REVIVAL OF SNUFF TAKING.

The Story that Comes Across the Atlantic-Practice in Colonial Times. The report comes from Paris that the prac-

tice of snuff taking will be resuscitated during the coming winter by the dandies of the French capital. The young men are hunting up their ancestral snuff boxes and studying old family pictures in order to acquire the graceful style of taking a pinch practiced by the old court gallants. Pawnbrokers and dealers in antiquated articles have realized very large sums for snuff boxes that have lain on their shelves for forty or fifty years. Most extravagant prices have been paid for snuff boxes that belonged to members of the old nobility. Several jewelers are engaged in making snuff boxes of antique and original designs. In many club rooms ornamental vases, filled with various kinds of snuff, stand on the tables or man-

In colonial times, during the revolutionary war, and for many years afterward, the use of snuff was very common in this country. Nearly every gentleman carried a silver sauff box, which was often inlaid with gold. At the entrance of the senate chamber, in the national Capitol at Washington, are large receptacles for snuff, at which members of that august body once filled their boxes on passing into their seats in the morning. Many can remember the time when the snuff box was passed around in social circles every few minutes, and when it was as common to ask for a pinch of snuff as it now is to ask for a light for a cigar or for a chew of tobacco. Poor people generally used snuff be-cause it was cheap, or, more properly, because "a little went a good ways." The use of smuff became general in all northern countries, especially in Scotland, Holland, Sweden and Norway. In Iceland nearly every person used large quantities of snuff, which was kept in an ornamented horn. The practice was, and perhaps is, to insert the "little end of the horn" in the nostril and to thomp the large end so as to discharge a portion of the contents. The host often walked among his guests and performed this office as a mark of hospitality. Sometimes pervants or members of the family were instructed how to handle the snuff horn with grace and dexterity. Before the invention of friction matches considerable difficulty was found in lighting cigars and pipes, but the snuff box was always ready to bring forth. Forty years ago there was scarcely a grocery in the country that did not keep several kinds of spuil, and the name of one Scotch manufacturer was known throughout the civilized

The use of snuff has been steadily declining in almost every country in the world during a period of fifty years. Various reasons may be assigned for its gradual disuse. So far as deleterious effects are concerned, snuffing tobacco is open to the least objection, as the amount of nicotine taken into the system is very small. This method of using tobacco is atso attended by the smallest expense to the consumer.-Chicago Times.

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The Banjo's Successor.

Women are worse than the aucient Athenians in their love for a new thing. What they leve and swear by one season they will abandon the next, and nothing that is old, from a ponnet to a carpet, finds favor in their eyes. There is the banjo. Three years ago every other girl in the country had one strung by a yellow ribbon about her neck and was thrumming the strings and singing darky melodies with all her might and main. Most of them never learned to play at all; they took a lesson or two, learned the scales and fragments of about three tunes, and then it languished until they would read in the London letters of how Notice Yanaga saved a dull evening and delighted the Prince of Wales by throwing herself into the breach with her banjo, and then the young women took to carnest study again for about three weeks. But it has gone to hopeless limbo at last, beyend revival. Its successor is a mandolin.

No self respecting girl is without one. With blue or copper colored ribbons, instead of velice, it is a dainty thing, all shell and pear). She studies assiduously under the intelege of the picturesque, dark eyed Italian, Signor Ricca, and learns from him how to grasp and manipulate the little oval bit of tortoise shell, with which the strings are swept. To be thoroughly good form, the young woman musical has to arm herself with a vinuccia, which means an instrument manufactured by the mandolin maker in ordinary to her majesty the queen of Italy, and these toys come high, some of the more huxurious ones costing several hundred dollars. The mandolin is melon shaped and has eight strings, or rather four couples, and timed in fifths. The music is made by sweeping these strings with a bit of shell held hetween the thumb and two first fingers of the right hand. It requires an exquisite lightness and smoothness of touch, and a firm, supple wrist to brush the strings so that the music will be both soft and even, but when it is well played the music is charming, and it is an instrument with far greater capacity than the banjo.

Mrs. Willie Astor is a good performer on the mandolin having learned it while her husband was minister in Rome. The queen of Italy, too, is an expert and has a suberb vinueria bearing her monogram and a crown in diamonds. With the reign of the mando-Jin has come a fancy for folk songs and music, and the airs the Neapolitan fishers and Venetian gondoliers are fond of are heard in New York drawing rooms, or the wild, half barbaric themes of the Spanish gypsies .- New York World.

Chemical Confusion.

"What is the matter, Dr. Otis?" "I are mad; mad at chemistry and the drug business. Look here, oil of vitrel is no oil, neither are oils of turpentine and kerosene. Coppered is an iron compound and contains no copper. Salts of lemon is the extremely poisonous oxalic acid. Carbolic acid s not an acid, but an alcohol. Cobalt contains none of that metal, but arsenic. Soda water has no trace of soda, nor has sulphuric acid of sulphur. Sugar of lead has no sugar, cream of tartar has nothing of cream nor milk of lime any milk. Oxygen means the acid maker, but hydrogen is the essential element of all acids, and may contain no oxygen. German silver has no silver and black lead no lead. Mosait gold is only a do of tin. These are only some of the mistalous of nomenclature in our business."-1

Cincim ati Telegram.

Fighters Don't Quarrel. "Why don't you ever sea fighters with bunged up faces?" asked a reporter of Billy Edwards in the Hoffman bouse the other evening as he glanced at a gentleman whose face was scratched and swollen from some recent altercation. "They have to make their living fighting," was the prewer "I pever saw a man who chopped wood all day chop any atnight for emusement. You wouldn't go to a theatre and report the show just for fun, Pil bet. Then, too, a fighting man appreciates the risk to his hands he runs in hitting some fellow who may have a hard head, and he knows it is no credit to him to thrash anybody except a clever opponent in a ring. A fighter is the safest man to insult I know of. Many a time I have to pocket talk men wouldn't dare use to anybody else."—

New York Evening World.

the same make management

CHEAP CLOTHING.

LIVES OF WOMEN WORN OUT ON READY MADE SUITS.

What It Costs to Put "Bargain" Price Marks on Wenring Apparel-Dangers of the "Slop Shop" Trade-A Business Needing Ventilation.

The slop shop is the biggest thing in the cheap clothing trade, and the slop shop keepers are the hardest taskmasters of the poor aves of the metropolis. Competition in the ctail clothing business has brought this conlition of things about. Besides, the whole system on which the manufacture of cheap lothing is carried on is as bad as it can be, and its continuance is a menace to public health and a danger to the general welfare of he community beside which the much alked of tenement house manufacture of

rigars is nothing. There are comparatively few clothing facories in New York. Most of what are called uch are simply shops where the cloth is cut. t then goes, each sort of garment separately, to the "tailors," so called, who have their shops all over the city, but chiefly in the most densely populated tenement house districts and in the very slums. One tailor will take out hundreds or thousands of pairs of pantaloons in a week, another carries off the coats, and the vests go somewhere else. If these men or women have any shops at all they are simply their living rooms in the tenements, where they hire girls to come for from nothing to a few dollars a week and work at sewing machines making up the garments. In many instances men instead of girls are hired, especially on heavy work, but in either case he people are crowded as closely as the mahines can be put together, often four or five u one small room where all the household ives and all the domestic work is carried on. In these places, recking with all the vile odors of the tenements, with dirty children crawling over the filthy floors, playing among them by day and sleeping upon them at night, in an atmosphere, in short, of dirt, disease and death, the garments are finally made up. They may be "finished"-that is, have the buttons put on and the other hand sewing done-in the same place, or this work may be farmed out to still more abject slaves than those who toil over the machines -to women who are prevented by invalid hu bands, young children, or other reasons from leaving their homes, and who are therefore obliged to take up for their work whatever pittance the stop shop barons will dole out to them, and trust to charity for enough more to stave off starvation. In the barren rooms of these lowest of slaves the garments have a chance to get a new variety of odors and disease germs. Then they go, most likely, to the buttonhole factory, where they touch shoul ders with similar lots from dozens of other tonement house shope, ar I when their own odors and germs have thus been amalgamated with the odors and germs of all the enements for half a mile around, they go back to the original slop shop, and thence in the course of time to the alleged manufacturer, who sells them to a wholesaler, maybe, from whom they go to the retailer, and affer all these different hands have taken their toll the general public is justed to come in and look at the wonderful bargains in cloth-

in spite of the numerous profits that have it is because women have turned their sinews into thread and their blood inthe sawing machine off in the making of them. They are aired and fumigated, and cleansed, maybe before they are sold, but a man in the bust ness says: "If people knew where those clothes have been they would nover buy

Phillip Leidesdorff has been in business for eighteen years. His brother is with him now, and they have a buttorhole factory. They take the work after those who get it from the manufacturers have made it up and put is the buttonboles for so much a hundred.

"This tenement house work," he says, "is the rain of the clothing business, and worze yet, it's the ruin of those that work at it. Some day people wai wase up to what this cheep clothing business means. Go into some of these tenements and you'll find in some of the little rooms a whole family living, and three or four girls working at machines all day. They take the goods from the tailor's and make them up in the rooms where they cook and sleep. Why, they use the clothes for bedding, even. If people could see once the vile boles in which the clothing is made up they'd never buy any any of it. I wish they could see some of it when it comes here to have the buttenholes put in. It gets aired and cleaned before it is put up for sale.

"The way these people do is to get young girls to come and learn the business. They ranke them werk six weeks for nothing, or, maybe, \$3 a week for their work, and they pack just as many of them as they can get into one room, along with the children and the cooking and all the rest. That way they make a little money for themselves at the expense of the girls, but it don't do them much good, for pretty quick the manufacturer grinds down the price another per, and the more they grind the girls the more the manufacturer grinds them, until nobody is making more than a bare living. The people that take the work out in the country to do are pretty near as bad as the tenement house people for prices, but, of course, they're cleaner. If it wasn't for them prices would be a good deal higher in the city. New York is the worst city in the country for sowing women. In Philadelphia, even, they pay them a good deal better. It's all on account of this tenement house work, and it'll naver be any better till they pass hiws making it illegal for more than one machine to be put in an ordinary living room."

"There's another thing," said David Leides-der?, a brother, "and if cholera or any such disease ever gets a start in this city people will find it out mighty quick. These tenement house factories would spread the disease through the whole country. Fve always said that if cholera ever got a start in New York I'd drop this business and get out right away, and I'd do it, too. They have a board of health and laws enough here, but I've never been in a city yet, and I've been all over the world, where they allowed such things as they do here. Only last winter, at a place in a street right near here, the children in a family were sick of smallpox in the same room where the clothing was raing made up and sent out every day. These poople don't have any more regard for the laws or for other people's health than they do for their own health, and if you have ever been in any of the holes where they live and work you know how little that it. This whole business of the manufacture of cheap clothing needs a showing up. New York Sun.

Soreness of the Feet. When the feet are swollen from walking or long standing, the soreness may be relieved by coalding them in the following: Talzecome wood ashes and cover with water; let it stand for two or three hours; strain off the water and place the fact in it. The serences will

disappear chaost immediately. - Bosto : Dri-

THE CANALS OF MARS.

WHAT ASTRONOMER SCHIAPARELLI SAW THROUGH HIS TELESCOPE.

Some Remarkable Appearances Which He Noted-Is Mars Inhabited?-Facts Which Seem to Call for an Affirmative Answer.

It was in 1877 during a favorable conjunction of Mars-that is to say, at the time when Mars was unusually near to the earth-that Schiaparelli first saw the canals. It will be recollected that in that same year Professor Hall discovered the two tiny moons of Mars with the great telescope at Washington, an instrument in comparison with which Schiaparelli's telescope is a pigmy, and yet, so far as we are aware, the canals were never seen with the Washington telescope. This fact, however, is by no means decisive, for in the first place Schiaparelli's telescope. though comparatively small, is of acknowledged great excellence; secondly, and more impor-tant, the skies of Milan are incomparably clearer and better suited to delicate telescopic observation than those of Washington; and lastly, Schiaparelli, who possesses exceptionally sharp vision, like the celebrated Dawes, of England, was engaged in the special study of the features of Mars' surface when he made the discovery. It may be added that last year three observers-M. Perrotin and M. Pollon, at Nice, and Mr. Denning, in England-succeeded in seeing the canals of Schiaparelli, and detecting some of the excep-tional appearances which he noted. When Schiaparelli first saw the canals in 1877 they appeared as single lines, but subsequently he found them double. He even watched the process of doubling, which was a very curious phenomenon. But we will let him speak for himself, as quoted by M. Flammarion:

"There are upon that planet great dark lines, traversing the continents, to which may be given the name of canals, although we do not yet know what they are. Various astronomers have already detected several of them, notably Dawes in 1864. During the last three oppositions I have made a special study of them and have recognized a considerable number, more than sixty. These lines run from one to another of the dark spots that we regard as seas, and form a well defined network over the light or continental regions. Their position appears to be invariable and permanent, at least according to the judgment I have been able to form by four and a half years of observation; nevertheless their aspect and their degree of visibility are not always the same, and depend upon circumstances which the present state of our knowledge does not yet permit us to discuss with certainty. In 1879 many were seen which were not visible in 1887, and in 1882 those that had already been seen were detected again, accompanied by new onea. Several of these canals present themselves under the form of vague, shadowy lines, while others are clear and sharp, like a mark made by a pen. In general they are rectilinear, that is to say, drawn upon the sphere as lines of great circles. They cross one another obliquely, or at right angles. They are fully two degrees broad, or 120 kilometers, and a number extend over a distance of eighty degrees or 4,800 kilometers,

"Their color is very nearly that of the seas of Mars, but a trifle lighter. Every canal ends at its two extremities in a sea or in another canal; there is not a single example Often they are wonderful bargains indeed, of one extremity ending in the middle of the solid land. That is not all. In cortain seabeen made off of them; but if they are cheap sons these canals enlit up or, rather, become

fixed time, and is produced simultaneously over the whole extent of the continents of the planet. No indication of it was shown in 1877 during the weeks which proceded and followed the southern solstice of the world. A single isolated case was presented in 1879; the 26th of December in that year (a little before the spring equinox, which occurred on the 21st c' January, 1890), I remarked the dividing of the Nile between the Lake of the Moon and the Ceraunique gulf, These two regular markings, equal and parallel, caused me, I admit, profound surprise, the greater because some days before, the 23d and the 24th of December, I had observed with care this same region without perceiving anything of the kind. I awaited with surjosity the return of the planet in 1881 in order to learn if any analogous phenomenon would present itself, and I saw the same thing reappear the 11th of January, 1882, a month after the spring equinox of the planet (which occurred on the 8th of December, 1881); the division was still more evident at the end of February. On this same date, the 11th of January, another doubling manifested itself, that of the middle section of the Cyclops canal, on the side of the Elysee.

"Greater yet was my astonishment when, the 19th of January, I saw the canal of Jamuna, which was then in the center of the disk, divided very accurately into two straight, parallel lines traversing the space which separates the Niliaque lake from the Gulf of Aurora. At first I thought it to be an illusion, caused by fatigue to the eye and a sort of strabismus of a new kind, but one must needs yield to the evidence. After the 16th of January I simply passed from one surprise to another: in succession the Orontes, the Euphrates, the Phison, the Ganges and more of the other canals showed themselves very clearly and incontestably split in two. There were not less than twenty examples of doubling.

"In certain cases it has been possible to observe some precursory symptoms which are not lacking in interest. Thus the 13th of January a light and ill defined shade extended along the Ganges; the 18th and 19th only a series of white spots was distinguishable there; the 20th the Ganges showed itself in the form of two indecisive parallel lines, and the 21st the doubling was perfectly clear, as I observed it up to the 23d of February.

"These doublings are not an optical effect depending upon the increase of visual power, as happens in the observation of double stars, and neither is it the canal which divides itself in two lengthwise. Notice what it is that appears: to the right or left of a pre-existing line, without any change in the course or position of that line, one sees another line produced equal and parallel to the first, at a distance varying generally from 6 to 12 degs., that is to say, from 250 to 700 kilometers; there even seem to be some produced still nearer, but the telescope is not powerful enough to enable one to distinguish them with certainty. Their tint is a rather dark reddish brown. These twin canals are rectilinear or very slightly curved. There is nothing analogous in terrestrial geography. Everything points to the belief that it is a peculiar periodical phenomenon of the planet Mars, and intimately related to the course of

"Here, then, are observed facts; the in-ercase in the disfance of the planet and the prevalence of rains prevented the continuation of the observations after the end of February. It is difficult to decide quickly upon the nature of that geography, assertedly very different from that of our world."

New York Sun.

A general smile was caused at a Buffalo railway station the other day by an innocent countryman who sched for accommodations the one of them had room cara."

LIFE IN JERUSALEM.

CHRISTIANITY AT ITS WORST, MO-HAMMEDANISM AT ITS BEST.

A Returned Missionary's Interesting Account of the State of Affairs in the Holy City-Destitute Jews from Arabia-The American Colony.

Rev. T. F. Wright, who has returned from Jerusalem recently, talked with a reporter in regard to the condition of affairs there at the present time

"The state of religion in Jerusalem is very interesting. I remained five weeks in the city, and was brought into contact with persons of every class. It must be confessed that Christianity is seen at its worst there, and Mohammedanism at its best. The Mohammedan in the early morning hears the cry: God is great, prayer is better than sleep,' arises, prepares himself, puts on his white outer garment and goes up into the mosque ground where Solomon's temple formerly stood, and there goes through with his devotions, bowing down before God and asking that he may be guided through the day. This means to him that he must be strictly temperate, truthful in every statement, kind to all men, and that he will in no case bow down to any idol. In all Mohammedan lands, idols, images and pictures are utterly excluded. The single exception to this rule is an equestrian statue of Mehemet Ali in the great square of Alexandria in Egypt; and the erection of this statue was strengly opposed on the grounds that it might become to some of the people an object of worship. "The Christians in Jerusalem are in a state

of bitter sectarian conflict. They are not agreed among themselves as to the sacred sites, and they have more than once come to bloodshed in acting together in the celebra-tion of some of the Christian festivals. In the Cave of the Nativity at Bethlebern, where a silver star in the pavement marks the place where our Lord is believed to have been born, a Mohammedan soldier of the Turkish army stands always with loaded musket to keep the Christian wor hipers from slaying each other. In the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, in Jerusalem, the traveler notices at once a group of Turkish officials who have no interest in the place and spend their time smoking and drinking coffee and chatting with each other, but whose presence is needed to keep the monks from actual warfare. At the time of Easter the Turkish guards are increased to a whole regiment, so that it is difficult to make one's way through them to reach the interior of the church.

VARIOUS RIVAL SECTS. "In the church the Latin Franciscans alternate with the Greek monks in the performance of masses, and sometimes singultaneous masses are performed by priests standing within a few feet of each other. The lamps with which the shrines are decorated have bean apportioned to the different bodies-Latin, Greek, Armenian and Coptic—so that they may not come unto conflict in lighting the place. The greatest and most unpleasant exertement is reached at the time of the descending of the holy fire, which is believed by the more ignorant to descend from heaven, and to be received by a priest. It always arrives at a certain hour of a certain day, and its arrival is waited for by a crowd are offered to those who first arrive at the

outlying villages.
"The bells on the Church of the Hely Sepulcher and on the Mount of Olives are rung by the rival sects, apparently only for the purpose of expressing their unkind feelings. They never sound in harmony; they never ring a chime, although they are fitted to do so, but they continually raise in the ears of the contemptious Mohammedan their unpleasant sounds.

"There is in Jerusalem at the present time a remarkable American colony, which it was my privilege carefully to examine, About twenty persons arrived in Jerusalem in the year 1881, having gone mostly from the city of Chicago, where some of their number had been active Christian workers under Moody, and where they had been led to think that they could do more good by going to the Holy Land. On their way out they received Land. On their way out they received some accessions from England. Among their number is Mr. H. J. Spafford, once a leading Chi cago lawyer; another, Capt, Sylvester, was formerly of the English army; another was a clergyman of the Church of England, who visited the Holy Land in company with the late Gen. Gordon, and who decided to remain with these people; another is a venerable lady, the widow of a colonel of the United States regular army, All are most deeply interested in their work, and share and have a common purse, and now have become known far and wide through the region, because they make no profession of faith, but simply acknowledge their allegiance to Christ and express by constant deeds their desire to love their neighbors as themselves.

JEWS FROM ARABIA. "When they first arrived in Palestine an in-teresting migration of Jews had just taken place from Arabia. About 200 Jews, called Temanites, and believed by themselves to be the remnant of the tribe of Gab, had moved from the desert in which the tribe had long had its home, and had come to the Holy Land. They are small in stature, delicate in features, wholly free from the money changing disposition, grateful for every kindness, and eminently childlike in their characters. They were lying, when the Americans arrived, it. the fickis outside of the city with no one to care for them. The Americans immediately began to prepare daily rations of soup for them, to tend the sick and in every way to watch over them according to their ability. At the present time the Temanites have es-tablished themselves in a prosperous colony south of the village of Siloam, and in their synagogue every week they have a prayer in which Horatio Spafford and his friends are mentioned, and the divine blessing is invoked upon them for their many good deeds.

"The house of these Americans to daily visited by persons coming from all parts of the land, to inquire into this wonderful phe-nomenon. The Bedouins of the desert lean their tall spears against the wall, and are cordially welcomed, and occupy a room in the house as long as they desire to remain; and the Americans, going fearlessly across the Jordan, have returned these visits and been received with the utmost kindness, and have had an influence over the lives of the Bedouins. They deal especially with the Adwan tribe, long known to be the floroest class east of the Jordan. The fellahin, or peasant class of the country, find always here a cordial welcome. No evaning passes without seeing its company of poor and rich of peasents and Turkish effends gathered in the salon, to listen to the hymns which the Americans sweetly sing; and every one, on leaving the room, expresses his gratitude for what he has come to regard as the greatest comfort of his life. In this way Mohammedans and all classes in Jerusalero are reached for good, and a lesson is taught as in regard to the spirit in which Christian missions should be a ried on,"—Boston Adjutiser face . k. w.

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