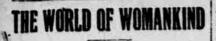
# THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1896.



Topics of Interest to All Members of the Gentle Sez.

# HEALTH AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS

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

The Chicago Times-Herald recently sollected the opinions of some eminent persons on "The Ideal Wife." Here are some of them: "The ideal family," writes M. B. Castle, president of the writes M. B. Caste, president of the Federal Suffrage association of the United States, "is a co-partnership, in which the 'ideal' wife is an equal part-ner, she having charge of a department, the ideal husband having charge of another, both being supreme in their de-partments, and each counseling and advising with the other on all material She has no desire to fill his questions. She has no desire to hit his place and knows she cannot if he is properly fitted to it, and only alms to fill her own so 'sely and fully that the other partner has no desire to inter-

Says Judge McConnell: "A good and intelligent woman who is fortunate enough to love and marry a good and intelligent man, who loves her, is likely to be an ideal wife for that man. Ideal wives are not in stock. They are de-veloped after the honeymoon, and the husband is the most helpful factor in this development and must endeavor quite persistently to make something ideal of himself."

"We need," says Rev. F. W. Gunsau-lus, "a revival of the old culture that in love affairs is willing to see that there is something in a man's being comfortable. I would rather have a wife who could sew buttons on a gar-ment, when buttons needed to be sewed on in one longings then a wife who on, in one language, than a wife who could only talk nonsense in seven lan-guages. A wife has a right to demand the same things of her husband. The American wife, in particular, must at-tach her children, if she be thus honored, to the home, by means of those virtues and enthusiasms which alone may make American thought and impulse as noble as they ought to be."

R. M. Easley, secretary of Chicago's Civic Federation, is of the belief that the ideal wife "is the complement of her husband, supplying his deficiencies only to the point of rounding and fit-ting out his character, toning down his excesses, but not obliterating indi-viduality. She will also see to it that the 'toning' process is not altogether one-sided." In Franklin H. Head's opinion "she should be sufficiently versed in current events to converse intallisative with her head-on t think intelligently with her husband. I think domestic life should always come first with the ideal wife, but not to the exclusion of books and outside affairs She should dress well, and, to a reason able extent, take pleasure in her gowns She should be strong and healthy; like bicycling and out-of-door sports. There are many happy marriages where the woman is the man's intellectual su-perior, provided she does not find it out." According to H. G. Selfridge, she "should have above all things a sweet and happy disposition, then her husband is apt to be a contented man. An ideal wife should be companionable, and this would necessitate her having many tastes in common with her hus band. At the same time, the ideal wo man should have plenty of character, and by character 1 do not mean what would be called strong-mindedness, but the power of independent thought, developed in feminine lines." Finally, in C. C. Bonney's judgment she "is one who can help her husband in the pecullar work to which he has chosen to salt. is life This implies that he should choose his career before he se-lects his wife. In selecting the latter he should especially seek one who will <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> be a safeguard against his own defects and weaknesses. Mutual dependence and helpfulness is the best assurance of domestic peace and prosperity."

aspiration and education in the work-man. Whether we recognize this iso-lation as a cause or not, I think we are all ready to acknowledge that house-hold labor has been in some why be-lated; that the improvements there have not kept up with the improve-ments in other occupations. If an an-gry foreman reprimands a girl for breaking a machine 20 other girls hear him, and the culprit knows perfectly well their opinion as to the justice or injustice of her situation. In either case she bears it better for knowing that, and for not thinking it over in solitude. If a household employe breaks a utensil or a piece of porcelain and is reprimanded by her employer, too often the invisible jury is the family of the latter, who maturally uphold her censorious position and intensify the feeling of ioneliness in the em-ploye." about the house and melts them in a cup about the house and melts them in a cup over a slow fire with a little borax and just enough water to keep the stuff from burning. When melted she puts a table-spootful or more of fine clean sand to it. Then she pours the melted soap into small moulds to cool, after which she gives it to her three restless boys to wash their hands with. Nothing better could be found. their hands with. Nothing better could be found. Don't spoil your pretty dishes by let-ting them simile and soak in the heat of the stove with meat and eggs and things like that, for it is entirely unnecessary. Have a set of plain dishes upon which to place the things that must be kept warm, and use them for no other purpose. Always have hot things hot, and cold things very cold, when brought to the '1-ble. To heat china, plie the plates and dishes in the dishpan and pour boiling water over them, then dry quickly and send to the table. You will find that by doing this you get the dishes as hot as though they had been similingfor an hour in a Dutch oven. the fe ploye.

"The selfishness of a modern mistress, who, in her narrow social ethics, in-sists that those who minister to the comforts of her family, shall minister to it alone, that they shall not only be celibate, but shall be cut off more or less from their natural social ties, ex-cludes the best working people from SELECTED RECIPES.

 SELECTED RECIPES:
 Tenderioin a la Trianon.-Baste tender-loin steaks with oil, flatten and broll rare. Pour over a pint of Bearnaise sauce and garnish with truffles.
 Doughnuts.-One quart of flour, one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one egg a pinch of salt, one teaspoon of salaratus and two of cream of turtar; fry in lard.
 Rice Wäffles.-Beat the yolks of two eggs until light; add one pint of fresh-boiled rice, a tablespoonful of melted but-ter, a pint of flour, a little salt and milk to make a smooth batter; lastly add the whites whipped stiff.
 Winegar Candy.-Three cupfuls granu-lated sugar, half a cupful of vinegar, half a cupful of water. When it bolls so it strings from the spoon stir the can-dy while bolling. Flavor with either va-mila or lemon. less from their natural social ties, ex-cludes the best working people from her service. A man of dignity and abil-ity is quite willing to come into a house to tune a piano. Another man of me-chanical skill will come to put up win-dow shades. Another of less skill, but perfect independence, will come to clean and lay a carpet. These men would all resent the situation and con-sider it quite impossible if it implied

would all resent the situation and con-sider it quite impossible if it implied the giving up of their family and social ties, and living under the roof of the household requiring their services. Most of the cooking and serving and clean-ing of a household could be done by wo-men living outside and coming into a house as a skilled workmen does. hav-

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dy while bolling. Flavor with either va-nilla or lemon. Lobster a la Creme.-Put two table-spoonfuls of butter in the chaing dish. Add one cupful of milk, season well with pepper and sait. Add two pounds of lob-ster, well chopped. Let it boll a few min-utes and then add two tablespoonfuls of cracker crumbs. Popcorn Balle-One quart of molasses, two cupfuls granulated sugar; let it holl fifteer minutes; then add butter the size of an eg. When it crisps in water add one tenspoonful soda made very fine. Take from the fire and stir in corn which has been popped out white as you can. house as a skilled workmen does, hav ing no 'personal service' relation to th employer. There is no reason why th woman who cleans windows in a house

woman who cleans windows in a house, should not live as full a domestic and social life as the man who cleans win-dows in an office. If the 'servant' atti-tude were once eliminated from house-hold industry, and the well-established one of employer and employe substi-tuted, the first step would be taken to-ward overcombar mean difficulties. Take from the fire and stir in corn which has been popped out white as you can. Grease the fingers and make up into balls. Egg Salad.-Cut in very thin slices six hardboiled eggs; place in salad bowl with one-fourth of a cabbage shredded fine; mix well together, then pour over it the following dressing. Three tablespoonfuls melted butter, one tablespoonful made mustard, one-half teaspoonful sharp vine-gar. Mix well through salad and serve at once. ward overcoming many difficulties. "A fuller social and domestic life

among household employes would be the first step toward securing their enthe first step toward securing their en-trance into the larger industrial or-ganizations by which the needs of a community are most successfully ad-ministered. Many a girl who com-plains of loneliness, and who relin-guishes her situation with that as her sole excuse, feebly tries to formulate her sense of restraint and social mal-adjustment. She sometimes even that

once. Calf's Brains au Beurre Noir.-Boil the calf's brains with a bay leaf, two sprigs of thyme and a little sait in the lower pan of a chafing dish. When they are done take them out, cut the brains in thick slices and pour over them a sauce made by cooking in the blazer until brown two tablespoonfuls of butter. When it reaches this point add four drops of vine-gar and pour it at once over the brains. her sense of restraint and social mal-adjustment. She sometimes says that she feels so unnatural all the time. And when she leaves her employer her reasons are often incoherent and total-ly incomprehensible to that good lady, who naturally concludes that she wish-es to get away from the work and back to her dances and giddy, life, content to stand many hours in an un-sanitary factory, if she has these. The charge of the employer is only a half two tablespoonfuls of butter. When it reaches this point add four drops of vine-gar and pour it at once over the brains. Scalloped Hallbut.-Boil two pounds and a half of fish for one-half hour, shred it, then make a sauce of one pint of milk with one egg beaten up, let it boil, then add two tablespoonfuls of corn star.h mixed with cold milk; when boiled add a tablespoonful of butter; mix this through the fish. Put in small shells, spreading cracker crumbs on top, with little pieces of butter, and then brown it in the oven. Sweet Potato Croquettes,-Take three cupfuls of mashed, baked sweet potatoer: be sure they are meally, and while beating with a four-pronged fork add slowly a ta-blespoonful of melted butter. a little minced parsley, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, sait and pepper and a gill of cream. Mould into small, cork-shaped croquettes. dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in hot butter. Serve them in a dish gar-nished with parsley. Savory Custard.-Take a quart of good meat soup, nicely flavored with vegeta-bles the size structure the sum and charge of the employer is only a half truth. These dances may be the only organized form of social life which the

disheartened employe is able to men-tion; but she has felt the social trend of her times, and is trying to say what an old English poet said five centuries ago: 'Forsooth, brothers, fellowship i heaven, and lack of fellowship is hell; fellowship is life, and lack of fellowship is death; and the deeds that ye do on earth, it is for fel-lowship's sake that ye do them.

Band with parsiey.
Savory Custard.-Take a quart of good meat soup, nicely flavored with vegetables: beat six eggs: mix with the soup and season with sait and pepper; pour this custard mixture into a deep dish; butter very thickly three or four shcess of very thin bread (the slices should not be thicker than a dollar) and only lay enough to cover the top of the custard (do not put one slice on the other; bake all firm in the center and the surface is a pale brown.
This is a verynice dish.
Stuffed Apples.-Take the cores from eight apples. Put the apples in a steamer to steam long enough to soften, chop a quarter of a pound of candled cherries.
Fut one-half cupful of sugar in a cupping of water to boil, and add the cherries.
When the apples are done, place them in a dish, filling the place from which the cores were taken with the cherries. Boilt the syrup until thick; drop in a little vanilla be writh over the annels and the surface and soften and add the cherries. Paint upon window glass may be easily removed by rubbing with a cloth wet in hot strong vinegar. Prick a nutmeg with a pin, and, if it is fresh and good, oil will instantly spread

Fresh and good, oil will instantly spread around the poincture. A flittle salt betre added to the water in which cut flowers are put will keep the flowers fresh a long time. To ascertain if an egg is fresh, put it in a call of water. If good it will sink immediately; if if floats it is doubtful. Silver spoons that have become discol-ord by eggs may be cleaned readily by rubbing with a soft cloth and a little dry salt.

THREE SCORE YEARS OLD Changes Called to Mind of a Newspa-

HEALTH HINTS: When you travel carry flaxseed in your pocketbook. They will find a cinder or speck or dirt in your eye in a moment al-most, and save you a world of pain. Saleratus wetted and applied immediate-te is the boot thing in the world for

EARLY HISTOR OF THE LEDGER How It First Startled Its Contemporaries by Radical Methods and Then Mado

> . Name for Conscientious and Painstaking Conservatism.

'Penn," in Philadelphia Bulletin.

per's Anniversary.

The Public Ledger's sixtieth birthday this morning calls up the fact that it was the first of the chief dallies of the country to establish success on a penny basis—probably the first outside of New York, where the Sun had been em-York, where the Sun had been em-barked a year or two before on the same plan. For upwards of twenty-seven years it was the great example of penny journalism in Philadelphia. of penny journalism in Philadelphia, and it is well known that William M. Swain, who had run up the circula-tion to fully 60,000 before George W. Childs came upon the scene, lost \$100,-000 in resisting the onslaught of the war prices. In its very early days the Saleratus wetted and applied immediate-ly is the best thing in the world for a burn. It will prevent bilstering and is a magical "painkiller." An excellent cure for hoarseness is to roast a lemon until it is soft all through; do not allow it to burst. While still hot cut a plece from the end and fill the lemon with as much granulated sugar as it will hold. Then eat it while hot. Never ent a hearty meal when very fired unless you want to invite indiges-tion. Take a cup of not very strong but very hot tea, freshly made, and eat a eracker or two, ten minutes before sitting down to the table. It will rest and refresh you wonderfully. experiment of a penny paper was so popular that it had, according to the late Joseph Sailer, a circulation of 15,was the highest in the country at that time excepting only the New York Her-ald. The elder Bennett was then very proud of a circulation of about 18,000 ger's present chief editor, L. Clarke proud of a circulation of about 18,000 ger's present chief editor, L. Clarke or 19,000 in a career only a year longer Davis, and his predecessor, Mr. Me-than that of the Ledger, and it is not venturing too much to say that sixty tient of details, affluent of rhetoric, fond ears ago all the other papers of all tinds in Philadelphia, daily and week-

down to the table. It will rest and refresh you wonderfully. A simple disinfectant to use in a sick room is made by putting some ground cof-fe in a saucer and in the center a small piece of camphor gum. Light the gum with a match. As the gum burns allow the coffee to burn with it. The perfume is refreshing and healthful as well as in-extending. ly, did not print over 50,000 copies. Is, and not print over 50,000 copies. In that period and, indeed, long af-terwards, the Ledger was a good deal of a "sensational" paper. It had the same kind of journalistic temper as the is refreshing and healthful as well as in-expensive. Make your own cough medicine after this recipe, and you will know just exactly what the baby is swallowing: Silice half a dozen good-sized onions and stew till tender in a quart of vinegar, and when done strain the juice and pulp through a cloth as for jelly. To the liquid add a coffee cup of sugar and boil down one-half. Bottle and keep in a cool place. A few drops will cure the baby of the snlf-fles, and a teaspoonful. Will loosen the cough of an older child. An adult may take two teaspoonsful. Hot water is always recommended for people with weak digestion, but there are New York World has had in recent years. It delighted in the function of "stirring up the animals." Its reputation was largely made through the vigor of its editorial page, as well as through its cleverness in getting news. It had libel suits on its hands; it denounced judges, juries and counsel for miscarriages of justice: it harried the cabinet-makers who abused their apprentices; it denounced the native Americans without mercy; it displayed

magnificent courage in holding up the ruffians who burned Pennsylvania hall to spite the abolitionists and lashed the rioters of 1844 who terrorized the Irish and Catholics; its office was more than once sacked by mobs, and it opened the war which finally ended the orgies and intimidations of the medical college students who were in the habit of roaming nocturnally the streets like the sons of Belial flown with wine. Then it had part in many superb news triumphs, such as the famous Pony Expresses which met the English steamers at Halifax and thundered down from Nova Scotia to Philadelphia and Balti-

more, nearly a thousand miles, in fifty hours; the great "beat" of announcing first here the death of the elder Harrison in the White House; its Mexican war expresses and the hits in the prompt use which Swain made of the nagnetic telegraph after Morse had a mute. Her father was a very wealthy man, who sent her finally to a school for such afflicted folk. There she beshown its news value at the Clay and the Polk conventions in 1844. It even "spiced up" its police reports to tickle the fancies of the crowd.

## ITS FIRST EDITOR.

for such amoted tok. There she be-came acquainted with her future hus-band, at that time one of the instruc-tors under whose tuition she came. They fell in love and were eventually married, and the money which Mrs. Bell The editor of the Ledger in those and the form of the heager in those days was a New Yorker named Rus-sell Jarvis, with a belligerent pen and with a faculty of turning out "copy" by the yard at short notice, and also, seemingly with the other faculty, rare in such fecundity, of concise state-ment and lucid judgments of men and things Much of his work was done brought with her enabled the inventor to establish himself in the world. They now have a charming home and a summer residence on the lakes, which is almost perfect in its situation and its appointments. It is presided over by a lovely woman, who gives strang-ers no hint of her infirmity. She takes things. Much of his work was done in New York; he frequently alternated between the two citles on the Camden a ready part in all conversation, hav-ing been taught to speak, and having learned to read the speech of others and Amboy railroad-a round-trip then being a matter of nine or ten hours-

equal terms in his own province, and push him to the task of rejuvenation. There have been many departures from the McKean standard in the past from the McKean standard in the past five years. Some necessary and for the better, and some for the worse. The city department is stronger than it has ever been, faithful to the Ledger's best traditions, and yet in close touch with the activities of the town; the financial column holds its own as well as it did under the sway of the venerable Saller, who toward the close of his career said that he had never missed a day in preparing it during at least twenty-nine years; the critical depart-ment, in which the appearance of a distinguished actor used to be chroni-cled not many years ago in such ex-

cled not many years ago in such ex-egetical commentary as this: "Mr. John McCullough appeared last night in William Shakespeare's famous and popular tragedy in five acts, called 'Hamlet,'' have been reformed, and some of the choicest and best written criticisms of the current drama has late-

offenders on short notice or pronounce a verdict before all the evidence is in hand. The Ledger is, in short, today a sort of compromise between the Ledger of Swain and the Ledger of Childs-it has the penny enterprise of the one under modern conditions and the two-cent decorum of the other under conditions largely passing away

of the gentle walks of literature, quick in his sensibilities, broad in his sympathies and impatient to smite guilt: patnies and impatient to smite guit; the other in his best days, with a mind like an almanac in its precision, with the reasoning of a judge, with the de-tails of the town at his fingers' end, and with his scales on the desk poised to weigh to the scruple every word that entered into an editorial before "O. K." was put on the final proof. Conscience, probity, and a fine sense of professional honor are the characteristics of both. and it is in the popular realization that these things are still essentials in the Ledger's confession of faith that it is enabled to obtain speedier remission for its errors than some of its contemporaries.

Sixty years back to March 25, 1836! It is a long, long stretch in the history of journalism. Only the Inquirer which dates back to 1829, and the Methusaleh record of the North American and United States Gazette exceed it. Jackson was president and John Swift mayor of Philadelphia, and the whole daily press of Philadelphia, probably didn't print more than 9,000 copies, mostly at six cents a piece. And yet it was the Ledger-hard as it may be now to realize it-at a penny which broke among them like a young setter among a flock old sheep and completely upset the local journalism of the day.

# HOW HE SCORED.

This Man Didn't Make Much by Disliking a Cigarette. From the Detroit Free Press.

The eigarette smoker has scored once,

at any rate. He was in an "L" road smoking car, nd next to him was one of the men who object to cigarettes and have no objection to making their objections ap-parent upon all occasions. The latter was sincking a pipe, and anyone who knows anything about a pipe knows that when properly primed with sure-death tobacco it can outsmell any cigdeath tobacco it can outsmell any cig-arette that was ever made. However, that has nothing to do with the story. The pipe-smoker sniffed rather con-temptuously two or three times and edged away from the man with the cig-arette. Then he turned half around so as to present his back to the man with the paper weed.

"I beg your pardon," said the latter;

MACHINERY RUN BY

11

Entire Pullman Plant Will Be Opcrated by This Power.

ALL DANGER TO LIFE REMOVED

Its Superiority Over Steam and Electricity Claimed-Can Also Be Applied to Sandpapering Cars-Results in Other Places.

Chicago, March 31.—Compressed air as a power has displaced steam in three departments of the Pullman Palace Car company's works, and the results have so far satisfied the officials that in all probability the new force will be in use shortly in all the great shops of the corporation. The change is radical and marks a revolution in the manufactur-ing system of the great Pullman plant. The argument advanced at Pullman ing system of the great Pullman plant. The argument advanced at Pullman in favor of a change from steam to compressed air is, in short, great sav-ing in manual labor, economy, ability to transmit power long distances with-out loss of force, simplicity, safety and convenience. An official of the Pull-man company and san to Oreha and man company was sent to Omaha and Topeka to go through the shops of the Union Pacific and Santa Fe railroads and to make a report on the general ef-ficiency and economy of compressed air as applied there in the department of as applied there in the department of carmaking. He has just returned and carmaking. He has just returned and his report strongly favors the adoption of the system throughout all the car shops at Pullman. The introduction of compressed air means the doing away with the great

iron wheels which revolve near the celling in all the shops. The belts which run from these wheels to the work benches and which not infrequently pick up a workman and whiri his life out will soon be things of the past. To To take their places a pipe will run along each wall just back of the benches. In front of each workman a small tube will connect with the main pipe and with whatever bit of machinery he has to do. When the workman wishes to shut off his machine he simply has to close a stopcock. To start the machine he reverses the operation. Under the steam system the belt has to be slipped to one system the bert has to be anjoin to be slide, but it goes on running ceaseless-ly and noisily. With the air system it is claimed that the speed of the ma-chine in use may be graded, something that is impossible when a belt is used. Compressed air is already in use at Pullman for lifting nurmases for the Pullman for lifting purposes, for the testing of air brakes and for the clean-ing of carpets and upholstery. The lifting of enormous weights is accomplished by the air process at a great distance from the source of power. It was said at the shops yesterday that if the same lifting were done by steam at the same distance from the source of supply a much greater initial energy would be needed, because steam loses as power greatly by condensation during its transmittal. The same to a greater de-gree was said to be true of electricity.

## NEXT USE OF AIR SYSTEM.

NEXT USE OF AIR SYSTEM. The probabilities are that the next department at Pullman to be invaded by the compressed air force will be that in which the cars are sandpapered. This work is now done by hand. One machine will do the work of sis men. A disk to which the sandpaper is at-tached is fixed on the end of the air motor's shaft. The supply hose is on the right of the operator, while to the left is a large duck hose extending al-most to the floor. This carries off the dust. The floor is kept damp and the greater part of the dust adherea to it. greater part of the dust adheres to it. The maximum air pressure on the pls-ton just balances the weight of the machine, and it can be raised or lowered, with little effort on the part of the op-erator. The work done by the machine is said to be far superior to that done by hand, in that it makes an absolutely uniform surface all over the side of the

car. There are ten engines to supply steat for the running of the machinery in the different departments at Pullman. The engines are so placed that the work engines are so blaced that the work which each has to do is in its immedia-ate neighborhood. An officer of the company says that with compressed air as a motive power probably not more than one centrally located large engine would be necessary because the air lost so little of its force when being transmitted to a distance. It was said that at Topeka, at a distance of half a mile from the source of supply, compressed air lost less than 20 per cent. of its power. Steam at the same distance loses more than 50 per cent. of its force. "Fully 30 per cent. of our steam power here at Pullman." continued the official, "is taken up by the beiting. This loss is saved by the compressed air system. Add to the 30 per cent. lost to the beits the amount lost in transmission and you will see the immense advantage in economy of force that compressed air has over steam. Compressed air has an advantage over electricity in that it is not dangerous and because it cannot start fires. In riveting, in breaking stay bolts and in general boller work the use of compressed air saves one-half the manual labor necessary under

people with weak digersion, but there are people who cannot drink hot water at all. Try this, in that case: Have the cup hot, and this is that case: Try this, in that case: Have the cup hot, and into it put one teaspoonful of sucar and a tablespoonful of mik-just plain milk-then pour over this the boiling water. It takes away the insipid taste of the water, and does not injure the di-gesica either. The quantity of sugar might be lessened just enough to make it slightly sweet. Very delicate diges-tions have found this to be beneficial. ROMANCE OF THE BELL FAMILY. The Wife of the Telephone Inventor Is Totally Deaf. There is a curlous romance interwoven into the life of the Bell family, best known for their connection with the telephone. Mrs. Bell is totally deaf, and was, consequently, for many years

remove tar from any kind of cloth saturate the spot and rub it well with tur-pentine, and every trace of the tar may be acturate the spot and rub it well with tur-centine, and every trace of the tar may be removed. Chopped parsley and olives, one table-poonful of each to a pint of chopped cel-ry, makes a delicious salad with French treasing.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS:

dressing. If brooms are dipped in a pail of hot suds for a minute or two once a week it will make them tough and pliable, and they

he syrup until thick; drop in a little vani la, pour the syrup over the apples, put them away to cool. Serve with whipped creats. Sweetbreads a la Soubise.-Braised sweetbreads are the foundation of this dish. Blanch half a dozen, lard the up-per parts and put them in a saucepan with a slice of pork orsome trimmings of bacon From Puck.

From Puck. Tomlinson-Blame the luck! valuable silk umbrella yesterday. I lost

Hankins-How so? Tomlinson-Maddox came along and rec-ognized it!

A Tale of Woe.

EX-PREMIER FRANCESCO CRISPI, ITALY'S GRAND OLD MAN.



### (From the Chicago Times-Herald. By the Courtesy of H. H. Kohlsant )

Francesco Crispi, whose resignation as premier of Italy has just been accepted by King Humbert, and whose ministry has fallen with him, has had a remarkable career. More than once has he saved his country from ruin by his masterly statesmanship. He is distinctively a statesman of crises, and smaller men natur-ally hesitate to accept the premiership when this political giant has failed. Signor Crispi is now 77 years old. He began his life as a lawyer at the bar of Naples Early did he ally his powers with the liberals and revolutionists and took a prominent part in the conspiracies which ended in the overthrow of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1848. Had it not been for Crispi the campaign of Garibaldi in Sicily would have been a failure. For the thirty years following Crispi was a conspicu ous member of the liberal party in parliament. He was one of the few men to whose councils Garibaldi would listen. He became the most skillful debater in the chamber and the most astute political manager. In 1887 Crispi was made prime minister and learned to rapidly become a conservative. It was believed that the radical element would dictate his policy, but never was mistake so erring. He maintained order with an utter indifference to the radical opinion. He strength-ened the bond of the triple alfance. He dominated the chamber with a will so imperious as to find no parallel except in that of the old German chancellor. In 1891 his ministry was defeated and he regined. After that he announced his intertion of retiring from politics. Rudini successied him and distinguished himself by almost precipitating a war between the United States and Italy on account of the work of a mob at New Orleans that lynched a number of the Main. Gloikti succeeded - Rudini and he resigned in 1860 in the midst of a Sicilian revolution and when the nation was on the verge of bankruptcy. This was in November and one month later Crispi, the man of crises, was again called to take charge of the government. Resigning again in 1884, he appeared on the scene a few days later vested with almost dictatorial power by the king. Since that time the chamber has had very little to do with the government. Signor Crisol has ruled the country to suit his own fancy and the king's desire.

1 Statist

and his own personality seems rarely to have been obstrued on the public notice, and generally sunk in Swain's. The Ledger, as it has been known in the larger part of its past thirty years.

was the creation of George W. Childs and William V. McKean; of the latter, indeed, at least quite as much as of the former. In proprietorship and in edit-orship each represented phases of jour-palism which have seen their day. Mr. McKean, who is still living at the age of seventy-five, probably understood Philadelphia—its temper and its temperament, its pride and its prejudices, and its "institutions" and its tradi-tions and its weaknesses and its con-ceits—better than any other writer for the press, and eventually came himself to be a part and parcel of them all. In his work there was conscience and com-mon sense and clean hands. He illus-trated the best spirit of what may be called the editorial publicist-busying himself with not alone the task of ob-servation but of participation as well, and regarding himself in time as a and reguardian of town affairs, and as a trustee for the Ledger's constituency in the tens of thousands of households which it entered with something of the

## respect for an oracle. RESPECT FOR TRUTH.

Mr. McKean's sense of accuracy to a misstatement among the Ledger's staff was like that of Theodore Thomas's to a false note in his orchestra. He abominated the arts of the fakir; he had a scrupulous regard for facts, an intol-erance of carelessness or conjectures or assumptions, and he edited the Ledger with as much precision and care as if he had a historical work or an encyclopedia on his hands, and with an apparent regard for the day when some one might want to go to the shelves of the Historical society or the Philaof the Historical society or the Phila-delphia library, and hunt up a file of the paper for reference. His favorite maxims were: "It is bad to be late; but worse to be wrong," and "Have a sure voucher for every statement, es-pecially for censure." He used to im-press on every man under him that there is a wide difference between ac-cusation and guilt, and the best thing he ever said of his calling and its re-sponsibilities was something pretty sponsibilities was something pretty nearly this: "Before making up judg-ment, take care to understand both sides, always remembering that there are at least two sides, and that if you attempt to decide, you are bound to know both." It was the rigid practice of the exactitude which came from such professional ethics that made the Ledger for a score of years absolutely unique in dally journalism, and gave it a surplus of \$350,000 to \$450,000 every year. Eighteen years ago, in profit, circula-

tion and power, it was the equal of all its morning contemporaries combined, but from about that time on it gradual-ly and, indeed, almost unconsciously began to lose this position relatively. if not actually, in the new rivalries and expansions of the time. Mr. Childs was apparently the last man in the local press to see what was going on around him, or, at least, the last to act prompt-ly in facing the inevitable. He hesitatto accept the conditions which one after one of the morning papers as they followed the Record in its career as a penny paper for the million had brought about. He did not appreciate the change which had been going on in the tastes and ideas of newspaper readers concerning news. Moreover, there happened some extraordinarily queer preaks in the policy of the paper on vital public questions toward the close of his career, one or two of them hand-led with great indiscretion and weakening confidence in the paper's impartial-ity. He had, too, the exploded notion that a paper cannot be sold at a cent without a sacrifice of character and dignity, and yet in the end he found him-self forced to accept most of the condiself forced to accept most of the condi-tions of news gathering which penny jouraniism had enforced to some de-gree in every publication office, big or small. He at last saw Singerly do what the younger Swain had tried in vain to do twenty years before-meet him on

u like this cigarette? "No, I don't" returned the man with

the pipe. "There ought to be a law against smoking them in public places." "You object to the odor, I presume," persisted the man with the cigarette. "Most decidedly." "And that is why you have turned your back, sniffed, growled and tried to make things as uncomfortable as pos-

"That's it. I can't stand it." The man with the cigarette puffed it meditatively for a few minutes. "Well. I'm glad of it." he said at last. "Glad of it! What do you mean by that ?"

Now please don't get excited," said the man with the cigarette pleasantly. We all have our likes and dislikes, you know, and at present I regard cigarette smoking purely as a matter of selfprotection. "I don't see how it-"

"Oh. It's easily explained. It keeps you at a respectful distance, and even then 1 can tell that you have been ra-galing yourself with beer and onions." A DOUBLE MISTAKE.

How the Mayor and His Private Secretary

Met by Chance. From the Detroit Free Press. On the Staten Island ferry boat the

other day a young man kept following me about and acting so suspiciously that I finally said to him: "I think you have made a mistake in

sizing me up."

sizing me up." "What do you mean?" he asked. "Why. I haven't anything worth your time. This old watch wouldn't bring you \$2 if you succeded in getting it, and I only paid 30 cents for the chain of the Dynamic All the property Theorem. on the Bowery. All the money I have about me is 45 cents, and this pin is only a rhinestone. Even if you got all I had it would hardly pay your fare back and forth. Why not go for that fat man over there, who certainly has a valuable ticker if nothing else?"

"Sir!" he replied with great loftiness, "do you take me for a pickpocket?

"Rather that way, though if I am mistaken I beg your pardon." "You have made a big mistake, sir. I am the mayor's private secretary!" "Oh! I see. And what do you take me for?

"For the district attorney, of course." "Then you have also made a big mis-take. I am the mayor himself! How do you do, Prive Secretary!"

"Quite well, thank your honor." "Then he shook hands and smiled and he lounged away. I know he didn't I seriously doubt that he was the may-or's private secretary. I doubt it he-cause the fat man referred to lost his watch in the output watch in the crush as we landed, and

he remembered that a young man pushed and elbowed him."

MR. STEWART OBJECTED. The Great Silver Champion Opposed the

Golden Rule.

It is said that during a recent executive session of the United States senate a minor appointment was up for confirmation, and, ' some objection thereto having been urged, the senator who represented the appointee pleaded for fair play and generosity, says the New York Tribune. "In confirmation of minor appointments like this one," confirmation he said, "I think the senators should

apply the golden rule." Senator Stewart had not been paying very close attention to the debate, but at these works he pricked up his ears and lifted up his voice. "Mr. Presi-dent." he exclaimed, "I don't know what this gold rule is, but I object to it. The money power has run this country long enough. Ever since the crime of '73 was committed-" but here some one interjected an explanation and amid laughter the Nevada statesman subsided.

Theodore Bromley is to continue next season as the manager for Julia Marlowe Tabor and Robert Tabor.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:

" I cannot begin to tell you what your remedies have done for me. I suffered for years with falling and neuralgia of the womb, kidney trouble and leucorrhœa in its worst form. There were times that I could not stand, was sick all over and in despair. I had not known a real well day for 15 years. I knew I must do something at once. I had tried physicians without receiving any lasting benefit. I began the

use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Now, I have used 9 bot-tles; my weight has increased 25 lbs. I tell every one to whom and what I owe my recovery, and there are 15 of my friends taking the Compound after seeing what it has done for me. Oh, if I had known of it sooner, and

saved all these years of misery. I can recommend it to every woman."-KATE YODER, 408 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, O.

Should advice be required, write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., who has the utter confidence of all intelligent American women. She will promptly tell what to do, free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is easily obtained at any druggist's, will restore any ailing woman to her normal condition quickly and permanently.

