## NOW CANNY SPOOKS ARISE

And Impish Kids Make Off with Guardless

CUPID MOUNTS A CLOUD OF MYTHS

Gruesome Tales of Ancient Hallowe'en, Revised and Amended for Modern Merriment-Games Londed with Laughter, Etc.

There are two nights in the year in vested with distinct charms for the small boy, and which develop opposing characteristics. The night of the Fourth of July is one of explosive mirth and roystering. Hallowe'en is the reverse. The small boy is as much abroad on the night of October 31 as on the Fourth, but he shouts not, neither do his footfalls awaken the neighborhood. Vanishing gates, ringing doorbells and the mysterious tapping of window panes, followed by distant yells, proclaim as loud as cannon crackers that the boys

are about on mischief bent.

The pranks of the small boy, annoying and often malicious, are a perversion of the customs and superstitions which cling to Hallowe'en. In the ancient calendar of the church of Rome are the following observations on the 1st day of November: "The feast of Old Fools is removed to this day." The night of October 31 is the vigil of All Saints' Day, which falls on November 1.

"The 1st of November," says Hutchin-son in his Northumberland, "seems to retain the celebration of a festival to Pomona, when it is supposed the summer stores are opened." The Druids also made use of this night for divinations and consulting of omens. It is an unconscious and graceful mingling of the old heathen rites that we enjoy on this fateful night, and the wild license of the old times has simmered down to a

In the papal times it was the custom to ring bells all night long at Hallow-tide for all Christian souls. Henry VIII. ordered this stopped, whether because it made him think of his headless wives, or simply because it disturbed his rest, his-tory tells not. Queen Elizabeth con-firmed this order, and the church bells rang to quiet Christian souls for the last

time during her reign. England and Scotland had each some peculiar customs that were attended to with due importance as "nut-crack night" came 'round. The people of Shropshire, Eng., used to bake a great number of what they called soul cakes, laying one upon the other like the pictures of the shew bread in the old bibles. The peasants and children then journeyed from house to house, singing, and were rewarded with these cakes. Another curious custom was practiced

on the island of Lewis, the home of the "Princess of Thule." The natives had a custom on this night of making sacrifices to the sea god "Shony." At Hallowfide the people from all over the island came to the church of St. Mulyay. having each man his provisions with him. Every family furnished a peck of malt, which was brewed into ale. One of their number was selected sto wade into the sea up to his waist, carrying a cup of ale in his hand, and crying in a loud voice: "Shony, I give you this cup of ale, hoping you will be so kind as to send us plenty of seaweed for enriching our ground the ensuing year," and so threw the cup of ale into the sea. After this they returned to church, and, after a few minutes' silent devotion, went to the field, where they danced and feasted until morning.

Many and strange are the rites and A few are recalled.

If you are brave enough to tempt the powers of darkness, supposed to be broad on the last night of October, walk three times around a church at midnight strewing hempseed, and repeating:

Hempseed I sow. Hempseed I strow, He that is my true love Come after me and mow

On the third round your future husband will sppear behind you with a A favorite but ghastly trick in the old

countries is the throwing of a ball of yarn into the well. Begin to wind it up and sav:

I wind, I wind, My true love you to find. With the end of the yarn he will rise, seated in his coffin.

Comb your hair before the parlor mirror, at the same time eating an apple, he will look over your shoulder in the glass as the clock strikes 12. Leave soap, towels, brush and razor

on the bureau, lie awake and watch, and at 12 c'clock he will enter, shave himself and retire. If he fails to come you are doomed to be an old maid. If there happens to be a new moon on Hallowe'en go out to the gate alone and repeat the couplet:

New moon, true moon, reveal unto me This night who my husband is to be. He will appear before you, It is recounted that a lass who tried this was whipped up and borne away by a horseman in a black cloak.

Less tragic was the experience of the girl who put a pan of ashes at her bedide, expecting to see the name of her future husband written in it next morning. During the night her brother stole slyly in and this is what she

Trying tricks is but a notion, Death and hell shall be thy portion.

If you would bring the absent love to your side make a little rag doll and name it with his name. Wish that he will have neither rest nor peace until he comes, and bury it in hot coals and ashes on the hearth, where it will smoulder slowly. By the time it has burned away he will arrive. This seems to have originated from the melting of the wax image of an enemy before the fire, an old Scottish superstition embalmed in Rossetti's poem, "Sister

Eat a thimbieful of salt, go to bed backward and in silence, and the man you are destined to wed will bring you water in your dreams. If in a tin cup, you will be very poor; if a glass, comfortably well off, but if you quench your thirst from silver you will be wealthy.

In Germany the fraulein goes into the garden backward at midnight and pulls

cabbage. If earth adheres to the roots she will marry rich. Little the Omaha maiden of the present day cares for this antique custom of ner forefathers, unless, by chance, from the embers of old, she may rake a costume or game that she can revive for the pleasure of the guests she will assemble around her fire to crack nuts and tempt

A little thought and time bestowed on the subject by a prospective hostess can secure, at little cost, an entertainment that will express a good deal of charac-If gifted with pen or brush you can make the invitations very suggestive and pretty, and they will be gladly treas-ared as souvenirs. With sepia or water polors make little sketches of witches on broomsticks on their way to a crescent moon. An ear of red corn must be painted on young girls' invitation, and if the boys do not know to what privilege

they are entitled by a girl finding an ear of red corn, so much the worse for the boys. A tiny grate with chestnuts roasting, and a young man and maiden watching them, a girl standing by an old fashioned well curb and winding a ball of yarn, under the legend, "I wind; who holds" is claver. A girl sawing grain while a clever. A girl sowing grain, while a young man steals after reaping with a sickle, a branch of witch hazel or a cluster of chestnut burrs, showing the glistening nuts within, is apropos, too. You might sketch a window with corn pattering against it, and some scampering urchins, while a cabbage stalk, with its sprangling roots, would tell its own

tale to most boys.

These are a few of the many designs that may occur to you, and if you have any customs in your vicinity peculiar to the night try and portray them in a sug-gestive manner. Decorate your rooms with asters and golden rod. Ears of corn with the husks pulled back to show the golden grain within are very ef-fective, hung with rich colored portiers for a background. With grapevines for a background. With grapevines with leaves and fruit drape beautifully, and autumn leaves, of course, are to be

Have the nuts prepared for the candy and heaping dishes of fruit and nuts ready to eat and for games. Happy the hostess who has a basement kitchen and dining room for such a lark, and may

the saints preserve her carpets.

Everybody knows how to bob for apples and how to go out in the garden or in a dark cellar at night to pull cab-bages; and the old trick of eating an apple in front of a looking glass in an empty room, lighted only by a candle, has been the occasion for so many pranks that it need not be told again now.

But there are Hallowe'en plays which, while not more enjoyable than the others, are not so well known, and may be very acceptable as an addition to the evening sports. One of these is the Wassail Bowl. This consists of a very large bowl of milk—a punch bowl or even a big wash bowl will not be too large. Into the Wassail Bowl must go a dozen baked apples—green, yellow, red and russet—a handful of roasted chest-nuts, two peeled oranges, and uncracked nuts and popcorn.

When it comes time to serve the Wassail Bowl, one of the party, who acts as high-priestess, prepares a table of fate and invites each one to partake of the magic bowl. One by one each advances to the table and with a spoon draws out something from the depth of the bowl. Only one dip is allowed, and from the prize which is brought forth the fortune is told from the table of fate by the high-priestess, who solemnly reads it

atoud.

If a baked apple is dipped up it means that good things are to happen all the year. But if only some popcorn and nuts are brought up in the spoon, it is a sign that there will be bad luck, which the one who dipped these unhappy things can turn aside by begging a slice of orange from the ones who are lucky to bring up these great prizes of all. A roasted chestnut, if burst open, means a present soon, and a spoonful of them

means several presents.

Another game is to take bits of bread, moisten them with water and take a tiny slip of paper on which is written the name of some loved friend and press it into the center of the moistened bread, forming into a little ball; drop the ball into a glass of water and if it rises to the top the friend is true; if it remains in the bottom of the glass they are supposed to be false.

Again, when an apple is eaten the seeds are stuck on the back of the hand and named, the hand is then thrown back over the left shoulder, and whatever seeds remain are true friends. The girls are all seated in a circle, the boys carefully blindfolded, and each with a magic wand (a cane will answer the purpose) walks three times around the circle, then touches one of the girls with the wand, and so selects the one he to wait on during refreshments. Again, you can have a fairy party by all dressing like brownies en masque, removing the masks when refreshments

Another favorite pastime is to melt lead and pour it into water through the hole in the handle of a door key; the fantastic shapes it assumes is supposed to indicate the calling of your future spouse. Another game that makes much sport is to place three basins and a table, one containing clear water, another milky water, the third being dry. Blindfold each guest in turn, being careful to change the positions of the basins each time, and lead them up to the table, where they must put their left hand into one of the basins. If they touch the clear water they will marry a maid or bachelor; if the milky water, a widow or widower; if the dry basin, single blessedness will be their fate.

Of course you must take a mirror, and going backward, pass clear around the house, and your future husband will look over your shoulder into the mirror. Do you remember how, when sweet "Leslie Goldthwaite" backed off the steps at Holabird's Hallowe'en party, she almost fell into the arms of the gallant Dr. Hautayne? And were they not engaged before six weeks had passed? Talk of fate and omens! What a charming Hallowe'en party it was which Mrs. Whitney tells of in "We Girls."

If you live in the country, let the party proceed to the cabbage bed and each pull up a stalk, the first their hand touches. Be it straight or crooked so will their future spouse be; taste the heart, and if it be sweet or bitter so the disposition. The chief ceremony at a typical Hal-lowe'en should be the cutting of the cake, which must contain a ring, a penny, a

thimble, a key and a button The ring for a marriage within a year, The penny for wealth, my dear, The thimble for old maid or bachelor born, The button for sweethearts all forlors, The key for a journey to make all right, And this you will see next Hallowe'en night."

The cake must be cut in absolute silence, and the first word spoken thereafter is prophetic in some way of the

Suspecting the Parson. Suspecting the Parson,
London Figaro: There are many tales
told, most of them apocryphal, of queer incidents at weddings. I can vouch for the
following: A workingman was being united
to the iady of his choice at a certain church
and just before the moment for the production of the ring arrived the officiating
clergyman leaned over toward the bride and
whishered, "Please take off your glove."
To his intense dismay the bridegroom resented the action and cried, "Here, mister,
no whispering to my gal."

no whispering to my gal." Texas Siftings: "But, Herbert," she said, "think of the future. You are foor and you cannot surround me with the luxuries to

which I have been accustemed."
"But your father—"
"lie would do nothing for us." Does he play poker?

"Then I'll teach him. Trust in me, darling, and have no lear of the future." Washington Star: "I did think of trying for a diplomatic place," said the office

seeker. "Do you think you are qualified to fill e?" asked the congressman.
"I don't know yet; but I'm doing my

"I've bought me a monocle and I practice at least three hours a day." Little pills for great ills: DeWitt's Little

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Cute stories, worded for children, abound in Our Little Ones and The Nursery, and splendid pictures and rine Nursely, and splendid pictures adorn the pages of this October number. The illustrated story, "In Jamaica," will be a treat for its youthful readers. The Russell Publishing company, 196 Sumner street, Boston.

"Humanity's Secret' is the theme of a leading contribution in The Esoteric for October, and its writer, E. G. Johnson, discusses therein the question of the existence of a creator apart from humanity itself. "Talks on Physical Cuiture and Voice Production," by E. De Derky, is very suggestive. Esoteric Publishing company, Applegate, Cal.

The California Review is a new monthly, the October number of which gives as its frontispiece a splendid pertrait of a typical Spanish beauty. An illustrated poetical sketch, "Matilda Jane," by William A. Eldersin, tells in a humorous vein the story of three humorous per found of misof three bummers. A large fund of mis-cellaneous reading matter in quite short articles appears. California Review company,

In Mechanic's Monthly the Rocky mountain region is this month represented by a colored plate showing the Ximenesia, named, we are told, in honor of a Spanish anotherary who wrote on plants many years ago. Its department of "Wild Flowers and Nature" and "General Gardening" are full of valuable and not commonly known facts. Thomas Mecham & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia.

How "Cape Cod Folks" came to be written is told in October Book News, and a por-trait of Mrs. Sarah Pratt McLean Greene forms a charming frontispiece. Portraits of Mrs. Miriam Coles Harris, author of "Rutledge," and of Maxweil Gray, who is Miss W. G. Tuttiett of the Isle of Wight, are accompanied by sketches of the literary lives of these popular writers. John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

A very instructive pamphlet has just been issued by the publication committee of the issued by the publication committee of the international irrigation congress, which is to meet at Los Angeles this mouth. The subject of irrigation is treated in a very lucid manner, and its past achievements chronicled as evidence of the great importance of such systems. The circular is nicely illustrated and is written by Harry Ellington Brook Ellington Brook.

The Confederate War Journal for October The Confederate war Journal for October is fronted with a portrait of Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, the secretary of state to the southern confederacy. Sketches of southern heroes and incidents of the war as told by ex-confederates appear in its columns, one page of which is devoted to the reproduction of poems and martial melodies that stirred the southern heart. Confederate War Journal, Lexington, Ky.

Money, love and law are made the theme of "Third Hand High," a story by W. N. Murdock. The plot is extremely novel and ts final unraveling somewhat strained, but it is so full of odd situations and collequial humor that as in buriesque or broad farce one forgives the amenities of the plot. The style of the writer is racy and attractive, and the interest seldom lags. Lee & Showned Porton

The October number of The Clothier and Furnisher comes filled from end to end with fall announcements and a store of newsy in-formation such as the trade will hall with joy. It is very appropriately dressed in the best typographic and artistic style, showing it appreciates the importance of dress. The Masson Publishing company, 13 Astor Place,

"A Phuse of William Blake's Roman-ticism," by Lucy Allen Paton, is one of the treats in Poet-Lore for October. The analy-sis of the poet as such here presented is keen and strangely sympathetic and ap-preciative, and coupled with the excerpts typifying the work of Blake, possesses a detypifying the work of Blake, possesses a decided charm, while highly elevating and instructive. "The Supernatural in Shakespeare," by Annie Russell Wall, and "Walt Whitman's 'Artistic Atheism," by Horace L. Traubel, are excellent contributions. Poet-Lore company, 196 Summer street, Boston. "Mineral Springs of Virginia," by A. N. Bell, A. M., M. D., is the continuation of an

exhaustive treatment of this theme, appear-ing in the October Sanitarium. The hot, warm, sulphur and healing springs, we are informed, all lie in a narrow valley in Bath county, hedged in between two lofty mountain ranges. "Water Filtration and Cholora," by Prof. R. Koch, forms an instructive contribution, and a large variety of topics in the Editor's Table completes this valuable num-ber. The Sanitarium, Brooklyn, N. Y. The subject of "Great Telescopes of

Future" is treated in an article by Aivan G. Clark in the October Astronomy and Astro-Physics. The famous Yerkes telescope is illustrated on the first page, exhibiting as well as picture can show the mechanism of the instrument. "A Field for Woman's Work in Astronomy" is the theme on which Mrs. M. Fleming has interesting remarks to make. Other articles on the celestial prob-lems and phenomena contribute to the excelof this number. Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

The illustrated edition of "Shakespeare's England," by William Winter, is a reproduction with pictorial and artistic embellishments in the shape of a gilt-edge, elegantly designed cover in gold, and a very liberal distribution of fine engravings and photogravures. Mr. Winter's prose may almost be called poetry, and the fine literary style of the writer, along with the historical sub jects and associations introduced, makes the work a view of England in the perspective of time rather than that of any particular period. To such a work the illuminating pictorials are as essential as scenery is to acting upon the stage. Macmillan & Co.,

A clear and concise presentation of the subject will be found in "Elements of Lafe Insurance," by Miles M. Dawson. This book gives the reader a comprehensive and accugives the reader a comprehensive and accurate conception of life insurance without unnecessarily burdening the mind with technical terms. A study of its pages will prepare the solicitor for more efficient work and aid the expert and actuary to distinguish and hold fast first principles while struggling with the difficult mathematical problems of his profession. Its scope is not confined to the analysis of rates and reserves only, but covers also the neglected territory of contracts, their construction, application, nature and legal effect. Independent Print-ing and Publishing company, Chicago. "Aeronautics" is the name of a new

Its publication is directly the result of one of the recent congresses that met at Chicago, and the forty-five papers contributed will be reprinted in this journal. The work is thoroughly scientific and is in no sense the product of crark vagaries. Besides the scientific features there is much in the records of aeronautic experience that is of exceptional interest. experience that is of exceptional interest Unquestionably the publication of this journal marks a new epoch in aeronautics, as it will go far to stimulate interest and work while bringing together important facts and ideas essential to working out the problem of traversing the air. Aeronautics is published by the American Engineer and Railroad Journal, 47 Cedar street, New York.

A superbly gotten up book, edited and in part written by Lydia Hoyt Farmer, is "What America Owes to Women." It has an introduction from the pen of Julia Ward Howe, whose selection for that purpose was specially felicitous. The frontispiece is a portrait of Martha Washington, What America owes to Isabella of Castile and to More I afayette is made the subject of the America owes to Isabella of Castile and to Mme. Lafayette is made the subject of the first chapter, and the women of Plymouth colony, as well as those of the American revolution, are given conspicuous mention. The general subjects of the volume are; Women in the Home, Women in Literature, Women in Education and Science, Women in Philanthropy, Church Work, Home Missions and Charities, Women in Professions, Business and Trade, and Women in Art and Music. For sale at Brentano's, New York, Washington, Chicago and Paris and at Woman's building, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago.

position, Chicago.

"The Progress of Economic Ideas in France," by Maurice Block, translated by Cornelia H. B. Rogers, is a concise and clear presentation of the stands taken by the successive schools of political economy among the fertile French, whose frequent revolutions and sanguine temperaments have led to a most varied experience in both the trial of ideas in practice and literary discussion. The pros and cons of socialism naturally come in for a large share of attention, and while the remarks of the writer are justly applicable to specific forms under criticism, they do not apply to the principle of socialism or expansion of individual liberty along with greater collective action in those functions that are collective by nature. That no structural change has yet been suggested to satisfactorily carry into practice the higher unity to result from a proper disposition, Chicago.

position of the Individual and collective functions does not condemn socialism any more than the failure of Christian ideals in the face of commercial competition condemn Christianity. Socialism is more today an ideal whose contrast is a protest and con-demnation of the heartlessness and brutal license resulting from unlimited competition. American Academy of Political and Social

"The Annual Statistics of Manufactures" has just been issued by the commonwealth of Massachusetts and consists of almost 500 pages of statistical work representing a vast amount of labor expended in its compilation. Among its results it shows that there was an increase of capital in the year of 1862 over an increase of capital in the year of 1852 over the preceding year amounting to 3.18 per cent; the increase of stock used during the same period reached 4.52 per cent; in the aggregate value of goods made the increase was 5.37 per cent; the number of persons employed in the 4.473 establishments repre-sented in all industries was in 1892 312,146, an increase of 4.33 per cent, in wages raid in sented in all industries was in 1892 312,146, an increase of 4.53 per cent; in wages paid in the establishments represented in the 75 industries considered there was an increase of 6.10 per cent, while the average proportion of the business done reached 69.31 per cent of the full productive capacity of the 4.473 establishments, an increase of 1.09 per cent. The average number of days in operation was 297, 14, an increase of 0.12 per cent. Vast as the compilation of Cata appears it possesses for the student of economic truth but a meager and straggling significance. Commerce is so widespread and so interwoven with all sections however widely remote that the lack of autonomy in these local efforts destroys the very best part of their other wise almost inestimable value, and leaves their practical utility minute in proportion to their cost.

The story of the explorations of Lewis and Clarke is also the official narrative of the first white men who crossed the continent from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean in central latitudes. It was the first expedition dispatched by the government to report on what was then called "Louisiana," in-cluding within it what is now Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, lowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Where Bismarck, N. D., now is was then the extreme outpost white man had ever reached; no one had yet crossed Rockies between the British and Spanish possessions, nor had white man ever been above tidewater on the Columbia. All this man terrefrontees at the limit was and the control of the columbia. vast territory was at that time wrapped in the cloudy colors of the unknown. It was a region of romance, of which people were ready to listen to and believe any exaggera-tions. Considering the temptations of the situation it is a remarkable fact that the narrative handed down has possessed a veracity, fidelity and minute accuracy that has never been called in question. It remains to this day a model history of travel and adventure, the importance and interest of which appear more conspicuous the more which appear more conspicuous the more searchingly it is examined in the light of later experience. The original and early editions have long been out of print and every edition since 1814 is defective in the omission of important particulars in which respect a new edition now fresh from the press outranks any of the prior works, containing not only all the original supplementary documents and maps, but now maps mentary documents and maps, but new maps designed in the light of the geographica landmarks of today, new portraits and illustrations and a complete index to the whole, the work never having been indexed hereto-fore. The edition is limited to 1,000 copies bound in four volumes, 200 on hand made linen paper, royal 8 vo., boards uncut, \$25 net per set; 800 on best laid book paper, 8 vo., cloth uncut, \$12.50 net per set. Francis P. Harper, 17 East Sixteenth street, New York, For sale by Megeath Stationery company, Omaha.

"The Business Outlook," "The Women of Today" and "The Coming Tariff Legisla-tion" are the leading themes of the current number of the North American Review. The contributors on the former subject are all presidents of large financial institutions and ostensibly carry some weight, but in reality are not entitled to credit on that score. The reasons given are purile and divergent and only show that the operations of national finance are no more accessible to bankers than to other mortals. In fact these are more in dauger of being misled by early ac quired assumptions and a surrounding at-mosphere of vitiated, selfish interests that cling around the bourse just as the antebel-lum slaveholder was projudiced and readered the last person capable of clear and reliable judgment on the moral status of slavery. Congressmen McMillin, Dalzell and our William J. Bryan present their ideas on the coming tariff legislation, but strangely both McMillin and Bryan cussing the evils of tariff that they forget the subject they assume at the outset to treat. It is amusing to follow the Tennessee congressman in his pyrotechnic flights, blaze all the evils of the day in populist colors and then without the shadow of logical cor and then without the shadow of logical con-nection find them all consequences of tariff, Uncle Sam has very bad symptoms to com-plain of, true enough, but dilating on symp-toms is not diagnosing a case, and as for-cure it is simply ridiculous. Mr. Bryan con-founds an abstract crivilege impersonal and founds an abstract orivilege impersonal and open to all with a strictly personal monopoly. The most characteristic feature of the articles is the neglect on the part of these tariff tinkers to touch the subject in hand, which Mr. Daizell, a republican, confines himself to, avoiding unnecessary mention of of tariff. North American Review. New York.

In the "Commercial Policy of England Toward the American Colonies" (Columbia College Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, vol. 3, No. 2.) Mr. George Louis Beer subjects to a most impartial re-examination the many and varied-materials bearing upon the early colonial system. He insists that the navigation laws of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries must be viewed in the light of the then prevailing mercantile system which justified England in regarding colonial commerce chiefly as a means of enriching British merchants. Those acts were neither originated in malice nor carried were neither originated in malice nor carried out in bitterness. They were looked upon as a matter of course by both colonists and traders. They had, to be sure, important bearings upon the industrial development of the American colonies, and these have been most conscientiously traced by Mr. Beer in his painstaking and laborious search through temporary documents and statutes. conclusion seems to affirm English writers who maintain that the commercial legisla-tion of Great Britain prior to 1763 had no material effect in causing the breach that culminated in the revolution. While Mr. Beer has not arrived at anything novel in his conclusion, he has brought out a host of interesting and important facts concerring the resources and commerce of the colonies and his book will save the general historian an incalculable amount of the work of minute documentary research.

It may have a silly sound to call Prof Goldwin Smith's new political history o the United States charming, but the unaf fected style, plain and deep sighted, with which he goes into details when necessary and keeps only to main facts when it is bet-ter, is charming, and nothing else will express it. There are no dates in the book, events follow each other as the legitimate result of a cause, and to one unfamiliar with events follow each other as the legitimate result of a cause, and to one unfamiliar with the inner political life of our nation up to 1871 the book will be of incalculable value. In the preface Prof. Smith says the book is intended rather for the English than Americans. This is only true in one way, he writes as an Englishman, with perhaps more regard for the mother country than would be shown by an American-born reared on this side of the Atlantic, and his ideas of the neutrality of England during the rebellion may perhaps not be quite as near the fact as Mr. Blaine's opinion of the same subject, still the treatment is broad and up to the times in every subject mentioned, even woman suffrage and orthodoxy. The words of praise he gives Abraham Lincoln are among the kindest and truest from any historian of the day, and when he speaks of what no American would ever have thought of enough importance to mention—the fact that the common privates in the war could all read and write—the ingeniousness will be amusing to his readers in this country. Macmillan & Co., New York.

Book News comes out as often as the moon changes and the number just out is as bright and newsy as ever. This journal lakes its readers behind the scenes of the literary stage, if the expression is permissable, and and introduces them to the makers of heroes, at the same time strewing bits of crisp gossip by way of relish throughout its pages. D. Appleton & Co. 1, 3 and 5 Bond street, New York.

New YORK.

Nothing is more charming or delightful than to lift the veil of centuries and peer into the dim galleries of the past, to see nations and races revived and the drama of a long-gone epoch acted before our eyes. For such a possibility we are once more indebted to General Lew Wallace, so well known as

the author of "Ben Hur." This time he has reproduced the tragic period in history when the Christian empire in the east was overthrown by Mahommed II. triumphing over the blood of its last emperor and his devoted subjects. The work just from the press is entitled "The Prince of India, or Why Constantinople Fell," and it represents the ripened fruit of the general's rare opportunity while holding an official place at the Turkish capital. As in his former production, the author has centered the movement around the great problem of the unknown, the source and destiny of humanity. His leading character, the Wandering Jew in an original version, has traveled through every inhabited land upon the globe and witnessed the changes of the years through more than a dozen centuries, and in all his wandering, through all this lapse of time, he clings to one worship, is fed by one faith—the fatherhood of God. He believes in one true God, and under this banner, regarding this as the great central issue in all human life, he seeks to unite the nations of the earth in a true brotherhood, thereby to put an end to he fierce battles of the creeds. The light shed is practically lost in the general darkness of the times and the drams of life with shed is practically lost in the general dark-ness of the times, and the drama of life with its counter-interests stirring heart against heart and hand against hand, continues to rage as before. Brotherhood as an end, resting on belief, proves a failure though as a creed or religion—a longing or prayer of humanity for a brotherhood in effect—a working brotherhood not merely depending on beliefs, but on law truly fitted to our natures, it is justified and is leafly made promise. on beliefs, but on law truly fitted to our natures, it is justified, and is justly made prominent as the bond that links the ages—one problem, absorbing, deep and broad. The other characters in this highly romantic story—Princess Irene; Mahommed, heir of Amuratn; the Sultan of Turkey; Lael, a Jewish girl whose filtal love warms the heart of the wanderer, and whose Oriental beauty leads to her abjuction and its dramatic sequel, and a host of other characters are all drawn with care and precision, and are all drawn with care and precision, and form a delightful study of Oriental ways. The work is subdivided into six books, and is bound in two volumes. Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Megeath Stationary Company, Omaha.

Sweet breath, sweet stomach, sweet met-per? Then use DeWitt's Little Early Risers. CONNUBLALITIES.

Young Fair, son of the California Crossus, should value his bride highly. She has cost him \$15,000,000.

"So you have sued him for breach of promise?" "I have." "Do you think he has the sand to fight the suit?" "I don't know; I'm not troubling myself about his sand; it's his

rocks I'm after." Miss Annie Tyng Higginson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Higginson of River-side, was married at noon Monday to Vibe Kieralff Spicer, son of the late Commodore Spicer of the United States navy.

Miss Lottle Zickler and James D. Hutchin-son were married at high noon in the highest car of the Ferris wheel in Chicago last Tues-day. When the bridal party returned to the earth the band played "On the Bowery." Jiggers—Young Justwed says his wife is a very magnetic woman. Jaggers—You bet she is, He asked her to let him go downtown with me the other night and she showed both negative and positive qualities in less; helf a minute.

in less'n half a minute. Mrs. Dutyborne-An obedient girl should be perfectly willing to accept the husband her parents choose for her. Miss Duty borne—I don't see that at all. They always have to accept the parents chosen for them and that ought to let them out.

The engagement is announced in Philadelphia of Dr. Walter M. James, widely known as a homeopathic physician, to Mrs. Guerrero, who lives in the house once occupied by Joseph Bonaparte, on South Ninth street, and long occupied by her father, Mr. Potter. "Want to marry my daughter, do you? Le me say, sir, that you are not exactly th sort of a man I would like for a son-in-law. Young Gentleman-Well, you are not the sort of a man I would like for a father-in-

law, but then, you knew, we needn't be chummy unless we want to. An interesting occurrence at the Carlisle Indian school the other day was the marriage of Otto Wells, a full-blooded Comanche, to Mary Parkhurst, an Oneida girl. After the ceremony they went to Wells' home in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he is a tenant farmer. He is a graduate of the school, which he entered as a blanketed Indian boy. Under a law passed by the Penusylvania riage will be necessary in that state until October 1, 1895. A great rush to Pennsyl vania has already commenced from adjoin-ing states and couples within the state are hastening into matrimony. It is like spreading a free lunch and inviting the public in. There has been no date set for the wed-

ing of Miss Katherine Sands to Mr. The dore A. Havemeyer, jr., of New York. Miss Sands is now in Paris, deep in the mysteries of her trousseau. She will return to New York with her sisters about the middle of next month. It is very probable that the wedding will occur in December in New

In the marriage of Miss Carola Livingston to Count de Villecours there will be another union of a respected and old American family with the pobility of France. Miss Livingsto is one of the original patriarchs, and who for many years has been prominent in the society of New York. Their marriage will be celebrated in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, it is said, on December 22. During mediæval times a woman who had

nothing when she was married escaped re sponsibility for her debts. Women were then often married in a single garment to re-lieve themselves of indebtedness. A young and noble German lady of the sixteenth cer tury, to make assurance doubly sure, had the marriage ceremony performed while she was standing in a closet, entirely divested of clothing. She put out her hand through the crack of the door and was thus married. As soon as the ceremony was performed the groom, clergyman and witnesses left the room, she came out, arrayed herself in clothes provided by her husband and took her place at the marriage feast.

A Well Known Experiment Washington Star: "I see," said the man at the railway lunch counter, "that you are a believer in the superiority of mind over

Huh?" said the clerk. "I perceive," he repeated patiently, "that you believe the mind can control inanimate things." "Whatje mean?"

"I refer to the facile way in which you transform those 5-cent cigars into two-for-a-

Detroit Free Press: The small boy, who was a Sunday school scholar, had had a row with another one, and was venting his mind very freely to his Sunday school teacher.
"Don't talk so," she said, pleadingly;
"what will you do when you meet him in heaven?"
"Do," exclaimed the boy violently. Why, I'll yank one of his wings off and thump the stuffing out of him with it, that is what I'll do." and the kid looked as if he

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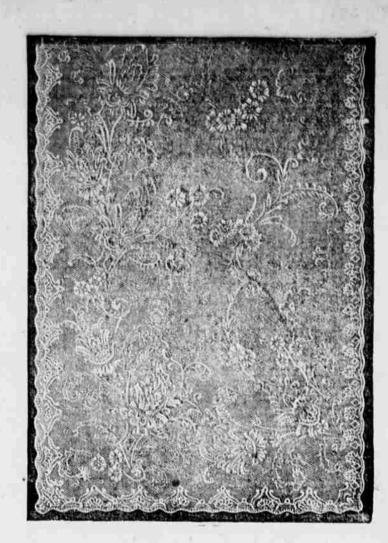
Whither Are We Drifting. Harper's Bazar: "Prisoner," said the judge, "you have been found guilty of posing as a blind man and obtaining money on the street from passers by when you can see as well as 1 can. The sentence of the court is three months in the county jall." "Well, well," said the prisoner;
"dis is de first time I ever heard of a man's
bent' sent to jail because he could see!
What's the country coming to?"

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