

THE WORK OF WOMEN

EXTENSIVE EXHIBITS TO BE MADE AT THE EXPOSITION.

Achievements of Women Will Be Showed Side by Side with Those of Men at the Pan-American-Handsome Building For Headquarters.

With a view to having the scope of the Pan-American Exposition as broad as possible and to interest the thousands of women in the Americas in the enterprise a Board of Women Managers was appointed, consisting of 25 representative women from all over the continent.

In addition to this the governors of the states and territories were asked to nominate two women each to act as honorary members of the Women's Board, these nominations to be ratified by the Board of Directors of the Exposition.

As a result of this request from the Exposition more than 30 states have honored members of the Women's Board, and several Pan-American countries are also represented.

It is in co-operation with the various divisions of the Exposition and with the committees of the Men's Board of Directors that the Board of Women Managers of the Pan-American Exposition is to a large extent, to work.

The following committees have been appointed: Executive, Entertainments and Ceremonies, Fine Arts, Education, Clubs and Organizations, Publicity and Promotion and Applied Arts.

On the Government. They were two big, burly Indians. The long eagle feather in the hat of one who is known as "Chief" and the bright red ostrich tip in the sombrero of the other would have told that if the unmistakable features had not evidenced it.

At the luncheon counter the one who could master the most English asked, "Gu'munt pay?" "Oh, yes," responded the best thinking man, the quickest way to inform them that they would not have to stand good for the bill.

"Light" granted the brave, "we fat lot, gu'munt pay." And they did four cups of coffee each, half a dozen boiled eggs, that man, said that they, one dozen conchitos, a whole baked chicken, ice cream, a whole pie and besides that a thirst for fire water that was absolutely appalling.

"Why do you say tramps?" "Oh, the tramps are our worst enemies. They build fires behind our backs and burn them out, then they come down out of sheer wantonness."

Not all the large reproductions of the roof tops are handwork. Many of them are machine made. The process akin to that of making lithographs and which have been invented by the colors automatically. The finished product, quite devoid of personality, presents accurately a copy of the working design.—New York Post.

On Her Feet

PAINTING BIG SIGNS.

ARTISTS WHO DEVOTE THEIR TALENT TO ADVERTISING PURPOSES.

Some of Them Have Had Years of Training in Drawing and Color Work, and Some Have Studied in Famous Old World Art Centers.

Although the vivid advertisements of the excellences of foods, ornaments, clothing, all mechanical appliances known to man and a thousand other things never dreamed of in the philosophy of a hundred years ago are continually catching the eye and possibly shocking the artistic sensibilities of the beholder, few of the ordinary observers give a moment's question to the making of advertisements.

The office of a large advertising concern is one of the busiest places in the city. Artists are constantly appearing with designs for the firm, a small army of men with paint pots and brushes are hovering about waiting to be sent out, and everywhere are gay evidences of the results of all this labor.

One who is the man that has these "heaven" pictures one sees on unadorned walls and lofty fences? asked a reporter of one of the men who keeps these subordinates busy.

"They are not the people you think them, I fancy," was the answer. "The great of being painters, with their ability necessary to wield a whitewash brush, our best men are real artists. By this I mean that many of them have had years of training in drawing and color work. Several of them have studied abroad in the ateliers of great masters. A man whom I saw yesterday had a head on a wall yesterday is a night instructor in a Brooklyn art school. Recently one of our men painted on a large wall the biggest portrait ever attempted. He had studied five years in the Paris art schools."

"Why do they take up this work?" "The other doesn't pay. It's a case of 'commercialism in art.' They find that that a bad omelette. You see, a Hindu servant of a friend who kept up his Indian habit of eating in London has told me that in his own case nothing would make up for a deficiency of glue, or butter, and that his experience in his countrymen at home or away from home, indeed it may be taken for granted that oil may be used in large quantities throughout the year in the hot, olive growing countries of the south of Europe. In his case, however, he was a Hindu or out of order in any way, with unmistakable benefit.

Dr. Cohnheim, at the international medical congress, detailed his experience with large doses of olive oil in cases of severe gastric distress. His first patient, who had suffered from an injury in the gastric region, and it seemed probable that an ulcer had resulted. The pain on eating was so great as to make him avoid food. A wineglassful of olive oil taken before meals gave complete relief. The same result was obtained in other cases in which stomach discomfort was a prominent symptom. Even in cases of gastric cancer relief was afforded to many patients. In cases of Pylorus stenosis, satisfactory results were secured as far as the alleviation of symptoms. In cases of Colic cathartix this method with uniformly good results whenever the patients bore the oil well. Patients who had lost so much weight as to appear almost cachectic began to gain in weight. One patient, after a course of months gained from 15 to 30 pounds.

Professor Mathieu of Paris said that in certain parts of the country, both in Germany and France, olive oil is used as a family remedy for all stomach troubles. In his practice at the Hospital Andra Dr. Mathieu has often used this remedy and knows how efficient it is. Where less simple remedies have failed, he recommends it with confidence, despite the fact that it is a popular hygienic rather than a drug remedy.—Dr. M. Z. Holbrook in Health Magazine.

Portugals Kind Hearted Queen. A crown never went with a kinder heart than that of Queen Marie Amelie of Portugal. To the poor and ailing of her capital she is more than an angel of mercy, for this extremely modern queen is exceptionally equipped for her mission. Queen Amelie is to all intents and purposes a physician, though it is not true, as has been stated, that she has the medical diploma of her degree. Medicine, in spite of the many distractions of her position, remains always her chief interest. Failing very little short of professional knowledge, she has combined a rare intelligence with the power she possesses of Lisbon. This work has taxed the powers of this capable queen to the utmost and incidentally has endeared her to many thousands of the unfortunate among her subjects.

Many are the stories told of her simple kindness and of her skill and bravery. For years Queen Amelie has worn a medal for jumping into the Tagus and saving a child from drowning. A second medal has been sent to her by the Kaiser in recognition of her bravery in saving a boatman from an untimely death. No act of heroism seems too great for the doctor-queen and not one of her subjects too lowly for her notice. In walking through a wood near her palace not long ago she saw a man all alone in the forest who had been injured by a fall from a tree. Promptly and skillfully she bound up his wounds and saw him carried safely to his cottage. Little guessing the identity of his benefactor, the poor man, overcome with gratitude, offered her a basket of eggs.—Chicago Record.

Thrifty. A Canadian minister had just returned a couple. The registers were signed, and nothing remained but the giving and taking of the fee. The bridegroom, a strapping young fellow, asked, "How much is it?" The person glanced at the smiling bride and slyly answered: "Whatever you think it is worth." Now, it should have been worth a great deal, for the girl was young and pretty. "It's worth about 5 shillings," said the swain, holding out two half crowns. The clergyman looked blankly at the coins, then turned to the fair one. "I'll leave it to you, madam," he said. "It's the best she gave me, sir," said the poor fellow. "They're so large that when I turn my feet turns inside of them."—London Answers.

WATER SPECTACLE.

BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN EFFECTS FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Unconspicuous Signs to Be Provided For Visitors to the Exposition. Will Use 25,000 Gallons of Water Per Minute For This Feature.

When visitors to the Pan-American Exposition view the fountain displays, they will be inclined to wonder where all the water comes from, so plentiful will be the supply. It will be with the fountain displays the same as it will be with the electrical exhibit. There will be a point, a place, at which the display will increase in beauty and extent until the climax is attained in the Electric Tower and in the Electric Fountain.

The pumping plant that will supply the water effects will be located in the Court of the Machinery and Transportation building. It will consist of 32 pumps having a total capacity of 35,000 gallons of water per minute. The engines are all to be belted to their respective pump units, and they will be required to be in service from 10 o'clock in the morning until 11:15 o'clock at night, a period of 13 1/2 hours. Estimating their capacity at 25,000 gallons of water each minute, it is evident that each day during the time they are in service they will consume the enormous amount of 27,285,000 gallons of water. This water will be used to serve the fountain displays at the Electric Tower and basin and also the Court of Fountains, including the Fountain of Abundance. The water will be taken from the main water line at the north end of the Court of Fountains basin through a 48 inch suction pipe. It will be delivered by the pumps through 16 inch and 20 inch pipes at a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch to the fountain displays. From these outlets the water will stream in all shapes from the finest spray jet to the solid stream inches thick that will rise high in the air.

At the Fountain of Abundance the sight will be all the more impressive, for a very large amount of water, and it will be in motion. Beyond the Fountain of Abundance will be the Court of Fountains, and this basin will be filled with large jets of water thrown vertically. They will be known as pillar jets. In this basin will also be located beautiful groups of water figures, all formed in the manner in which the water is projected. The water figures will resemble sheaves of wheat, hills, etc., and they will average 12 feet high. On a line through the center of the main Court of Fountains will be a very large group of water figures, all formed in the manner in which the water is projected. The water figures will resemble sheaves of wheat, hills, etc., and they will average 12 feet high.

By this study, at the north end of the Court of Fountains, will be the Genus of Water. Here in a significant group of statuary the sculptor will portray his artistic conception of what the Genus of Water is. Over the fountain in front of the statuary the water will bubble, carrying out in most perfect way the sculptor's idea.

At a new gym for Princeton. Indignous trees are easily recognized by the observing inhabitants of any locality as belonging to certain general classifications. Pine, oak, elm, maple, chestnut and some others are so common that temperate climate is marked that they are familiar to every one. That these distinct divisions have been subdivided into hundreds of minor classifications is not so well known.

It will be in the province of the exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition to demonstrate to this connection some exceedingly interesting peculiarities or seeming mistakes in nature. The biggest things in the way of guns ever built will be exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition.

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The fact is well to know beforehand something of the nature of what is to be seen and how to get about with the smallest loss of valuable time and inconvenience and get intelligent ideas are equally appreciated by those who have wandered from their own firesides in search of pleasure. It has been the experience of thousands of visitors to Expositions that loneliness, though in the midst of great crowds, robbed them of much of the enjoyment in store and that by reason of not acquainting themselves in advance with what was to be seen they missed the things which might have appealed to them strongest.

In view of all this, the plan of forming travel and study clubs by those who intend visiting the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next summer which has been adopted in many cities and villages of the United States and Canada may be said to be an excellent one. The membership of these organizations is composed of people of both sexes and of various practical occupations and pleasant companionship, arrangements for transportation and accommodations and an intelligent and comprehensive view and knowledge of the Exposition. The course of study taken up comprehends everything in connection with the trip and the Exposition and side trips as well. Among the subjects are the following: Routes and Rates. Countries of the Western Hemisphere and the New Possessions of the United States, (a) Geography, (b) History, (c) Resources, (d) Object, (e) Arrangement of Buildings and Courts, (f) Meaning of the harmonious architectural, sculptural, floral, horticultural, fountain and electrical effects, with reference to illustrating the progress of the race, (g) exhibits, (h) amusements, (i) Niagara Falls, (j) Natural Wonders, (k) Power Development.

Much of the information necessary to this course of study is furnished by the Bureau of Publicity of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, while the remainder is procured by the clubs from Railway and Steamship offices, hotels, information bureaus, libraries and elsewhere.

This study at any time would be very interesting and valuable, but with the prospect of amplifying it with a visit to the Exposition, where the people of the different countries and the varied resources of the Western Hemisphere will be assembled, and other orders such as were never before presented to the sight, the measure is largely increased.

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D. L. & W. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE. In Effect September 1st, 1899.

GOING WEST

Table with columns for Station, P.M., A.M., and P.M. Stations include New York, Harrisburg, Lehigh Valley, etc.

Table with columns for Station, P.M., A.M., and P.M. Stations include Scranton, Bellingham, etc.

GOING EAST

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE. In Effect March 18th, 1900.

Table with columns for Station, P.M., A.M., and P.M. Stations include Scranton, Harrisburg, etc.

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Shoes, Shoes

Stylish! Cheap! Reliable!

Bicycle, Gymnasium and Tennis Shoes.

THE CELEBRATED Carlisle Shoes AND THE Snag Proof Rubber Boots A SPECIALTY.

A. SCHATZ, SOMETHING NEW! A Reliable TIN SHOP

For all kind of Tin Roofing, Spouting and General Job Work. Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Furnaces, etc.

PRICES THE LOWEST! QUALITY THE BEST!

JOHN HIXSON NO. 116 E. FRONT ST.

JOHN W. FARNSWORTH INSURANCE Life Fire Accident and Steam Boiler

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY IN EFFECT OCT. 15, 1900.

ATLANTIC CITY RAILROAD. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wharf and South Street Wharf.

NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY EXPRESS. Leave NEW YORK (Liberty Street) 3:40 P.M. Leave ATLANTIC CITY 8:30 A.M.

NEW COAL YARD! R. J. Pegg, Coal Dealer, has removed to his new COAL YARD.

OFFICE—No. 344 Ferry Street (near D. L. & W. R. R. Crossing) R. Crossing) YARD—In rear of Office.

Robert J. Pegg, COAL DEALER. Telephone No. 158.

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