

Facts of Interest To Women Readers.

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

The congress of women, acting under the auspices of the board of women managers of the Cotton States and International exposition, proposes to hold a series of meetings representing the organized work of women throughout the country. Their congresses, beginning early in September and closing in the closing day of the fair, Dec. 31, promise, if one is to judge from the announcements, a continued series of most interesting sessions, including general work and social entertainments. The organizations, like the Daughters of the American Revolution, General Federation of Women's clubs, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Young Women's Association, etc., will hold meetings of from one to two days in length. The members of the national council societies are not individuals, but organizations which it includes, and, therefore, the great number of interests and phases of work to be presented in its conferences, the national council of women is the only organization which will occupy an entire week. They will be in charge of the officers of the council of each year.

Red Tomato Preserve.—Take medium-sized tomatoes that are smooth and just ripe; wash them, and cut them in half, and to each pound of fruit allow a pound of granulated sugar, the juice of one lemon and a half a pound and a bit of ginger root. They should cook slowly for three hours, when they will be ready to put away in the cans.

Watermelon Sweet Pickles.—Peel the green skin from the rind and scrape off all the red pulp, till the portion left is firm and hard. Soak in a weak brine of salt and water for twenty-four hours. Add vinegar enough to cover, and half a pound of sugar for each pound of the melon. Cook for one hour in a tin can and add a ounce each of whole cloves, cinnamon and cardamom. Cook till the fruit is tender, and add a few drops of lemon juice. The pickles are ready for use when they are cold.

Preserved Melon Rinds.—Pare the rinds and remove the inner soft portion, cut into strips, squares or diamonds. Allow one pound of rind to require one pound of sugar. If desired to have the preserve green, line the kettle with vine leaves, place circles of muslin over the top, and with a very little powdered alum, cover three layers thick with vine leaves, cover with water and cook for three hours, at no time allowing them to boil. Do not put the sugar in at this time. When the water has evaporated, let it soak for four hours, changing the water every hour. Allow two cupsful of water for every pound of rind. Add a half a pound of sugar and a half a pound of alum, and simmer for thirty minutes, spread out again, and when hard put in an earthen vessel and cover with a cloth. The next day drain off the syrup and reheat, adding a strip of ginger root and the juice of one lemon to each pound of sugar. Boil down until thick, when the preserve may be put away.

After the Honey Moon.—Two arms around my neck are twining— Two soft arms, so fair and white; Two eyes into mine are shining with a loving, tender light.

On my ear a voice beguiling falls in mellowed accents down; Yet my heart is not so willing, and my forehead wears a frown. Thus I play the unmoved tyrant; hardest toil of all this, To refuse the dear aspirant what she begs for—just kiss.

For I know these words of honey, these sighs, and these tears, But forewarn a call for money for a fall outfit complete.

NEW THINGS FOR THE TABLE: A macaroni server consists of a broad lifter with one end curved, and a long ball stand, which has a low shallow ball with broken edges, is among the season's novelties.

LOVELY WOMAN (Read by Edward Petosky at a toast at a banquet given in New York by H. B. Dickinson, Sept. 27.) You cannot eat, nor can you drink; You cannot laugh, nor can you wink; You cannot love, nor can you hate; You cannot have either daughter or son; You cannot be born, you cannot wed; You cannot be fondled, you can't be fed.

Without woman, lovely woman, You can't sell cloaks nor run a "biz"; You can't enjoy a loving kiss; You can't lose your temper, you can't fit a suit; And of marriage you cannot make a mess Without woman, lovely woman.

Friend Dickinson could not pay a bill; He could not climb of success the hill; He could not have money—filthy lucre to burn; He could not buy goods, he could not "return"; He could not "discount," he could not "deduct"; He could not have "models," he could not get "stuck"; Without woman, lovely woman.

To put it in words very few and terse, Woman is the ruler of the universe; The world is hers, she is the center of the globe; By the gods to us as a blessing sent, So fill the bumpers with sparkling wine, And drink to her, the woman of the hour; Of woman, lovely woman.

should, therefore, be particularly taken when the face is inclined to be blotchy and full of spots.

To have bright, glossy hair one must spend a certain amount of time on its care. A good brushing for ten minutes, twice a week, is essential, and especially one who wishes to appear well groomed should practice it. All sorts of hair brushes are recommended, the latest being of white bone. These are especially good for the scalp, making it feel as though it were being massaged. The hair should be drawn slowly through the hair, the effect being very soothing and often cures headaches, especially those of the forehead.

The care of the hair during a serious and prolonged illness demands some attention. Unless it is a case of brain fever, it is unnecessary to cut it quite close; two or three inches clipped for the sides will often serve the purpose quite as well. One of the reasons that hair falls out after illness is that it is frequently in a tangled condition. All during a fit of sickness the hair should be regularly cut at the ends by means of a comb, and the hair should be drawn slowly through the hair, the effect being very soothing and often cures headaches, especially those of the forehead.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS: Boiling water will remove tea stains. The use of a soft brush makes excellent kitchen aprons. Lemons may be kept in cold water, and when used for cleaning purposes, hot water should be used.

AN OLD JOKE ENDED: A mouse ran by. She did not scream "O widdle raise her head." "With bladders on," she said.

NEW YORK GOSSIP: New York, Sept. 27.—After days of sweltering heat, dusty, blistering pavements, the cool water prophesied by "Parmer" Dunn at last arrived.

HEALTH HINTS: Soda and ginger in hot water is a good remedy for bilious colic. It may be taken freely and as often as necessary.

Mustard Pickles.—Take two gallons of vinegar, two large quarts of mustard, two tablespoonsful of salad oil, a little red pepper, and a tablespoonful of turmeric powder. Mix the mustard and vinegar, and add the salad oil, red pepper, and turmeric. Let it stand for a week. Then take 300 small cucumbers, six cauliflower, half cauliflower, six onions, one quart of nasturtium, six heads of celery, and soak all over night in a strong brine. Wash and dry, and pack in a jar with mustard, vinegar, and oil. Let it stand for a week. Then take 300 small cucumbers, six cauliflower, half cauliflower, six onions, one quart of nasturtium, six heads of celery, and soak all over night in a strong brine.

Fruit Cream.—Three cups of milk, one cup of cream, one large egg, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, one cup of butter, one cup of vanilla, one cup of raisins, one cup of almonds, one cup of walnuts, one cup of figs, one cup of dates, one cup of prunes, one cup of raisins, one cup of almonds, one cup of walnuts, one cup of figs, one cup of dates, one cup of prunes.

Grain Sweetmeats, a delicious Confection.—Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. Boil the sugar and fruit together for one hour. Then add a half a pound of butter, and a half a pound of flour. Let it stand for a week. Then take 300 small cucumbers, six cauliflower, half cauliflower, six onions, one quart of nasturtium, six heads of celery, and soak all over night in a strong brine.

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In the Wonderland of North America.

Some of the Wonderful Scenes in the Far-Famed "Bad Lands" of North Dakota.

Fargo, Aug. 12.—We are loth to leave "the world's greatest granary," as the Red River valley is called, even for beautiful rolling hills spotted with lakes for we find beauty in a plowed field and fields of waving grain with an occasional band of woodland, a house, then a one-story shanty, a stable and corral of the farmer. These little farms are green, black and white, and represent the grain, the meadow and the plowed land, are interesting to us, and even the black natural soil is not the most attractive of the country.

For fifty miles westward, through eight thriving and bustling towns in Cheyenne valley, we find the rich dark vegetable land which characterizes the Red River valley, when we enter the undulating prairie of the James River valley, at Jamestown. The farmers, in speaking of the excellence of their potatoes, say that they do not suffer materially either in wet or dry seasons. Their farms lie high enough to be secure from the overflow of the Red and Cheyenne rivers. At Jamestown we enter a rich agricultural region which is equally adapted to wheat raising and stock growing. It is claimed nineteenth-century farmers say that it is under cultivation and pasture.

Our stay at Jamestown was interesting and instructive. It is the commercial center of stock and wheat raising with roots thatched with straw, traversed by the three railroads which center here. It is an active, growing town of 4,000 population, located on a high plateau surrounded by rolling hills of sloping hills. The country between the valleys of the James and Missouri rivers is a high, rolling plateau; the general elevation of the country is about 400 feet. It is called the Coteaux, an open prairie with an occasional plat of timber on the shores of the lakes, with no trees and ponds. This is a stock raising and wool growing district. The soil along is about two feet deep, with a clay sub-soil which is rich in iron and phosphorus. The Missouri river country begins to dip, and at Bismarck we cross the Missouri river and enter the valley of the Heart River.

The Capital of Dakota. Bismarck is the capital of Dakota, with a population of 4,000. Its geographical position is scarcely inferior to that of any city between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. It is situated on the east side of the Missouri river, which, with its tributaries, gives 2,000 miles of navigable water above to the north and westward, and about 1,000 miles of water to the southward. For removing mud, spread soft soap over the stained spot and expose to the sun.

Meat and fowl may be rendered tender by boiling a teaspoonful of vinegar per pound of meat. Brown spots on baking dishes may be removed by dipping a damp flannel in white vinegar and rubbing with it. In washing kettles and other cooking utensils, both inside and out, nothing will do so well as a solution of soda ash. For removing mildew, spread soft soap over the stained spot and expose to the sun.

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I regard the prairie dog as a machine designed by nature to convert sage brush—bunch grass—into flesh and thus furnish food to the wild animals of the plains, but for mankind which would often starve but for the presence of this little animal. He requires no moisture and the scanty grass all he needs to exist upon. Their numbers are incalculable.

For 100 miles westward the appearance of the prairie is that of a roughly rolling country; the road crosses many a small stream, and there are no puny rivulets, but rivers of considerable volume and their tributaries meander in devious ways through forty miles of the land grant on either side of the road. All this region is thinly inhabited, but possesses good water and an abundance of lignite coal. At Sims is a mines superior quality, with an output of 250 tons daily.

In Search of Liberty. Our attention was attracted to Hebron, a new settlement composed of colonists of the German Evangelical faith, of German-Russian, who migrated from Russia to avoid military conscription and to seek a better country. These people are thrifty and industrious, and the best of the resources of the country. They build substantial houses from the prairie turf with roots thatched with straw. They raise fine, sleek-looking cattle, and their grain was of superior quality, and showed attention. The soil through this section is of a vegetable mould, and is rich in iron and phosphorus. It is a fine sub-soil similar to that of the James River valley. Along this valley are excellent sheep ranch sites. Many springs of water issue from the out-cropping beds of coal, which is furnished by the oak and cottonwood trees. This whole country is said to be rich in iron and phosphorus. The coal, five feet in thickness, which can be mined by digging from three to fifteen feet deep. Near Gladstone these great fields of coal are of good variety for heating and cooking purposes. This coal is apparently of a recent formation; a peculiar feature is that it emits no smoke or disagreeable odor, but burns like good and equally as fast.

The term "Bad Lands" is here misapplied—it is an unfortunate misnomer for it conveys the idea to the traveler that the country is worthless for agricultural and stock-raising purposes. Nothing could be wider of the truth. The fact is, the soil possesses fertilizing properties in excess, and the luxuriant growth of the prairie, which is a herbarium of game animals in large numbers. The designation "Bad Lands" came from old-time French trappers and hunters in the service of the great fur companies, because it was a difficult region to travel through with ponies and pack animals.

It should be called "Sculptured Lands," or "Pyramid Land," for sculpture is the work of the wind and water. It might be termed the land of witchery, for it seems as if witchcraft must have produced so unnatural a region. One sees "trees" where there are no trees, animals where no living thing is seen, castles and ruined cities where none ever lived. These are contradictions, however, that are not contradictions. The trees, now grow, are petrified; the animals are fanciful, rock animal forms; the castles and cities are formations of washed rocks and layers of sandstone and limestone, and their shapes are natural and stock-raising purposes. Nothing could be wider of the truth. The fact is, the soil possesses fertilizing properties in excess, and the luxuriant growth of the prairie, which is a herbarium of game animals in large numbers. The designation "Bad Lands" came from old-time French trappers and hunters in the service of the great fur companies, because it was a difficult region to travel through with ponies and pack animals.

In a Curious Museum. Across the river from Bismarck lies Mandan. This region used to be the hunting ground of the Mandan Indians. Getting off at this station, we wander into the curious museum of the Mandan and the owl, the eagle, the American lion and grizzly bear are found. Here are specimens of exquisitely decorated pottery, which had been dug up in the Mandan ruins. The Mandan are the remains of a mysterious people, for whom the students have not been able to account for their knowledge of art which certainly was not possessed by the American Indians as we have known them. The cemetery of this region is a most curious sight. The vast city of the dead is filled with trenches piled full of dead bodies, both man and beast, and covered with several feet of earth. In many places the bones of the dead are piled up in a most curious manner. The bones are high and some of them 100 feet or more in length, and when uncovered are found to be filled with bones, broken pottery, and other articles.

An Indescribable Spectacle. These hundreds of buttes vary in height from 50 to 150 feet, with steep sides and rounded summits with various colored bands of limestone, sandstone and lignite lying in successive strata. These colorings are very rich; some of the buttes have bases of yellow, intermediate bands of purple and red, tops of deepest red, while others are blue, brown and gray. Some of these elevations in the hazy distance seem like a row of yellow, red and purple, and are blended here in riotous profusion.

Fort Lincoln. Five miles southwest is Fort Abraham Lincoln, its white walls forming a prominent on the high bluffs of the Missouri. It is now a ruin, and was attacked on five different occasions during the years 1872 and 1873 by the Sioux and repulsed with great loss to the Indians. The ruins are now a ruin, and were built by General George A. Custer, passed the last two years of his life at this post and from this post he led the expedition against Sioux that terminated in the battle of Little Bighorn on Sept. 25, 1876, where he and a large number of his officers and men lost their lives.

Missouri Division. After leaving Mandan the railroad passes through the fertile valley of the Heart river, where exists the famous prairie dog. At Marmot, a prairie village, we see a prairie dog. The animal is badly named, having no more of a dog about him than an ordinary gray squirrel. He is a species of marmot, and is very tame. He does not dig, but lives on grass and roots and is exceedingly prolific. While not excellent eating, the marmot is a good animal to have on a farm. They dig their holes in close vicinity and such a collection of marmots sometimes extend over a considerable area. They are used to cougars, panthers, wild cats, wolves, foxes, skunks and rattlesnakes, all kinds of wild animals, without seeming to be in any danger.

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