## THE WORLD OF WOMANKIND

Topics of Interest to All Members of the Gentle Sex.

HEALTH AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Carefull, Selected Recipes, Suggestions as to the Care of the Home and Other Matters Entering Into Woman's Widening Sphere.

THE IDOL NODS: The tender, love-sick youth believes That lovely woman ne'er deceives, He curses cynic prods.
Alack for belle! alack for bean!
If one fine day he comes to know
The idol sometimes nods.

She may, indeed, be passing fair, With sparkling ever and golden hair That charm him. What's the odds If he should ever get a hint That lovely tresses change their tint? Ah me, the idol nods!

Again, the merry malden's feet Look very smail, divinely sweet, In glossy leather shool. What praise he'li lavish, goodness knows; But if he saw her tortured toes. The idol then would not.

For him her face is wreathed in smiles—Alisogynists would call them wiles—There's joy where she has trad;
But then, one day, he sees her frown,
His airy castles ramble down,
Why does the idel nod?

Ah, well for him who comes to think That life has drab as well as pink, That life has dran as well.

That man is not a golf.

And happiness he'll only find
As soon as he makes up his mind
That idols always nod.

—The Sketch

In the February number of the North American Review Mrs. Amelia E. Barr writes on "Discontented Women," and Mary A. Livermore puts the ques-i: "Does the Ideal Husband Exist?" Their themes though bearing widely different titles are nevertheless closely akin. Mrs. Barr is a conservative, and she begins with the statement that discontent is six thousand years all the statement that discontent is six thousand years all the statement that discontent is six thousand years all the statement that discontent is six thousand years all the statement that discontent is six thousand years all the statement that discontent is six thousand years all the statement that discontent is six thousand years all the statement titles are nevertheless closely as a six that a insult or an injury to any one of them does not move him to quicker venguance than any merely personal wrong. Content is six thousand years old and that it is eternal, since "it is in the race." But she adds that it is in the special way a characteristic of women; and she easily establishes the fact to the

Rut of course Mrs. Barr is severest on the discontented women, who want to take part in polities; and her article glides away into a motherly and some-what prolix rebuke to advocates of we-man suffrage. She rehearses the usual arguments against it, that convince a fellow, while rending them, and so long as he remembers them, that suffrage ought to be granted. For instance, she argues, that if the women were to vote, priests and preachers would gain undue power. She adds that women should not vote because if they helped to enact a law they could not fight to enforce it an if every voter was obliged to turn out and shoot his neighbor, to make good his ballot. And she lays special stress on the theory that woman is a sweet, inconsequential creature of emo-tion and instinct, whose capacity for business ceases the moment she comes under public observation: "Finally, women canot get behind or beyond their nature, and their nature is to substitute sentiment for reason—a sweet and not unlovely characteristic in wemanly ways and places; yet reason, on the whole, is considered a desirable neces sia in politics. At the Cateago fair, ar at other convocations, it has been proven that the strongest-minded wothough familiar with platforms and deep in the 'dismal science' of po-fitical economy, when it came to disputing, were no more philo than the simplest housewife. no more philosophical Tears and hysteria came just as naturally to them, as if the whole world wagged by impulse only; yet a public meeting in which the feeling and tears superseded season and argument would in no event inspire either confidence or respect.

Does Mrs. Barr Imagine that wherever men meet together there is absolute order, and that reason and argument are the only things to which the masculine mind resorts? Did she never hear of one congressman spitting in amother's face or one senator beating another with a cane? Has she never listened to a jury trial and seen able counsel appeal to every thing but facts and reason for a verdlet? We know of case in which an eminent advocate, g case in which are eniment advocate, flourishing a big maul, with which his client had murdered his wife, in one hand, and holding out the battered skull of the victim in the other, ex-claimed: "Gentlemen of the jury, can claimed: "Gentlemen of the jury, can you believe that my unfortunate client went out on that cold, frosty morning, and, with this barbarous weapon,

smote the wife of his bosom in this inhuman manner? I know you will not believe it! You cannot believe it! And then he went copiously. But it does not follow, because there is an occasional fight in congress, or because a casual lawver has a fit of hysterica onse in a while, that men are unfit for deliberative assemblies or courts of justice. Mrs. Barr should join some bright woman's club and see how admirably the girls can carry on business.

Mrs. Livermore approaches the ques-Mrs. Livermore approaches the ques-tion of the condition of women from a different standpoint, and opens the dis-cusion with this sweeping denunciation; "I util within a few years the world has been ruled by brute force. Everybody has been welcome to whatever he could win and hold by brawn and muscle. There has been little whimpering about it, and the weaker have yielded to the dominion of the stronger, as we, today, respect the decision of the courts. The history of woman through these ages is painful reading. Her physical weak-ness, and not alone her mental infer-lority, has made her the subject of man. Tolling patiently for him, asking little for herself and everything for him, cheerfully sharing with him all his perils and hardship, the mappreciated mother of his children, she has been bought and sold, netted and tertured, according to the whim of her bental owner, the victim everywhere of pillage, hist, war and servifude. And this statement includes all races and peoples of the earth from the date of their historic existence." This is enough to take the masculine reader's breath away. It is idle to refer to the Greek law, or the Roman cuctom, or the social habits of the Orient; let us deal with the civilization round about its. Does Mrs. Idver-more really believe that the representa-tive man in America is a brute and the

tive man in America is a brile and the representative woman a slave? There are mean, selfish immeral, tyramical men—altogether too many of them—but the representative man of our time is one who loves and restacts woman is first in his heart. In boxbood, his mother; in manhood, his wife; in old age, his drughter, For them be labors at his trade, plans in his husters, or strives Mrs. Barr is a writer of successful novels, that, although not distinctly works of gentus, are still worthy of their success; and Mrs. Livermore is probably the best public speaker among the advanced women of the country. Their themes though bearing widely different titles are nevertheless closely one of them does not make him to

special way a characteristic of women; and she easily establishes the fact to her own satisfaction by saying that statisfied in Edon and bost Paradise through her restites importance. There to established in Edon and bost Paradise through her restites introducers. There is a statisfied in Edon and bost Paradise through her restites introducers. There is a statisfied in Edon and bost Paradise through her restites introducers. There is a statisfied in Edon and bost Paradise through her restites introducers. There is a statisfied in Edon and bost Paradise through her restites introducers of the state of the stat toe plous; and the working women who he. For it is in the despite the plous; and right-minded hus-band and wife, that the real harmonizing and civilizing are carried forward.

> These articles, adds the Enquirer, in conclusion, are worth synopsis because they illustrate so plantly the vicinus methods of the editors of our American They engage two people with noted names to discuss some great question, selecting one to advocate each side. The result is two narowminded, badly conceived, incomplete articles, presenting half truths the conclusions of prejudice in the lan-guage of passion. Neither is fit to read by liself and neither seems to correct or counteract the follies of the other.

SELECTED RECIPES:

Rell Coffee Cake.—Two cups of bread dough when ready for the baking rans, four scant tablespoonfuls of butter, two of Sugar, the white of an egg beaten, a sail—poonful of soda, dissolved in a little water, and one-half tenspoonful of ground cinnamon. Mix and roll out sne-quarier of an inch thick and spread with a paste made by stirring two-thirds of a cup of sugar into one well-beaten egg. Roll aptike jelly cake, cut transversely into pieces like jelly cake, cut transversely into pieces one inch thick. Set on end close together in shallow this. When very light bake in a triller quick oven. They are excellent warm or cold.

one finds thick. Set on end close together in shullow tins. When very light bake in a rather quick oven. They are excellent warm or cold.

Shelbark Cake.—One cup batter, one cup sonr cream, one pound sugar, four cups flour, four eggs, one plat shelbark has pits, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream, soda, and vreum tartar. Or, instead of the sour cream, soda, and vreum tartar, the one cup sweet milk, and two teaspoons halfing powder.

Oyslot Toast.—Chop one-half pint of orsteasy powder.

Oyslot Toast.—Chop one-half pint of orst



Chocolate Marble Cake. Put one our Cho-colate Marble Cake—Put one office chosentic and one tablespoonful of butter in a cup; set this in a ran of boiling water. Beat to a cream half a cucint of butter and one cucint of sugar. Gradually beat in stair a cupful of milk. Now add the whites of six eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one tenspoonful of vanilla and a cupful and a half of sifted flour, in which is mixed one tenspoonful of baking powder. Put about one-third of this mixture in another bowl and stir the melted butter and chocolate into it. Dray the white and brown mixture in spoonfuls into a well-intered deep cake par and bake in well-builtered deep cake pan and bake it a moderate oven for about forty-five min-utes; or, the cake cut be baked in a sheet and iced with a chocolate or white icing.

HUALTH HINTS:

The disposition of the typical young lady to have "a good cry" seems to have been found physiologically proper. Medical authorities assert that crying is the best exceeds for young children. One hospital superintendent says that a healthy body should cry three or four times a day at least, and from ten to differen minutes at the time.

he kept burning in a sleeting room, for they are burned in the open air of the room, and having no connection with a chimney-flue, throw the poisonous car-bonic oxide of combustion into the air

cake, then whip the cream with an eggbeater, and as the froth rises take it off
with a silver spoon and pour over the
ladylingers.

Apple Cobbler.—Cover the bottom of a
pushing fish or bake pan with stewed apples mashed line, and seasoned with sugar,
cimamon and nutnegs. Cover the apples
with a rich biscuiff dough rolled until
about one-third of an inch thick. Bake
in a moderate oven, until the crust is
done.

Puffs for Tea.—One cupful of cornstarch,

A very pleasing table descration that is easily carried out throughout the summer months is the addition of flowers to the finger bowls. Use double bowls, one large crough to hold the other, and all that space between the two with very small blossoms. The effect of dipping the fingers into flowers centred water is decidedly unique and agreeable.

Cotton may be distinguished from linen when one is buying handketchiefs by

when one is buying handkerchiefs meistening the tip of the finger and pre-ing it to the handkerchief, if it w Ing It to the handker-bief, If it wets through at once it is linen, while, If any cotton enters into its manufacture it will take several seconds to wet through the threads. Also in linen the interacts are more anever than in cotton.

Even those who feel that they have not the time, or the patience, to carry out the various health culture fads, and the bodily exercise that are vinuited nowadays, pick up some bits of information that stand them in good stead. For instance, there is the recommendation to

that statist them in good strut. For in-stance, there is the recommendation to walk from the hips, as it is called final is, without bending the knees. It will be found that this effort tends to an evert carriage and that one may promenad-with less sense of fathere by trying the

lak stains are hard to deal with her the status are mard to deal with, but much may be necomplished as to their disappearance if they are only frented in time. One good remedy is to tear holdingpaper to pieces and hold the rough edges on the ink when it is freshly spilled. If there is no blotting-paper at hand over the spot with Indian mean, or liquid tak may be absorbed by custing batting.

Unfermented Communion Wine.

Alfred Speer, of New Jersey, the cale-brated grower of foreign grapes, preserves the unfermented jules of the grape for susramental use. It has been adopted and its use sanctioned by the prominent divines of this country. It is also used for invalids with remarkable blood-mak-ing. For sale by druggists,

IN THE CRADLE OF SONG Pacts Concerning England's Royal

PLEASURES OF STUDENT LIFE

Academy of Music.

Miss Kaiser Entertainingly Describes the Busy but Well-Varied Routine of Her Life in the Greatest of English Conservatories.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. London, Jan. 20.—The winter holidays are new two or three weeks past, and London again swarms with thousands of music students, back from their vacation, and as fresh and fit once more for their work as any young Hercuies for the twelve labors. Of course, there are hundreds of students who are private pupils of their masters, and whose holidays are not prescribed by any school of learning at all, but the great army of the music students of London are for the most part the children of one of the three great musical institutions of London, viz., the Royal Academy of Music, the Guid-Inil School of Music, or the Royal College of Music, and these, as I said before, are all here again, everflowing with life and hope and spirits, ready for the fray, as fresh as daisies, and going at their various studies with nothing short of frenzy of studies with nothing short of freizy of energy. Always turning up at the best concerts and principal theaters, mostly in the shifting gallery—the students' Paradise—they form a large and most discriminating portion of the audi-ences at all places in London where there is anything worth hearing or sec-

have often thought of describing I have often thought of describing the Hie of talk the happiest and most delightful set of people on earth, an aristocracy all by themselves, but I have somehow tever gone about it. Perhaps I feared it, for it may be quite beyond/me, you know. Still, I am going to have a try at it, and for the next few we be you may expect me to talk few weeks you may expect me to talk

The Royal Academy.

I will begin first by trying to tell you a bit about the oldest, most respected and best known of these institutions, the Royal Academy of Music. This Royal and National institution, founded in the year 1822, through Nie pattriotism and exertions of His Grace, John Fane, Duke of Westmoreland, was opened to students during the next cear, by Flis Majesty, King George the year, by His Majesty, King George the Foarth, whose interest in its welfare was manifested by an annual donation of one fundred guineas, and one of the fast of the official acts of this monarch was the signing of the charter granted to the zebool. So you see, the last of the much abased Georges and comerhing worth while, anyway, statements to the contrary notwith standing. His suggestion, the fact of the other branches. The studies of harmony and sight-reading, for instances of the contrary notwith. standing. His successor, King William IV, was also a patron of the Academy. and in 1834 by his royal command, the proceeds of the Handel Featival held in Westminster Abbey, at which the students of the Academy took part in the performance of "israel in Egypt." were divided equally among some other societies and the Royal Academy. the Academy benefitting thereby to the execut of about \$12,000, lifer Majesty the present Queen, has also confinted the patrolinge shows by her predocesence a few of the concerts. Among those at present on the list of patrons The Cusen, the Prince and Princess of Water, buke and Duchess of Teek, besides several more of the Royal Family, our president being the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and clotha, and on the list of vice-presidents and ofctors appear such names as the Earl Kilmorey, E. P., Rt. Hon, Lord Herschel, Earl de Crey, C. Hubert Parry and so on for several names, famous in the realms of music, literature and

From the first the performances given by the school have been attended by every favoring election once, the stindents, as early as ISES, gaving a splendid concert, too the achives say, I wasn't walls. There are a number of prizes here then, but there is no doubt about it) before King George the Fourth in St. James's palice, and the next year, a series of Italian operas in King's theater, the vocalists, as well as the entire orchestra, being composed of Royal Academy Music students. The third Academy Music students. The third of study, and fourth performances in Engiand of Beethoven's unith symphony were given by our school, in 1835 and '36 as well of the different branches of music is concerned, the R. A. M. is, I believe, and the first school for the different branches of music is concerned, the R. A. M. is, I believe, the first school for the different branches of the study of the different branches of music is concerned. veloped these performances were continued, first in Hanover square rooms, later in St. James's hall. Thus for many years the students have been constantly before the public.

The Academy's Commonstage Home

But to get on As a building the Royal Academy of Music is in no way remark-able, except, perhaps, for the Londonfied dinginess of its exterior, and the queerness and craziness of some of the more remote interior. The Aendemy there remote interfor. The Academy started out in what must have been at the time of its establishment, a very grand home in Hanover square, within a stone's throw of the famous St. George's church of Hanover square, where all the swell London weddings in Thackeray's novels took place, and where many of the great the rich and the smart people of London still go to plight their treths.

As t was saying, its home at first must have been very fine, but, like the little green peach in the tale of wee, it green and it seems and the first

grew and it grew until the directors pushed for want of room, bought first the building on one side of them, then that on the other, then later again, the one back of their establishment. Into these they constructed bassagsways and built doorways and staircuses. most of these being remarkable more for their convenience of communication than for their architectural merit or beauty, and remarkable most of all, for their oddity. In the original building things are quite comfortable and handsome, but In the remoter parts, where these incomprehensible "connecting links" as it were, occur, there are the funniest, craziest little "bridges," wind-Ing staircases, sometimes of stone worn into ruts by the feet of generations of students, and running, with many turns and crooks, from the top of the place down to what seemed to me at first to be the very lowels of the earth. Improvised windows and draughty passageways abound and you can wan-der through them up-hill and down-dale, through dark and light, and "Rose thyself in the impenetrable wood" as Bryant says. The new student is always a very confused person till he learns these little London streets in miniature, and I remember when first I tried to penetrate to some far-off teachr, without the help of our charming lady-superintendent who is so kind in showing the new girls around, I be-thought me of Theseus in the labyrinth hunting for the minataur, and I wished I had the little golden thread just then.

In the Concert Hall. The concert hall is a very fine one, and, so far as acoustics is concerned, perfect. It is here that the students' fortnightly concerts take place, as well as the orchestral rehearsals and lec-tures, to all of which, of course, the students have free admittance, while the musical library, rich in orchestral vocal and piano scores, is open to the students, and forms another source of instruction, which, added to the reading library, gives to the students of this in-stitution advantages to be found in no

other English school of music The Royal Academy of Music has, since its founding, never failed to re-tain its position as the leading English conservatory, and within recent years the educational course has been aug-mented by the establishment of perma-

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of harmony and sight-reading, for in-stance, are compulsory to all students, while the added study of elecution is inflicted on all vocal students as well, analyzing every tone, and cold-bloodedoneny of whom also study hard at the picking him to very pieces among pinns, languages, opera and oratorio. So, you see, we are a busy lot what with themselves.

There is an atmosphere about the So, You see, we are a roas the attendance all these things, besides the attendance of the for the here stary upon converts, etc., for the proper cultivation of our musical taste. face of the earth. It paintates, it is

Attendance Partly Compulsory, Attendance party compusors,

Attendance mean a certain percentage of their classes is compulsory if cannot but feel it and do worse than he papils wish to enter for the examinations at tife end of the year, and the student most also have been a pupil and occasionally such remarks as for an entire preceding Academy year.

"Fad phrasing!" "Got a mee little trill. If these examinations are easied successfully the student is entitled to and receives a reward in the shape of a medal, brouge the first year, sliver the second, and a certificate of professors of neighboring students, and even the third, and, of course, the papill reach the ear of the suffering performmust first possess a bronze, no matter if he tries for it a dozen years, before he can go in for a silver, and so on.

Silvers are much more difficult to get and there are others so bad that they than bronzes, and certificates more so than the silver, and some of us poor irrepressible student's gallery sits and mortals dare not go in for anything gisgles bedily while the performer wails. There are a number of prizes ber and orchestral concerts, where the and scholarships bestowed every year, best of the students are allowed to but all but a very few are for British appear before the public, and where we born subjects only, so there remains all have to go and sit in white dresses little for a foreigner to try for, except, land "royal red" sashes, the color of the of course, the pure and unaffoyed joys | The third of study, with its results as the only

> singing in England, far superior in that respect to any of the German conservatories, which excel in instrumental teaching, and quite the equal of the Raffan and French conservatories, though there are, both in Italy and in France, private templers like Vanial. Vannunceini and Marchesi, whose mere mores stand for so much mere than anything else, but, so far as conservatory voice teaching is concerned, there is not a better institution nor a finer professional stuff of voice teachers to our dear old R. A. M. In plane there are also very fine teachers, among whom figure such man as Oscar Beringer, Hartvigson, Westlake, Natthay and Sentimus Webb, while among the best tenchers of violin and cello are, R. A. M. rejolees also in the possession of a large orchestra conducted with infinite patience and care by our be-loved principal, Sir Alexander Macken-zic binself, at the rehearsals, which occur twice a week, and at all public appearances. The class in operationsinging and dramatic action is in the hands of Mr. Setleman, first violin at Covent Garden Opera house, and, though rather overcrowded, it does some very fine work, performance of operas or excerpts therefrom being given, with proper costume and scen-ery, at the end of nearly every term,

Pleasures of Student Life. Student life in this fine old pince pleasant in the extreme, and I wish I could describe it adequately, but I can-not. One gets to know other students and there are little chars with other girls, smatched between lessons, that are most enjoyable. During a recess in an orchestral rehearsal, especially the lodes' walting room, fairly buszes with chatter, possip and reparter. There it is that we meet our chosen chains and indules in afternoon ten and bread and butter together, and pay the wonderful price of fourpeace each for said dainty little meat, served by the kindlest and motherliest housekeeper in the world. Scattered about the place are other girls concening still other girls in their harmony lessons; more girls showing some more how to do a difficult plere of bowing, and, of course, accompanying their lesson with con-siderable noise; other girls over you-der are admiring each other's hats and trying them on before a glass for academy girls are just like any other girls, and have their little share of feminity along with the rest; comments complimentary and otherwise, anent a recent performance, are fly-ing about, and that most delightful of all sorts of pandemonium, femining confusion, reigns. So much for the ladies' recreation room of the blace. I know nothing about the men's part the house, but, of course, they must be

much more dignified, I suppo-At the Formightly Concerts.

The fortnightly concerts are another pleasant function, and one generally sees almost all one's friends there. These concerts, which are for the appearance of those students whose mas ters consider them worthy of ing listened to by an audie are three-fourths musical and ing mented by the establishment of permanents of the content of the co

concert room on Fortnightly nights that can be found nowhere else on the

with much dignity and sedateness, and properly uphold the honor of our school,

Lamous Academy Graduates. Well, this has turned out a much harder subject to treat than I ever ex-pected, but the fault lies in me, not in my subject, to which, for the love I all things. But I must break off here, with the names of a few of those who have gone from this illustrious school and distinguished themselves as comchone the world has delighted to honor Mathilde Hauermelster, Julia Nielson, one of England's favorite actresses, and a mot elever and lovely woman; Char-lorte Sainton-Dolby, Mary Davies, Sainton-Dolby, Mary Davies, Valerie White, the composer; Hilda Wilson, Edith Wynne, Sir Jo-seph Barnby, who died only recently; G. J. Bennett, William Sterndale Bennett, Fred Corder, Ben Davies and Ed-ward Lloyd, the two most prominent concert and oratorio tenors in the world today; Elaton Fanling, Edward German, John Hullah, Charles Luens, G. A. Emile Sauret, now in America, De Munck, Pezze and Mr. Whitehouse, The Munck, Pezze and Mr. Whitehouse, The D. A. M. refolces also in the possession the head of the Academy; Brinley William Shakespeare, Sir Richards, William Shakespeare, Sir Arthur Sullivan, A. Coring Thomas, John Thomas, harpist to the Queen;

Philip Brozelle, now a member of Sir Augustus Harris' opera company:

opera commany, and, chief of all. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, our present prin-

creat, who was also a student here in

Augustus Harris' of Reginald Broomy of

Sadie E. Kaiser.

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