Facts of Interest To Women Readers.

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

anagers of the Cotton States and In-rnational exposition, proposes to hold series of meetings representing the ganized work of women throughout e country. Their congresses, begin-ing early in September and closing the closing day of the fair, Dec. 31, omise, if one is to judge from the an-uncements, a continued series of best inferesting sessions, including ganized work along all lines. Most the organizations, like the Daugh-rs of the American Revolution, Genof the American Revolution, Gen Federation of Women's clubs, Wo m's Christian Temperance union, ng's Daughters, etc., will hold meet-ts of from one to two days in length. the members of the national council are societies and not individuals. On account of the great number of or-ganizations which it includes, and, therefore, the great number of inter-ests and phases of work to be presentests 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 which Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson is president. Its meetings will begin on the 7th and continue during the 12th of October. A portion of each afternoon will be occupied with presentations of the work of the organizations forming the council, which may be classified under the heads of education, religion, philanthropy, industry, moral reform, government reform, etc.

Among the subjects to be discussed are: "The Significance of the Red Cross Movement," by Clara Barton; "The Education of the Future," by Professor Helen L. Webster, of Wellesley college; "Woman's Problems in Practical Philanthropy," by Margaret Ray Wickins, superintendent of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls: "Woman's Position in the Industrial World," by Helena T. Goessman: "The Influence of Home and Foreign Mission Work Upon Woman's Development. by Emeline Burlingame Cheney; "Ed-ucation in Citizenship," by Kate Brownlee Sherwood; "Woman's Place evernment," by J. Ellen Foster. ay will be given to special council , and will be occupied by mem-of the cabinet of the council, g which may be named: "The of the Cabinet," by May The Relation of Art and Lit-Woman's Progress," by Bagley, of Detroit; "The is E. Bagley, of Detroit: "The on of the Home to Woman's in Organization." by Rachel Fos-ery, and the "Influence of Wo-h Religious Progress," by Mary ry Adams, of Iowa. The subject al councils will be discussed by time R. Nichols, of Indianapolis, ther prominent leaders of local work including the president work, including the presidents councils in Montreal and in the cities of the United States, pected that the work of the Council of Women of Canwhich Lady Aberdeen is presi-will be present. Judging from ss of representative women World's fair in Chicago, m the great interest in the meet-the last triennial held in Washthese seasons in Atlanta will gely attended, most intelligently clated, and will prove one of the attractive features of the coming

value set upon home interests development of every phase of fe on the part of the members National Council of Women of ted States than the fact that, the cabinet positions, including on, education, art and literature, inthropy and moral reform, is one object is solely to consider the cetand the interests of home. The chel Foster Avery, the woman lead of this department, well-moven as she is for her work in lines outhing the general welfare of women, shone the less known as mistress of he lovely home whose hospitable doors. is none the less known as mistress of the lovely home whose hospitable doors are always open to the world's work-ers, and as a most perfect mother to the little household group that is growing up therein. Without abating her la-bors for what some might consider wider fields. Mrs. Avery turns with un-disguised delight to the study of this great field of the home, into which she will put all that enthusiasm and thork for the advancement of the high itor the advancement of the high-nations of the race. Mrs. Avery give an address on "The Relation Home to Woman's Work in Or-ation," during the conferences to old in Atlanta, Ga., from Oct. 7 to under the auspices of the board of women managers of the Cotton States and International exposition.

Lucinda B. Chandler doesn't believe that the "new woman" movement threatens the womanliness of woman. "Can any man give a logical, sensible reason," she asks, "why one-half the race should be instructed and subject to the dogma and statute of the other half? And especially why woman should accept the opinions and ideas of man in regard to what she should be or do any more then mer should be or do any more than man should accept the opinions and ideas of woman in regard to what he should be or do? Nature has invested woman with a supreme agency in endowing human-ity. She, not man, is the race builder, physically and psychically. Why should man claim that infinite wisdom has falled to give her capacity to build herself into womanhood? Why should he set up standards of life and conduct for her? We wait in breathless eagerness a true and reasonable an-

In France a census of centenarians has recently been taken. Out of 213 of these less than one-third—or to be exact, 66—were men. This led to some amusing comment from certain Parisians, more ingenious than witty, to the effect that the reason for this surprise. set shat the reason for this surpris-comparative longevity of woman is er proneness to talk and gossip at ery conceivable opportunity since at chattering leads to the active on of the blood, and thus day

ion of the blood, and thus day renews the tissues of the body haders the frame particularly Here is only an additional try on the happy condition in so many old ladies have the adecover men. The supposed witney be due to a deeply rooted calously. It pleases the men, lainly does not harm the ladies, same time, it must, says the liphia Record, be borne in mind nale longevity is largely manihomes where the husband reswife of as many petty emments, as possible, and treats revy respect with the considerata kindness to which she is entities and says the says respect with the considerata kindness to which she is entitled to the says the says respect with the considerata kindness to which she is entitled.

The congress of women, acting under covered herself and is particularly anxious that that self-evident fact shall not be forgotten. At the same time, rnational exposition, proposes to hold series of meetings representing the turally unpleasant sequence. These imitations, born in the brain of wouldbe humorists and caricaturists, are in a normal state of male attire and ag-gressive eye-glasses. But when these very original jests are consigned to the waste basket and the new woman herwaste basket and the new woman ner-self looked for, failure attends to some extent. Unprejudiced and impartial eyes see only an old friend in a newer garb. The morning star of a new era beams palely above a brow that has serenity and thought. Dignity clothes ner as a garment. Intellect surrounds ner as a halo. Philanthropy and benevolence rest upon her lips, sym-pathy and understanding for a world that suffers unceasingly shine in her pitying eyes, and will and strength and endurance have curved and molded the chin and throat. Behind her are the weakness and indecision of a weak and illiterate age. Before her stretches a path pregnant with possibilities.

> This woman of the nineteenth century does not want to usurp. But she does want to assist. Masculinity, with does want to assist. Masculinity, with its usual courtliness, would still spread the cloak of Raieigh beneath her feet, but beyond she seees the mute figure of justice, bowed and shamed beneath its burden of bribery and corruption; she sees the wheels within wheels of a great nation turn upon pivots of personal ambition and private greed; she sees the white, ninched faces of a starysees the white ninched faces of a starying poor, and the stlent, beseeching hands of the lame, the hait and the blind. Through Iron gratings and stee bars she hears the sullen curse and the smothered moan of the down-fallen and the hopeless. And she says to the insulted and aggrieved gentleman before her: "Verily, thou art a willing ser-vant, perhaps, but thou hast failed in thy task. Thou art weighed and want-ing." And she puts the cloak aside and walks in the alleys and the byways walks in the alleys and the byways and the tenement and the cellar, where walked the Nazarene'of old. And the great army is slowly rising in little companies and coteries and bands and clubs and lodges and societies. And the strong and gentle hand of this new woman gathers the homeless and friendless little ones to her knee; her eyss grow tender and pitiful as they rest upon the haggard despair of our Magdalens; her zeal is unfaltering in displaced in the second the hopeless dreariness of abject pov-erty. She has faults, perhaps. Why not? Were she faultless herself she could understand less clearly the fail-ings of others. But if she have faults, ings of others. But if she have faults, she has also strength and integrity and pity and benevolence. She is a mother of all charities and has nor sect, nor creed, nor race, nor belief. She does not claim throne or rostrum or office as her own. But she does claim the right to occupy each at times. And she will insist that under purples and chair there be cleanliness and no wires.

LOVELY WOMA:N

[Read by Edward Petosky as a toast at a banquet given in New York by H. B. Dickinson.]
You cannot sat, wor can you drink;
You cannot laugh, nor can you wink;
You cannot walk, you cannot run;
You can't have either daughter or son;
You can't be born, you cannot wed;
You can't be fondled, you can't be fed,
Without woman, lovely woman.

You can't sell cloaks nor run a "b's"; You can't enjoy a loving kiss; You can't lose your temper, you can't fit a

And of marriage you cannot make a mess

Friend Dickinson could not pay a bill;
He could not climb of success the hill;
He could not have money—fifthy lucre to
burn;
He could not buy goods, he could not "return";

turn"; 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! She is the sun of our firmament. By the gods to us as a blessing sent. So fill the bumpers with sparkling wine, And let us sacrifice at the shrine, Of woman, lovely woman.

In Friend Dickinson's store may they con gregate, May they be with him early and late; May they hustle and bustle, sample and try; With him spend their money, barter and And when people query: "To whom does he owe his success?" The answer will be "To his own clever-

ness, And woman, lovely woman." SELECTED RECIPES:

SELECTED RECIPES:

Crabapple Jelly.—Wash the apples, remove the blossom end and cut in small pleces, but do not pare or core, for the skins and seeds improve the color and quality of the jelly; cover with cold water and cook gently until soft; keep them covered and turn the kettle often, but do not stir or mash the apples; when the apples are very soft, and the ilquid is red, turn them into a strainer cloth and hang it up to drip all night; in the morning boil the liquid ten minutes, then strain again through a very fine cloth, and measure it; allow a half a pound of sugar to a pint of juice, boil the juice alone until it begins to thicken on side of pan, then add sugar and cook five minutes longer, or until it jellies, then skim and turn into glasses.

into glasses.

Mustard Pickles.—Take two gallons of vinegar, two large cupfuls of mustard, two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, a little salt, and a tablespoonful of tumeric powder. Mix together and allow it to stand undisturbed for a week. Then take 30 small cucumbers, six cauliflowers, half a gallon of small onlons, one quart of nasturitums, six heads of celery, and and soak all over night in a strong brine. Steam all the vegetables, except the cucumbers, until tender. Add all to the mustard compound, and let them stand for another week. Then put in a kettle, add two cupfuls of brown sugar and one-half cupful of cornstarch. Boil well, and skim carefully. Add red pepper to the taste, let the vinegar boil, and then pour it over the pickles.

Fruit Cream.—Three cups of milk, one cup of cream. one large each sting salesting.

Fruit Cream.—Three cups of milk, one cup of cream, one large egg, selecting one with yolk of deep yellow color; two full tablespoonfuls of flour, one cup of sugar, one level tablespoonful of gelatine (if to be moided), one-half pound of English walnuts, weighed in the shell, one-quarter of a pound of figs. Soak the gelatine in a little of the cold milk, saving two or three more tablespoonfuls of the milk to mix with the sugar, flour and egg; heat milk to near boiling, and stir in gradually the flour, sugar and egg, to which the cold milk had been added. When the custard is cooked, add the gelatine, cream and one teaspoonful of vantila. Freeze, After freezing, before picking, add the nuts and figs, which have been previously chopped, besting the mixture well with a large spoon. Pack, If in emptying cream for mould it should stick, put a towel wet in boiling water over the mould to loosen it. Then, if it seems creamy, set on ice a tew moments to harden. Fruit Cream.-Three cups of milk, on

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

will be ready to put away in the cans.

Watermelon Sweet Pickles, Peel the green skin from watermelon rinds, and scrape off all the red pulp, till the portion left is firm and hard. Soak in a weak brine for twenty-four hours, rinse and weigh. Add vinegar enough to cover, and half a pound of sugar for each pound of the melon. To each seven pounds of the rind add an ounce each of whole cloves, cinnamon and cassia buds. Cook till the melon is clear and tender enough to he easily pierced by a broom straw. The spices need only be added a few minutes before the pickles are to be taken from the fire.

Preserved Melon Rinds,—Pare the rinds and remove the inner soft portion, cut into strips, squares or diamonds. Allow one pound of sugar to every pound of rind. If desired to have the preserve green, line the kettle with vine leaves, place cotron therein, sprinkling each layer with a very little powdered alum, cover three layers thick with vine leaves, cover with water and let steam together for three hours, at no time allowing them to boil. Do not put the sugar in at this time. Throw the rind into cold or leed water. Let it soak for four hours, changing the water every hour. Allow two cupfuls of water for every pound of sugar, bring to a boil and skim until clear; add the rinds, simmer gently for an hour, remove to plates to harden, put again in syrup, and simmer for thirty minutes, spread out again, and when hard put in an earthen vessel and cover with the syrup. The next day drain off the syrup and reheat, adding a strip of ginger root and the juice of one lemon for every pound of sugar. Boil down until thick, when the preserve may be put away.

AFTER THE HONEYMOON:

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.

Two red lips are parted, showing teeth resembling rows of pearls; Odors sweet come to me flowing from a mass of dark brown curls.

On my ear a voice beguiling falls in mellowed accents down; Yet my face is stern, unsmiling, and my forehead wears a frown.

Thus I play the unmoved tyrant; hardest role of all this. To refuse the dear aspirant what she begs for—just a kiss. For I know these words of honey, these

hugs, and caresses sweet,
But forerun a call for money for a fall
outfit complete.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

NEW THINGS FOR THE TABLE:

NEW THINGS FOR THE TABLE:

A macaroni server consits of a broad lifter with one end in long sharp points.

A tea ball stand, which has a low shallow ball with broken edges, is among the season's novelties.

A late fancy for serving Russian tea are slender glasses set in perforated silver frames. Russian silver teaspoons accompany them.

A lovely lee spoon in silver is about the size of a dessert spoon with a flat handle. Half the bowl is open work to drain the water through.

The latest thing in bon-bon dishes is a miniature punch bowl in flagree silver, partially lined with rich silk, which gledms through the flagree.

A most effective 5 o'clock tea service is of Limoges ware handsomely decorated with pink. An oxidized silver spirit lamp in the shape of a temple accompanies this set.

The two-pronged butter forks, which

set.
The two-pronged butter forks, which were especially designed for handling butter balls, are extremely popular this season, and some exquisite styles are shown in them in them.

Among the latest fads are the silver gilt dishes with enameled panels, showing figures, scenes and decorative work set in the gilt. The urns and platters are par-

ingures, scenes and decorative work set in the gilt. The urns and platters are particularly striking.

A chop set in the same ware consists of a rounded platter with scalloped edges and a dozen plates to match. The design on each is a wreath of pink blossoms on a white ground, and a band of dead gold.

A pretty sardine dish in Dresden ware in a deep water blue with a fish net in relief, and in the folds of the net are places for the fish. The decorations are emblematic, being nets, ropes and seaweed.

The newest things in tablespoons shows the edges beaded and meeting at the top in the shape of a fan. A cunning little sugar bowl and cream jug are absolutely plain, except thaton one side is enameled a bunch of violets with their foliage. An exquisite set of teaspoons matching this set have violet handles and at the top of the handle is a life like violet with two tiny green leaves.

IT WON HER:

IT WON HER: She questioned him close, but no secret disclosed, As they sat in the gloaming together, About his past life; for the damsel pro-

posed, With rare wisdom, to ascertain whether He had habits or faults which his subsequent years

Might occasion her worry or sorrow;

But George he was slick and allayed all
her fears

And doubts for the coming tomorrow.

"Now, George, do you gamble?" The question came low
And distinct, that he might understand.
"No, Ethel, I don't; but I ought to just

now. For I'm holding a beautiful hand." Twas a triumph of genius, it can't be de

nied.
By mortals but rarely possessed;
Bhe quietly gathered her sleeves to one side
And wilted away on his breast.

Joseph R. Parke, in Detroit Free Press.

--:0:---HEALTH HINTS:

HEALTH HINTS:

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

Salt water is a good tonic for the hair. Put a teaspoonful of salt in a half-pint of water and rub a little on the scalp every day with a small soft cloth.

Equal parts of glycerine and rose water (two ounces of each) with two teaspoonfuls compound tincture of benzoin, will clean and brighten the skin.

An agreeable way of treating the eyes with salt and water is to wink them in a cup that is brimful. The eyes will be suffused by simply winking the lashes in the water.

cup that is brimfol. The eyes will be suffused by simply winking the lashes in the water.

Oatmeal used in the bath water, warm or cold water (make a bag 6 by 6 inches, and fill with oatmeal and powdered orris, one ounce of orris, and use it as washrag) will make the skin soft and white.

A physician recommends for tan and freckles, which are the result of sun and exposure, a lotion composed of ten grains of citric acid, one ounce of glycerine and one ounce of rose water. Apply several times a day.

For the hardening of wax in the ear, bend the neck over toward the shoulder and put a drop of glycerine in the cavily of the ear at bedtime. The next morning the wax will be easily removed by very gently syringing the ear with warm water.

Regular exercise will do more toward overcoming "redness of the face" than drugs; bathing, also, is imperative. Take a bath every day, at bedtime preferably, and walk four or five miles, every day, regardless of the weather; do not drink, any alcoholic beverage.

Wrinkles are best treated by application of some fatty emollient which will act as a food to the pores. The condition of the mind has much to do with wrinkles, and though it is absurd to say, "Don't worry," it is a good plan, at least once a day, to relax completely and rest for an hour or so.

The pale woman should eat a goodly

it is a good plan, at least once a day, to relax completely and rest for an hour or so.

The pale woman should eat a goodly amount of rare beef and drink milk as much as she can. Red wines, clurets, etc., are also good for her. The fleshy, red-faced woman should, on the other hand, eat sparingly of such things and indulge in much vegetable food and a large amount of fruit.

The hair needs to be washed frequently during warm days, and here is a dainly suggestion to follow during the drying process. Make an old fashfoned cap of soft silk and line it with a thin sheet of cotton batting, which has been heavily sprinkled with powdered orris root. Put this cap on while the hair is drying, and for a long time afterward a faint odor of orris will be perceptible.

Buttermilk, as a face wash, possesses more medic nal virtue than almost any other liquid used for the commission. Taken internally, it is also very fine-especially for sheumaic troubles of any sort—and as a means of purifying the blood is unequaled; for this reason it is a specific to the season it is a specific to th

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

To have bright, glosssy hair one must spend a certain amount of time on its care. A good brushing for ten minutes, twice a day, is most beneficial, and every woman who wishes to appear well groomed should practice it. All sorts of hair brushes are recommended, the latest being of whale bone. These are especially good for the scalp, making it feel as though it were being massaged. Used at hight, and drawn slowly through the hair, the effect is very soothing and often cures head-aches, especially nervous ones. is very soothing and often cures headaches, especially nervous ones.

The care of the halr 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 at the ends will often
serve the purpose quite as well. One of
the reasons that hair fails 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
and kept well brushed. This is not so difficult as one would imagine. All that is
required is to part the hair well at the beginning of the illnesss and plait it in two
braids, one on each side of the head. If
this is done, and carefully brushed and
combed, the invalid will feel much more
comfortable than otherwise, for the head
will be cooler and the hair will not be
tangled.

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NEW WOMEN AND OLD MEN:

NEW WOMEN AND OLD MEN:

New women have the floor today;
Old men are seldom heard.

We hark to what new women say,
We hang on ev'ry word.

New women throng the city streets
And climb the country hills.

With them old men cannot compete
Except in paying bills.

New women have the public eye;
Old men are crowded out.

New women's aims are always high,
Whatever they're about.

New women tell us how to vote.
Through life they show the way,
But all the cost you'll kindly note
Old men still have to pay.

New women talk and write at length
On all the well-known themes;
They show unwonted force and strength
In philanthropic dreams.
Old men are quickly pushed aside
By woman's vim and dash,
But in the end it's not denied
They must supply the cash.

New women do a lot of good,
We all, of course, admit.
And doubtless if they could they would
Do plenty more of it.

New women are reforming all
In almost ev'ry clime,
But if old men were not in call.

New women are reforming.

In almost ev'ry clime.
But if old men were not in call.
Pray, would they have the time?

—Chicago Post.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS: Boiling water will remove tea stains. Dark blue drilling makes excellent kitch-Dark blue drilling makes extend a trace on a prons.

Lemons may be kept in cold water, changed each week.

Hot wood ushes on a cold stove will remove grease stains.

Mix a teaspoonful of powdered alum with the stove polish.

Mix a teaspoonful of powdered alum with the stove polish.

Brooms may be improved by dipping weekly in boiling water.

Isinglass in stove doors may be cleaned by rubbing with vinegar.

Silver should be dipped occasionally in strong borax water, boiling hot.

Grass stains may be removed by rubbing with molasses before washing.

Orange or lemon peel will remove taste of fish from steel knives and forks.

Remove grease stains from silk by rubbing with magnesia on the wrong side.

Lamp chimneys may be cleaned with a little carbon oil on a piece of newspaper.

For removing mildew, spread soft soap over the stained spot and expose to the sun.

when the stathed spot and expose to the sun.

Meat and fowl may be rendered tender if when boiling a teaspoonful of vinegar be put in the kettle.

Brown spots on baking dishes may be removed by dipping a damp fiannel in whiting and rubbing the spots well with it. In washing kettles and other cooking utensils, both inside and out, nothing will be found equal to a kitohen brush kept solely for the purpose.

Potatoes should be taken from the water and drained as soon as they can be readily and drained as soon as they can be readily pierced with a fork, covered with a towel and kept hot fifteen minutes.

uncarpeted floor as follows: Pour cold water at once, scrape off the surface grease and wash with a solution of strong potash water, applied with a long-handled mop, as it is not safe to bring the hands in contact with the potash.

AN OLD JOKE ENDED: A mouse ran by. She did not scream Or wildly raise her head. "I do not mind such animals With bloomers on," she said. —San Francisco Call.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

New York, Sept. 27.—After days of sweltering heat, dusty, blistering pave-ments, the cool wave prophesied by "Farmer" Dunn has at last arrived. A week or so ago it seemed as though fall had really come; the small boy made bonfires on the couble pavements, straw hats were discarded—and then, straw hats were discarded—and then, to everyone's discomfiture, came the intense heat. The most pitiable ob-jects in New York city on these hot days are the street sweepers, swellering in the absurd garb of white duck designed for them by Colonel Waring. After a day's wear their color is not recognizable, and a more wretched, dirty, abject-looking set of people it would be difficult to find.

The theatrical season has now fairly begun, and already there have been several failures. It is rather droll, but a't present there is not one stock comat present there is not one stock com-pany playing in New York. I heard an old gentleman bemoaning this fact the other day. "What do the present gen-eration know." he said, "of the delight-ful comedies. "The School for Scan-dal," The Rivals." "Money," etc.—oh, for a stock company like Lester Wallack's to interpret them, that they might be

graphs of the different members of the cast and they are on exhibition in his window on Union Square. Although they have been exhibited for months, there is always a large crowd gazing on the faces of their favorites, Taffy, the Laird, Geckoch.

Walking down Eighth avenue the other day I heard a rather corpulent German woman calling, "Drilby, Drilwondered who had been "blessed" with the name; imagine my astonishment to find "Driby" was a wrethed looking little black dog! Trilby's fame is evi-dently still spreading!

Musicians may rumple their fingers through their long hair and smile with through their long hair and smile with delight, for the coming season promises to be a very musical one, indeed. There will be the opera, with Melba and Calve; Paderewski, he of the lion's mane, will also be here; and other planists of lesser degree, such as Fannie Bloomfield, Zewsler, Frieda Simonson, etc. Violinists will be legion. The most famous among these who will be heard are Marsick, Ondricek, Rivarde, Remenys and the sons of Ole Bull. Remenys and the sons of Ole Bull. You see they are all foreigners with high sounding names, and there is not, alas, one American among them.

Now and then you see a bit of life in New York, so pathetic, so delicate that it stands out as would a painting by Greuze. On the corner of Sixth avenue Greuze. On the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-second street there stands a beggar totally blind, who plays heart-rending strains on an old hand-organ. He is always accompanied by a little black terrier. You might resist the blind man's appeal, but never that of the little terrier. As his soulful eyes meet yours you always drop something in the little tin cup; and dogsie's tail would wag, and he would look up in his blind man'er's face as though to tell him what had occurred. And now the little terrier is dying! There are tears on the blind man's face as he listens to his moans, and he lovingly rubs him. The little dog has been his one true friend—his only companion.

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 grainary," 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 bunch of woodland, a house, then a one-story shanty, a stable and corral of the farmer. These little farms corral of the farmer. These little farms of green, black and yellow, which rep-resent the grain, the meadow and the plowed land, are interesting to us, and even the black natural soil is not the least attractive element of beauty. For fifty miles westward, through eight thriving and hustling towns in eight thriving and hustling towns in Cheyenne valley, we find the rich dark vegetable loam which characterizes the Red River valley, when we enter the undulating prairie of the James River

valley, at James town. The farmers, in speaking of the excellence of their op-portunities, say that they do not suffer materially either in wet or dry seasons. Their farms lie high enough to be se-cure from the overflow of the Red and Cheyenne rivers. At Jamestown we en-ter a rich agricultural region which is equally adapted to wheat raising and stock growing. It is claimed nineteen-twentieths of this county is under Our stay at Jamestown was interest-ing and instructive. It is the commer-cial center of stock and wheat raisers

for an extensive region of country, traversed by the three railroads which center here. It is an active, growing town of 4,000 population located on a high, dry plateau, surrounded by ranges of sloping hills. The country between the valleys of the James and Missouri rivers is a high, rolling plateau; the general elevation above these two streams 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 streams, the drainage all going into lakes and ponds. This is a stock raising and wool growing district. The soil along is about two feet deep, with a clay sub-soil of eighteen feet. Before reaching the Missouri river the country begins to dip, and at Bismarck we cross the Missouri river and enter the valley of the Heart

The Capital of Dakota.

Bismarck is the capital of Dakota, with a population of 4,500. Its geographical position is scarcely inferior to that of any city between the Atlantic and 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 posth and westward, and about the north and westward, and about north and westward, and about the same extent to the south eastward to St. Louis. Its elevation is 1.690 feet above sea level. Its landing is one of the finest on the great river, and the place has become, and will always remain, the center of steamboat naviga-tion in the northwest. The government has recognized its importance by making it a port of entry. The United States signal office, United States Marine hos-pital and United States court have also

been established here.

The great bridge over the Missouri here is 1,500 feet long, and with its approaches over a mile. It is built of iron and is 170 feet above the river. and kept hot fifteen minutes.

Another brush may be kept for washing celery, lettuce, spinuch, potatoes, turnips, etc., where thorough cleansing with the hands is a difficult operation.

Don't shake table cloths, dusty cloths or hedding out of the front window Remember that pedestrians pass occasionally, and they will object seriously to your novel method of cleaning.

Grease stains may be removed from an uncarpeted floor as follows: Pour cold the surface will be considered as a fine piece of engineering skill. The Missouri river—yellow and mighty it is—flows southward with a strong current. The town is remarkable for its healthy situa-tion, upon the high bluffs of the river. with ample drainage. The expanse of the country is noted for its productive-ness, the soil being capable of producing everything necessary for the sub-sistence of a large population. The city has handsome public buildings. The elevators and rolling mills are among the conspicuous structures. eminence of easy ascent within the city limits is Capitol Hill, whose summit is soon to be crowned with state

buildings of imposing achitecture. In a Curious Museum.

Across the river from Bismarck lies Across the river from Islsmarck fles Mandan. This region used to be the hunting ground of the Mandan Indians. Getting off at this station, we wander into the wonderful Curio museum, where the owl, the eagle, the American lion and grizzly bear are found. Here are specimens of availabled decorated are specimens of exquisitely decorated pottery, which had been dug from bluffs two miles from Mandan at the neart of the Missouri and Heart rivers. Here are the remains of a mysterious people, for whom the students have not been able to account. They show a knowledge of art which certainly was not possessed by the American Indians as we have known them. The ceme-tery of this gigantic race covers about 100 acres. This vast city of the dead is filled with trenches piled full of dead bodies, both man and beast, and coveered with several feet of earth. In many places the mounds are eight to ten feet high and some of them 100 feet or more in length, and when uncovered are found to be filled with bones, broken pottery of dark material, and vases of various bright colored flints and agates. This has evidently been an ancient battle field where thousands appreciated."

Notwithstanding so many new attractions, the Garden theater, with "Trilby," is packed nightly. It is a play one can see again and again without tiring. Sarony has taken photographs of the different members of the graphs of the different members of the cest and they are an archibition is his Fort Lincoln.

Five miles southwest is Fort Abra-ham Lincoln, its white walls being prominent on the high-bluffs of the Misprominent on the high duties of the Missouri. It is now abandoned. It was attacked on five different occasions during the years 1872 and 1873 by the Sioux and repulsed with great loss to the Indians. The gallant and ill-fated 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 the Little Big Horn, on June 25, 1876 where he and a large June 25, 1876, where he and a large number of his officers and men lost their lives. Two fron bridges over the Heart river

give easy access to the fort and the rich valleys of Custer and Little Heart respectively. At Mandan we make another change of time from Central to Mountain time, dating back out watches one hour. Here is the terminus of the Dakota division of the Newthern Pacific Balleyand and the here Northern Pacific Railroad and the ginning of the Missouri division. Missouri Division.

After leaving Mandan the railroad Heart river, where exists the famous prairie dog. At Marmot, a prairie vil-lage existed before the railroad ap-peared and as the train advances westpeared and as the train advances west-ward these curious little animals are more abundant, their antics affording much amusement to the passengers. The animal is badly named, having no more of a dog about him than an ordinary gray squirrel. He is a species of marmet and burrows in the ground as do wolves, foxes, raccoons, skunks, etc., on these trecless plains. He lives on grass and roots and is exceedingly prolific. While not excellent eating, the young are considered as good as the common squirrel. They dig their holes in close vicinity and such a collection form a town, which sometimes extend over immense areas. They are a prey to cougars, panthers, wild cats, wolves, foxes, skunks and rattlesnakes, all kinds of wild animals, without seeming

I regard the prairie dog as a machine designed by nature to convert sage brush—bunch grass—into flesh and thus furnish food, not only to the wild animals of the plains, but for mankind, which would often starve but for the presence of this little animal. He re-quires no moisture and the scanty grass is all he needs to exist upon. Their

numbers are incalculable.

For 100 miles westward the appearance of the country is that of a roughly rolling prairie; the road crosses many water-courses; their streams 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 reseases good water the habited, but possesses good water and an abundance of lignite coal. At Sims is a mine of superior quality, with an out-put of 250 tons daily.

In Search of Liberty.

Our attention was attracted to Hebron, a new settlement, composed of colonists of the German Evangelical colonists of the German Evangelical faith, of German-Russians, who migrated from Russia to avoid military conscription and to find homes in a free 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 roofs 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, eighteen inches to three feet deep, with a fine sub-soil similar to that of the a fine sub-soil similar to that of the James River valley. Along this valley are excellent sheep ranch sites. Many springs of good water issue from the out-cropping beds of coal in the bluffs bordering the valleys. Besides the fuel which is furnished by the oak and cottonwood trees, this whole country is said to be underlaid with a bed of good said to be underlaid with a bed of good 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, burns like wood and equally as fast. Dickinson, 586 miles west of St. Paul, is the most important shipping point for stock on the road. Thousands of

heads of cattle and horses are shipped eastward daily. Here are several brick kilns, its sandstone being spe cially adapted for this industry.

Bad Lands of North Dakota.

Leaving Dickinson, we soon enter region picturesque and singular enough, known as the "Bad Lands" of the Little Missouri. For an hour the train pursues its way on a down grade through scenery of which the world is not known to afford a counterpart. At New England City, a town composed entirely from New England people, we see the first of this strange phenomena in numerous buttes, which diversify the landscape. The most conspicuous of these is Square Butte, an elevation rising 300 feet above the general level of the praires, having a plateaus on its summit of fifty acres in extent, said to be fertile, producing heavy crops of vegetables, the potatoes alone yielding

The term "Bad Lands" is here misapplied—is an unfortunate misnomer— for it conveys the idea to the traveler that the tract is worthles for agricultural and stock-raising purposes. Nothing could be wider of the truth. The properties in excess, and the luxuriant grasses which here flourish attract herbivorous game animals in large herbivorous 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 a difficult region to travel through with ponies and pack animals. It should be called "Sculptured Lands," or "Pyramid Lands," for sculp-turing it is on a grand scale. Old na-ture seems to have let herself loose. It might be termed the land of witchery, for it seems as if witchcraft must have produced so unnatural a region. One says 'Trees where there are no trees; animals where no living thing is seen castles and ruined cities where none ever lived." These are contradictions that seem inexplicable. The trees, however, that are seen where none now grow, are pertrified; the animals are fanciful, rock animal forms; the castles and cities are formations of washed rocks and clays or butte for-mations made so by the action of water. The horizon fairly teems with the buttes, cliffs and bluffs of this weird land; thicker and more complex they become as we roll along and from them spring aloft in endless array and multiform shapes, pinnacles, spires, domes and turrets, an ideal

plece of work in sculpture and archi-tecture the like we never before wit-nessed which simply beggars descrip-An Indescribable Spectacle.

These hundreds of buttes vary in height from 50 to 150 feet, with steep sides and rounded summits with vari-ous colored bands of limestone, sandstone and lignite lying in successive strata. These colorings are very rich; some of the buttes have bases of yellow. some of the buttes have bases of yellow, intermediate girdles of pure white and tops of deepest red, while others are blue, brown and gray. Some of these elevations in the hazy distance seem like ocean billows; all colors and shapes are blended here in riotous profusion.

In ages long ago, however, dense forests existed in these Bad Lands. There is a vidence of this primayal growth in

is evidence of this primeval growth in the abundant petrifications of tree stumps, 4 to 8 feet in diameter, which are in portions translucent as rock crystals and susceptible of a high polish, as our specimens will show. Here are fine specimens of fossil leaves, changed by the heat of the burning lignite into a brilliant scarlet, while the coal, still burning, gives a plutonic as-pect to the whole region, one flery mass not far from the railroad being easily mistaken at night for an active vol-cano, the cliffs having close resemblance to volcanic scoria. Among the many other fossil remains are oysters,

clams, etc.
Farther back in this weird land are genuine trees, large, fat herds and ranches; the herds of horses and cattle that we see grazing upon its thousand hills can testify that they are good lands. Such is a noted region of North Dakota, and it is worthy of extended investigation by those who can afford the time to make it, being full of interest to scientists, and of wonder to pleasure seekers. John E. Richmond.



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