

WOMAN'S WORLD.

SEASONABLE HINTS ON PREPARING GOOD PICNIC LUNCHES.

To Aid Working Women—The Belle of the Border—Commencement Reflections—Women in Belgium—Mrs. Hendricks—A Woman Attorney in Court.

An excellent picnic lunch may be arranged as follows:

Meat for sandwiches should be boiled the day before; then after removing bone, skin and gristle they should be put in packing tins, heavily weighted, and set in a cool place over night. Cut in very thin slices.

Bread one day old is best, and a very sharp knife is needed for cutting it into thin slices not over three inches square. These, buttered slightly, may be daintily filled with ham, salad, sardines, tongue or whatever one likes.

Then cut pieces of confectioners' paper just large enough to cover the sandwiches neatly. Place them side by side, closely packed, and they will preserve their shape without breaking. The paper is not to be removed until served.

Cakes must also be one day old, and for picnic use a little extra flour in stirring and an extra five or ten minutes in baking will insure a firmer crust. Frosting, if put on hot, does not crack and fall off. Cookies are more desirable than loaf cake, as are also cup and gem cakes. Jelly and cream confections are seldom nice for picnic serving.

Pies made of jellies, fruit or sweets are best cooked turnover fashion, the pastry covering the filling entirely. Lay them in paper covers and they serve thus very conveniently.

Lemon, orange, strawberry, raspberry or currant juices should be extracted, then sweetened, and when well dissolved, bottled. Drinks can then be prepared by adding two tablespoonfuls of the liquid to a tumbler of ice water. All these juices combined make a delicious drink.

Strong coffee or tea may also be prepared and served in the same way. Bright tin mugs are more convenient than tumblers, and there is no danger of breakage.

Hampers, with several trays, are more desirable for packing. Ordinary lunch baskets are a difficulty. White confectioners' paper should be used for lining the basket and for separating the different kinds of food; also for covering neatly individual pieces. Cookies and crackers must be put in tight boxes. Plates are too heavy, but bright, new biscuit tins—the square shapes are best—are very useful in packing, and with fringed napkins laid inside they serve well for salvers in handing the food around. Paper napkins are best.

Whatever is to be eaten last should be packed at the bottom of the hamper, and that to be served first at the top. Fruit, pickles, olives and cheese must not be forgotten.—Mrs. A. G. Lewis in Ladies' Home Journal.

To Aid Working Women.

In a recent sermon Rev. Madison C. Peters, of New York, spoke as follows: There are 250,000 women in New York city, exclusive of the domestic service, who are breadwinners, who have no male protectors and no means of support other than their own efforts. Though there are 343 trades open to them, an advertisement for one worker often brings a hundred applicants. Many of them are obliged to accept whatever wages are offered to them. There are trained sewing women in this city working nineteen hours a day for 25 cents. Boys' knee pants bring 35 cents a dozen, trousers from 12½ to 25 cents and shirts from 6¼ to 12½ cents. To work as prisoners for crime would be a respite to many of them. The injustice, the oppression and the suffering of these 250,000! What a theme for the reformer or the novelist! These starvation wages! The shopgirl's weary hours of standing after she is through the thousand demands made upon her! Such inhumanity! Woman has as much right to her bread as man has. Pay women the same as men for the same work if they do it equally well. The remedies I would suggest are:

First—Let every woman learn to do some one thing. Unskilled labor must take what is given.

Second—Never slight your work. The disparity between men's wages and women's is largely due to difference in the grade of work. Show the same determination to reach the top that male workers do.

Third—Train our women for housework. This is the solution of the question for the women who cannot earn a living at sewing or in the factory. There is nothing menial in the common work of the house.

Fourth—Let our storekeepers and manufacturers be given distinctly to understand that the low wages they pay contribute more to the social evil than all other causes combined.

Fifth—Let woman cease her inhumanity to woman. Women oppress women as much as men. They beat down to the lowest figure the woman who works for them, and the next minute spend ten times as much on the finned foibles of fashion.

Sixth—Show the shopgirls and sewing women more sympathy. Do what you can to cheer the women who have to fight the battles of life alone.

The Belle of the Border.

For years to come the war between the cattlemen and rustlers will be a fruitful theme for story writers.

When the avenging army of cattlemen came across the border there was one man who was especially wanted, as he was supposed not only to be the head of the rustler organization, but his house was the headquarters of all the men who were known as being opposed to the big cattlemen who owned stock by the thousands. This rancher was especially favored by the cowboys on account of the presence of a daughter of Harvey Williams, the owner. She was the belle of the border, and her nerve

and daring many times put to shame the cowboys who shirked duty or trouble on a bad night. She had only to say go, and all would go vying with each other in their efforts to win smiles from the queen of the prairies.

When the invading band came into the country Harvey heard of it, and as he was unable to get his family away before they came down upon him, he barricaded his home and determined to fight it out, hoping for the arrival of some of the cowboys from the range to help him out. His daughter Sallie said that she would soon bring the boys, and despite the pleading of her parents she slipped into the stable, and before the invaders were fully aware of what she had done she was on the back of one of the fastest horses in the country and flying away to where she knew a number of cowboys were camped.

Futile pursuit was made by the cattlemen, and they could have as easily caught the wind. When the pursuers saw her heading for the cowboys' camp they realized she had gone for re-enforcements and hastily beat a retreat and called off the besieging force, as they could not risk a battle at that time. To the shame of the invading cattlemen, it is told that they fired several shots at the flying girl, two bullets striking her clothing and one wounding her horse in the hip slightly.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Commencement Reflections.

Carriages with their loads of pretty white gowned girls from now on will be seen dashing through the streets carrying the graduates to or from the place where their commencement exercises are to be held. Happy parents will smile as they listen to the compliments or watch the bestowal of prizes on their bright young daughters. Friends will applaud and teachers praise her. And what of the daughter herself? It will be a gala day, indeed, for her. Our own graduation is not so far back in the dim past that we cannot remember the thrill of pride when we were given the white diploma that signified that we had satisfactorily completed our studies and the school days were at last over.

As we rode through the streets in all the prettiness of white lace and ribbon we felt the eyes of the world upon us. And then the applause at the recitation and the group of waiting children to see us pass out with the bouquets and baskets of flowers, the worry of examination all over and the long summer of life opening out before us! It has not all been the untroubled calm that we anticipated. Summer has given place to winter, storm and shower have been more frequent than sunshine, but out of the clouds there stands forth that one day when in reality we commence to live.

Alas, if we could but go back! Mother was there sitting on the platform, the most pleased of all. Father looked so happy as he listened to the girlish voice read the abstruse essay on a topic not nearly so mystifying as the new paths the little feet so soon would tread.

There were our girlhood friends, and now where are they all? Father and mother gone to that land from which no traveler e'er returns; friends scattered to the four corners of the globe, and we older, wiser and humbler than in that time gone by when every bud and every leaf cried out for joy, "This is your commencement day."—Philadelphia Times.

Wide Awake Women in Belgium.

The little kingdom of Belgium is just now passing through a period of political and social revolution which, although peaceful, is uncommonly intense and exciting. It is the same restless spirit of reformation which has just caused a league of the rights of woman to be established. Two female doctors, Miss Marie Popelin, a lawyer, and Miss Van Diest, a medical practitioner; a journalist called Mad Jessie Couvreur, and two other girls not distinguished by any title or profession, Misses Anna Boch and Gatti de Gamond, from the central committee at Brussels, which has been joined by two male lawyers, Louis Frank and Henri Lafontaine.

The league claims all the rights demanded by the various women's societies of America, and intends pushing them by arranging meetings of women all over the country, founding a woman's rights publishing company and periodical, establishing agencies for female laborers in every branch, collecting a woman's library limited to works upon the emancipation of women, bringing about a universal federation of all interested in the cause. The working committee has laid out work for five sub-committees—for education, for participation in the labors of public and private charities, and in the struggle against drink, war, immorality and gambling, for unrestricted admission to trades and professions, equality of woman's wages with those paid to men and for female trades unions, for legislation establishing equality of male and female before the law, and, lastly, for propaganda, library, publications, conferences, etc.—Chicago Herald.

Mrs. Hendricks at the Capital.

The widow of the late Vice President Hendricks has been visiting Mrs. S. V. Niles, in this city, and for the first time since her husband's death Washington people who knew her well have had an opportunity to meet her. Mrs. Hendricks lives alone in her Indianapolis house opposite the statehouse, in front of which is the large statue erected to the vice president's memory. She devotes her time principally to charitable work, and is the president of the board of management of the woman's state reformatory, in which she is very deeply interested. While that personal interest which she formerly took in politics is entirely gone, she is still alive to all the issues of the day and has no lack of information on all topics of general importance.

For a long time after Mr. Hendricks' death she could hardly even bear to think of Washington, and would not visit lifelong and intimate friends here. On this visit, however, it was noticed that she seemed to have regained much of her former interest in everything that

was going on and during her stay was deluged with invitations. In her Indianapolis home Mrs. Hendricks has gathered many souvenirs of her husband and one of its most noticeable ornaments is a magnificent life size portrait of the vice president that, it is understood, she proposes to bequeath to the state.—Washington Post.

A Woman Attorney in Court.

Colorado's first woman lawyer, Mrs. Josephine Luthe, appeared in the west side criminal court yesterday. She had been assigned to defend F. E. Wilson, a poor youth, who was charged with larceny from the person. Though she worked hard and with all the legal acumen of an old practitioner, she could not save her client from a conviction. Mrs. Luthe made a good effect on the jury by her charming appearance and the vigor with which she espoused the cause of the accused. She was dressed in a closely fitting gown of dark green, and her auburn hair was surmounted by a neat little hat. She spoke in well modulated tones.

The prosecution conducted by Colonel Dennison, and in his address to the jury he warned them not to let their gallantry toward the opposing counsel have any effect upon their deliberations. Whether the warning was heeded or not, certain it is that the jury added a recommendation to mercy with their verdict of guilty to the charge of attempted larceny from the person. Mrs. Luthe, however, was not satisfied with this, and she immediately made a motion for a new trial.—Denver Republican.

The Shirt of the Season.

The knell of the ladies' stiffened shirt front was rung last year and a glorified idealized garment has taken its place this season. It is a little, full ruffled, silk front, fastened around the waist with elastic bands or else let into a waistcoat lining, for all the world like a man's, save in that it opens behind. This is to be worn with a blazer, is finished at the waist with a pointed girle effect and has a full ruffle down the front and a turnover collar. It is made of plain or figured silk, and is soft and feminine effect, even when worn with the stiffest of tailor gowns. There are silk gowns, too, tucked and ruffled, to be worn with the suspender dresses, and when the peasant bodice and suspender are combined the effect is lovely indeed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Rose Rash.

Rose rash, which is sometimes called false measles, is a very mild and insignificant attack from which babies sometimes suffer. The symptoms are pretty much the same as measles and chicken-pox. The eruption appears in red patches, which appear, disappear, and then frequently appear again. The disease is more noticeable in summer than at any other time in the year. One attack does not insure immunity for a second. Only a light, mild treatment, with weak lemonade as a drink, and perhaps one or two grain doses of quinine, is all that is required.—Baby.

A Woman's Heroism Rewarded.

Senator Allen, of Washington, has received from the secretary of the treasury a magnificent gold medal, to be transmitted to Mrs. Martha White, of Washington, for rescuing three shipwrecked sailors of the British ship *Ferndale*. Engraved in a circle around the face of the medal are the words, "In testimony of heroic deeds in rescuing three men from drowning." On the reverse side of the medal is the inscription, "United States of America, act of congress, June 20, 1870."—Washington Letter.

A Society Girl's Expenses.

Some one has been to the pains to ascertain that the necessary expenses which the society girl's income must cover are \$15,000 a year. Among interesting items of the list is one of \$200 for hairpins and toilet articles, another of \$100 for gloves, one of \$100 more for so-called "odds and ends" and the generous amount of \$25 for charity. And still people wonder why young men do not marry.—Exchange.

The Harvard Annex Girl's Prize.

For the second time a Harvard annex girl has captured the prize for the best metrical translation of an ode of Horace over the heads of the Harvard boys. It deserves to be said, however, that the baseball, football and boating championships continue to be monopolized by the academic lords of creation.—Boston Herald.

In decorating skirts ribbon has completely superseded lace. All sorts of pretty and fanciful devices are worked out in satin loops and ends, and excite admiring wonder at the grace and ingenuity displayed.

Remember that the knob of your parasol is not a bonbon, although, from the industrious manner in which some women feast upon it, one might be led to think so.

A new mourning brooch is oval, slightly concave and lustrous. In the hollow is a spray of lily of the valley, double hearts or leaf branch in pearls.

The dry goods dealers in Great Britain are complaining that dresses last altogether too long and that trade is suffering in consequence.

An Englishwoman was recently fined because she allowed her baby carriage to be drawn a short distance along the public road by two dogs.

Brunettes should never attempt tan colored veils or those in any shade of brown; those belong to women of the blond type.

Miss Anna Hallowell, of Philadelphia, has become noted for her success in establishing public kindergartens.

The first ladies' bicycle club in Sweden has just been formed, with a membership of sixteen.

WAGES IN IRON MILLS

A WHOLESOME CUT TO BE MADE IN SPITE OF THE TARIFF.

McKinley's Prohibitory Duty, Made by the Manufacturers Themselves to "Raise the Poor Man's Wages," Has an Entirely Different Effect.

Our high tariff friends are beginning to admit that a serious reduction of wages—a "wholesale cut," the Philadelphia Press says—is soon to be made in the iron and steel mills, but their comments are discordant. For example, the Pittsburgh Dispatch is moved by the impending reduction at Mr. Carnegie's factories to say:

"If the iron manufacturers wish to strike every tariff advocate dumb and paralyze the entire campaign for protection, they could not do so more effectually than by confronting them during the campaign with the spectacle of mills standing idle through the forcible attempt to reduce wages 20 per cent. in a protected industry."

The Philadelphia Press complains that it has been forgotten by certain persons "that the McKinley tariff reduced the duties on all forms of iron manufacture in which a reduction of wages is now taking place or has taken place." The Boston Journal makes the same assertion. But neither of these papers has said that the reduction of wages has been caused by the slight reduction of duties in parts of the iron and steel schedule. They know very well that in nearly every instance the duties which were slightly reduced by the McKinley act had been practically prohibitory, and that the corresponding duties as they stand now have substantially the same effect. The old duty on steel or iron beams, for example, was \$28 per ton. With the assistance of that very high duty the manufacturers in this country, who had been in combination for years, exacted from consumers a ring price of \$69.44 per ton. The duty was reduced from \$28 to \$20.16. Owing to the dissolution of the trust combination the price of steel or iron beams has fallen from \$69.44 to \$42.56. The reduction of duty was \$7.84 per ton; the reduction of price, caused by the dissolution of an unlawful and greedy combination and the restoration of competition, is \$26.88 per ton. The duty is still prohibitory.

The manufacturers do not suffer by reason of importations, for the duty is too high to permit importations to be made so long as the price at home is determined by that competition which the manufacturers strangled for sixteen years.

Our high tariff friends should not forget what their own leaders have said about these duties in the present iron and steel schedule. After the enactment of the new tariff the following comments were published in The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel association, which is the official organ of the manufacturers who have since reduced the wages of their workmen and are now preparing to make further and greater reductions:

"Take it all in all, the new metal schedule is a good one, and our iron and steel manufacturers will never see a better one. It has been secured with much effort and no little anxiety. It is the best that was attainable. We are satisfied."

While Mr. McKinley and his associates were making this schedule Mr. Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, was in Washington as a representative of the iron and steel manufacturers and as an adviser of the majority of the McKinley wages and means committee. After the passage of the bill he returned to Pittsburgh, and there made a report in which he declared that the rates of duty in the new schedule "were those proposed by the manufacturers themselves." As Speaker Reed said after the election of 1890, the manufacturers of iron and steel had obtained in the new tariff "just what they wanted."

The speaker was complaining then that the manufacturers had shown ingratitude in not contributing for the campaign in 1890 so liberally as they had contributed in 1888. As Mr. Reed also declared in 1890 that the "object of the McKinley tariff" was "to raise the poor man's wages," the manufacturers in Pittsburgh and in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys should now employ him to explain to their workmen why it has become necessary or expedient to make what the Philadelphia Press calls "a wholesale cut" varying "from 15 to 50 per cent."

We notice that our high tariff friends no longer rely upon Mr. J. W. Jones, of Hutchinson, Kan., for assistance in their treatment of this subject. Heretofore, when we have ventured to point out reductions of wages in the iron and steel factories the Boston Journal, the Indianapolis Journal, the Tariff League's Bulletin and other advocates of McKinleyism have turned with confidence to Mr. J. W. Jones, of Hutchinson, and have published, with much apparent satisfaction, his authoritative assertion that no such reductions had been made. Has Mr. J. W. Jones ceased to be an authority more trustworthy than the reports of the Associated Press, the trade journals and the testimony of the manufacturers themselves?—New York Times.

In Favor of Free Wool.

The Boston Journal said recently that those manufacturers who have not signed the remonstrance of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers "are too few and inconspicuous to require attention." The remonstrance is against free wool. The American Wool Reporter, itself a strong supporter of protection, takes the Boston Journal to task and says that in Massachusetts only 169 woolen manufacturers signed the remonstrance, while 205 refused to sign it. It also says that "many of these are very important manufacturers," and that "an analysis of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and other states would show similar results."

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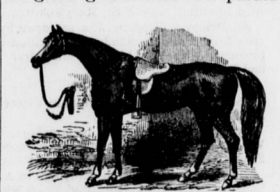
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