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CHINA'S BIG ARSENAL

MAKING ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR

A Hundred Acres of Foundries and Their Two Thousand Workmen.

(Copyrighted 1894 by Frank G. Carpenter.)

SHANGHAI, China, April 14 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-One hundred acres of factories for the making of arms and munitions of war! Nast foundries for the smelting and roll-

An army of 2,000 Celestials in blue gowns, with their pig-tails tightly wound about their half shaven heads, manipulating with their slender, yellow fingers the finest of the modern world's improved machinery, and doing successfully all kinds of factory work

These are some of the wonders I saw at the great government arsenal near here

Any one who thinks that China is asleep out here in China there are similar foun-dries doing even more wonderful work, and that to a large extent with native-made machinery, and just now with Chi-nese iron and Chinese coal. Of the two thousand men employed in the Shanghai works only two are foreigners, and these are consulting engineers, one of whom, Mr. N. E. Cornish, is an Englishman from Devonshire, who was for years connected with the great Armstrong gun works in managers, foremen and workmen.

STREET SCENES. Leaving the Hotel Des Colonies, in the

poor. We plassed a scores of swearing he pushing freight wheelbarrows, each contain-ing a load for a horse, and were jostled by the hundreds of other queer looking char-acters who fill the country roads of China with as many travelers as you will find on the a circus day.

against the missionaries of a year or so ago originated. There are only a few thousand of them in this barracks, and they are but a small part of the army of the vicercy of Nanking, who lives at his capital in the in-

moment under the white wall, on which was a gaudy painting of one of the heroes of Chinese mythology, who is supposed to give luck to the officers within, while one of these Chinese soldiers took my card in to Mr. Cornish, and a moment later I was inside of these vast works and surrounded by the din of machinery. Practically the only difference between these works and those of any of the great gun factories of Christendom lies in the georgeous colors of red. blue and

would fire 100-pound shot.

China has no scruples as to patents, and she now gets all of the latest improve-

nents in war machinery and copies them here. There is no doubt about the great mechanical ability of the Chinese. Here are 2,000 men, who have been brought up on lines entirely different from those upon which they are now working, and they make as expert workmen as our mechanics, who have had generations of hereditary descent and years of experience. A great part of the machinery used here was made by China-men, and Mr. Cornish tells me that he found that parts which he had thought it impossible for a Chinaman to turn out, and which he had expected would have to be imported at great expense from Europe, had been made by these men from drawings Some of them are so expert that only genera directions and the knowledge of the results equired need be be given them, and they will was shown one machine, I think it was fo the rifling of some of the guns, though I am not sure as to this—which contained a screw of only three inches in diameter and thirty-five feet long, which was designed and cut by a Chinaman, and I noticed a yellow-faced Chinaman, who makes the finest of the improved sights of the Armstrong guns. The work is as delicate and as beautiful as that of a watchmaker, and there is an improvement on the original, which this man has added. The rifling machine for the big guns would have cost \$15,000 to import. These Chinamen were shown the drawings and they made it for half that sum. It is so in nearly every variety of machinery, and ameng the things now actually being made in these works are all sorts of modern protections from the resolver. jectiles, from the revolver bullet up to great shots of steel weighing 1,000 pounds. They make cartridges from those fitted for a revolver to the kind required for a six-inch rifle, and I saw Chicamen drilling steel, cutting out grape shot and making brass cartridge cases from disks of metal and paid a visit to the warehouses where I was shown the 200 different kinds of shot and shrapnel which are made here. They are now turning out about 30,000 pounds of shot a day, and they have made recent experiments with Chinese which demonstrates its superiority in son respects over any other iron of the world.

No one knows much about the mineral reof the great gun factories of Christendom lies in the georgeous colors of red, blue and green in which the Chinese delight and with which they paint not only the interior woodwork of their shops, but some of their machines as well, and in the fact that all of the work is done by Chinamen. The first room sources of China. But coal and fron are said

China of the future will probably be entirely independent of the rest of the world. The coal and iron formations in the province of and the product is unsurpassed. The iron now used here comes from the province of Hunan, in about the center of China, and ome idea of its character may be learned from a test which was recently made here. A shot was cast of this fron for a three-inch rifle, and it was fired against a target with the same charge and the same gun in compe-tition with imported shot of steel. The target consisted of three iron plates an inch thick, interleaved with boards of wood. The thick, interleaved with boards of wood. The steel shot penetrated the target, but none of them went through it. The Chinese cast iron shot passed clear through the target and were lost. The process of manufacture of the iron is not known at the arsenal. It comes here in the shape of iron plates of slabs, from half an inch to two inches thick and I should say, at a guess, for I did not measure them, fifteen by twenty-five inches in size. I saw a great quantity of the ore lying outside of the foundry. It is of a reddish brown color, and looks much like some which we get from the Lake Superior mines. The pigs or slabs are laid down here at about The pigs or slabs are laid down here at about a sixteenth of an inch thick. These kettles are wonderfully strong. You would think they would snap like glass, but they are thrown about as though they were made of copper, and are very hard to break. In the experiment above meadloned, Mr. Cornish told me that he had no idea that the shot would go through the target, and he was disappointed in not being able to find it. He says the iron is far superior to the average European iron, and that he is satisfied that it is made with charcoal. It does not melt easily, however, and the foundries do not like it.

EXPERT MECHANICS.

four acres. The men are now experimenting in making ingots for armor plate, such as we turn out at Bethlehem, and they are putting in a steel furnace which will smelt fifting in a steel furnace which will smelt fif-teen tons of steel at one time. If it is a success they will add others. They have made some small ingots, and I saw some steel rails for railroads, which they turned out the other day to show the Chinese authorities that they could, make them. They do all sorts of forging. They are now put-ting in a 700-ton steel press, which will exert a force of 2,000 tons on the ore beneath it. I saw great steel hammers forging out im-mense lumps of steel, and I was surprised at the wonderful way in which these people handle all sorts of metal and machinery. There is never a mistake and the men are There is never a mistake and the men are on hand every time.

was running with the arsenal power. Said on such work as beneath them. COCOANUT POWDER. I did not have time yesterday to visit the

wages of the men. Mr. Cornish replied:
"It is a curious thing that we have an eight-hour law in existence in these works and our employes work fewer hours perhaps than in any other native establishment in China. The men begin work at 7:30 and work until 11:30. Then they have The very best of the foremen receive month. Our possible supply of labor, is of course, unlimited.

"By the way," continued Mr. Cornish, " suppose the eight-hour rule came from the fact that this establishment was originally organized by an American, who came here s score or more of years ago and was em ployed by the Chinese to run it. He ran is so well that he made a fortune out of it and for this reason it was taken out of his hands. The Chinese don't object to money being made, provided they make it them selves, and they saw that Mr. Falls wa getting rich very fast. They now handle the thing themselves and if there are any fat contracts or squeezes to be made it i a Chinaman who has charge of them."
At this moment one of the officers of Chinese naval vessel came in to see abo getting two six-inch guns for his ship, which was lying at the arsenal wharf, and with him we took a trip over a Chinese man-of-war. But of this I will write in

Enraptured Lover-At last, Minnie at last after all these weary years of waiting and hoping, you have promised to be mine: And now, darling, it only remains to name the day! Don't put it off too long, Min-nie. Consider how long I have been trying to bring my courage up to the popping point, and be merciful! Please don't procras -. Minnie-Will tomorrow do, Gerald?

gregational church of Worcester, Mass. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures ulcera. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles.

of his ma; d all his doings were so real impulsive And all his doings were so real impulsive like and bold. That folks all shook their heads and said he couldn't be controlled.

wherever he might go he seemed to cut a lordly sway.

And all the people bowed to him and granted him his way;

Of everything he always claimed the cholect and the best;

He seemed to think he had a right to lord it o'er the rest. He married, but his wife, alas! as wives

too often are, Was sometimes sadly bossed around by this was sometimes sadiy bossed around by this domestic czar,
And neighbors talked about the pair, as neighbors sometimes do,
And said they'd like to see this man brought down a peg or two.

Fate moves in a mysterious way its won-ders to perform—
This man who couldn't be controlled, this rearing thunderstorm,
Is whipped and limp and weary as he goes his nightly rounds;
He's now the father of a boy that weighs about ten pounds.

Mrs. Marie Lemon, a spiritualist of Ala-neda, Cal., who joined the ghostly throng cently, was an accomplished matrimonial edium. She achieved fame as the wife of In 1761 a Glasgow paper announced the marriage of David Lincoln to Catherine Crow, his lifth wife, and continued: "He is 71. His first wife was a Dutch woman, whose name he has forgotten. The rest were Mr. Slimpurse-But why do you insist that our daughter should marry a man whom

she does not like? You married for love, didn't you? Mrs. Slimpurse-Yes; but that is no reason

woman had been his life work for ever so many years." "Yes." said the woman who had come to meet her, "that is so. He has been a divorce lawyer ever since I could re-

A few evenings ago, while running from Williamsburg to Cincinnati on the Kentucky Central, a newly-married couple got on from the Blugrass regions. They were just off for that most delightful season, the cloudless When she turned to come back every foot in very berth was exposed.
The most striking feature of the missionary

The most striking feature of the missionary work at Kaisarieh is the education of the Armenian women, whose social position seems to be even more degraded than that or their Turkish sisters. With the native Armenians, as with the Turks, fleshiness adds much to the price of a wife. The wife of a missionary is to them an object both of wonderment and contempt. As she walks along the street they will whisper to one another: "There goes a woman who knows all her husband's business, and who can manage just as well as himself." This will generally be followed in an undertone by the

in the matter of longevity over married men is proved by the census statistics recently published. In June, 1836, there were in the United States 32,067,880 male persons and only 30,554,370 females. The number of per-sons living in a state of more or less happy 433,236, with 33,169 on trial

matrimony was, males, 11,205,228; females, 11,126,196, or a little more than one man for every woman and nearly one woman for every man. But of widows there were 2,154,-615, while only 815,437 widowers were hope-615, while only 815,437 widowers were fully looking for No. 2 or convivially celebrating a return to the state of single bless-

RELIGIOUS.

There are 111,036 ministers in the United It is estimated that twelve new churches are dedicated on the average every day in

the year in this country. Vermont has 201 Congregational churches, with thirty-five installed pastors, 104 other pastors and twenty-nine churches vacant. In these churches are 20,771 members. The families connected with these churches are

15,361-a gain of 351. The Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church reports as receipts for March, \$212,784, as against \$169,949 for March, 1893. The total receipts for four months have been \$283,329, as against \$243,-018 for the corresponding period of last year. Rev. T. De Witt Talmage will soon complete his twenty-fifth year in the Brooklyn pastorate, and it will be enthusiastically celebrated by his friends.

The "gospel push cart" is making its way about Australia. It is a little portable chapel dragged by a horse or three men and lighted by electricity. One side can be let lown to form a platform and the interior contains chairs and a small organ.

In 1851 India had 91,000 Christian converts. At present there are 250,000 Hindoo Christians and 1,000,000 adherents to Christian churches. The number of converts last year was 24,000. In the last ten years there has been a gain of 140 per cent.

This being the jubilee year of General Booth's Christian life an effort is being made to raise a special fund of \$350,000 for the Salvation army. Into this has been given already \$100,000, the value of an estate recently left to General Booth for his own personal use, but which he put into the

general fund. The United Presbyterian church of Scotland has a membership of 188,664, an increase of 1,589 over the previous year. The Sabbath school scholars are 141,545, an in-creass of 1,029. The total offerings for missionary and benevolent purposes were \$410,-200; the missionary contributions showed an increase of \$11,000.

China proper is divided into nineteen provino:s. Most Chinese are Buddhists and Con-fucianists at the same time; many of them also Taoists. The Mohammedans in China number about 30,000,000, and are found chiefly in the northeast and southwest. There are about 1,000,000 Roman Catholics. Protestants number 60,000. Many of the natives are still nature worshipers. There are at work in the Flowery Kingdom about sixtysix societies, eighteen of which are British, thirteen continental, and seventeen American, and they support about 1,500 missionaries. Native helpers number over 20,000 and native churches 525. Last year over 500,000 copies of the bible were distributed

Wesleyan Methodists in Great Britain have a pleasant surprise in store as regards the numerical returns of church membership. A few days ago one of the ex-presidents stated that the increase, if any, would be small. Now it turns out that an increase of between 5,000 and 6,000 will be reported at the annual conference. With one exception, all the great centers of population contribute to this increase. London Methodism takes the lead with 1,500; then comes Sheffield with 548. Birmingham and Shrewsbury with 520, while Manchester and Liverpool have close upon 500 increase in each. Of the thirty-five districts of British Methodism twentynine show an increase of 6,110; the remain ing five, notably Hallfax and Bradford and Cornwall, reduce the figures to 5,536. This is the largest annual increase which has been reported for the past eleven years. The juntor class returns are said to be up by leaps and bounds, no less than 70,650 being reported. The total membership is

"Carp" Visits the Government Gun Factory at Shanghai.

WONDERFUL MECHANICAL SKILL DISPLAYED Celestials Make Great Shells and Steel

Glimpse of the Barracks and Typical Uniform of Soldiery - The Empire Well Prepared to Defend Its Institu-

ing of steel! Gun works turning out cannon as big as the biggest now being made at the Washington navy yard! Shops covering acres devoted to the making of the latest of modern magazine rifles!

under Chinese foremen!

to what is going on in the modern world has only to visit one of its great government gun factories and be convinced of his mistake. I have spent some time at the gun works of the Washington navy yard where are being built the guns for our largest warships. We pride ourselves upon them as a nation and consider them among the finest gun works of the world. Away out here in China there are similar founwith the great Armstrong gun works in England, and the other, Mr. Bunt, an Englishman who not only knows how to run all kinds of machinery, but has invented several engines, and who with Mr. Cornish, is making many improvements in the Chi-nese munitions of war over those of other nations. It was through Mr. Cornish that I was able to go over the gun works, and with bim I had chats with the Chinese

foreign quarter of Shanghai, I rode in dashed through the mudily streets crowded with bare-legged coolies with hats as big as umbrellas and rain coats of a reddish brown jute, who were carrying heavy loads on poles from their shoulders. We passed many women in blue gowns of wadded cotton, who hobbled along on their little feet through the mud with a knockkneed gait, and met at every turn the 'rikshas and sedan chairs of swell Chi-namen, whose eyes were so shrouded by their big, black spectacles that they looked reds, blues and greens. Their bonnets cov-ered the entire head and were fastened under the chin in a wadded cloth which protected the neck and throat. They were so made that only the front of the face was exposed to the weather, and they ex-tended out behind into a sort of a cape which fell to the waist and concealed their The gowns of many of them were fur lined and the silk brocade of which they were made seemed more fit for a ball roon than a rainy, muddy Chinese country ride Beside these rich worked the poorest of the poor. We passed scores of sweating men

roads approaching one of our little cities on Just outside of the walls of the native soldiers. The sun came out at the Chinese soldiers. The sun came cut at the moment, and I sattempted to photograph them. But when they saw the camera they scowled and went inside of the guard house. Not far from this I came to a fortification which I afterward learned was the bar racks of the troops which the viceroy keeps here to guard the arsenal and to protect Shanghai. A white wall, perhaps twenty feet high, surrounded them, and I could only see the great flags of black net work embroidedred with red Chinese flaures, twenty odd feet long, which floated from a pole above the tent of the commander. I saw many soldiers, however, and I photosaw many soldiers, however, and I photographed a good natured one who evidently did not understand what my camera was. These soldiers were dressed in all sorts of bright colors, and the uniform of many of them consisted of the brightest of blue cotthem consisted of the brightest of the co-ton sacques, trimmed with black velvet and ornamented with red stripes. They were wadded cotton pantaloons, which they tucked into black, short topped, wadded, cloth boots, and their heads were covered with stiff skull caps of slik. They look entirely different from the people about this part of China. and are much more muscular and are talle than the Chinamen we have in America. They come from the interior, and the best fighters among them are from the rebellious province of Hunan, where the insurrection against the missionaries of a year or so ago

THE ARSENAL. Reaching the arsenal we stopped for a noment under the white wall, on which was a

we entered was about the size of the biggest jinriksha, pulled by two men, far out into the country. The day was cold, raw and rainy, but I decided to risk arrest by tak-and in it were being turned out some twelveing my camera with me, and, wrapped in inch guns for the navy. You have seen oiled silk, it lay between my legs as we pictures of such guns in the newspapers They are the biggest made at our navy yard, and they are immense iron cannon, the barrels of which are thirty-five feet long, and which fire projectiles of steel which weigh 1,000 pounds. To make one of these guns costs in the neighborhood of \$50,000, and the Chinese are now just finishing their fourth gun of this kind. Those completed have been tested and shown equato anything made in Europe or America and the projectiles for the guns are mad-here. The Chinese, however, like the other had on their winter bonnets of wadded silk and their clothes were of the brightest of reds, blues and greens. Their bonnets of the world, now believe that these immense guns are not so good for defense and warfare on the sea as the smaller varieties, and they will build no more of the sea. five-ton guns, and then visited the shops where about 300 Chinamen were at work making the latest improved patterns of Armstrong rapid firing guns. I looked at 4.7-inch gun of this kind which had just been completed, and was shown its working. It moved so easily that a baby could have almost worked it, and the Chinese foreman in charge told me that they had just fin ished a dozen of these weapons, and that they were now working on some which

SUPERIOR NATIVE IRON.

omaha. 15th and Dodge BUSTUN STURE 15th and Chili are said to be the largest in the world The pigs or slabs are laid down here at about \$20 a ton, or \$10 a ton in gold, thus costing about half a cent a pound. Mr. Cornish tells me that the Chinese make castings of iron which would be considered impossible in America. They will cast kettles as big as the largest American apple butter kettle, holding about as much fluid as an old-fashioned wash tub, and only a sixteenth of an inch thick. These kettles

There are hundreds of steam engines of all kinds in these works, and they are all managed by the Chinese. I saw one of 400 horse power, which was in charge of a boy and a youth of 22, and I noticed that numbers of the Chinese mechanics are under age. Some of them are old men, but it is hard to tell the age of a Chinaman, as they all shave, and have few gray hairs. I spent some time looking at the men putting up an engine of 2,000 horse power. It is of the most modern variety, and has cost a fortune The immense furnaces burn gas, and a look into them would scare the religion out of any modern Shadrach, Meshach and Abed nego, if the viceroy of Nanking cared to play the part of the cruel Babylon an king of the scriptures. These furnaces are con-trolled by two easily moved levers, and a mistake would blow the whole into atoms. A Chinese engineer about 30 years old has entire charge of them. The steel works of this arsenal cover about

on hand every time.

What I saw today has removed from my mind all doubt as to the ability of the Chinese to construct and manage modern machinery, and I question much whether they have not the gerins of a creative ability, which, under proper conditions, might produce as great inventions today as the Chinese mind has done in the past. The compass, guspowder and printing originated

here, and we may have a Chinese Edison in the fature. I asked questions of Mr. Corn-ish concerning this, as we walked through the works, and he told me that several of the mechanics had improved upon the original models which had been imported, and I saw a machine for cutting steel which a friend of Li Hung Chang had adapted to the making of candle wicks, and which, by his favor, h

Mr. Cornish:
"The lack of inventors in China may comfrom there being no patent law. These men tell me they don't care to work at getting up new things, because their neighbors will steal their ideas. Besides, you must remember that the Chinese mind has for years run in other directions. A mechanic is not of much account here, and the man who can write a three line poem or can quote Confucius would be thought more of than any inventor. Tupper, the poet, had he been born in China would have out-ranked an Edison, and the literati look down

powder works where the Chinese are making all sorts of powder from the brown cocoanuts, which are used for the heavy guns, to the small black grains, which are made for modern rifles, but I saw samples of the powder and Mr. Cornish says there is a chemist now on his way from Germany to China, who will teach them how to make the smokeless powder which has been re-cently invented. I asked as to the hours of work and the

hour for lunch and work on until 4:30. In case of necessity, however, of war or other-wise, we could work them almost twice that long and we could add to the force largely without much trouble. Our mechanics get from three to six Mexican dollars a week, or from \$1.50 to \$3 a week in your currency high as \$50 a month, and under foremen get about thirty-five Mexican dollars a

Frank G. Carpenter

Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, whose name was mentioned as the successor of Dr. Spurgeon, is to-become pastor of the Salem Street Con-

Dodge,

Nixon Waterman in Chicago Journal. There used to be a smart young man who bossed his old papa, And who at times forgot to heed the wishes

Wherever he might go he seemed to cut a

CONNUBIALITIES. nedium. thirteen husbands, one at a time. The un-lucky number was chief mourner.

why I should let our daughter m ke the same blunder. "Oh," said the lady lecturer, "I have had such a delightful conversation with the gen-tleman you saw bow to me as we left the train. He told me that the emancipation of

for that most delightful season, the cloudless honeymoon. They occupied a berth in a sleeper, and the cooling was dove-like, and attracted the attention of some and distracted others. Finally the winsome bride said, "I'm going to get a drink of water. When I come back, stick your foot out of the berth so I won't make a mistake."

generally be followed in an undertone by the expression, "Madama satana," which means common parlance a 'female devil.'

That widows live longer than widowers or that married women are favored by nature