Facts of Interest To Women Readers.

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

THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE; Oh, woman, lovely woman, Why will you be so new? Has the old-time way of living Quite lost its charms for you?

The plane is in the celiar,
No more 'twill see the light,
For all your time for practice
Is devoted to the "bike,"

For you must construct a method To get "garbage" out of sight. They say that at the meetings The way you talk and fight, Would turn a politician's hair From deepest black to white,

You have taken to the bloomers, Strange fads your brain may hatch; But tell me, lovely woman, Will you adopt the useful patch? —Philadelphia Press.

According to the Minneapolis Times lovely new woman has made an extra-ordinary advanced step in an out-ofthe-way place on the coast of Massa chusetts. Here she is living in an in teresting community of her advanced sisters, who believe in freedom of dress, slaters, who believe in freedom of dress, and fearlessly practice what they believe. The place is an exclusive spot, and is called Wlanno. They wear what they believe most healthful. No men are included in this community. During the summer months the women make this a world of their own. The Rev. Anna Shaw is their leader. These women believe that freedom of limb and the smallest possible weight of clothing is necessary to enjoy to the full the out-of-door life they lead. For full the out-of-door life they lead. boating and fishing they all wear di-vided skirts ending below the knee. When they bathe they wear no skirts. There are no puffed sleeves and no corsets in this little Brook Farm community of earnest dress reformers. They believe that in order to bathe properly a woman should reduce her suit to the smallest limits. So, to prevent their movements being hampered, they wear woven jersey tights and In fact, they wear a regular man's bathing suit.

These women come from different parts of the country. They come from as far west as Kansas. Sometimes there are nine. Sometimes there are as many as sixteen or seventeen. The number varies with the afrivals of guests, who are continually coming and going. Some are middle aged. The majority are young and pretty. The girls show the effects of their manner of life and methods of dress. All are graceful. They know how to stand and walk and breathe. They have studied the structure of the 190dy. They cut loss from everything that hampers their movements. Their shoulders are thrown back. Their heads are carried as the Maker of the human body designed that they should be held. They carry themselves as the beautiful maidens of Greece did. They all look forward to accomplishing something in the world, and they want to be physically fitted to carry out all their ambi-tions. They look forward to living and enjoying all the advantages of being a woman. They believe woman has a right to live and think and mark out a life for herself.

All are workers. Some are wives. They have left their husbands at home. Married or single, elderly or young, each woman in this community is against petticoats. The youngest and most adnes wear divided skirts. add short skirts over the gathered bi-furcated garments. In the house all furcated garments. In the house all these are changed for pretty colored or white dresses. These are also made on health lines. On dressy occasions they wear gowns of artistic shades and materials artistically made. On six days the members of this community wear bifurcated garments and chase health and strength. On the seventh they wear ordinary gowns, and observe the Sabbath. At all times it is a God-fear-ing, moral community, under the Rev. Anna Shaw's roof. When the members community gather about table, their heads first bow in silent

The age of the heroine in novels as The age of the heroine in novels, as is pointed out by a contributor to the Chicago News, has advanced only slightly to meet the taste of the advancing centuries. In Shakespeare's day she was at the beginning of her was only 18. Shakespeare was very chary of mentioning the ages of his beroines, evidently believing that a woman is as old as she looks. At the restoration a bunch of dramatists came forward with an array of heroines, gay as to morals, bright as to wit and of a youthfulnes most extraordinary in combination with their knowing minds. Fleiding, the first realist, had a heroine of 17, but she was truthful to the age. The great romancers wrote of women whom they tell us were 18 and 20, but whom we know were 28 and 30. Sir Walter Scott, with plaintive submission to the popular desire, meekly described his hero ines as 17, though they were really 20 Rebecca was no youngster, though he says so. Thackeray was too great an artist to conform to the popular error and his two women heroines he touches but lightly in the first bloom of youth waiting until they are past 25 before the real story begins. Dickens ha Dickens has Bella Wilfer, Dora, Dolly Varden, His ideal, the Agnes sort of woman, strikes one as having never been young. George Eliot fell in with the popular error. Dorothea is not yet 20 according to the author when she displays a breadth of character belonging to a woman of 40. Her only equal is Gwendolen, with her witty woman-of-the-world speeches, who is described as being but 21. Modern fiction shows an older heroine. Catharine in "Rebert Elsmere" is 26, Marcella, 24; Miss Wilkins devotes herself to people of 40 and 50; Cable has his creole heroines still 18.

CHOICE RECIPES:

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Canned Corn -First select fine, fresh corn, remove the husk and slik carefully, cut the corn off the cob; pack it into jars, pressing it closely. The jars when done should be filled to overflowing. Put on the tops without the rubbers and screw them loosely. Place hay or straw in the bottom of the wash boiler, or better still, were frames that are made for the purpose, stand the jars on this and pour in sufficient water to half cover them, cover the boiler tightly and boil continuously for three hours; four hours better. Watch the boiler carefully to see if there is sufficient water to make a full at there is sufficient water to make a full form the sufficient water to make a full form of steam. At the end of the time lift the jars, put on the rubbers and screw down the covers as tightly as possible; put them back into the boiler as quickly as they are screwed and when the last jar is in cover the boiler and boil for thirty minutes. This time the jars may be in the water, that is, they may be simply put in quickly and need not be put upright. Take them out, screw the tops down again and stand them in a cool part of the kitchen, but not in a draught. When the jars are cold whipe them off, see that they are all firm, and keep them in a dark, cool, dry place.

in a rather slow oven for forty-five minutes. The cobbier may be served either hot or cold, the crust being cut into sections and the peaches piled upon it, dressed with sweet cream.

Apple Meringue.—Pare, slice, stem and sweeten ripe, juley apples; mash smooth, and season with nutmeg and a little lemon juice, adding a small piece of butter, as it adds much to the flavor and makes it richer. Fill a deep pie plate with a rich undercrust, and bake till done. Then whip the whites of three eggs for each pie to a stiff froth, with a little powdered sugar, in the proportion of one tablespoonful to an egg. Beat until it will stand alone, then spread over the pie three-fourths of an inch thick, Return it to the oven and let it remain two or three minutes until slightly browned. To be eaten cold.

Peach Bread Pudding .- On a plnt of Peach Bread Pudding.—On a pint of fine stale bread or cracker crumbs pour boiling water and stir in a teaspoonful of melted butter. After standing until thoroughly soaked add two well-bearen eggs and half a cupful of sugar. On the bottom of a buttered pudding dish put a thin layer of this batter, over it a layer of sliced peaches, and so on, dredging each layer of peaches with sugar, till the dish is full, having batter at the top. In a moderate oven about an hour will be required for the baking. Serve with sweetened cream. This is an excellent way for using second quality peaches.

Many a morning headache will be cured if this habit is carefully and systematically carried out.

Goose grease, rubbed on the chest, is a remedy for acute influenza. Another affection in which it can be used with marked benefit is in wasting or marked mutrich, and experience has demonstrated its efficacy when employed in this way. It can be caten on bread with salt, and if freshly prepared, is very palatable and nutritious.

STILL THE SAME:

Apple Fritters.-Make a batter in proportion of one cup of sweet milk to two cups of flour, a heaping teaspoon of bak-ing powder, two eggs, beaten separately ing powder, two eggs, beaten separately, one tablespoon sugar and saltspoon salt; beat the milk a little more than milk warm. Add slowly to the beaten yolks and sugar; then add flour and whites of eggs; stir all together and throw in thin slices of good, sour apples, dippling the batter up over them; drop in bolling lard in large spoonfuls, with a piece of apple in each, and fry to a light brown. Serve with maple syrup or a nice syrup made of sugar.

Green Corn Fritters,-Sift together Green Corn Fritters.—Sift together a pint of flour, a heaping teaspoonful of Horsford's baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of white pepper, Cut through the center of each row of kernels, and press out the inner part of them with the back of a knife; add three half pints of the corn pulp to the flour and four eggs well beaten; mix and if the corn is not juley enough to make the batter, add a little milk; drop spoonfuls of it in smoking hot fat, brown them nicely, and serve plain or with the sauce recommended for tomato fritters.

Apple dumpling.—Three teacupfuls flour, two heaping teasponfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of butter mixed well through flour, and one teaspoonful salt. Mix with sweet milk to a dough stiff enough to roll out upon the moulding board. Roll into a sheet half an inch thich, spread with chopped apples. Roll dough up as you would roll rolled jelly cake. Pinch ends well together, so juice cannot escape. Place in well-buttered steamer and steam 1½ hours. Serve with cream or milk and sugar, or hard sauce. dumpling.-Three teacupfuls

Peach Tapleca Pudding.—In a quart of water soak over night a large cupful of tapleca. In the morning cook till it is soft, then add a pinch of sait, six heaping tablespoorsful of sugar, and the julce of a quart of nice peaches, stewed soft but not broken. Pour half of the tapleca into a buttered pudding dish, lay in the peaches and pour over the remainder of the tapleca. Bake for an hour and serve with sweet cream.

Corn Soup.—Take one dozen ears of green corn, not too hard, and split the rows of kernels through the middle lengthwise with a sharp knife, scrape out the pulp, being careful not to get much of the hull into it. Add one pint of water and boil about fifteen minutes, then put in one pint of rich sweet milk and let boil up. Season with saft perper et boll up. Season with sait, pepper and butter and serve steaming hot.

Mock Oysters,-Grate the corn from Mock Oysters.—Grate the corn from about one dozen ears, add to it three tublespoonsful of flour and the yolk of six eggs, well beaten; season with salt and pepper; have an equal amount of lard and butter hot in the frying pan, and drop the corn into it in cakes the size of an oyster; fry a light brown and serve hot.

spoonful of soda, dissolved in two table-spoonfuls of warm water, to one cup of buttermilk add one beaten egg, half a teaspoonful of salt, and then stir in one and a half cups of whole wheat flour. Mix quickly and bake in gem pans in a

Corn'and Potatoes,-Cut from the cob cold corn left over, and mix with an equal amount of cold bolled potatoes chopped. Heat a spoonful of drippings in a frying pan and stir the corn and potatoes in it till they are smoking hot, Send to the table in a deep dish.

boiling water with a little salt; when boiled tender, drain and season them, and either dress with cream or large lumps of butter, and let simmer for a few

THE BLOOMER EPIDEMIC: She used to want jewels and laces and

But her fancy no longer they strike. When you offer her sealskins she mur-murs "Not much." murs "Not much."
She hankers for "pants" and a bike.
—Washington Star.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS: Here's a polish for patent leather: One part of linseed oil and two parts of cream; mix and warm in a jar surrounded by hot water; cleanse the leather, and apply the mixture with a flannel, then polish with a soft dry rag.

To make egg balls, boll eggs hard, cut in haif and cut out the yolks, and mix with a few bread crumbs, chopped meat, melted butter, cream and salt and pepper. Mold into balls the size of an egg yolk. Put one in each half of the egg whites, set in a pan and pour over them a teacupful of cream. Sprinkle over some bits of butter and brown in the oven.

ove stains from silverware that To remove stains from silverware that has been long unused, place the article in soapy water, into which a tablespoonful of spirits of ammonia has been added, and there leave it for three or four hours. Then cover it thickly with a paste made with whiting wet with vinegar and dry it in the sun or by a fire, after which rub off the whiting and sift dry, warm bran over the silver, when the stains will disappear and the silver will be extremely bright.

To exterminate moths, once each month go over the carpets and woolens armed with gasoline, using it freely, as it will not injure the most delicate fabric. Use a toy watering-jout for the purpose. Care should be taken about entering rooms thus treated with a lamp or fire of any kind until they have been well alred, as the gasoline is very explosive. We were dreadfully troubled with moths and tried everything to get rid of them that we could read or hear of, but to no purpose until using the gasoline. We now use it only once in the spring as a preventive, and occasionally open boxes or trunks containing woolens and give them a liberal wetting, closing them immediately, so that the fumes will reach every crack and corner. Nothing is so easily used or as sure a cure for bedbugs as gasoline.

state and personally ground by the con-sumer. To find if the coffee is adulter-ated put a spoonful in a glass of water. If the coffee floats for some time scarcely coloring the water it is pure; if part of it sinks and the water gets a reddish tinge it is impure. . . .

see that they are all firm, and keep them in a dark, cool, dry place.

Peach Cobbler.—Fill a shallow dish, or a similar earthen vessel, with peeled peaches, leaving in the pits on account of the flavor imparted. Add sufficient cold water to half fill the dish, sweeten to make, and cover with a very light sheet of pastry—about half the thickness used for an ordinary pie will be found right. Allt the crust in the center, prick the places with a fork, and bake the full strength of the conce will be ob-

tained and the delicate aroma preserves without the extraction of its bitter and as tringent properties.

To prepare coffee by filtration, without the aid of an urn or French coffeepot: Put finely ground coffee in a thin muslin bag and place in an ordinary utensil, first heating the vessel thoroughly and pour on briskly bolling water slowly around the bag, so as to permit it to absorb and saturate the coffee effectually and extract its full strength, after which allow it to stand and settle without bolling.

FUTURE CONDITION:

If woman follows out the plan
Which seems just now to selze her,
She'll doubtless scorn to wed the man
Who can't keep house to please her,
—Washington Star,

--:!!:--HEALTH HINTS:

The best remedy for nervousness and sleeplessness is exercise. Ride a bicycle, Take a hot bath at bed time and drink a glass of hot milk.

a glass of hot milk.

A glass of water should always be taken the first thing in the morning. It exercises a two-fold advantage. First of all, when sipped slowly it acts as a stimulator to the excretory organs. Secondly, during sleep a great deal of mucous is secreted by the membrane lining the mouth and other organs of the alimentary canal, and this morning drink removes it. Many a morning headache will be cured if this habit is carefully and systematically carried out.

STILL THE SAME:

This famous "new woman"
Still charming appears.
She's "advanced" in ideas,
But never in years.
—Washington Star.

HOLDS LONDON HOSTAGE.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell Is the Chosen In terpreter of the New Woman as Seen on the Modern Stage-She Is Young and Gifted.

From the Chicago Record

The woman of the moment in London is Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Painters paint her; poets rhyme her; critics praise her, and all London is talking of her, and has been ever since she burst upon a waiting world in the difficult and unpleasant role of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." As she was wont to say in "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," which she so recently and vigorously interpreted: "Every woman has her hour. Mine has come."
Mrs. Campbell owes a very respect

her really magnificent Irish eyes, which are large, brilliant and burn with a magnetic light. To her first success as Mrs. Tanque ray has been added her crisp, forceful presentation of the still more difficult role of Mrs. Ebbsmith, and just now her intelligent reading of Fedora is

able share of her handsome success to

adding fresh laurels to her already beavy crown. What matter if her voice has a harsh, unpolished ring; her exits and her entrances are unfinished; her walk is ungraceful and her hair almost unkempt She has earnestness of purpose and manner and a pair of magnetic eyes that compel your admiration and

Beginning Her Career.

And now, who is Mrs. Patrick Camp-bell? Very few people in London seem to be clear on that subject. Her name has led people to imagine that she is an Irish woman, and she is said to have a romantic and unfortunate past. Other than that little is known of her, However, according to a recent interview, when asked as to her romantic she said: Yes, it may be called so, for the match was a runaway | formance.

one. I was married before I was 18 years of age, and you will see my choice of the stage as a profession was a pretty mature one when I say I was the mother of two children before I was 20. At one time my tastes strongly impelled me to the choice of music as a profession, for I have been devoted to music all my life—a taste inherited, I believe, from my mother, who is of Italian birth, though my father is an Englishman." Englishman."

Mrs. Campbell's first appearance on the stage dates back to 1883, when she essayed small roles at the Alexander

theater, Liverpool. His Wife's Judgment.

It is said that when George Alexan-der, Loudon's first leading man, had der, London's lirst leading man, nau the reading of Pinero's new play, "The Secon's Mrs. Tanqueray," he acknowl-edged the play to be "great." "But where," said he in despair, "can we get Mrs. Tanqueray? Miss Millard cannot play it—in fact, I know of no

London actress who can."

The situation seemed desperate. Just at this time it happened that Mrs. Alexander went one night to witness the melodrams at the Adelphi, and at once, upon the appearance of Mrs. Camp-bell, Mrs. Alexander said to herself;

"Here is Mrs. Tanqueray!" Such confidence does Mr. Alexander repose in the opinion of his wife—for she is acknowledged to be his helpmate she is acknowledged to be his helpmate in every sense of the word—that a sum-mons was sent the next day to Mrs. Campbell before Mr. Pinero, who said, when he saw her: "Yes, this is the woman I had in mind. Now, if she can

That she could act, almost the first rehearsal, and, of a certainty, the "first night" of Mrs. Tanqueray proved. This creation has been further supplemented by her masterly rendering of the unpleasant truisms and lines of the unfortunately environed and misun-derstood Mrs. Ebbsmith. Such a powfor the very intelligent, but opposed, interpretation of the gifted Miss Neth-ersole, who has followed her in this

Mrs. Campbell's Own Attitude.

Of the difficult social problems set by the lines along which Mr. Pinero's later plays are cast, and of her opinion of the class of parts with which she has been lately identified, Mrs. Campbell says: "I scarcely think it fair to ask me my opinion. It is sufficient for me that the parts have afforded me great oppor-tunities, and I certainly have no desire to be drawn into any controversy on the matter. I may tell you that I have received hundreds and hundreds of letters dealing with Mr. Pinero's play and my shape in them as an interpreter. I gather from these not only that I have made many very kind and sincere friends, whom I have never seen, but also that Mr. Pinero's handling of certain problems has excited the admira-tion of hosts of people of the most divergent callings and stations in life. inundated with such letters."

Mrs. Campbell's conceptions of her late unusual roles, while apparently simple, are daringly original, and she is free to confess that she had no par-ticular model in actual existence from which to build such conceptions. Having become letter perfect in her part, she then frames in her own mind, and often very quickly, a distinct notion of the woman she wishes to present. Many details are added at rehearsal, and sometimes in an actual performance.

Her Personality. Mrs. Campbell, who is possibly a woman of 30, is strikingly tall, lithe and slender; has a mobile mouth and forceful chin, set in a face of unusual pallor, which is, in turn, framed in masser of dark hair worn in an artistically disheveled manner. Marvelously striking and becoming gowns have well earned her the title of "past grand mistress of the art of gowning." She is strongly of the opinion that beautiful frocks are calculated to aid an actress and assist the picture repsented, when they are appropriate to the situation; but that, on the other hand, they accentuate, rather than assist, an inferior

DRIFT.

Men resemble the gods in nothing so much as in doing good to their fellow creatures.—Cleero.

As there never is a summer without As there never is a summer without a winter, never a day without a night, and never a joy without a sorrow, so there never is a city, no matter how many advantages and opportunities it may possess, but it also has some conditions that might and readily could be improved. Such will always be the case here, since perfection is only to be attained hereafter. This, however, does not prove that man should feel indifferent as to his environments, no matter how undesirable and man should feel indifferent as to his environments, no matter how undesirable and uninviting they may be, but on the other hand that he constantly should strive so to combine and overrule them as to develop them into the highest good—bringing them ever nearer and nearer to perfection. Upon this is based the law of all healthy growth and true development.

Those who have always lived here may parhaps have given it but very little no-tice or passed it by entirely, but the stranger who visits Scranton, especially stranger who visits Scranton, especially during the summer time, can not help but be attracted by the large and motley crowds, either loitering around some public corner or promenading the principal thoroughfares of this city. Especially during this season of the year Lackawanna avenue, in the central city, and Main avenue, in Hyde Park, are swarm-Main avenue, in Hyde Park, are swarming with a sea of people regularly every evening and not infrequently in the day-time. Some one will say that such is the case in all large cities, that people after their day's work is done generally take a walk "down town," that there is nothing unusual about this and certainly no one is the worse for it. At first sight this statement may seem all well and good, but on a little closer inspection it will impress one entirely different.

In a city as large as ours, where thou-sands and thousands of people feel like walking out during a warm summer even ing, as they certainly have a perfect right to do, crowded into a few of the ing, as they certainly have a perfect right to do, crowded into a few of the main business avenues, is a panorama perhaps entertaining enough to be viewed from a second story window, but a horse of an entirely different color when trying to elbow your way through the crowd into some store or the street car. Even the strong and able-bodied men are not made the more amiable while wedging their way through the perambulating throngs, although they may not bomuch "the worse" for it; but women, especially when accompanied by small children, often are made to put up with indignities, which, to say the least, would never be tolerated under any other circumstances. To get into a crowd and be jostled about is bad enough if it happens very seldom, but when such becomes the order of things regularly, as often as one may have occasion to pass certain streets, it becomes high time to discard patience as a virtue to set out in search of the cause of this unfortunate custom, and iff at all possible, speedily have it removed.

---:11:---It must be borne in mind that in a city the size of Scranton there always will be a large number of people who have but little to do, especially during the latter it a large number of people who have but little to do, especially during the latter part of the day and the evening. A great many of them are not inclined to spend that time in their houses and quite frequently for very good reasons. For instance, a man comes home from the mines during the middle of the afternoon; he generally changes his dress and feels like walking out into the open air and thus keep in touch with the world as it appears above the surface; the clerks, hired servants as well as a great many others, who have been closely confined all day, after their work is done, feel very much the same way; they feel tired and are really in need of a change of surroundings in order to get rested up for the work of the following day; the homes of a great many belonging to this class, may be a single room upstairs in some third class boarding house, a flat, or \(\rho\$ small block tenement house, without a yard, shade trees or anything else that constitutes the making of an inviting and pleasant home; these people become hungry, fairly starye, for more genial and inviting surroundings—environments that are pleasing and can furnish them with some kind of anything and beauting and can furnish them with some kind of anything and is bound to have it

As to where this class ought to be invited to go, only ordinary intelligence and sound common sense have decided long since, yet by our example we still long since, yet by our example we still profess our ignorance on this very vital problem. It is an old established custom, dating way back into the remote past, for every large city, and even smaller ones, not more than one-third the size of Scranton, to have its public parks, where both rich and poor, young and old, may enjoy the fresh air amid the quiet and ennobling beauty provided so luxuriously by Mother Nature for the comfort and enjoyment of all her children. Go to almost avery nince you will wherever there is by Mother Nature for the comfort and enjoyment of all her children. Go to almost every place you will, wherever there is culture and refinement, generosity and benevolence, you will find but very seldom a city of any consequence that has not its public parks save Scranton, which although prospered almost beyond a parallel, has none. Sad, very sad, indeed, that such an essential feature to the people's comfort and the city's fair name should have been neglected all these years. All that has been done in this direction in the past may be embodied in an occasional newspaper article from some of our more thoughtful and aggressive citizens, a periodical overture to secure a certain tract of land by the city council and winding up with a general indifference and convenient forgetfulness on the part of those in position to act. We provide asylums, poorhouses and penitentiaries for the unfortunate, the destitute and the criminals, and decan it our bounden duty to do so, but no less is it our duty to provide places for the comfort and enforment of the thousards who are bounden duty to do so, but no less is it our duty to provice places for the comfort and enjoyment of the thousards who are obliged to live in the congested districts of our large cities, yet able to support themselves and willing to live a life of decency and honesty. Failing to discharge our duties in this respect we, no doubt, often help to prepare candidates for the benevolent and reformatory institutions. If parents fail to provide comfortable and enviting homes for their children and in this way help to drive them out on the streets where they will soon go to the dogs, they are responsible for their downfall, and what holds true with a city, when taken collectively as many families. Therefore let our city fathers, who help

Therefore let our city fathers, who help to frame the laws for the punishment of the wayward and the evil-doer, always bear in mind that they themselves also have violated a law in not properly providing for the comforts and needs of the people; that this may have caused the beginning of a reckless and dissipated life, and consequently entitled to at least a share in the attached penalty.

Yes, Scranton has no public parks, even in this day of its growth and prosperity. Should any one ask us why not, I am sure nobody could answer. It cannot be because there are no available sites to be had, since there are still a number of desirable tracts that might be secured. But they are becoming more valuable every year, so that waiting certainly would not mean saving. Neither can it be because the city cannot afford it, since hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended annually for other purposes and a goodly number of them that we might do without much rather than public parks. Why, therefore, we ask the question in all frankness, are we still without them? Besides, we have a number of wealthy corporations as well as individual families, who could well afford to make such a gift to the city in which they made their money. Such has been done in other places and there certainly is no reason why it should not be done in Scranton.

May the words thus spoken gain a kindly consideration on the part of those in positions of influence and responsibility and perchance we will "resemble the gods" in providing parks for our "fellow orsatures" without any further delay.

somehow. Now, then, where would you somehow. Now, then, where would you have those people go to in order to supply this need? Or, in other words, what place has our rich and otherwise aggressive city of Scranton to offer them? To our shame be it said, it has none but the public streets and business avenues of the city, and as long as this deplorable state of affairs continues the city and certainly not the unprovided-for multitude, will be held responsible, both for the discomforts of the tollers as well as the common nulsance to all upon her crowded thoroughfares.

Where Justice Is Placed Above Law.

> In Japan Judges Examine the Witnesses and Search for the Truth.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record. Kyoto, Aug. 1.—One of the greatest objections raised to the recent treaties made with Japan by the United States and European powers was the unwill-ingness of foreign residents in the empire to intrust the protection of their personal and property rights to the native courts, on the ground that they were not sufficiently civilized and im-partial to render fair and just judgments in disputes between natives and foreigners. Under the shoguns the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the government were not distinet, and various officials did not besttate to exercise all three, and settle all differences and disputes that occurred within their provinces. There was no notion of legislative power as we understand it. Three hundred years ago Leyasu, the great shogun compiled what is known as "The One Hundred Laws," which related chiefly to the re-lations between the sovereign and the subject, and were considered as wise as the utterances of Solomon. Other affairs were regulated by custom or by decrees of the emperor, which, how-ever, were rare. The shogun had diect control of the capital and over the five provinces that surrounded it, in the distant provinces the feudal princes or daimyos had absolute au-thority, each in his own territory, al-

The idea of judicial power was feebly developed and was limited almost ex-clusively to criminal jurisidation. There were criminal courts, but no civil courts. There were two departments of police called kyo-bu-sho and danpdal. The minister of justice exercise supervision over ordinary criminal af-fairs, heard appeals from the criminal courts, appointed all the judges, and often instructed them how to decide if they were in doubt or if there was any political significance to the case. He had power also to remove them at will, according to their behavior, so that the limited judicial system of the empire was actually under despotic control.

The gyo-bu-sho were the city police, responsible for public order, the public

though finally to the shogun.

responsible for public order, the public health, the suppression of crime and the protection of property.

The danp-dal were political police, and consisted of a very closely organized corps of inspectors, who looked after the integrity and efficiency of public officials, saw that the taxes were properly collected and honestly exended and investigated charges of disloyalty among the people. There is a similar institution in nearly every civilized country, but in Japan, under the shogun, the secret police were re-markably active and efficient,

With other reforms adopted by the the mikado's power the French system of jurisprudence was introduced, with a minister of justice at its head, who exercises functions similar to those of the corresponding officer in France. The government is represented in the courts by procurators, who are inspectors, grand juries and prosecuting attorneys in all matters which concern the public welfare. They initiate all criminal proceedings and conduct them down to the execution of the sentence. the proceedings except to make state-ments of facts in behalf of their clients and deliver arguments pointing out to the court the favorable portions of the testimony and citing appropriate pre-cedents and sections of law. If the lawyer thinks the court is not getting at the kernel of the case from the witnesses he may suggest questions, writing them on a slip of paper and passing them up to the judge, who may use his discretion in putting them to the witness, but the attorney cannot entrap or confuse a witness, nor object to any line of testimony that the judge de

By many of the ablest lawyers in Japan this is considered the weak spot in the system. There are practically no rules of evidence; no distinction is made between direct and hearsay or direct and circumstantial evidence. The object of the court is to obtain as much information as it can concerning the matter at issue, and every fact bearing upon the case is adduced, from whatever source it comes, although husband and wife, parents and chil-dren, masters and servants may not be compelled to testify against each other. The index is then supposed to weigh The judge is then supposed to weigh the evidence in his own mind, making proper allowances for partiality and prejudice, and to reach a conclusion as to the truth. But this plan is based upon the assumption that all judge are wise, discreet and familiar with human nature, which is not always

And If there is no writeen law to cover a case the judge is supposed to exercise his common sense, being governed in a measure also by the customs of the country and previous decisions that may be regarded as precedents. Legislation has been abundant since parliament was introduced in Japan. In fact, many people think it has been excessive. A gentleman who has been here many years and has witnessed th development of Japan remarked:
The leaders of the reform here
have seemed to think that
schools and acts of parliament
were all necessary to redeem and regenerate this country. The result has been overeducation and an enor-mous amount of legislation which is ambiguous and contradictory. But there are codes in preparation which simplify complications, harmonize contradictions and clear up am

Many of the present judges were shoguns. They have mature age, experience and a thorough acquaintance with Japanese human nature, and in criminal cases are said to give better satisfaction than the younger genera-tion of the judiciary, who have gradu-ated at the Imperial university or from law schools in Europe and America The university, curiously enough, has three departments of law. One based upon English, one upon French and one upon German jurisdiction. There are also private law schools, one having as many as 2,500 students.

practice of law, but are called upon whenever necessary to assist the regu-lar judges in the performance of their duties, to act as substitutes when tem-porary vacancies occur and often have cases referred to them for investigation in chambers when the regular courts are crowded with business. They also are crowded with business. They also exercise functions similar to those of masters in chancery, commissioners and notaries public. In other words, They are clean, noseless and they are apprentices in the judiciary system for the purpose of obtaining practical experience before assuming the responsibilities of regular judges. Most of them have only a theoretical education and are entirely without ex-

education and are entirely without ex-perience at the bar. When a vacancy occurs on the bench it is filled by promotion, after a severe examination of candidates, from the next lowest grades, and vacancies in the very low-est grade are filled by a competitive ex-amination among the probationaries, In this examination a man's record is always carefully examined, and many of the lower judges whose decisions have been frequently overruled by the higher courts do not dare appear as candidates for promotion lest they be rejected. rejected.

All judges are appointed for life or good behavior, and are removable only after trial by impeachment before a court of their superiors. Their salaries are amazingly small. The chief justice receives 8,000 yen, which is equivalent to \$4,000. His associates in the supreme court receive but \$5,000 yen, and the others proportionately less down to the lowest grade, where the salaries are only 700 yen or \$350 a year.
The probationaries do not receive a regular salary, but are paid by the job, usually 5 yen a day for the time they are employed.

The judiciary does not rank as high socially as members of the militar naval service—nor in fact do any civil functionaries. A sergeant of mar-ines outranks a school teacher and the champion wrestler is regarded in public opinion as a greater man than a suc-cessful poet, author or artist. Nor are marks of distinction conferred upon members of the bar. The sons of gen tlemen look down upon professional careers and prefer to seek positions in the naval and military service or in the executive department of the govern The judiciary is, however, absolutely

free from interference by the executive and legislative branches. There was a rather interesting controversy not long ago between the minister of jus-tice and a judge of the court at Na-gasaki, who was transferred to the Loochoo islands without consultation. He refused to go on the ground that the law stipulates that judges shall serve for life in the districts to which they are originally assigned, except ugon application, whereupon the minister of justice suspended him. He appealed to the prime minister and de granted, but before it took place he re-

As I have observed in previous letthem down to the execution of the sentence. As in France, the judge not only presides in court but conducts the trials. The lawyers have very little part in them. The defendant in a criminal case, or either party to a civil proceeding, may employ counsel to advise him and appear with him in court. The counsel may not, however, example is the head of all families, The counsel may not, however, exam-reverenced when applied to the em-peror, who is the head of all families and is shared by whoever represents

The people are not litigious. They ususally settle their affairs among themselves. Nor are they quarrelsome. They seldom lose their tempers. You never see a fight upon the streets. They are the most amiable nation on the earth and there are no profane words in their language. But at the same time they are often exasperating, and an honest Yankee remarked the other day that he would much prefer to live in a country "where people kiss and cuss' rather than in Japan, where they do neither. They are great thieves, and the most prevalent crimes are burglary, larceny and obtaining money under false pretenses. Very few Japan-ese firms have regular solicitors, and they will not go to law unless compelled to do so by unscrupulous opponents.

COMMON MEDICINES.

Tartaric acid was firse extracted by Scheele, in 1770.

Bromide was discovered by Ballara, of Montpeller, in 1826. Opium is the juice of the unripe cap-Phosphorus was discovered in 1969 by Brandt, of Hamburg. Chromic acid was first employed as a austic by Sigmund, of Vienna.

Sulphuric and nitric acids were known to Geber, the alchemist, in the eigth cen-Creosote was discovered in 1830 by Reich-enback, who extracted it from the tar of

Potassium, the basis of many medicines vas discovered in 1807 by Sir Humphre

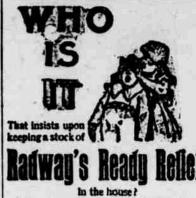
Alcohol was first distinguished as an elementary substance in Albucasis, the twelfth century. Glycerine was discovered by Scheele in 1789. He considered it the soothing principle of every kind of oil. Nux vomica is prepared from the seeds of a tree that grows in abundance in In-dia, the East Indies and Ceylon.

The clove is the dried and unexpanded bud of a tree techanically know to botan-ists as the caryophyllus aromaticus. Bismuth was first separated and dis-tinguished as a metal by Agricola, the famous chemist and scientist, in 1520. Antimony is found in many countries It is exported to this country and Eng-land from France, Spain and Holland. Lobelia, also called Indian tobacco, is known as a common herb, often growing as a weed in many parts of the United

Peppermint is native to Europe, bi it is said to be grown in several place in this country for the purpose of pr paring the extract. Horse radish as a medicine and condi-ment is mentioned in the Egyptian records, 2,000 years B. C. It is easily grown in almost any part of the world.

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