Facts of Interest To Women Readers.

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

she spends most of her time, only leav-ing London in the winter. She is af-flicted with pulmonary troubles and is flicted with pulmonary troubles and is forced to spend the trying months of the year in Italy. A slender, good looking but melancholy lady is the wife of the great actor. If the truth must be told, she has not been without occasion for grief. The London public knows little about her and cares less. If it knew it would care no more. But people who have an intimate knowledge of many concerns say that Lady Iryof many concerns say that Lady Irv-ing has borne a heavy burden for many years. She was married to Irving tyenty-six or twenty-seven years ago, when he was an inconsiderable player. Her maiden name was O'Callaghan, and she was the daughter of a regimental surgeon of the British army in India. She was a woman of imperious even violent temper, and she and Irv-ing did not enjoy a long period of felici-ty. Two children were born to them. ty. Two children were both and Lau-They were named Henry and Lau-

When Laurence Irving was 2 weeks old and Henry 2 years, Mr. and Mrs. Irving separated. The actor left the house and never returned. Except for chance encounters the two never have met since that day. His friends asserted that she was insanely jealous; her friends that he was careless of her. He had the stronger side, but her family and relatives by marriage have con-He had the stronger side, but her family and relatives by marriage have constantly reiterated their faith in her. Her sister, Mrs. Morgan, wife of a member of the firm of Ashburne & Co., of Calcutta, and her mother have persistently urged her cause and she has had the constant support of Mrs. Kendal, the actress, and of other friends. A reconciliation was impossible between two such natures. Mrs. ble between two such natures. Mrs. Irving maintained an attitude of hos-tility; Irving is very proud, and his natural indisposition to making over-tures was increased by the favors showered upon him from all sides. It was not in him to bend. Friends like the Baroness Burdett-Coutts were disposed to believe that he was a muchsuffering monument of domestic pa-tience, and the man-even actor-who can resist the role of martyr has not been born in this world.

In the absence of her husband Mrs. Irving lived with her mother. A num-ber of years ago proceedings for separate maintenance were rumored. I don't ate maintenance were rumored. I don't know that a suit was actually brought, but Mr. Irving promptly settled upon his wife for life an annuity of \$1,000. I am in a position to know that Mrs. Irving has never used a penny of it on her own account, but that all the money has been devoted to the care and education of the sons. For these boys Sir Henry has a strong affection. and education of the sons. For these boys Sir Henry has a strong affection, yet, strangely enough, he has seen them but seldom. When they were little fellows they went to him once a year. He took them to supper after the play, showered them with gifts and sent them home. Unless he ran upon them by accident, he did not see them again for another year. Mrs. Irving, who is possessed by a mild aversion for the showered them with gifts and sent them home. Unless he ran upon them by accident, he did not see them again for another year. Mrs. Irving, who is possessed by a mild aversion for the stage as a career, did her utmost to prevent them from following their father's avocation. But the bleed is father's avocation. But the blood in-heritance was too strong. Henry Irv-ing, ir., became an actor, and his mother, in spite of her feeling, was moved to go to the west of England to see his debut. The other son, Lau-rence, is a barrister. A good example of the feeling between husband and wife was afforded when Edwin Booth came to this country. If the property of the same to this country. ther's avocation. But the blood in came to this country. It may supply information to the curious concerning the real reason for the separation. Mrs. Irving wrote to Booth, asking for tickets of admission to a performance of "Hamlet." "I would like," she said. to have the two sons of Henry Irving

Mrs. Ballington Hooth's sermon in New York last Sunday, on "The New Woman," was a healthful dissemination of sound sense. "If I could get hold a new woman, or the so-called new woman," she said, "I would make her change her dress the first thing. I would take her big sleeves set of the sound to the sound that her big sleeves set of the sound take her big sleeves set of th I would take her big sleeves and make them into dresses for the children of the slums. I am sure a good many little dresses could be made out of those sleeves. As for some of her other gar-ments which I will not mention here I would take them away and give them to the sex to which they belong." The men in the audience clapped so wildly at this sentiment that the fair speaker had to beg them to be quiet, "The next thing I would do" she continued, "would be to collect the books that the new woman reads—books that any God fearing, right feeling woman would blush to have about her. I would pile these books up all together and burn them—burn them along with her cig-arettes and chewing gum." The speaker went on to say that the next step in her plan for the reformation of the new her plan for the reformation of the new woman, or the preverted woman, as she called her, would be to induce her to come to the Salvation Army meetings and learn what it was to get rld of herself, to help the poor, the sick. lost and the outcast and forever abandon her vain self seeking.

Then," she said, "if that plan falled, I should get her a strong willed, loving husband, that she might come to recognize that there is something great and strong and noble in the other sex. The tendency of the so called new woman is to belittle man. She craves emancipa-tion, progression, she says, and 'n her mind rush after these idols she means to crush and mangle man beneath her charlot wheels. We women of the Sal-vation Army, who ourselves have been vation Army, who ourselves have been termed new women, say to this repulsive, revolting creature, whose locas and aspirations I hope have been exagerated. 'We don't want you among us,' our ideal new woman rises to, man's side, and in turn raises him higher. The prevailing idea of the new woman as she is commonly pictured is not the advanced woman of the age, with whom I am heart and soul in sympathy. The so called new woman is a very poor so called new woman is a very poor copy of a mock man. She is a course, unfeminine creature, from whom men and women alike turn with aversion She imitates the garb and manner of a not over nice type of man even while she belittles man in the abstract. She does more; she comes forward to trample on the traditions of our mothers—of the mother who kissed her in the cradle and made a woman of her.

"This abnormal woman professes o scorn wifehood and have aspira-ions above motherhood. She openly professes that she abhors children, and comfesses that she abhors children, and refers to them in contemptuous tones as brats. For her there is no sweetness, no glimpse of heaven in innocent baby eyes, no music in the prattle of childish lips, no grace in pattering feet. She abhors these infant darlings and wastes all of her love and attention on a miserable ugly little pug nosed sog. I am sure that if not utterly given eyes to selfishness and blind to everything good, a happy marriage would convert such a women, for if she felt the touch of childish lips, had childish arms about her neck and a fair little hand pillowed on her breast she could not so outrags her very woman-

The coming of the greatest living actor. Sir Henry Irving, to this country has called up the question, is there a Lady Irving? This question is satisfactorily answered by a London correspondent, Elwyn A. Barron, who writes: "It may be news to many people across the Atlantic that he has a wife living, but Lady Irving is not only alive, but very much alive. She has a cottage in Pelham row, where she spends most of her time, only leaves she went on in conclusion." "and swife." Let the new woman ride her wheel." she went on in conclusion, "and swim and drive, do anything which will perfect her physically, so that she may stand forth and be a power in the na-tion, but, I repeat, let her not do all these things and forsake her womanli-ness—forget that she has a heart."

THE WIFE AND THE PURSE: One thing is certain. The wife who does her duty, manages her household with sconomy, and by her intelligence and inher auty, manages her household with economy, and by her intelligence and industry helps save the family money, is as much emitted to a voice in its expenditure as if she had actually earned it and had it put into her hands. And a decent husband will acknowledge the claim. As a rule, worren, however, do not put forward any such claims unless they are really oppressed or are frivolous and think themselves entitled to spend more than they can afford.—Cleveland World.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT:

To can string beans, first string the beans and cut them in several pieces, throw into boiling water, boil rapidly fifteen minutes. Have the jars ready filled with warm water to sightly heat. Empty and fill quickly with the beans. Largemouth glass jars, with porcelain-lined or glass tops, shouldbe used. They should be thogoughly heated before filling. A silver spoon handle should be passed around the inside of the jar to break any air bubbles that may be there, and the tops scrowed on without delay. Stand Jars, while filling, on a folded towel to prevent breakage. After sealing, stand the jars in a warm place over night. In the morning tighten the covers, and put them in a cool, dark place. In a week examine each jar carefully without shaking or disturbing more than necessary. If you find the lids slightly indented, the contents free from air bubbles and the liquid settled, you may rest assured they will keep well.

One of the nicest ways of serving a sand-THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT:

One of the nicest ways of serving a sandwich is to roll it. When made up in this
way less of the surface of the bread is exposed and there is less danger of the sandwich drying on the outside. Spread the
slices of meat, paste or forcemeat on a
slice of buttered bread. Only tender,
home made bread fully twenty-four hours
old, will roll properly. Begin very carefully and turn the bread gently; then roll
rather firmly. Pin them up one by one in
a piece of napkin, and set them aside for
several hours under a slight weight, that
they may retain their shape. All sandwiches should be carefully covered up in
rapkins as soon as they are made and
should be served as soon as possible to
prevent their becoming dry on the outside. But if carefully piled and covered
up they will keep moist for several hours.

Ear timbales are exceptionally nice as a

Egg timbales are exceptionally nice as a course for a summer luncheon. Beat six eggs well and add half a teaspoonful of sait, a pinch of pepper, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, and a very little onion julce; add three-quarters of a pint of milk and mix well; butter eight medium sized timbale molds and fill with the mixture; put the molds into a deep pan containing hot water almost up to the top of them; place in a moderate oven and cook until firm in the center; turn out on a warm dish and pour tomato or cream sauce around them.

dinner without meat may consist of pures of peas, stuffed eggs with cream sauce, new baked potatoes, string beans, lettuce sailed with wafers and cream cheese, fruits and nuts.

If a cup of hot coffee is all that a hurried man or woman has the appetite or time for these hot summer mornings, it may be made nourishing and still keep its good flavor if a fresh egg is well beaten in the cup, a Ettle cream added, then the sugar, and lastly the coffee poured in gradually. When adding the coffee stir or beat constantly with a email egg beater or a gradually is a shall egg beater or a gradually.

A new salad is a mixture of ripe tomates, hard boiled eggs, lettuce and
caviare. The ingredients are mixed in the
following proportion: Two small firm tomates to one hard boiled egg, and the
small head that forms the head of a
heart of lettuce. Slice the tomatess, then
the eggs and lay them on a bed of lettuce.
For this quantity use a teasponful of
caviare. Put it on top of the salad, cover
with a French dresing and serve very cold.

TWO GREAT DEFECTS:

One great trouble in this country is that One great trouble in this country is that the American woman as a rule, who is able to afford a \$5 hat, insists on having one that costs \$10. And similarly the man who can afford to smoke a cob pipe in-sists on smoking 10-cent cigars.—Minne-apolis Times.

SCARCITY OF PURE FOOD.

Thomas Martindale, the Phuadelphia grocer, says, apropos of the new "pure food law" lately enacted at Har-risburg: "No first-class grocer wants risburg: "No first-class grocer wants to handle goods that are injurious to the health of the public. If the goods are adulterated even with harmless mixtures, and the customer buys them knowingly, and the price is in accordance with the quality of the article sold, no harm could come of it. Take, for instance, Coleman's mustard, which is the standard mustard used in this country. It is an adulterated article under the new law, inasmuch as it conunder the new law, inasmuch as it con-tains flour; otherwise it would not keep. If a label is placed in the package stating that the article is a compound and contains so many parts of pure mustard and so many parts of flour, the public will buy it, just the same, and they will know exactly what they are purchasing. This same thing holds good in many other cases which are too num-erous to mention. It is impossible to sell strictly pure goods. They do not necessarily need to be adulterated with injurious compounds; but a harmless injurious compounds; but a narmiesa adulteration is necessary, inasmuch as poor people could not afford to buy strictly straight goods. All cheap coffees contain a fair percentage of chicory. This is not injurious if not used to excess.

"Pepper is another of the many class "Pepper is another of the many class of goods which are adulterated. Pure spices are very high in price, and a large number of housekeepers will not buy the pure article on this account. Pepper is frequently adulterated with bread roasted brown and ground, and also with some kinds of flour also browned. This is not injurious; but in the future the purchaser will know what he is getting. I have no doubt unscrupulous dealers sell adulterated articles of this kind for pure, and in the future it will be a misdemeanor punthe future it will be a misdemeanor punishable by law. Catsups, pickles and a great number of canned goods contain salicylic acid to keep them from spoiling. This acid is dangerous to the health and our firm in the future will not handle goods in which salicylic or like acids are used. Other grocers will do likewise, and in this way as in many other cases the public will be benefited. A large catsup manufacturer informed us the other day that they had a method of making catsup without acids by a German process which is a secret, but in which sterilisation plays a prominent part.

'currant jelly compound' and the for-mula printed on the label. Syrups, I understand, will in the future be la-belled a compound, for nearly all syrups except pure molasses, contain foreign substances such as glucose, etc. The law is a good one if my interpretation of it is correct and if the proper officials, who will have the matter in charge, as have before stated, enforce it judi-ciously and not maliciously."

THE MISSIONS PROBLEM.

Eugene Field, in Chicago Record. The derision now expressed by the Chinese toward Christian missionaries and their work reminds us of what we nave heard R. L. Garner tell of his ob-servation of missionary work in Africa. Garner visited the western coast of Africa for the purpose of pursuing cer-tain scientific researches; his work brought him necessarily in contact with the natives, so he had an excellent opportunity to learn from the heathen themselves their views of the actual condition of missionary work in the midst of them.

"Undoubtedly," says Mr. Garner, "there are conversions which are gen-uine, but the number of these is absurdly small when compared with the number of those conversions which are professed simply for the purpose of temporal profit. Let me give you an illustration of the way in which those Africans play the missionary folk. A missionary, who treats him kindly and by degrees educates him, as he fondly imagines, up to a point where he is capable of understanding certain fundamental religious truths. The missionary then suggests that he be baptized, to which proposition the lad adnumber of those conversions which are tized, to which proposition the lad admits he would gladly accede were it not for a certain sense of shame he feels when he thinks of appearing at the ceremony in the wretched rags which serve as his only wearing apparel. The missionary respects this feeling and provides against it by giving the fellow some decent clothing, a strip of linen, a suit of panjamas or a bolt of print calico, as the case may be. His mental reservations having been overcome in this way, the lad is baptized and his case is recorded among those other conversions which will duly be reported to the missionary society

steal those clothes? 'I didn't steal them,' the baptized lad says; 'they were given to me.' 'Who gave them to you?' the others ask, and he tells them the missionary. 'But what for?' they demand, for, like all primitive people, they can conceive of nothing that does not involve the principle of selfishness. Then the reported convert tells them that he got the suit of clothes simply for being baptized, and he explains that baptism is a ceremony which consists of merely sprinkling a little water on a person's head 'If that is the truth,' say the other natives, 'we shall go to be baptized.' And so they do go, exercising a god deal of craft about it too, for they are cunning enough to the said of the porter tells.

Men of Renown in

European Affairs.

Interesting Reminiscences of Second Disraeli,'' Joseph

"Second Disraeli,'' Joseph

From the Times-Herald.

London, Aug. 24.—No man in the longing to be all bending to be all bending to be all them.' the baptized in them to mental board. too, for they are cunning enough to know that the booty they are after can be comprehended only by the practice of a certain amount of dissimulation."

A young missionary came back from Africa not long ago to build up his health, which had been greviously shattered by a three years' residence in the coast country. During those three years he had lived continually among the natives; had not seen or talked with a white man. He was asked what practical good he had accomplished. "Well," said he, after a moment's re-flection, "I left a 16-year-old boy over there whose thoughts, I am satisfied. have been directed to such a point that he will soon recognize and accept re-ligious truths." Yet, broken in health and having but one convert prospectively, the missionary was fully determined to return to Africa as soon as mined to return to Africa as soon as his health was restored to him. Said he: "It is not true for me to judge either by, or of, results; it is my part to simply keep doing what I believe to be my duty!"

A nobler incentive never inspired in history of humanity is illumined. We see thish motive shining in the life of Francis Xavier, who, in the full glory of his youthful beauty, put wealth and flattery and all the allurements of a courtly age behind him and set out alone, clad in a robe of serge and penniless, to bear to heathen fishermen in plague-ridden India the promises, the teachings and the consolation of his faith. And this same sense of duty has wrought every other shining example to which we look with shining example to which we look with reverence; upon the battlefield, in the market place, in the monastery, at the fireside—in every place and walk known to humanity we find it a Duty, "The native then goes out among his people, and they immediately notice that he is better dressed than they are. The first question is: 'Where did you bulwark of charity.

NEWS OF THE GREEN ROOM AND FOYER.

Some of the More Important Doings of the Early Theatrical Season.

That thrilling drama, "The Stowaway," which will be seen at the Academy tonight, deal s with a son of wealthy parents who has been cast off by his father, is supposed to be dead and is about to be replaced, in his inwealthy parents who has been cast off by his father, is supposed to be dead and is about to be replaced, in his in-heritance, by his cousin, the villain of the piece. His identity among the fre-quenters of the gin-mill is discovered by the cousin, who schemes to deprive him of his rights. There is a Dickens-like atmosphere to the play, which, in itself, is an evidence of unusual merit, but "The Stowaway" has so many other things to commend it to the at-tention of the average playgoer that its tention of the average playgoer that its wonderful success is not surprising. In the company, besides the ex-burg-lars Hennessey and McCoy, are some very clever players.

"Outcasts of a Great City," with its tremendous scenic effects and big and brilliant company, headed by Dan'l A. Kelly, will be one of this season's strongest novelties at the Academy of Music September 9, 10 and 11. Popular

Carroll Johnson's minstrels on the day of the visit of this company in this city should not be missed, for judging from demonstrations that has ever appeared upon our streets. A novel feature of the parade will be the appearance of the ladies of the company upon blcycles, arrayed in the very latest idea in bloomer costumes. Lady cyclists of this city will no doubt be interested in this feature of the parade. The company will be seen at the Academy of Music Thursday evening.

An American syndicate of theatrical managers has successfully negotiated for a number of French and English plays to be produced in this country plays to be produced in this country next season. Miner's Fifth Avenue theater will be eastern headquarters, and McVicker's, in Chicago, western headquarters, no attempt being made to cover the territory west of the Clississippi. Managers in twelve other large cities are also interested in the pool as partners with Mr. Miner and Mr. McVicker. They represent Boston, Philadelphia. Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, It unquestionably will be a severe blow to the star system, for the poil will make all its productions by stock commake all its productions by stock com-panies. A dramatic company will be organized containing an extraordinary number of people that will be able to present "any play that can be written by anybody," as Mr. Miner puts it.

"Where the "heroes" are this senson:
Harry Miller with the Empire stock
company, Herbert Keleey with the
Lycoum stock company, Wilton Lackaye with "Trilby." J. Rateliffe with
"The Sporting Duchess." Nathaniel
Hartwig with Marie Wainwright, Melburne McDowell with Fann Dave bourne McDowell with Fanny Daven-port, Edwin Arden with W. H. Crane, Hugo Toland with E. M. and Joseph Hugo Toland with E. M. and Joseph Holland, Kyrle Bellew with "The Queen's Necklace," F. C. Mosley with Robert Downing, Hallet Thompson with James O'Nelll, W. S. Hart with Modjeska, Byron Douglas with "A Great Diamond Robbery," William Beach with Joseph Jefferson, Maurice Barrymore with "Sowing the Wind," C. Brommunn with Mrs. Lancty. Ed. C. Brommann with Mrs. Langtry, Ed-win Milton Royle with "In Mexico," Fred. Terry with John Hare, George Fawcett with Nat C. Goodwin.

In summing up the comis opera sit-In summing up the comis opera situation, Nym Crinkle says in the New York world: "It is a clear case of glut. Of fifty librettos examined forty dealt with mythical islands, where a carload of chorus girls were ship wrecked, and the other ten were still being examined with a view of finding out what it was they dealt with aside from the costumes. To call these jingling purocessions operas is very much like calling Mark Twain's inimitable smartness criticism. The women in smartness criticism. The women in comic opera sing with their slippers and act with their petticoats. The men who go to see them hear with their eyes and judge with their appetites."

James L. Ford, a well-known the-trical writer, author of "Literary hop," has written a novel, to be pub-shed next month, called "Dolly Dil-nbeck." It deals with the adventures of a young man who finds him-self at 21 with half a million dollars to spend. He becomes the backer of an actress, and theatrical life is treated with humor by one who knows all

The fates are against Miss Della Fox. She cannot speak above a whisper, and, of course, cannot sing. In consequence, Palmer's theater has closed. Her physician says that Miss Fox has temporary paralysis of the vocal chords brought on by overexertion.

CHATTER AMONG THE STARS: CHATTER AROUSE
Alexander Dumas is 71 years old.
John D. Glibert will be with "The Passing Show" this season.
Annie O'Neil will be William H. Crane's leading lady this season.
William Redmund and Mrs. Thomas

Joseph Jefferson begins his season in October at the Garden theater, New York. The French theaters are obliged to con-ttribute 10 per cent. of the gross receipts Camille d'Arville will send out two com-panies this season, one of which she pro-poses to head.

"Hamlet" will be the chief feature in Alexander Saivini's repertoire during the Madame Modjeska has two new plays this season, "Princess George" and "The Ladies' Battles."

Lades' Battles."

John Mason, Nannie Craddock and Agnes Miller will be in the cast at the Garrick theater, London.

"A Modern Mephisto" is the title of a new play in which Helen Mora is now starring with success.

Imro Fox, the comic conjuror, who is a favorite in this city, is a member of "The Rahmakers" company.

English newspapers announce that George Alexander will make a tour of the United States next year.

Richard Harlow, the "Dalsy Queen Spain," has returned from Paris will choice assortment of gowns. Creston Clarke will commence an en-gagement of six nights and two matinees at the Chestnut Street theater Sept. 30. Manager J. C. Duff is thinking of pro-juding Smetano's Bohemian operetta, "The Bartered Bride," on an elaborate

Charles H. Hoyt's new base ball play is to be known as "A Runaway Colt." Cap-tain Anson will be the bright particular feature. Minnie Palmer will begin her American

tour in Rochester, on Dec. 23, in "The School Cirl," supported by an American "A Black Sheep," one of Hoyt's latest comedies, is reported as having been much improved since 4ts last appearance

ard this season, wear a suit of mail for-merly worn by Gustavus Brooke, the Eng-Nat C. Goodwin has engaged Annie Rus sell for leading business this season. It is said there is a part in Henry Guy Carle-ton's new play specially suited to Miss

Thomas Keene will, while playing Rich-

Elwyn A. Barron is at work on a dra-matization of George Ellot's "Romola," in which Mrs. Taber is to play the title role and Mr. Taber will appear as Tito Milema.

The opening performance will be an elaborate production of "Hamlet," and we have no doubt that Mr. Clarke's numerous friends will attend in great numbers to

There is a song called "Tom Tit" in the great London success, "The Shop Girl," which it is predicted will be a great hit in this country. The show comes to America this season.

Miss Carrie Turner, the actress, was aczed with a cramp while bathing in the surf at Stamford, Conn., on last Sunday afternoon and was saved from drowning by Robert E. Mantell. Richard Mansfield announces an entirely new repertoire for this season. It will include his new plays, "The Son of Don Juan," "The House of the Wolf" and "A Society Highwayman."

Sol Smith Russell and his company are in Toronto, where they are actively re-hearsing "The Rivals," in which Mr. Rus-sell will play the part of Bob Acres for the first time on Sept. 2.

It isn't every actor purchases the home of a president of the United States. Thomas Keene, however, has just become the owner of the house that President Tyler lived in on Staten Island. A band of royal bagpipers will be a fea-ture in the coming production of Sidney R. Ellis' romantic drama, "Bonnie Scotland," under the leadership of Professor Rob-ert Ireland, of Glasgow, Scotland.

Maida Craigen has been engaged for Ophelia for Walker Whiteside's engagement in "Hamlet," at the Herald Square theater, New York. Miss Craigen will play all of the star's leading female roles on tour.

Frank Bush will begin his starring tour in "Cirl Wanted," the new farce comedy by R. N. Stephens, in Montreal, Sept. 16. In this piece Mr. Bush personates a man who arsumes six different disguises, two being feminine.

Edward J. Bell, long identified with A. M. Palmer's famous stock company, is an inmate of a retreat for the insane in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Bell is said to be slowly improving, but there seems to be little hope of his ever recovering his reason. This autumn Mrs. D. P. Bowers will codebrate her fiftieth year of active professional work. A. M. Palmer, who has been Mrs. Bowers' manager on and off for several years, has an idea of organizing a big testimonial in the actress' honor. Harry Lee, the American actor who got tired of struggling for success in the legit-imate drama, and went into the music halls in London, introducing an entirely new style of entertainment, has gone to South Africa with Manager Zimmerman at a salary of \$500 a week.

Mrs. Langtry has been compelled by the dvice of her physician to abandon her forthcoming tour in this country. The tole cause of this decision is the state of her health, her medical advisers having imperatively forbideen her to incur the rangues and discomforth attendant on a contract of the country with the c

Interesting Reminiscences Concerning the "Second Disraeli," Joseph Chamberlain.

London, Aug. 24.-No man in the house of commons excites so much speculation among his colleagues or has so much attention from the strangers gailery as the new secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain. A leading journalist has just dubbed him the "Second Disraeli." He has some points of contact with this celebrated Jew.

Mr. Chamberlain is now 59 years of age. It is not easy to believe this when one studies his youthful exterior, his air of jaunty and almost aggressive boylshners as he moves about the house and lobby. Neat even to spruceness and fastidious even to his well-mani-cured finger tips, he does not at first suggest the stubborn quality that is in him or his unmatched powers of perfect self-possession under attack and his faculty of assuming an aspect of cynic al interest mingled with pity when his oes are hurling upon him the malignant javelins of fierce invective.
The fact is, Mr. Chamberlain's debo nair personality has atways been a sorof high crime and misdemeanor in the eyes of those who do not carry their years so well, while the readiness of his retorts and the composure with which he greets articulate or inarticulate in terruptions exasperates his opponents

to make many enemies. No English statesman of the period has made so many-and seemed so indifferent to the making. Yet he has warm friends. Mr. Balfour is one; Sir Charles Dilke is another; the late Lord Randolph Churchill was a third. To the Irish na-tionalists he is the most detestable of men. They see in him, rightly or wrongly, the force which balked their aspirations in the last two Gladstone administrations, and their estimate of his acts and character is summed up in the oft-applied epithet of "Judas.

the oft-applied epithet of "Judas."

It is a singular fact, and one not often recalled, that the same abominated "Judas" Chamberlain was, prior to 1885, much in advance of his liberal colleagues of that day on all questions pertaining to Ireland. The difference between him and them is that they pushed forward while he maintained pushed forward, while he maintained

his own original status quo. Although by birth a Londoner, it was in Birmingham that his large wealth and his political reputation was gained. Mayor of that city from 1874 to 1876, his period of office was connected with many important municipal improvements; and when a parliamentary vacancy occurred in the borough it was natural that he should be chosen to fill it. His ascendancy in that city has from that day steadily increased; and he has now an influence in Birmingham and the Midland countles which could not be much greater were he a local pope.

Was Considered Dangerous. When he entered parliament in 1876, the conservatives looked upon him as a dangerous portent. He spoke like a republican; there was a clear note of hostility to the monarchial system in his addresses on the hustings, which soon secured for him the reputation of Rainmakers" company.

Louis James will produce a new play alied "Marmon." It is an adaptation of new and peculiarly ferocious variety of the company. radicalism." The whigs of the Harting ton school eyed him askance as a pos-sible conspirator against all established order. The moderate liberals feared him as the patentee of the American caucus in England. This was a weaorder pon they had not used and could not understand. They stood against when he referred to Lord Hartington as the "former leader of the liberal party."

By degrees, however, they came to understand him, then to trust, and finally to admire and to applaud. Ere Mr. Gladstone returned to power in 1880, Chamberlain had lived down much of the suspicion that he was at heart a red republican; and his inclusion in that cabinet was regarded as a cer-tainty. He entered it, stepping at once to the responsive position of president of the board of trade. Here his care-ful municipal training stood him in excellent stead. He prove a practical and capable administrator, ready to deal with such highly technical subjects as the bankruptcy laws, patents and merchant, shipping. On the floor of the house in debate his vivacious and vigorous oratory proved of con-stant service to the government of the day and helped to cheer the flagging spirits of the ministerialists in times of defeat.

Admitted His Leadership.

It was during this period—the period between 1880 and 1885—that shrewd judges of character and events began to see in the man and his work the elements of future leadership. At the time of the introduction of the reform bill of 1885, no secret was made of the fact that Chamberiain was largely refact that Chamberiain was largely responsible for several of its most sweeping and serviceable provisions; while the Irish parliamentary leaders paid open tribute in the house to his admirable efforts in endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation between that party and Mr. Gladstone.

Then came the general election of 1885, with an official programme an-nouncing that the establishment of an independent parliament and executive in Dublin was to be the chief concern of liberal legislation in the new parliament. To Mr. Chambendain this came ment. To Mr. Chambeniain this came as a total and genuine surprise. Al-though previously, in advance of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley, as the newspaper files of that period prove by the testimony of scores of important speeches in parliament, and on the the testimony of scores of important speeches in parliament and on the hustings, he now found himself entirely distanced in the effort to give to Ireland such reforms as he regarded necessary. He refused to go the pace and issued what was called an "unauthorized programme," which greatly scandalized the strict party followers of Mr. Gladstone. This was the beginning of the memorable rupture which ended in the formation of the liberal unionist party by the late John Bright, Lord Huntington, now Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Chamberlain.

Reasons for the Rupture. Reasons for the Rupture.

Reasons for the Rupture.

The motives which actauted him in breaking with his old colleagues have been made the subjects of an astonishing variety of conflicting judgments. By some he has been charged with sacrificing them to his bitter dislike of Harcourt and Morley, who had secured a larger share than himself of Mr. Gladstone's partisan confidence. By others he is accused of frustrating Mr. Gladstone's home rule project in order to revenge himself upon the veteran chief for having indicated Lord Rosebery as his own natural sucesveteran chief for having indicated Lord Rosebery as his own natural suces-sor in the leadership of the liberals. Mr. Healy and Dr. Tanner, of the Irish party, have never hesitated to charac-terize him as the "arch-revenger" and "chief of apostates," exhausting the vocabulary of denunciation in describ-ing what the former once styled "his base betrayal of his political master for the sake of the filthy lucre of the scribes and Pharisees of an accursed toryism."

British politics it is not easy to analyse motives; but acts are of record. And the facts are that, although Mr. Chamberlain differed notoriously from Mr. Chiadstone on the home rule policy, he

accepted the portfolio of the local gov-ernment board in the cabinet of 1885, hoping to be able to modify the premier's plans; and, even after the re-jection of the home rule bill of the com-mons and the defeat of Mr. Gladstone at the general election of 1886, Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues did not then regard his estrangement as permanent, but actually projected the famous Round Table conference for the pur-pose of healing the breach in the lib-

eral party. Was a Lamentable Fallure How completely that project failed, and how fatally the failure perpetuated the schism are matters of common fame in the United States. The probability is that there were faults on both sides. Certainly there was nothing of the wise suirit of compromise on atther sides. Certainly there was nothing of the wise spirit of compromise on either. Mr. Gladstone was denied the supreme desire of his political life—to give to Ireland some large and noble meed of national justice and prosperity. Mr. Chamberlain was driven out of the party to which he was closely allied by the convictions of a lifetime as to all questions but one. The largest hearted statesman of the century went into retirement without the eclat of triumph in the most humane and most magnificent of his undertakings; and the man who is at bottom the most thorough going of English radicals, was forced into the camp of those who for years were his pet aversion, but are

shrewd enough to make such concessions now as will enable them to utilize his talents and his following.

It was a capital stroke of policy on the part of Lord Salisbury to give Mr. Chamberlain the colonial portfolio. The post removes him more than any other of equal dignity in the cabinet from the personal conduct of matters especially rich in political rancours. The colonial rich in political rancours. The colonial minister stands a little apart from his colleagues and his party in regard to the controversies of the day. Indeed, if he have any enemies of his ministry, hese are apt to be on the government

A Place of Many Duties. The work of the colonial minister ranges from the infinitely great to the infinitely little, from the conduct of quasi diplomatic relations of alliance and co-operations with the huge comand co-operations with the huge commonwealths of Australia and Canada to the care of such busy communities as the Virgin islands, where they have two policemen, and the petty anarchical

community of Tristan d'Acunha, where they have no law, no property, no crime, no immorality. In his care for the motley people under his charge he must for the moment set aside every religious, social and moral propossession. Himself a Christian, he must for the time be the guardian of Buddha's tooth. In one of his territories he is ex-officio a prohibitionist; in another he depends for his income on gin alone. At Multa he runs Italian opera, at Heligoland, till the Germans got it, he used to run opera bouffe. The duties of a colonial minister are not too technical, and their variety is their charm. They are just the duties which the cunning tory prime minister would select to distract from burning controversies as far as possible the alert, combative, ambitious and powerful leader of the liberal unionists in the lower house. mmunity of Tristan d'Acupha, when liberal unionists in the lower house

Mr. Chamberlain likes them. He is Mr. Chamberain likes them. He is for the time the most conspicuous fig-ure in the colonial empire, its very heart and center. All colonial roads lead to or through London. There are more colonists in London every day of the year than in Montreal and Melmore colonists in London every day of the year than in Montreal and Mel-bourne. It would never do to appoint to the office a man with a turn for sociology. There is no telling what eccentricities of evolution he might wish to transplant to England. But Mr. Chamberlain is not troubled by special scientific ties, and he will prove a colonial minister who will not attract a colonial minister who will not attract to himself the enmity of any section of the British colonies, but on the con-

trary, will prove a strong centralizing and federating force. The colonial office cannot, however, monopolize his attention. With him politics is not only the supreme object, but the one dominating aim of existence. To that aim everything else is subordinated. He makes no secret of the fact that he cares little for society, though his American wife continues to keep him in it. The ambition of his life is to be prime minister of England.

In the inevitable reorganization of parties which the next decade will witness he may attain his desire. He has all the qualifications for high office, and as much will, courage and persistency, as the younger Pitt. The carteonists as the younger Pitt. The cartoonists love to portray him with his monoc-ular eyeglass and buttonhole cluster of orchids, but they recognize in him an English statesman after the most ap-proved pattern of the last quarter of the Nineteenth century—first rate as a man of business, prompt, inquisitive, resourceful, appreciative of humor and light in hand.

Into such a sketch of the colonial sec-retary of state an Irish nationalist would throw a number of less attrac-tive traits. But neither Mr. Chamber-lain nor the Irish nationalist is to be accepted as an authority concerning

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