Facts of Interest To Women Readers.

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

SUCH IS LIFE:

A little iron,
A cunning curl,
A box of jewder,
A pretty girl.
A little rain,

Away it goes, homely girl,
With a freekled nose.

—Exchange,

--:11:--An interesting correspondent, "Olive," takes spirited exception to the obser-vations of Mrs. Porter Palmer upon the vations of Mrs. Porter Palmer upon the new woman, lately reproduced in The Tribune. "Olive" writes: "When I was a little girl and had been very naughty my father used to shake me soundly, and sit me down hard. When I read the other day, on the fourth page of The Tribune, Mrs. Potter Palmer's view of the present 'society girl' I endured precisely the sensations produced by my early punishment. Are we girls just supposed to live in the light of reluctant young men's smiles? St. Anthony! Here is one society girl on a strike. Life holds too much that is worth while to waste it on manly attendwhile to waste it on manly attend-ance, given with an ill-grace. Girls, take down your books and let's do something to convince the 'new men' of Mrs. Palmer's description that we are abundantly able to go it alone. Of course we all see the social condi-Mrs. Palmer bemoans, but it's battle,' the girls can't be supposed to go It alone. Quoting from Mrs. Palmer, 'nothing remains but for them to seize a fitting moment, declare undying love and propose matrimony, and then she pities the girls and calls them 'just as of the girls at school with me have their own careers planned out, and Mrs. Palmer to the contrary notwithstanding. There is no man 'in it.' Register me as not on the side of the 'new wo-man,' but the go-it-alone 'one.' "

THE TRUE STANDARD:

The woman that we call "the new"
May have a heart of gold;
Enough, if she will only be

As sweet as was "the old."

—Frank L. Stanton.

There is, says the Outlook, one department in the administration of every municipality, town, or village that should command the time and attention of every intelligent woman, and this is the department of education. This does not mean that every woman should undertake the work of personal investigation, or seek to compel the carrying out of personal views in the conduct of public education. It does mean that sne should know the amount spent per capita for the education of the children of the community; how it compares eith other communities; that she should know something of the census of the town; the laws relating to the public schools; the amount paid in salaries, and whether the sum paid is sufficient to command the best teachers. Mrs. Henrotin, the president of the Federa-tion of Women's clubs, said recently that the work of the women's clubs is changing that each year the work takes more and more the civic form. This is progress. If the women's clubs throughout the country will give their individ-ual attention to civic affairs as they relate to the community, and their com bined influence to secure the best ad-ministration of every department, we shall have the most perfect local gov-ernments in the world. The indiffer-ence of taxpayers as to the way the public money is spent amounts to crim-inality. When it is realized that the wasted, would insure both literary and manual training to every child whose education must depend on what the public money supplies, it ought to cause every public-spirited man and woman to register a vow to consecrate a part of their time to public service, giving their talents and abilities where they would count for the public good.

KEEP HER MOVING:

The brand-new mother-in-law's here, But not—thank heaven!—to stay; For on her bloycle so dear She rides away, away! —Frank L. Stanton.

"The world," says the Washington Post, in an editorial suggested by the 126th anniversary, on Aug. 15, of the birth of Napoleon, "has never agreed as to Bonaparte. When the British government retained Walter Scott to prostitute his genius to the misrepresentation of the contract of the property of the statement. of the great Corsican, the integrity of history on that point at least was ir-retrievably destroyed. Readers and students took sides and to-day the charecter and the exploits of Napoleon Bonaparte constitute a controversy as fervent and as interminable as the origin of species or the identity of the true re-ligion. We know that from the obscure and humble position of king's pensioner out fortune or powerful friends, he rose to be head of the greatest military force the world has ever seen, that he changed the map of Europe, made and unmade thrones, had kings for his pris-

unmade thrones, had kings for his prisoners, and emperors suppliant to his
favor, and never met a serious check
until his mad ambition took him upon
the deseperate march to Moscow and
revealed to him the vain dream of the
orifiamme waving over the wedded
eagles of Russia. His detractors say
that he was a monster, the Minotaur of
the nineteenth century. His panegyrists proclaim him the greatest genius
the earth has ever held. There is no
middle ground from which to judge him
any more than there was a possibility any more than there was a possibility of compromise with him in the days of his power when he bore the fleur-de-lis against the aliled armies of the civilized world. We must choose between Wal-ter Scott, the chief of his detractors, and Abbott, the chief of his detractors, and Abbott, the leader of his panegy-rists. We can no more deliberate in coolness over Bonaparte than we can weigh a flash of lightning or analyze a comet. There is just one important revelation of latter-day inquiry and investigation which gives vestigation which gives us a new and at the same time trustworthy insight into the man's private life and appeals in his behalf to our profoundest sympa-thy. For seventy years the world has

Josephine Beauharnais. To-day we know on testimeny beyond question that Josephine betrayed him—that she spurned and outraged a love passionate, tender, and chivairous as the love of Arthur for the faithless Guinevere. He may have been the ruth. monster his pnemies have painted him—a conspirator against mankind and human freedom—but we know now that he suffered the direst pangs that man can feel, and that all the pride and glory of dominion was poisoned for him by the same homely wretchedness the lowest mortal feels."

THE PROPER PLACE:

thore was a kely fair, as she nothing had to wear, not to hear her pastor preach, ported on the bathing beach. —New York Recorder.

staff of workers, and give them gener-ous payment for efficient accomplish-ment. Their women are used in three ways: First, as "shadowing" suspi-cious characters—that is to say, fol-lowing them about the streets and learning their haunts and habits; sec-

learning their haunts and habits; secondly, to watch and to become acquainted with persons who are likely to know the object of the search, and who may be able to impart information. The great art here comes in quickly determining how important this person may be, and in drawing out the required knowledge with a tact that never awakens suspicion. The third division is by riding in street cars and railway trains and watching the guards and conductors to see if they are honest with the funds they collect. Often the and conductors to see if they are honest with the funds they collect. Often the wives and daughters of railway men make application to the detective bureau for this kind of work and are received. Again, women often serve through the private employment of a detective official, who, during the course of an investigation, realizes the importance of some woman's co-operaportance of some woman's co-opera tion, and engages and pays her for help-ing him acquire the necessary data and preserving the scent of the trail.

THE MEDICATED KISS:

"Jenny kissed me when we met"— Not as once we osculated; Leaving doubt, and vague regret; Jenny's lips were medicated; Jenny's lips were

So! The romance fades away— Love has lost his dearest blisses; Runed is the rose of May With these chilly drug store kisses! —Chicago Times-Herald.

An excellent substitute for capers are nasturitum seeds. Soak the seeds in a strong brine thirty-six hours, drain and throw into fresh water and let them remain overnight. Drain again and place in bottles. Take a few pieces of mace, some whole peppercorns, and a little sugar, and put into the vinegar and let it come to a boil. Pour on the seed and cork immediately. boil. Pour on the seed and cork imme-diately.

Tomato catsup is a favorite relish. Pur

Tomato catsup is a favorite relish. Put one peck of ripe tomatoes and one quart of onions into a porcelain kettle and boil until a soft mass. Then press through a coarse sieve, add to it one quart of vinegar, one ounce of sait, one ounce of mace, one tablespoonful each of black pepper, cayenne pepper and ground cloves, and five pints of sugar. Return to the fire and bod several hours, stirring frequently. Bottle and seal.

A calsup generally used in the South is

bost several hours, stirring frequently. Bottle and seal.

A catsup generaly used in the South is made with a peck of green tomatoes and a half peck of onions. Chop and out in a porcelain kettle with three ounces of mustard seed, one ounce of salt; one ounce of cloves, one ounce of allspice, half a pint of mixed mustard, one ounce of black pepper, one ounce of celery seed, and one pound of brown sugar. Cover with vinegar and place on the fire and boil slowly two hours; strain through a sleve, bottle, and seal.

A fine catsup can be made of cucumbers. Chop fine four good-sized onions, peel and take out the seeds of three dozen ripe cucumbers and put in the bowl with the onions and chop; drain off the water and put in preserve jars. Heat a quart of vinegar, adding a scant teaspoon of cayenne pepper, a tablespoonful of salt, and one of ground cloves; when just warm turn over the chopped cucumber so the jars are full, seal and put in a cool place. Try it oo fish. Try it on fish.

AFFINITIES: No maid on arth so homely is That there is not somewhere, A youth, who, could he find her would Pronounce her passing fair.

And likewise, for each chumpish youth,
The butt of idle mirth.
There is a maid to vow he is
The smartest man on earth.
—Washington Star.

Dr. Katharine G. Townsend gives the following general rules for bathing: "Never bathe soon after eating, but only when the stomach is empty, or nearly so. The room should be of a comfortable temperature. No bath should be taken when a feeling of fa-tigue is present. Between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon is the best time for bathing. After a best is taken and the skin thoroughly dried, the surface of the body should be briskly rubbed for five minutes with the dry hands. And, remember, that without proper and careful attention to diet, exercise, rest and pure air, bathing in itself will not amount to much as a health resto-

HEALTH HINTS:

The very last cure out for indigestion is, eat of anything, everything, throw discretion to the winds and bring yourself to believe that you can digest stones and coal if necessary, and every bad symptom will which is wanted and if you can brace your

self up, pull yourself up to believe to you are well. This "cure" is not recom-mended to persons with a desire for longer water and extract of witch hazel.

For chronic rheumatism use the syrup
of hydricdic acid. The dose is one or two

For chronic rheumatism use the syrup of hydrical caid. The dose is one or two teaspoonfuls, to be taken in water half an hour before each meal.

For a solution of carbolic acid that may be used as a mouth wash, take I dram of pure carbolic acid, I ounce of glycerine and sounces of distilled water.

For the relief of seasickness, a distinguished doctor writes: "in the greater number of cases allow the stomach to discharge its coctents once, or twice, and then, if there is no organic disease, I give five drops of tincture of chloroform in a little water, and, if necessary, repeat the dose in four or six hours. The almost instant effect of this treatment, if conjoined with a few simple precaucitons, is to cause an immediate sensation, as it were, of warmth in the stomach, accompanied by almost total relief of the nausea and sickness, likewise-curing.

PICKLES AND CATSUP:

PICKLES AND CATSUP:

Thrifty housewives will appreciate the following excellent recipes, prepared by the New York Sun: To make a good Chill sauce use twenty-four large ripe tomatoes, three green peppers, and three onlons. Chop them together and add to them one quart of vinegar, one-half a cup of brown sugar, two tablespoons of sult, one teaspoonful each of chnamon, allspice, cloves and ginger. Place in a porcelain kettle and boil an hour and a half. Bottle warm.

A mustard chowchow, which is all the better not to be used before Thanksgiving, is made of three quarts of cucumbers, two quarts of green tomatoes, two quarts of cauliflowers, two of small onlons, one dozen small green peppers, and half a dozen red peppers, Cut them up and let all stand in a weak bring overnight, and in the morning drain in a collander. Then scald Ahem in vinegar and drain again, and put in a stone jar. Make a paste with one cup of flour, one pound of mustard, a pound and a half of sugar and a generous gallon of vinegar. Put in a kettle and boil, stirring often. Remove from the fire, and add one ounce of tumeric, one ounce of white mustard seed, and one ounce of black mustard seed, and one ounce of water, take the rinds that have been peeled and the soft part cut off and cut them in pieces an inch wide and about three long, put in the alum water and let stand on the back of the stove for half a day, then remove from the fire and put the rinds in cold water for an hour, then drain. Boil two quarts of vinegar and five pounds of brown sugar together, add to it two ounces of stick cinnamon, one cunce of whole cloves, and the melon rinds, and boil half an hour. You can treat seed cucumbers in the same way.

A delicious green tomato pickle to made of one peck of green tomatos and half a dozen onlons. Silce both and pack in a jar, sprinkling a cup of sait between them. Let them remain twenty-four hours, then turn in a colander and dr

A RAILROAD INCIDENT. The Troublesome Cinders and the Mar on the Top of the Car.

on the Top of the Car.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

New York, Aug. 23.—I had seated myself comfortably in a Delaware,
Lackawanna and Western railroad train, and had essayed to indulge
in a short map preparatory to filling an
engagement "150 miles out," obedient
to the call of my agent, when the other
half of my sent was appropriated by to the call of my agent, when the other half of my seat was appropriated by the no less genial and entertaining Mr. Katzenstein, the wealthy packing manufacturer. He immediately launched upon a discourse with an acquaintance who occupied the seat ahead, and my prospects for a nod were reduced to a wink. I resolved to revenge the intruston

Taking a good supply of my number six bird-shot I opened fire on Mr. K. six bird-shot I opened here on al. A. softly, at first, but enough to disturb him. My aim was good and I tossed them out with my tongue with a proficiency which my friends tell me rivals that of a marksman at close range. As the shot came in contact with his stiff hat the sound could be heard through-out the car, and many turned to learn

ne cause.
"What is this?" inquired Mr. K. with unmistakable concern. "I am getting hit. Do you hear that-and that-and that. There it is again, light on my cheek." His companion, who had been a witness to some of my L road epiodes, quietly took in the situation, and became a voluntary confederate.

Mr. K. looked me over carefully, but as I feigned sleep he concluded I was innocent all over. Another volley I let go, and this time I leaped to my feet as if struck by a bomb. Mr. K. turned aside to laugh at my apparent per-

out as a victim. He rose to learn the meaning of "this persecution," and standing in his seat looked inquiringly into the oaces of the other passengers who, not yet acquainted with the sport looked at him, in turn, with wonder.
"I can't see who's doing it. What is
he throwing?" asked Mr. K. His companion suggested that it was coal from the locomotive and that it came in through the ventilators above. This served to reassure Mr. K. and he re-sumed his seat and his interrupted dis-

Scarcely had he begun when anoother fusilade of missiles landed with great force on his face and his hat. "Hey, hey, there; stop that!" he

The other passengers began to ctmbut they charitably refrained from "It is neither coal-dust nor cinders,"

declared the now irate Mr. K. "The windows are down and the ventilators are velled. There is some rogue in the By the foregoing method I always introduce my ventriloquism.

From the roof above I piped: "Say,
Katzenstein." "Hello! Hello," replied
Mr. K., in the parlance of the telephone

"I'm going to make a hole in that plug hat of yours. Look out!" came back in reply, at which the passengers

know my name?" he inquired of me. I ventured that is was some one of

"Yes, but there is no one with me but my brother-in-law.
The brother-in-law, observing the commotion from the next car, entered at this moment.

As the train approached Manunks Chunk I had the pair "in the rain," for, in truth, it was a spectacle. Each was on his feet vainly trying to dodge the rain of shot, shouting to the imaginary foe on the roof of the car to de

when the train stopped at Manunka Chunk they jumped quickly from the train, and together they rushed to an elevator near by to get a view of the top of the car. They looked high and low, while a number of the pasengers kept them running from one side of the train to the other. All the passengers joined in the fun and the conductor, ally to the sport generately. alive to the sport, generously held the alive to the sport. train to keep up the sport. C. A. Hartley. New York.

MAN AND MACHINES.

From the Washington Post.

Reformers of that class whose pulmonary outfit is stronger than their cerebral equipment are exploiting the theory that invention is the deadly enemy of labor. Occasionally these phampions of error are assisted in their work by a man of brilliant parts. But such assistance can never enable them to make a truth out of what the uniform experience of mankind has shown to be false. The best friend of labor is now, and always has been, the inventor of labor-saving devices. The machine is now, and always has been, the helpful friend of man.

Carpenters, furniture-makers and brick-makers would be very scarce in this country today if it were the tendency of mechanical inventions in their respective lines of work to throw them out of employment. Much, and by far the hardest part, of the labor formerly done by these artisans is now performed by machinery; but instead of a decrease of their numbers we find a large increase. The last census shows that between the years 1830 and 1830 the number of carpenters in the United States increased from 53,547 to 140,621, and their average annual earnings from \$450 to 1875. The increase, it will be observed, was much larger in proportion than the increase of population. But that is not the best feature of these figures. The growth of average earnings from \$450 to 1875 is the peculiarly gratifying fact of the situation. And all this time—from 1880 to 1890, the new a decrease largely due to the use of labor-saving machinery. The census office shows that in turniture the workers increased from 54,646 to 25,654, and the shoula average earnings from \$450 to 1890—there was a decrease in the cost of substance—a decrease largely due to the use of labor-saving machinery. The census office shows that in turniture the workers increased from 54,646 to 25,654, and the shoula average earnings from \$450 to 1890—there was a decrease in the cost of substance in individual amnual income of over 30 per cent.

An increase in wumbers and earning in these three classes of work i

A Brief Glimpse at the Twin Cities

iogether. Scald enough vinegar to fill the jar, and pour over when boiling.

A spiced twelf fruit that is excellent with cold meats is made by scalding twelve pounds of currents. Rub through a sieve to remove seeds and stems; add to the juice three pounds of seeds realisms, twelve oranges cut up and with seeds removed, and the rind of two oranges grated; add ten pounds of singar, we tenspoons of powdered classance, and a half tenspoore.

An excellent picking that does not require cooking is thus made: Peel and chop file six quarts of ripe tomatoss, measured after they are chopped, add one half pint of grated horse-radish, one quart of celery finely chopped, one cup of chopped onloss, four tablespoons of ground and mace, income tablespoons of ground and mace, one cup of white musicard seed, a cup and a half of brown sugar, a generous cup of sail, two tablespoons of ground and mace, one tablespoons of ground and mace, the continuation of the cont

ocean, the Mississippi southward into the Gulf of Mexico, and the Red river flowing northward to the lcy waters of Hudsop Bay.

So near together is their source that

a gentle breeze from either direction may decide the destiny of the drops of rain as they fall.

The City of Duluth.

Duluth is located upon a bluff, or series of bluffs rising some six hundred feet above and overlooking Lake Suerior and the bays of Superior and St. Louis, with a wide stretch of table land between the water and the bluffs. It is over seven miles long from its extreme eastern suburbs on the shore of the lake to its western limits on the Bay of St. Louis.

Its harbor is capacious and entirely

Its harbor is capacious and entirely tand-locked, being entered by an antificial channel cut across a long, narrow, sandy peninsular, known as Minnesota Point by the citizens of Duluth—at great expense. Duluth, named from an old-time French explorer, DuLuth, was

fur many years only a modest city of 30,000 population. Proctor Knott in his famous speech in congress gave it notoriety, well de-served, too, and it is now one of the three great growing cities of Minnesota, vieing with Minneapolis and St. Paul for commercial supremacy. Being sit-uated at the head of the Great Chain of

uated at the head of the Great Chain of Lakes, it has grown more rapidly than of the root the two.

Its development is due purely to its geographical position and to the great wheat fields of the Northwest. Located on a high bluff—a very high bluff, too—gives it perfect natural drainage and insures both pure air and sunlight. From the windows of every building you get a panoramic view of lake, bay and Crescent Point, which is ever changing and always beautiful. The middle portion of the city cosily nestles under the protection of the same bluffs, middle portion of the city costly nestles under the protection of the same bluffs, running down to the water's edge. The westerly and easterly portions of the table lands recede from the shore, sharp-ly forming a level tract between the lake or bay and the heights. This level land, which is given over to fine resi-dences, exceeds in area the extent of Manhattan Island.

A City of Possibilities.

Duluth is a city of great beauty for situation and of infinite possibilities. It has a population of 60,000, and is one of the most important wheat markets and wheat shapping points in the world. Thirty years ago Chicago had less population than Duluth has today. The territory tributary to Duluth is vastly greater in extent and richer in resources than that which belongs to the city on Lake Michigan. Who, then, shall say that a greater city than Chicago shall not some day stand at the head of Lake Superior?

of Lake Superior? Standing on the heights are seen three singularly formed peninsulars, which form three distinct bays and land-locked harbors. From the northern slope of the lake extends a remarkable peninsular called Minnesota Point, seven miles long with an average width of 800 feet southward in a regular curve, forming a wonderful natural breakwater. Upon this promontory is a heavy growth of pine trees. This protecting point forms a beautiful bay seven miles long and over a mile and one-half wide, secure and sheltered from the wildest storms. This is called Duluth Bay. From the southern shore extending northward is another sandy point forming a harbor some three miles long and a mile wide. This is called Duluth and Superior Harbor. Back of this is another bay formed by a peninsular extending southward and, strange enough, another coming up from the Wisconsin shore to meet it, from the Wisconsin shore to meet it, thus forming a bay through which strait flow the waters of the St. Louis and Nemadji rivers. This is called St. Louis Bay. Ten miles above is a be-wildering succession of foaming rapids and turnultuous falls, where the river drops 500 feet in twelve miles—a sight to desire the soul of the tourist but to to delight the soul of the tourist, but to fill the heart of the navigator with ter-

Lake Superior.

While the geography of this city and Lake Superior may be well understood by some, yet a brief description may interest others. Lake Superior is a body of fresh water of great depth, some 480 miles long and at its widest part 150 miles, narrowing down to ten part 150 miles, narrowing down to ten miles at this point. It well deserves the title of "Brother of the Sea." The temperature of the waster the year round never rises over 38 degrees, owing mainly to its being fed by mountain streams and myrard cold springs from the bottom of the lake. The water is always pure, clear and cold, and used almost universally for drinking purposes without ice—so cold that the lake never gives up her dead. It was our experience to behold its grandeur in a storm and delightful beauty in a calm.

Across the Bay. Across the Bay.

West Superior in Wisconsin is like Duluth in Minnesota, at the extreme end of Lake Superior on St. Louis Bay. just across from Duluth. Modern genius and appliances can erect a city anywhere, even in the desert of Sahara,
but no city can be permanently successful, expansive and prosperous which is
not founded on, and surrounded by
natural elements of subsistence and
growth. For all commercial purposes,
Superior and Duluth are practically one
city, as much so as New York and
Brooklyn; and it is predicted not many
years will pass before such will be a
nominal as well as an actual fact.
When contrasted with Duluth it is io-

Duluth, Aug. 23.—Two thousand miles | Minneapolis mills and other interior inland from either the Atlantic or Pacific oceans lies a chain of lakes, called a "Greater Mediterranean of the West," The flour-milling interest is growing and the pride of every true American. These lakes are the boundary line can. These lakes are the boundary line large quantities to eastern markets discret. Last year 2,087,793 barrels of flour rect. large quantities to eastern markets di-rect. Last year 2,087,793 barrels of flour was produced at Duluth. The Imperial mill has a capacity of 8,000 barrels a day of Lake Superior flour. The total stor age capacity of the elevators, exclusiv age capacity of the elevators, exclusive of elevators connected with flour mills, is 25,950,000 bushels. These include those of Superior across the bay, controlled by the Duluth Board of Trade. Duluth has sixteen elevators. Nearly all the wheat shipments are to New York by way of Buffalo and Eric Canal. A large grain steamer with a capacity of 90,000 bushels, equivalent to 180 carlouds, can be loaded here in half a day.

The Marine Trade. While the radiway business is enor mous, the marine business is on a still greater scale. Single vessels carrying 130,000 bushels of grain have been cleared from Duluth harbor. Many vessels carry 2,500 tons on the present depth of water, and when operations now in progress are completed next spring and the channels made nowhere less than twenty feet in depth between Duluth and Buffalo, over a thousand miles, than can vessels carry cargoes of 5,000 tons. The total tonnage of 1893 with the present facilities was 3,833,149 tons. nous, the marine business is on a still

tons.

The volume of East bound freight is double that of the West bound, and the return cargoes are in great demand, and consequently less in price. Coal can be brought from Buffalo at very can be brought from Buffalo at very small cost. The average freight rate for the 1,000 miles is only thirty cents per ton. Many thousands of tons have been delivered at a cost of ten cents a ton, and as is often the case has been brought as ballast without charge,

Coal as a Factor. Next to wheat the most important article of commerce is coal. There are six large coal docks with a present storage capacity of 6,000,000 tons. The fa-cilities of loading and unloading are so extensive and complete that a vessel may arrive in early morning containing 2,000 tons of Scranton coal and depart the same evening cancying 90,000 bushels of wheat. The average speed in loading vessels with grain is 1,000 bushels per minute. One needs to saunter over these docks in order to fully ap-preciate their immense facilities. It is claimed that the average speed It is claimed that the average speed of the modern steamers on the lake is nearly double the average speed of freight trains. Duluth is the western terminus of the Great Northern Steamers, North West and North Land, are floating palaces which compare favorably with the Puritan and Plymouth of

bly with the Puritan and Plymouth of the Fall River line. They exceed in speed, making over twenty miles an hour, including stops, or the round trip of 2,012 miles, between Duluth and Buffalo, in seven days, four hours and thir-Duluth is the birth place of the whale-

back, "Christopher Columbus," the largest steamer in the world. Trains of these whele boats with combined cargos of 27,000 tons have been cleared from this port at one time. The Standard Oil company's tank steamers built here hold 30,000 barrels, or 100,000 gal-lons, of oil shipped in bulk from Buffalo. Large ship yards are located here and several steel vessels have been aunched from them.

Lumber Mills. Another important industry of Du-th and one which is developing in a surprising degree, is the manufacture of lumber. There are eight mills here that have a combined capacity of 135,-000,000 feet per annum. This capacity could be doubled by running night and day. It is interesting to visit them when in operation. Not one of them is idle, and the prospect is that this sea-son's cut will exceed that of Minneapolis and possibly Bay City. One of these milis (the Merrill & Ring company) can produce 80,000,000 feet per annum, another 30,000,000 feet. The lumber dock connected with the former are a half mile tong (2.500 feet) affording room for storing 22,000,000 feet of pre-pared lumber. This company has a pared lumber. This company has a logging railored nearly twenty miles long and owns 450,000,000 feet of standing pine. The greatest body of white pine in the world is found here in Northern Minnesota. There are also immense forests of hardwood timber

The Iron Industry.

Minnesota ranks third in the United States as an iron ore producing state, outranking Pennsylvania and surpassed only by Michigan and Alabama. All this iron is obtained in one county, having an area, though as large ac Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. Here are two of the greatest iron ranges in the world—the Vermillion and Mesaba. The tourist should not fall to visit one of these wonderful mining camps. The Meraba range has been developed within the last four years. The developments of the Vermillon range necessitated the building of the Dulnth and Iron Mountain Range railway, and also the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern, to transport the ores of the Mesaba range to their shipping point in Duluth. The Mesaba road has the greatest ore dock in the world, containing 334 pockba. The tourist should not fall to visit dock in the world, containing 384 pock ets, capable of bolding 67,200 tons of ore, with such complete equipment that a 2,000 ton vessel can be loaded in half an

hour.
Eight railroad lines run into Duloth. making it an important railroad cen-ter. Dulubh has ten banks, three dully making it an important raidroad cen-ter. Duluth has ten banks, three dully and twelve weekly newspapers, two fine opera houses, an imposing Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and Pro-duce Exchange buildings. Every branch of commercial industry is well represented here. Duluth boasts of a branch of commercial industry is well represented here. Duluth boasts of a superior school system. It has ten high schools, named after the authors of the United States. The crowning effort is Cerkral high school building, the handsomest school edifice in the country, from Maine to California, costing \$500,000, exclusive of the real estate. All religious denominations are represented in Duluth. The handsome Methodist Episcopal church edifice is the favorite and compares favorably with Elm Park of Scranton. They number sixty in all, and are fine edifices of which the city may justly be proud.

pears will pass before such will be a nominal as well as an actual fact. When contrasted with Duluth it is to-cated on a level plateau sloping from a height of only forty feet to eight or ten feet at the bay, the very opposite in appearance to her sister city set on a hill across the bay.

The rapid and recent growth of West Superior, now consolidated with Old and South Superior, is well known. Five years ago West Superior was a swamp, Eastern people, generally, are unaware of the magnitude of the business interest of the plane of 700 horse power, and carry thirty tons, forty passengers and two heavy loaded trains. The grade raises from one foot in 3 and 17, cars ascend and descend every 15 minutes. At the head of the plane is a commodition pavillion, which overlooks the city and harbor. Here the view of the entire landscape is not foot and 3 and 17, cars ascend and descend every 15 minutes. At the head of the lake, harbor and city below at night, with its numerous electric lights, its remindful of Quebec and Tacoma and the plane of 700 degrees and might only the board of trade. In 1818, Duluth is hipped 44,460,673 bushels of wheat and 4,000,000

warmer. The death rate averages only

warmer. The death rate averages only ten per cent.

Duluth has an extended system of public parks. While nature has furnished free what the expenditure of millions could not procure in the foundation of an extensive park system, the city has expended large sums in laying out and beautifying the natural drives and boulevards. Terrace drive is one of the most picturesque and pleasant to be found in the country, and no tourist should fail to take it in. Facts About Superior.

The population of the Superiors is 30,000, made up, they claim, of the kind of intelligent, enterprising young men that built up Chicago—the foreign element is largely Scandinavian and German. There are three parks, and a boulevard system of fourteen miles. The main thoroughfares are universally paved with cedar blocks, which are fine for wheeling and driving. There are many handsome business blocks. The streets are laid out at right angles to the broad avenues, which are named The streets are laid out at right angles to the broad avenues, which are named after the prominent business men, numbered and patterned after the Philadelphia system. The churches, hotels and public buildings are all up to the requirements of the age. Superior has an eighteen-foot harbor, with forty-four miles of water front, 12 banks, 10 school buildings, 2 daily and 8 weekly newspapers. A complete water systems newspapers. A complete water sys-tem, also gas, electric lights, 22 miles of street railway. The Northern Pa-cific railway connects Superior with Duluth by means of a bridge across the St. Louis river. There are 12 grain elevators, with a storage capacity of 14.750,000 flushiels, besides 7 flouring mills. In all, 232 manufacturing industries. Products for 1894, over \$15,000,000. Coal receipts, over 1,000,000 tons annu-

The delightful summer climate and abundant fishing resorts makes this ofty and vicinity a rendezvous for sum-

mer travelers.
What Minnesota Point as a resort What Minnesota Point as a resort and breakwater is to Duluth, so is Wisconsin Point, in a more modest way, to Superior. A member of the board of trade, in speaking of the Twin Cities, says: "We have the greatest natural breakwater on earth; the finest harbor in the United States; the richest iran mines in the world; the best wheat country on the globe; the strongest water power in America; the most valuable lumber region ever known; the smartest, most thriving, industrial commercial cities, railroad center and lake mercial cities, railroad center and lake ports, for its age, in the universe."

Wonderful little cities these; who shall set the limits to their future growth?

J. E. Richmond.

WELSH JOTTINGS.

The Rev. T. Stephens, Wellingbor-ough, is preparing for publication an al-bum of Welsh Congregational minis-

The Rev. W. Davies, Llandilo, has issued the history of the London Missionary society in Welsh on the occasion of the centenary of the society.

The new hymn book for the use of

Welsh Congragational churches, issued by the Welsh Congregational union, will be out during the present month.

Sir Roger de Bressey was constable
of Chester in the days of Owain Glyndwr. From him Lord Brassey is descended. The Hammers of North Wales
are descendants of Owain Glyndwr. Miss Anna Williams, E. Lloyd, Ben Davies, and Watkin Mills are amongst the solo vocalists who have been en-gaged for the Three Choirs' Festival at

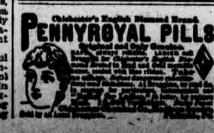
Gloucester next month. Serpents and frogs in the days of old were never to be found on Bardsey Island, where no man died during the lifetime of a person older than himself. There the order of precedence according to age was the rule, and not, as in less favoured localities, the excep-

During the rendering of the "Spec-tre's Bride" by the Lianelly Bisteddfod choir two prominent eisteddfodwyr were seen to laugh consumedly wher Ben Davies was dramatically singing the words. "There is a spectre some-where near." It was caused by one of whispering in their ears, "There is 'spector somewhere near, there is a 'spector somewhere near." The two gentlemen were Marchant Williams, a Rocking-stones, the mass llog, were once numerous in Wales, but many of them have been displaced. The most celebrated is at Pontypridd. The Maen Sigl of St. David's Head still can be shaken with the least touch. On Orme's Head a displaced one is called Cryd Tudno; the Back-stone is on the Monmouth border; the stone on Dinas Dinorwig weighed twelve tons, but could be easily swayed, and was broken up for house building; Arthur's Stone, in Gower, once rocked, and the stone be-side Sewd-Wladis Fall, in the Vale of Neath, was thrown down by Sabbath-

Manw ladles figured at King Arthur's Court, and their names have passed from language to language under various guises. Gwenhwyfar, the swelling white wave, is called by Dante Geneura; in English, Geunever, Ganivre, and Ganore: in English, Jennifer; in French, Genievre; and in Italian, Zin-eura. Gwenddolen, the white-browed lady, is the modern Gwendoline, Gwenfrewi, the white stream, is Winifred and Winifreda. Esyllt, in French Ysculte and Yscude, and in Italian Isolto. Elinea, or Lunea, the daughter of Brychan, is called Almeda by Giraldus Cambrensis, and in French is Lunette. Bronwen, the white bosom, has become Brengwain, Branwen, Branywaine, and

Idis Fawr is credited with the inven-Idis Fawr is credited with the inven-tion of the harp in the fourth century. There were three kinds of harps— Telyn y Brenin, or harp of a king: Telyn Peneredd, or harp of a master of music; and Telyn Gwrda, or harp of a gentleman. The most ancient Welsh harp had day on harp of a feet welsh harp had but one row of strings, and did not receive a second row until the fourteenth century. About 1450 a third row appeared. Seven strings to a harp were considered mystical. The jaws, afterwards corrupted to Jew's harps, is referred to by a Welsh poet of the fourteenth century. In 1850 a double harp was seen. Liewellyn's harp had

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