THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1895.

Facts of Interest To Women Readers.

Symposium of Information, Partly Grave,

Partly Gossipy and Partly Gay.

a letter in which he shows that the present tendency of the "advanced wo-man" to don the rarb of her brothers in the fiesh is simply a case of history in repetition. Says he: A famous Jewish rabbi of Spain and Egypt, Mai-monides, A. D. 1135 to 1204, in his most important work, "The Guide of the Perplexed," Chapter 12, states that in the books of idolaters it was command-ed that men, in the worship of Venus. ed that men, in the worship of Venus, the Ashtaroth of the Phoenicians, should wear the dress of women, and chould wear the dress of women, and that women, in the worship of Mars, the Moloch of Moses' time, should put on the armor of men. Macroblus, a grammarian of the fifth century A. D. cites Thilochorus, who died B. C. 260, as stating the same thing, and giving as the weap therefore that it was to show the reason therefor that it was to show that Venus was equally esteemed by both male and female. It was not unboth male and female. It was not un-common, indeed, for the ancients to confound their gods and goddesses, making them sometimes male, some-times female. Venus was represented by the Cyprians as of masculine size, wearing a beard, carrying a sceptre, but gressed as a woman. The Syrians wor, hipped her attired as a man. The Romans had both a male and a female Fortune and an armed Venus, as Lac-tantius shows. Like god, like people. It was no wonder that the worshippers of such delities sought to imitate them of such deities sought to imitate them as far as possible. This has always been true in the history of religions. So it came about that in religious wor-ship these heathen were accustomed to wear a dress different from that propbelonging to their sex.

But the bloomer costume is not without its defenders. Says the Cleveland World: "The bloomer is bound to take care of itself. The old women in the pulpits and out, on the boards of aldermen and the sewing societies, who are worrying over it, might as well find something else to be nervous about, because they can neither hinder nor help women wearing anything that fashion decrees they shall wear. The bloomer, or its equivalent, is the natural evolution of the freer woman; not because she is any more of a man than she ever was, but because her greater free-dom as woman requires habiliments adapted to her new activities. She has as much right to ride the bicycle as she has to ride on horseback, or in a carhas to ride on horseback, or in a car-riage, or a street car. That being con-ceded, her right to wear a garment that is not dangerous, dirty and inconveni-ent goes with it. When her right to bathe by the seashore or river bank was conceded, the proper garments for the purpose evolved themselves. In spite of protests from press and pulpit, in spite of protests from press and pulpit, in spite of ridicule and denunciation, she donned a garb which left her free to swim and dive and did not endanger her life as her primitive bathing dresses did. Precisely the same stuff got it-self uttered against the bloomer. But It won the game and now at all water summer resorts a woman without a suitable bathing dress that was once stormed at and laughed at is looked upon as a guy, and pronounced as much of a back number as if she should appear in the dress of her grandmother on the streets. It will not be long before the new costume will be accepted as the dress for the occasions that suit it, and women will no more dare to be seen without it than they would dare to be seen at a ball, a reception, or dinner in street costume. Convention determines it. Women will strip them-viewes to the inst inch that lies between usefulness and decency and be as much respected as they now are when they Bloomers or the like have only to become conventional to cease to attract attention. When they cease to attract attention they will cease to be suggestive. If women had always worn short skirts no gang of corner loafe would spend their time as they now would spend their time as they now looking at them lifting their skirts at muddy streets crossings. It is suggest-iveness, not drapery, that is scandal-ous and lewd. If women can stand the ridicule that has been lavished upon their absurd fashions, like the hoop-skirt, the pannier, the low-cut dress, they can manage to endure the stupid talk that is simed at a sensible antalk that is aimed at a sensible, ap-propriate and really modest costume." There is plenty of good sense, by the way, in what a woman journalist says in Womankind. "The woman who meets men in business in a sensible way, thinking no evil," she writes, "in ninety-nine cases out of 100 will be treated respectfully and kindly; indeed she will find men much kinder and more considerate than women in busidealings. In the possible hunwhere a man shows himself a beast or a puppy (by the way, I believe a puppy is a beast also, but will let it go at that), it is a very weak wowho cannot maintain her dignity and teach her insulter a valuable les son at the same time. During the years in which I was earning my living by newspaper writing I was frequently in tenements, cellars through the slums, among chained and guarded convicts-and in drawing rooms, the worst places of all, sometimes, my lady-and almost invariably have found men in rags, stripes or broad-cloth, kind, courteous and helpful. In threading my way through narrow byways in search of some item of news, I have stopped to ask questions of the denizens thereof and never yet have I found a man so drunk that he did not manage to claw his hat off his head while he answered me in respectful, though somewhat tangled up language. I am not declaring that all men are saints; in business they will crowd and supplant women, which they have a perfect right to do if they use honest methods. Men are just as good, just as honorable, as generous and as worthy of trust and confidence as the It is time that this cry of working women against men be ped. If a woman respects herself she will be respected; and this is the testi-mony of those gifted with beauty as well as ordinary plain people like yours truly. We find what we look for in this truly. world; if we look for evil we find it, if for good, our search is doubly re--: || :-A man who has made a careful study of women and their ways declares in the Philadelphia Press that beauty de-perceiver; that it is far more subjective than objective; hence in a sense the world is overflowing with pretty wo-men, however plain they may appear to the average observer, for somebody is ond of almost every woman and sees ber in her best and most favorable light. The fact that men wonder how you hand such women who are decided band confirms this theory, since no man marries a woman whom he con-mission have secured excellent hus-bands confirms this theory, since no man marries a woman whom he con-singly beautiful even to her lover, but we may be assured that she is at least whort there is no absolute standard of beauty even in a single country and short there is no absolute standard of beauty uniform. Each person's private udgment forms his own standard. A man who has made a careful study A brilliant woman once declared that if in our life the game was a hundred, marriage, under any and all circum-sances, stood for at least fifty. It must certainly be admitted, thinks a contrib-utor, to the Press, that the holy estate of matrimony is not only a state or-delined by nature, but that it has a large ethlosi value as an affected of

Harris R. Schenck, of Chambersburg, Pa., writes to the New York Tribune a letter in which he shows that the present tendency of the "advanced wo-man" to don the garb of her brothers in the flesh is simply a case of history in repetition. Says he: A famous Jewish rabbi of Spain and Egypt, Mai-important work. "The Guide of the is very good. It is true that both men and women are fain to forego, after their earliest married days, the ideal of romance, dismiss the engaging idea that they have married into a race of saints or angels and learn to be well content with a loyal, loving and congenial husband or wife. (Marriage may well be called a life school, as great and more beneficent than any other, since no other so constantly fosters the divine quality of self-forgetfulness for another's happiness, and those who learn its lessons and apply its preopts grow broader and deeper than any other single experience within the pale

of human possibility can make them. SELECTED RECIPES:

SELECTED RECIPES: The New York Sun gives these valuable directions for cooking oysters: For broll-ing, choose large, fat oysters, and wipe each one with a soft cloth. Sprinkle sait and cayenne pepper upon them, and dip in melted butter. Roll each one in cracker dust. Butter well a fine wire double broller, and lay on it the oysters. Let the fire be hot and clear. Serve on round p.eccs of toast, buttered. To bake oysters in the shells, open the shells, keeping the deepest one for use. Melt some butter and season with finely

To bake cysters in the shells, open the shells, keeping the deepest one for use. Melt some butter and season with finely chopped parsley and pepper. When slight-ly cool roll each cyster in it, using care that it drips as little as possible. Lay the cysters in the shells, and add to each a Little iemon juice. Cover with bread crumbs, and place the shells in a dripping pan and bake in a quick oven. Serve in the shells. Oyster cutlets are excellent as a course for a luncheon. To make them, chop very

the shells. Oyster cutlets are excellent as a course for a luncheon. To make them, chop very fine a half pint of oysters. Soak two ta-blespoonfuls of cracker crumbs in the oyster injuor and mix with the prepared oysters a cupful of the white meat of chicken, chopped fine. Place in a sauce-pan over the fire a tablespoonful of butter, and when it is melted stir into it a table-spoonful of flour. Add the oyster and chicken mixture and stir for a few mo-ments. Add two eggs, well beaten. Mix thoroughly and take from the fire. Turn on a platter to cool. When the mixture has become cold butter a cutlet mould and cover with bread crumbs. Pack with the cold mixture and turn out on a dish sprinkled with crumbs. When all the ma-terial has been moulded, dip the cutlets in beaten egg and then in crumbs. Cook in boiling fat until a nice brown. Drain on paper. Serve very hot, with the fol-lowing sauce: Put three tablespoonfuls of butter into a saucepan. When melted, add the same quantity of flour and beat together. Add gradually one pint of white stock. Season with some sprigs of pars-ley, a plece of mace, one small onion, and a few pepper corns. Let it simmer twenty minutes, then strain and put it over the fire once more. Add half a cup of rich mik, and sail to the taste. Creamed oysters are delicous. To one quart of oysters use one pint of cream. Put the creain over the fire in a double

Creamed oysters are delicious. To one quart of oysters use one pint of cream. Put the cream over the fire in a double bolier, mix a generous tablespoonful of flour with a little cold milk and stir into the cream when it is boling. Season with sait, a little cayenne pepper, and a tea-spoonful of onion juice. Let the oysters come to a boli in their own liquor. Drain off all the liquor and turn the oysters into the cream mixture. Have ready on a hot platter square pleces of toast well but-tered and turn the mixture over them. Serve at once.

Serve at once. Oyster pattles may be made by using patty shells of rich puff puste baked to a good brown and filling them with a mix-ture prepared as for creamed oysters. Oyster fritters make an excellent break-ter difference in the linear formation of the second

Oyster fritters make an excellent broak-fast dish. Drain the liquor from the oys-ters, and to a cupful of the liquor add the same quantity of milk, three eggs well beaten, sait an pepper, and flour enough to make a thin batter. Chop the oysters and off them into the hatter. Drop by beaten, salt an pepper, and flour enough to make a thin batter. Chop the oysters and stir them into the batter. Drop by spoonfuls into very hot lard and fry to a light brown. Garnish the platter with parsley and serve as soon as possible. Good fried oysters, and with a soft cloth wipe each one and lay on a flat diah. Cover with a mixture of meltad butter, ayenne pepper and lemon jutes. Let them remain in this for twenty minutes, turning them often. Roll in cracker dust, then in a beaten egg, and again in the cracker dust, and fry in very hot butter and lard until both sides are a nice brown. Serve on pieces of toast. Oysters may also be fried in batter. Drain the oysters and then dip into a bat-ter made of two eggs beaten light, one cup of milk, and flour enough to form a soft batter, and season with pepper and salt. Put equal quantities of butter and lard into a spider, and let the mixture be smoking hot before you put in the oys-ters. Do not crowd them. Turn them so as to cook both sides a delicate brown. Serve very hot and garnish with parsley and sliced lemon. To scallop oysters, one quart of solid hold two quarts. Butter, had alternate until she dish is filled, using the crumbs for the last layer of oysters. Cover them with a layer of oysters. Cover the hast layer, moisten well with the oyster liquor and a wineglassful of good sherry. If milk is preferred in place of she oyster liquor, omit the wine and use spice to suit the taste. Butter well the deepest side of the oyster shells and fill with the gan and bake in a hot oven twenty min-ters. terest. Bel pan and bake in a hot oven twenty min-utes. Bitewed oysters are always acceptable. Drain the liquor from a quart of oysters and put it in a saucepan over the fire, and when at bolling point skim carefully. Place a quart of milk in a double boller, and when it begins to boll add the oyster liquor, two tablespoonfuls of butter, three tablespoonfuls of rolled crackers, and the oysters. Salt and pepper to suit the taste. Let them boll up once and they are ready to serve. Let them boil up once and they are ready to serve. To pickle cysters. Put 100 large cysters, with the liquor, into a porcelain-lined ket-tle. Heat slowly until the cysters are very hot, but not boiling. Take them out with a skimmer and set aside in a stone jar to cool. To the liquor which remains in the kettle add one pint of vinegar, one ounce of whole mace, the same quantity of whole cloves, and two large red pep-pers, cut into pieces. When it comes to a boil pour over the cysters. Cover the jar and put in a cool place. The following day put the pickled cysters into pint glass jars and seal. The air, like the light, will turn them dark, so keep the jars in a dark, cool place.

that it can be set close against the wall and opened without being moved forward. Steel knives will retain their brightness which they brought from the store if they are kept wrapped in tissue paper. When cleansing its utensits, a small quantity of soda thrown into hot suds will be found almost equal to scouring. To clean stovepipes put a piece of sinc on the redhot coals. The soot is removed by the vapor which will be produced. Scarfs are no longer used to drape pic-tures and chairs. For the mantel em-bodered china sitk crepes are popular. To get clear of rats, besides using traps, cats or dogs, try chloride of time. It is said they never come where that is placed. Mongrams worked in the finest French as decorations for bed spreads and pillow covers.

as decorations for occu apreads and phow covers. If you would avoid the danger of having milk burn when scalding, just rinse out the pan with a little cold water before the milk is put into it. All embroidered articles, such as tray cloths, bureau scarfs, 5.0°clock ten cloths, silk board covers and the like should be washed by themselves. Kerosene oll applied to flannel is an ex-cellent thing with which to rub old furni-ture, or clean paint, particularly the dirty inger marks around door handles. Fruit cake, if it is to be kept any length of time before eating—and a good fruit cake, is always improved by so do-

Fruit cake, if it is to be kept any length of time before eating—and a good fruit cake is always improved by so do-ing—should only be iced as it is needed. Sprinkle dry flour on grease spots on a carpet and in a few hours it will be nearly or quite absorbed. Then wash the spot in warm water and soap and all traces of it will have disappeared. Patent leather shoes are really beneficial for those who have dry feet. While moist feet are a real affliction, to have them perspire occasionally softens them and grevents callous spots forming . Linen undergarments that are badly stained with perspiration should have such spots soaked and washed in tepid water, without soap or soda, before add-ing them to the regular washing. Either washing soda or borax is said to be better to use in the water for bathing purposes than ammonia, which hardens the skin and makes it renck, unless used very sparingly it infrequent periods. To have mealy boiled potatoes the water should be drained from them as soon as they can be pierced with a fork. Then they should be shaken up in the kettle and set on the back of the stove for fif-teen or so minutes. Another error of coffee for the table and which results probably from the habit of tea-making, is that of using too little coffee in proportion to the quantity of water. More coffee in proportion should be used than tea; that is, for a full pint of the infusion and ounce to an ounce and a-half of coffee, that being about the

water. More coffee in proportion should be used than tea: that is, for a full pint of the infusion an'ounce to an ounce and a-half of coffee, that being about the proper proportions for a beverage of average strength. Many consumers connect the idea of the strength of coffee with a dark or black color and fancy their coffee to be thin and weak if it does not possess such color. This is entirely erroneous, as good, pure coffee is never so, the dark color being imparted by means of a little burnt sugar or other ingredient. The true flavor of pure coffee is so little known to some persons that many who drink it for the flavt of coffee which does not possess the flavor of coffee is not coffee at all but an artificial concoction for which many other things may be substituted at pleasure.

HEALTH HINTS:

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and

WHAT IS NEEDED IN CITY GOVERNMENT.

Theodore Roosevelt Propounds the Doctrine of Honesty and Common Sense in Municipal Politics.

The recent address of Theodore Roosevelt before the Liberal club of Buffalo embodied a significant and forcible enunciation of the policy of honesty and common sense in munici-pal government, and is of national in-Buffalo embodied a significant and forcible enunciation of the policy of pal government, and is of national in-

In the Wonderland

2. . Thendele State Dark- an Black & OEKI

A stream in substances on the skin to sweeks them away. Water can easily be substanced by boiling, and this simple method may be made useful in many. The very best disinfectant and deodor-far known is copperas. A double hand out substant pipes and receptacies of the store as copperas. A double hand of the store as the store of the store of the store and fuser holders should be changed et and there holders should be changed et and the produce eruptions on the states they produce eruptions on th

mer must confine themselves to what can be seen through the car windows of a fast tiying train of thirty miles main so. An English physician has just written an article, the result of recent cases of diphtheria in which his investigation proved that in several cases pet cats had been the carriers of this disease to the houses of a certain neighborhood. He bean hour-night and day-and what they do learn of the country traversed, its ab tears to the country traversed, is rivers, takes, plains, mountains, can-yons, deserts, citics and villages, and also its people, must be from glimpses obtained in this way. The latter class, when possible, stop off daily and study up the country enroute. By the cour-tesy of General Passenger Agent Chacks S. Pas of the Northern Pacific loves of a critical negation hold. If the case which results, when contracted by human beings, in diphtheria. He pleads that cats should be waitched, and when they show evidence of illness they should be isolated. Charles S. Fee, of the Northern Pacific, we are enabled to make this trans-con-

LITERARY INDUSTRY.

Addison usually prepared one of his ssays in a day. Bulwer Lytton usually composed a novel eral wealth, which has been mainly developed by this great road. We in-vite our renders to journey with us as n about six months, Dumas fils usually required about six

Dumas fils usually required about six months to write a story. Motiey took six years to write "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." Samuel Builer required two and one-half years to finish his "Hudbras." Robertson required six years to pre-

Robertson required six years to pre-are his "History of Charles V." Eugene Sue required eighteen months to roduce the "Wandering Jew."

cade mountains to the Pacific slope, when their principal inhabitants were Southey is said to have written "Tha-laba, the Destroyer," in six months. only wild buffalos and wilder Indians; through a region once decried as a cold, barren, useless zone. An Almost Miraculous Transformation,

laba, the Destroyer," in six months. Mrs. Browning commonly wrote one of her short poems at a single sitting. Campbell composed his poem, "The Bat-tle of HohenInden," in a single day. Mrs. Hemans commonly devoted two or three days to a short story or poem. Tasso required between five and six years to write his "Jersusalem Delivered." Swift employed the odd hours of over two years in work on the "Tale of a Tub." Thompson required three years of time to write, revise and finish "The Seasons." This region now possesses the largest farms in the world, the greatest mines in the world, the noblest forests in the world and the bravest people in the world, for none but brave and enterprising people leave the comforts of the eastern home to live on the cattle

Hawthorne spent from six months to a year on the composition of each of his

Dante began his poem, "The Divine Comedy," almost thirty years before he

Domedy," almost thirty years before he inished it. Holland is said to have spent the leisure hours of over three years in writing "Kathrina."

this region is known as the "Lake Park Region." A lake is an object of interest, whether it be large or small, round or narrow. If one lake compels one's admiration, what think you of a and with each gang is a superintendent who rides along on horseback and directs the operations of the drivers. There are the mounted repairers who carry with them the tools for repairing region like this that contains thousands of them-lakes deep and lakes shallow, lakes large and lakes small, lakes with of them—lakes deep and lakes shallow, lakes large and lakes small, lakes with wooded shores and lakes encircled by waving grass, lakes with romantle islands and lakes as smooth and placid as glass, and all of them, however va-ried they may be in scenic heauty, of "native-American." Be Americans, pure and simple! If you don't act on the theislands and lakes as smooth and placid as glass, and all of them, however va-ried they may be in scenic beauty, of the purist crystal water. Through this delightful section the Northern Pacific winds, and the outlook is at times beautiful in the extreme. All through this "sky-tinted" region the rallroad is compelled to twist, turn and dodge around knolis and hills to avoid

> town. Emerging from the deep recesses of the forests and passing thr

> > The Red River of the North.

iana. It has two branches which flow due north for over two hundred miles and empty into Lake Winnipeg, in the

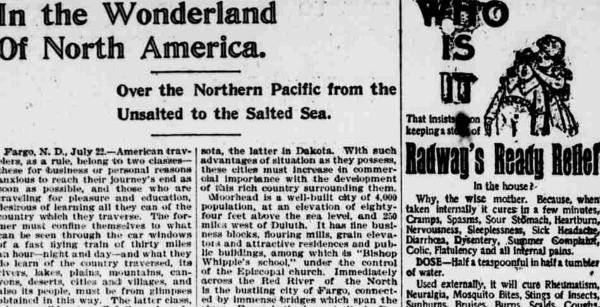
province of Manitoba, and navigable from Fargo for steamers of 250 tons

burden. The Red river marks the boundary line between Minnesota and

Dakota. This renowned Red River Valley-who has not heard of it?-is from slaty to eighty miles wide, and

and miles long, embracing an area of 67,000 square miles, and it is claimed that eighty per cent. of it is the "best land on God's earth." The soll con-sists of a rich, black loam from three

ough the



of water. Used externally, it will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Sunburns, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Coughs, Colds and all throat troubles. river. Fargo is the largest city in Da-kota and called the metropolis of the Red River Valley. Its importance is

Radway's Ready Relicf, aided by Radlargely due to the railroad systems, of which it is a central poinut. The arri-vals and departures of passenger trains way's Pills, will cure Fever and Ague; Ma-larious, Bilious and other Fevers. Sold by Druggista and departures of passenger trains number twenty-six daily. The growth of Fargo began when the Northern Pa-clific reached the Red river in 1871. Fargo has a population of 8,000 and is a lively type of a new western town, with all the modern improvements. A noticeable feature may the train the second

Fifty Cents & Bottle. Sold by Drug BADWAY & CO., New York.;



Purely vogetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete assimilation and healthful regularity. Cure consignation and its long list of unpleasant symptoms and reju-venate the system. 25 conte a box. All drug-gista.

good. The Northern Pacific Elevator company has its headquarters here, owning over fifty elevators and many warchouses. Our Sunday stay was of neculiar interest and needs EVA M. HETZEL'S Superior Face Bleach, Positively Removes All Facial Blemishes.



No more Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Black-heads, Liver Spots, Pimples and Sallow Complexions if ladies will use my Su-perior Face Bleach. Not a cosmetic, but a medicine which acts directly on the skin, removing all discolorations, an one of the greatest purifying agents for the complex-ion in existence. A perfectly clear and spotless complexion can be obtained in every instance by its use. Price, \$1.00 per bottle. For sale at E. M. Hetzel's Hair-dressing and Manicure Parlors, 330 Lack-awanna ave. Mail orders filled promptly.



SHOE 3

close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases. The phosphate of sodium does not foam when put in water. Take a teasponful in a teacup of hot water three times daily, an hour and a half to two hours after meals-take for four weeks. This will "cure" the "bad taste" in the morn-ing and clean the coated tongue. By rubbing the hands with alcohol and

Hallam consumed thirteen years col-cting the materials for his "Literature lecting the materials for his "Literature of Europe." Jeremy Taylor commonly took the last three days of a week to finish his sermon for Sunday. Sir Thomas More devoted the leisure hours of over three years to the writing of his "Utopia." Lord Brougham commonly spent three or four weeks in study before writing a great speech.

a great speech. Richardson, the novelist, generally de-voted two or three years to the composi-

of Montana and in the mining camps of Montana and lumber camps of Idaho and Washington. This great Northern Pacific railway, with its branches, covers nearly 4,000 miles. This system passes through sorth of the herror states and toral seven of the largest states and terri-tories—at a rough estimate, one-sixth of the area of the United States—devel-

oping one of the fairest sections of our country, exceeded by no other part of the union in its wealth of natural resources and salubrious climiate. This road is divided into nine divi-

tinental tour from Duluth to the Pacific

coast by daylight, stopping at the vari-ous places of interest through the country so rich in agricultural and min-

we go. Great credit is due the North-ern Pacific for threading its way over

the wide plains and upland valleys of Minnesota, Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming and hewing a pathway through the lofty forests of the Cas-

acre may be safely put at fifteen sions, during which are three changes of time, of one hour each. Starting with eastern time we date back our watches one hour at St. Paul to cen-The Casselton farm of 20,000 acre employs 400 men in harvesting and 500 to 600 in threshing. Over 250 pairs of tral time; at Mandan, one hour to mountain time, and at Hope, Ida., one horses and mules are used, 200 gang plows, 115 self-binding reapers and 27 steam threshers. About the first of hour to Pacific time. These divisions are well marked natural boundaries. The first is Minnesota division, which August the harvester is heard and those who have witnessed the operathose who have witnessed the opera-tion of securing the golden grain will extends from Fargo a distance of 253 miles to the Red River of the North. It lies wholly in the state of Minnesota. hever forget the scene. The sight of these immense wheat fields stretching away farther than the eye can reach in one unbroken sca with golden waves is in itself a grand one. Just think of The great attractions of this state are its pine forests, which cover nearly one-half of its entire area, and its numerous beautiful lakes, variously esti-mated from 7,000 to 10,000. These exa sea of wheat containing twenty square miles-13,000 acres-rich, ripe and golden, with the long procession of reaping machines moving like battend right through the central part of the state on both sides of the railroad to the prairie region bordering upon the teries of artillery formed against the thick-set ranks of grain. Each ma-Red river. So numerous are they that chine is drawn by three mules or horses

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS:

Do not let stale flowers remain in a ock-room. Boll rice flour and water together for a

Do not leave vegetables in water after

w are some of the striking portions of H:

terest. Below are some of the striking portions of it: "The solution of the municipal problem lies in the application to it of the com-mon virtues." It is perfectly simple-common honesty, common sense and that reasonable amount of courage, of will-ingness to accept responsibility and to stand punishment from a not-always-ap-preciative press, which ought to be a qual-ity of every American citizen. The surest way in which you can make a movement to better our politics fail is to have a movement troubled with pro-scription for religious reasons. The two evils, I am almost inclined to say the two worst evils, of which I know in municipal politics, and in some other politics as well, are, on the one hand, to discriminate against a faithful and efficient public ser-vant because of his creed, and, on the other, to pardon and support an unfaith-ful and inefficient public servant because of his creed. In solving the municipal problem I have

vant because of his creed, and, on the other, to pardon and support an unfaithful and inefficient public servant because of his creed. In solving the municipal problem I have grown more and more to believe that pormaly we should not take into account questions of national politics. If one of your houses is entered tonight by a burg-lar, what do you care whether that burg-lar, what do you as to whether he is a high-tariff or a low-tariff policeman? Toost in ot seem a little absurd to have to ask that question? Yet think of the fact that practically that type of question has been precisely the one that we have all been expected to ask in municipal polities. The problem of getting honest elections, the problem of getting honest elections, the problem of seeing that the police didn't take bribes and commit blackmail—that is not a party issue. On every lasue that has come up we can proceed by an inversion of the reasoning of a once noied politics and that the purification of politics was an irdescent dream. We have been proceeding upon the assumption that the Decalogue and the Golden Rule had no place in politics and that the purification of politics was not an irdescent dream. The abstract nobody will deny that a public official was worth his alt he was bound to try to show that the concrete it is lamentable to see how we pardon if. What you want in your municipal authorities is, first and foremony, tabsolute honesty. Their views upon any conceivable question of public policy one second to that. You must have in an index officer willingness, to be have will have in an executive officer willingness to be have will that measure of public bus ponest, but in the pro

cessful business man, from every reput-able lawyer. Another quality on which to insist is courage. Be a man ever so honest, if he be cursed with a sufficient quantity of timidity he is a mere nuisance in any emergency. I think I am more apt to lose my temper with the timid good man than I am with the sharp, resolute, clever scoundrel whom I am going to fight any-

But the new state to be tob

and simple! If you don't act on the the-ory that every man who in good faith as-sumes the duties and responsibilities of an American citizen in a spirit of true Amer-icanism is an American, and is to be treated as such, if youndo not act on that spirit, you are yourselves unfit to take part in managing our government and you are bound to make a failure if you try to better the condition of our cities. Let me illustrate what I mean. The other day I spoke on the East Side with two of my fellows in this administration, the presi-dent of the excise board and the counsel of the excise board. We three all spoke on precisely the same lines, on precisely the lines that I am speaking to you here tonight. The president of the excise board is a Gatholic, born in Ireland. The counsel of the excise board is a He-brew, whose parents, or he himself, were born in Germany. We are all three Amer-icans and nothing else! All three of us believed that only the United States flag should foat over the city hall, and we all means the president for the work. ory that every man who in good faith asdodge around knolls and hills to avoid being carried pell-mell into some of them. Finest American Fishing Ground. I should be negligent and unjust if special mention was not made of the chain of lakes at Detroit, Minn., where

we stopped off to see and sail. Detroit is 230 miles from St. Paul and pro-nounced the finest fishing ground on the continent. This noted chain teems with fine gamey fish of many varieties. The ten bodies of fresh water which form the chain were dotted with ang-lers from all over the country, in row, sail and steamboats. A novel feature is a steamboat capable of carrying 300

believed that only the United States flar should float over the city hall, and we all approached the problem from the point of view of common honesty, of common good faith, and believed that we could solve most of our difficulties in New York by the application of such old time-worn remedies as the commandment that "thou shalt not steal," and others of similar sim-nileity.

above sea level, is pretty, clean and enterprising in appearance, has a New England air, and is destined to become some day a famous summer resort. Hotel Minnesota, located at the head of the chain, is a first-class hostelry

and deserves special mention. Before arriving at Detroit the tourist passes through Brainerd, the "City of the Pines." Here the main line branches off to St. Paul. The machine shops of the road are located here. Brainerd is a bright and interesting

lake region refered to, we find ourselves in a level prairie country, miles and miles in expanse, when an hour's ride brings us to the narrow fringe of timber that marks the course of the famous Red River of the North, whose

farilie soil has attracted hundreds of thousands of eastern people, and made them rich. Not a little surprise, how-ever, is occasioned by the discovery that the valley of which we have heard and read so much is not a valley at all, but a great plain whose slope toward the river is so slight as to be almost imperceptible. This stream is thus named to dis-tinguish it from the Red river of Louis-

<text>

Moorhead and Fargo. Where the Allroad crosses the Red river have sprung up the cities of Moor-head and Fargo, the former in Minne-

in a swath of that great size in the course of a single day. No brass band, no drum beat or shrill note of the fife, no drum beat or shrill note of the fife, no drum beat or shrill note of the fife, but the army moves on daily, a solid phalanx to the music of its own ma-chinery, the reaperstossing the bundles of the bundles into the air, each binder do-TINSURANCE ing the work of six men. J. E. Richmond.

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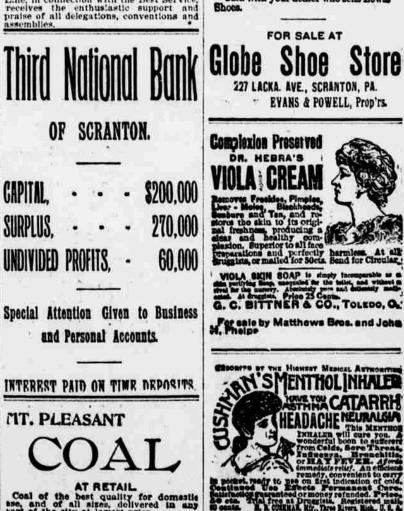
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to seven feet deep. The whole valley is well watered by nature by a number of small rivers, which perform the double office of supplying water and draining the land. Here are the great wheat fields of the country-the land of mammoth farms, of thousands of plows, of reapers-of harvesters and threshing machines in great numbers, and armies of attendants working them. We see the harvesters at every station, hundreds of them sent out free by the Northern Pacific railway to gather the immense crops. The rail-roads are taxed to their uttermost capacity in hauling away the long line capacity in hauling away the long lines of freight trains made up of loaded wheat cars alone. Night and day the loading of these trains goes on until the year's surplus of golden grain has been shipped to the great mills of Min-neapolis and Duluth.

Line, in connection with the Best Service receives the enthusiastic support and praise of all delegations, conventions and is a steamboat capable of carrying 300 people on a three-hours' sail through the entire chain at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. A lock 50 feet long by 14 feet wide and 8 feet drop, connects one of the chain and the Red River of the North. This town, located 1,500 feet

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