rod and ruler; but it seems that & had a good effect on him, for he has turned out to be a man of high rank and is held in high esteem by his own countrymen as well as other nationalities. He must have gone to school in later years than I dld, else he would not have been half the man he is now. My father, Robert Foulkes, and David Jones, carpenter, as he was called, were the first two Welshmen that come to Carbondale, Pa.; they lived there a year among the Irish and Americans, before any other Welsh families came there.

"With the second immigration of Welsh came Lewis Williams, who belonged to the Congregationalists. They hired him for a school teacher and he was the first teacher I ever went to school to. He had more power in his arms than he had wit in his head. When he would speak to the children it was like the roar of a lion amongst the wild beasts of the forest; every one was wide awake, and if the speaking "In looking over some old papers of late

Hudson, brings us to Carbondale, the Pioneer City of the anthracite coal basin. Reaching Scranton, we take the noted Pennsylvania route over the Alleghenies for Chicago, stopping off daily, first at Harrisburg, then at Pittsburg, the Smoky City, where a two-days' sojourn satisfied us that the place was appropriately named and that the smoke and cinders from the shafts and chimneys of Scranton and vicinity were far more preferable to Pittsburg's soot and smoke.

Briof Glimpse at Pittsburg.

Still the city has very many attractions which were of interest to us and to those of our readers who have never seen them. A Brief mention may be of linterest.

Aside from its great iron works, steed plants, fine churches, public buildings, school buildings, elegant residences, etc., Pittsburg has a series of bold cliffs, public parks, lakes, boulevards, fine drives, which the visitor may enjoy, but the most novel feakure to us was the inchine planes and terrace drives. When seen at night from either shore, wift the noble rivers, Monongahela and Allegheny, flowing between, or from the adjoining heights, the electric display was truly magnificent. Pittsburg's system of inclines, when compared with the Delaware and Hudson, are of wide guage (tweive feet) and steeper grades. The Mt. Oliver plane is 1640 feet long. Ass a 12-foot

Hwfs Mon Honored "Charles Ashton, the great Welsh es-sayist, is not the only Welshman that was favored and honored by Premier Lord Rosebery, of England, on his retirement from office. Hwfa Mon, on the recom-mendation of Sir Osbourne Morgan, re-

Welsh Bardic fraternity of the world. He is also a noted divine and an orator of great force. He visited the United States in 1832. He was the bardic meteor in the great World's fair elsteddfod, and conferred bardic degrees on several Scranton poets, according to the primitive rights of the elsteddfod. He preached several times at the Congregational churches of the West Side during his visit here, and received a great ovation in the shape of a public reception, on which occasion Judge Edwards paid him a glowing tribute and declared him to be one of the greatest poets of the age. Welsh Bardic fraternity of the world. He



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