TRUMPET OF DAME GRUNDY

Large Surfaces of Shining Hair the Latent Mode in Hair Dressing.

WAVES, CRIMPS AND BANGS NOT IN IT

Wenderful Increase in the Number of College Girls-Airendy 23,000-How Our Wealthiest Women Shop-Words for Woman's Ear.

Not many days ago a woman walked into the dining room of a fashionable hotel at Narraganaett Pier. Every one turn d to look at her. First, they remarked that she was beautiful; next, that she was well groomed, and the latter adjective was given mainly because of the simple shining coiffure che wore.

It was Baltimore's famous beauty, Mrs. Jenne Tyson.

The parting in her hair came fully across the head, the glossy hair was rolled away from the ears and back to the low knot at the nape of her neck, without a ripple or an undulation. Not a stray hair floated over the forehead. It was as shining and precise as the colffure of a china doll.

This effect, obtained by frequent and continuous brushing, and a liberal use of water, in its building up, is only the perfection of a style copied by most of the smart women at the fashionable resorts of the year.

It is the beginning of the end of ornamented locks. No waves, no crimps, no bangs for this winter is the verdict of several coffeurs whom I interviewed on the

Of course, diplomatic women will secure a compromise between the two extremes of ignoring beauty for style, or vice versa. The coiffeur said:

"The primary step is to have a parting broad and white down the center, after this the variations are arranged to suit the contour of the face. If a woman can adopt the severe style there is nothing more correct. If the forehead is excessively high the hair should be brushed vigorously away from the parting, and then loosely dropped down from it; the tendrils that nature and not scissors provide, loosely curled to soften the This style will suit her face quite

But how about these annoying side locks which are the heritage of a past style?"
"Ah! the other ultra style arranges for them; when the hair has been dropped at the side another parting should be made around the head, just behind the ears. All the hair thrown forward by this should be gathered and rolled, the rolling commencing at the ears and extending upward. This should be carried a little over the ears, then up to the middle of the head, where the nter parting ends. There it should be This ned with tortoise shell side combs. forms the nestest and most becoming frame for a slender face.

"The hair from the roll with that from the back is confined at the same place, where the parting ends; then it is divided into four parts, each one twisted tightly and all wound around into a large knot that extends down to the nape of the neck. After the hair is gotten into very shining condi-tion from continuous brushing the coils glisten and glitter like the coils of a snake."

So rapid and marked is this movement toward straight coiffures that crimped locks begin to appear as bad form as dyed hair. Two years ago shell side combs came in and then went out, but the coming winter promises to see them in vogue again. Their introduction was for ornament, their reap-pearance for necessity—how else shall we keep short locks in place?

High Spanish combs owned by great-grandmothers are being carefully mended and are worn with much sentiment by their It is useless to attempt these combs with hat or bonnet, but for house and evening wear they are exquisite. At a recent colonial tea the hostess were the most beautiful one I ever saw, handed down through her family from Priscilla Alden. e comb is the only style of metal per

mitted in the hair. Daggers, swords, gold pins, all will be considered bad form. As to the building of the head dress for

social functions, the Psyche knot perched at the top of the head remains the favorite mode; some will adopt three paffs, the center one higher than the other, but behind of ther style should be placed the ubiquitous spanish comb. The hair must not be waved at the back, but carried up tightly to the knot, sagging at the back being considered artistically inelegant.

That the low Langtry coil worn over the collar is coming back there is no question. It is the rage in England, and while we Americans never go so far as to copy the English woman's colffures, for they lways abominable, this part of it always abominable, this part of it—the Langtry knot—is picked up very quickly. The ever popular figure 8 will be worn very low, and a style of plaiting the hair in orlinary fashion and then reversing it over the to the parting and caught there by pins is quite general.

Elegant simplicity in hair dressing does not signify the less trouble. Our grandmothers' advice of 100 strokes on rising and 100 strokes on retiring, to be dealt by the brush, is come back to us, and proves the enly way to give the locks that sleek, glossy look so much to be desired.

The "brightening up," as the French term it is a superstant of the control of the con

t, is managed by a sponge or light brush saturated with three-fourths of peroxide of hydrogen to one-fourth of ammonia passed over the hair about twice in four weeks. This gives the red, live tinge that does not appear artificial. It is best not to do it offener than this, for frequent application turns the hair yellow.

Within a period of thirty days the women's colleges that are dotted all over the United States will have reopened. This year there will be more pupils than ever. It will be the same as it has been every year since women's colleges and the higher education of women generally have become so promi-nent. This steady rush of young women to study seems irresistible. Nothing stops

college, just as the girl is more or less economical. She can go to Vassar for \$700 a year, that is, if she will be moderately careful, writes a Boston correspondent of the New York Advertiser. If, however, she in careless, or even only extravagant, she can spend, without clashing with the col-lege authorities, \$2,000 or \$2,500. At Vassar the girls live in great dormitories. shares a room, sometimes with one, some-times with two companions. Most of the rooms have sitting rooms adjoining. The plain, necessary furniture is provided by the college, but that is only the skeleton upon which individual taste hangs all the pretty things which make these rooms so attractive. The rules are pretty strict at

There is somewhat more freedom at Wellesley. There the girls live in a collection of dormitory buildings, and on account of the smallness of the town which takes its name and life from the college, perhaps, are permitted more freedom than Here a clever girl may be able

to get along on \$600 a year.

Smith college is the only real women's "college" in this country. It is real in the point of absolute freedom of its students. There the girls do exactly as they like They live in boarding houses in the towr of Northampton or in hotels or in "halls" attached to the college. They come and go exactly as any student of Yale or Harvard. As the cost of living at Smith is antirely separate from that of tuition, it is clear that here more than anywhere else

personal economy will count.

Bryn Mawr, the famous college situated at the beautiful suburb of the same name not far from Philadelphia, has more of the home feature about it than any of its equals in scholarly rank. In fact, it is more like a great boarding house than like a college, It is most aristocratic and expensive, and a firl could hardly go through there on less

an \$800 a year. Mount Holyoke, situated in the town of South Hadley, in Massachusetts, is perhaps the oldest of the women's colleges as such. It is operated on a much simpler and less expensive plan than the four mentioned

above, but likewise falls behind them in scholarly rank. From \$700 to \$500 a year should be simply sufficient to carry a girl

There are 167 colleges in the country ex-clusively for women and they have 23,000 students. These colleges are divided into two classes. First, those that are organized on the usual plan of the arts college, and second, those that give a complete course of instruction, beginning with the very elementary branches. There are fifteen of the former and 152 of the latter. The fifteen are all well known, some of them famous. They are Vassar, at Poughkeepsle; Barnard, Rutgers Female college, at New Fork city: Wells college, at Aurora; Elmira college, Ingham university, at Le Roy, N. Y.; Mills' college, in California; Women's college, of Baltimore; Cleviand College for Women, in Ohio; Bryn Mawr university, in Fennsylvania; Smith college, at Northampton, Mass.; Wellesley, Massa-chusetts; Massachusetts Scelety for Collegiate instruction of Women, and Mount Holyoke seminary and college, in Massachusetts, and Evelyn college, in New Jerney. The total number of students in the institutions named is about 2,500. Generally speaking the students of our famale colleges are residents of small towns, and often the daughters of farmers. The city girls form but a small preportion, as the private academies are generally preferred by those bred in cities. The American college woman is the daughter of the farm, perhaps the village store-keeper's only girl, and sometimes the pride and joy of some laboring man's housel They are women with a purpose. Wo who find more interest in studying Calculus than in studying the fashion plate. That is, when they go to college they learn to look to the fashions while there. Their education completed they are the

who enter the professional schools and take the prizes and honors from the men.
Almost \$400,000 is yearly given to male college students in prizes, scholarships, etc. A little over \$99,000 is the amount given to female students.

Cornelius Vanderbilt very rarely "shops" in America. She buys nearly every-thing in Europe in the way of dresses and adk underclothing and bonnets. Her simple belongings of dress are bought here at a Broadway store by her maid, a pretty young woman of experience in buying, says a writer on the New York Sun. The articles are almost invariably paid for at once, so that the tradesman, though he may wonder at the large purchase made by the simply irested young woman, does not know that e has been supplying the wife of one of the ichest men in America with fans, handkerchiefs and ribbons

Mrs. George Gould imports many of her gowns, but still buys a great many in Anterica. She is very sensitive about the charge of spending her money abroad, Sometimes, with her four little children by her side, she drives to the down-town shops, getting out along Fourteenth street and coming up town slowly, stopping at all the large stores until she finds what she wants. large stores until she finds what she wants. Her purchases are usually "charged" and

she makes a note of the amount.

Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt buys a great deal in person whenever she is in this country, which, however, is not for a great part of the year. She purchases Christmas gifts for her society of King's Daughters at Newport, and she personally buys presents for the servants of her home, just as Mrs. Whitney did.

When Mrs. Levi P. Morton goes shopping she takes all her daughters with her. The purchases made for them includes shoes, of which they buy a great many, presumably for their country rambles at Ellerslie, and heavy gloves, of which they also buy many, and great quantities of material for plain gowns. Mrs. Morton has a great deal of gowns. Mrs. Morion has a great deal of her daughters' dressmaking either done at home or made to order from her own materials. The young ladies laugh a great deal, reem quite free from vanity, consider-ing how pretty they are, and are not critical as to shades and materials.

When the Rockefeller ladies go shopping they are the most unassuming women in the stores. They buy very few gowns, but they get many sets of underwear, presumably for the poor women of their hospital work, and they buy much flannel and muslin. purchases never foot up to great bills, and they invariably pay cash. They trade only at certain stores and always go in a carriage, usually a tightly closed one. No one suspects Miss Afta to be the richest girl in America, nor her sister to be, in addition to her great wealth, one of the finest musicians in the world among amateurs.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is never what can unassuming" woman. She is too pretty for that. She dresses quietly, but so well that people notice her; and, as she runs an account at the leading dry goods stores, the clerks know her, and quietly pass along the word that here is the richest young matron in the world. Mrs. Astor buys he matter in the world. Mrs. Astor buys her own child's dresses and the little things of the nursery. She also purchases everything of value in the house, including her own table linen and the glass and dishes, which, somelow, always need replenishing in a million aire's house. She flits from counter to counter, invariably attracting attention, but herself apparently unconscious of it. Her maid also buys for her when she is too busy to take the time for a shopping tour. Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt used to be the

terror of the shopkeepers because she had a penchant for having the whole store to herself. "Close the doors!" "Send those people out!" she would say imperiously. Her dislike to mingling with everybody was due to the fact that her face had become well known and crowds of ill-bred people would gather around to see what she would buy. After a while she refused to go shopping at all and sent either a friend, a secretary or a maid to execute her commissions.

It is not supposed that Miss Helen Gould, hat most independent of millionairesses, ever goes shopping herself, yet, if the truth were known, she can be seen at least one day in the week in the large shops buying things for the poor. The little cripples of Woody Crest are dressed in the clothing selected by herself, and the girls of her advanced training for her own wear the most expensive clothing, but she chooses dark colors, and is particular only about the fit. She shops either in a hired cab or a closed carriage of her own. Nobody knows it is she, as the pictures la-beled "Miss Helen Gould" do not resemble her in the least. She has not been photographed for fourteen years-since she was a

Mrs. William Astor's dressmaker does the shopping for that wealthy lady. She knows what color-now always black-her patroidesires, and she gets the best there is. Mrs Astor never buys jewels now, as she has more than enough to leave heirlooms to all her children and their children besides. Mr. Aster always showered them upon his wife. Mrs. Aster's gowns are for the most part bought abroad. But now she gets them in this country during midseason, as Worth re-fuses to make dress:s more than for three months shead. Fashions change so now months ahead. "Fashions change so now that this fall's styles will be positively Gothic by winter," he says to those who want him to make them for a year, or to last until

Mrs. Ward McAllister rarely goes shopping Her daughter Louise does the family buying assisted by her father, the ever-wise Ward. Mrs. McAllister, about whom so little is known, is something of an invalid, with a fancy for remaining indoors and reading. There are winters when she does not go out at all. She dresses fairly well in simple house gowns, but wears neither many jewels nor elaborate creations of dress at any time. When she goes out, it is always in the open carriage so often seen standing in front of Mr. McAllister's door. When Mrs. Grover Cleveland goes shopping

she selects a rainy day. Then she goes alone, driving to the shop in a closed carriage and ordering her purchases sent home. The last time she went shopping was just before she went to Gray Gables for the summer. Her principal purchases were little summer dresses for the children and shads hats for herself. To the clerk who waited upon her she made one or two very pointed remarks about allowing her shopping to become public property. The clark felt hurt and told the proprietor, who assured Mrs. Cleveland that none should know what she bought. But the

reporter was there.
When shopkeepers know they are coming small private rooms are reserved for the wives of millionaires, who buy in an hour as much as ordinary folk buy in a year; and several clerks are detailed to wait upon the ladies whose time is so precious to scalery ladies whose time is so precious to society. Very often appointments are made by maids. and the lady goes when her secretary tells her there is a time appointed. That is the way several of New York's time-pressed mil-Honaire women manage. However it may be arranged, the shopkeepers are glad to see

them, and sincerely thankful that so distrable patrons do not carry all their spending money across the water.

While we have an almost incessant comings in general and in particular, we hear little about the housekeeper's obligation to at least provide her with a few more com-forts and attractions than she has enjoyed While the scientists are contending over the problem of whether man is greater than his environment, says the New York Herald, we would do well to assume that woman is not, and that a room so arranged and equipped that it will give a most im-pressive object lesson in neatness and order is a surer method of instruction than all the reprimands and lectures which we are wont to bestow upon the very fallible maid of

Erin or other immigrant servitors.

It is an unaccountable phase of the vaunted "sisterhood of woman" that in many homes of plenty, or even moderate luxury, the servants' quarters are no more attractive comfortable than bore white walls and small

iron cots can make them.

There is a better way than this, for one woman at least, who has tried it, keeps ber servants so long—though of moderate means that her neighbors believe she has some is, however, nothing greater or less toan more kindness-consideration for the primary needs of those dependent fellow cree-tures who, if subservient, are also human Believing it sanitary to have the widls of the servants' room whitewashed every spring, she overcomes the chilling effect by stirring a small portion of anillne dyeing powder in the mixed lime to color it, for the maid dearly loves color. puts in red powder till the wash is a brilliant pink or othre, making it pale yellow, r their favorite apple green. Large lithographs of country scenes were

framed in oak frames. A small outlay in-cluded a splasher, cretonne covering for cushions in the large rocker, and serim curtains inside the green roller shades. There were washable mats and a pin cushion on the bureau, and a bright carpet rug heside each single bed, and a cupboard put in for clothes. Though a Protestant, she recognized needs

other than her own, and hung up a simple crucifix over an engraved Madonna; and these thoughtful though inexpensive cvi-dences of her care for her servants have always been rewarded by faithful service and personal attachment.

One of the fads of this season in England has not been adopted here. This is the walking tour. Smail parties of ladies, erly chaperoned, have been walking through some of the most beautiful portions of rural England, and as they have not left the region of comfortable inns, they have enjoyed their journeys very much. Before starting, a route is fixed upon by the aid of the road map, and the innkeepers are communicated with in advance.

Black ostrich boas will be much more in favor than ever for the demi-saison. A new moire ribbon with a thin taffeta everse, plain and shot, is very preity. Knickerbocker tweed is a loosely wave out very firm stuff that is flecked with

The Trouville is a new English cloth with and shaggy oblong dots between the lines.

Entire costumes will this winter be made of Persian lamb and other varieties of fur. Blue and green and blue and heliotrope are two of the fashionable combinations just now.

Alpine checks have a complication of bars and lines which are like plaids in their interlacings.

particularly well on Louis XV suits with a stock and lace jabot. Red currants are being used for dress trimmings for evening wear, and make a most brilliant trimming.

Among the new materials of the searon is the shot Chine grenaline, usually on a dark ground, and made up over shot glace. Gray serge of the black and white mixture wears well and is a welcome change from the blue and black serges so long worn. In day dresses broad horizontal stripes are being treated very successfully. They are cut so as to form chevrons down the front.

The enormous collars in the various kinds of heavy lace are very stylish, but need to be worn with very large sleeves to really look well. All the new French skirts are made with

an opening on either side of the front buttoned with flags. This is especially becom-The embroidered Cairo zouaves and belts

are very pretty to wear with different bodices and create quite a change in the effect of a plain gown. Chine stripes in the center of corded grounds have a pretty effect, and the white lace designs over satin and the reversible

velvet and satin ribbons are particularly

pretty. The very newest watches are of gold and steel, secured on the left revers of the corsage by a little golden rosette—a pretty fashion and quaint, if neither very comvenient nor safe.

The use of silk and especially of taffetas much remarked this season. There is a positive rush after the check silks. The striped silks are also popular. All small lesigns, whatever the fabric, are in demand this season.

The autumn and winter jackets shown in the shops are cut long with very full backs and fitted closely to the figure with coat collars and large revers. The materials are cheviot, covert cloth, diagonals, kersey cloth, and chinchilla beaver.

A short double-breasted coat of blue cloth cut off at the waist, and fitting the figure closely at the back, having a border of chin-chilla all around and wide gantlet cuffs and revers of the fur, is one of the stylish coats prepared for early fall wear.

Feminine Notes. Miss Frances E. Willard has been granted the degree of doctor of laws by the Ohio Weslevan university. Miss Ansell, who was recently married to

Mr. J. M. Barrie, nursed the famous novelist through his recent illness. The queen of Saxony maintains three physicians whose sole duty is to attend the

ilments of the suffering poor. In Portugal a married woman may not publish her literary work without her hus-band's consent, which should he unjustly ld, she may supply the place of by a

judge's authorization. Ladies seldom rise in Spain to receive nale visitor and they rarely accompany him to the door. For a Spaniard to give a lady—even his wife—his arm while out walking is looked upon as a violation of propriety.

Miss Braddon's new purchase in the heart of the New Forest comprises a comfortable residence of moderate size, pretty grounds and gardener's cottage—in all extending to about six acres. The woodland scenery in neighborhood is scarcely equaled in the country.

of all kinds offer their customers tea and cake before they show goods or attempt any sales; that is, all did formerly, and most do now; some of the shops retain many good customers by their delicious, tempting sweets and tea.

The Persian woman does not know the use of the knife and fork, or, if she does, scorns to make use of them. All her food is spread upon the floor and eaten with the fingers, a practice which, in spite of numer-ous ablutions, still leaves the hands of the fair one a trifle greasy. She eats frequently, more for distraction than from hunger, and devours fruit, sweetmeats and pastry between meals, washing them down with coplous draughts of sherbet. Altogether the fair Persian would seem to lead a particularly meals.

asy and aimless existence. Our Australian friends have hit on a pretty device as a substitute for the practice of throwing rice over a bridal pair as they leave the church or start for their honey-moon. At a wedding in Sydney the guests showered rose leaves over the happy when they took their departure for the wedding tour until the bride was literally covered with the rosy petals as she sat in the carriage. This is a much more poetic way of symbolizing one's desire that the union may be prosperous and happy than the more irritating shower of rice that scratches the skin, ruffles the temper, and lodges in the eyes of the groom and

Innumerable Petty Restrictions Placed Upon Her Army of Paymers. THE COVERNMENT IN FULL CONTROL

Permission Must Be Asked to Luy or Sell,

to Roof a House, to Take a Trip

and to Do Many Other

Things.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by Irving Syndicate.) Various reasons have been assigned by Russian writers for the unsatisfactory econnomic condition of the Russian peasant farmer. One party maintains that It is mainly due to the primitive system of communal land tenure, which prevails in Russia, and that the first thing to be done is to abolish that system and transform the peasants into independent farmers owning their lands in severalty. Another party asserts that the form of land tenure has nothing to do with the peasant's impoverishment, that the root of the evil is to be found in a primitive method of cultivating the land, rather than in a primitive method of holding or distributing it, and that the best way to improve the moujik's economic condition is to furnish him with modern agricultural implements and better seed and show him how to increase the product of his land by means of fertilization and greater intensity of culture. A third party contends that neither individual ownership ner better methods of cultivation will give presperity to the peasant unless he can be freed from the oppression of local usurers and speculators ("fists" and "commune-eaters") who have reduced him to a state of economic slavery and who now "squeeze" him in his time of need, and unjustly appropriate a large part of his earn-

ings. FUNDAMENTAL DEFECTS. Each of these explanations is supported by facts, and each of them, doubtless, contains an element of truth, but it does not seem to be worth while to subject them to critical examination, for the reason that, from any point of view, they are not fundamental. Under them and back of them lie causes of much greater efficiency and explanations that are far more reasonable and convincing. If the peasant were free o plan and regulate his own life he would thrive and prosper, even under a communal form of land tenure. If he were properly educated and informed he would see for himself the defects in his present system of agriculture, and take suitable steps to remedy them. Finally, if he were both free and educated, he would not be long in emascipating himself from the control of usurers and speculators.

Every one, therefore, of the reasons above assigned for popular impoverishment pre-supposes either a lack of freedom or a lack of knowledge, and it is to these deficiencies, rather than to their proximate results, that desire to call attention. The unsatisfactory economic condition of the Russian prople is mainly attributable, it seems to me, to two causes, namely, (1) over-regulation, re-straint, and interference on the part of the government, and, (2) isnorance, discourage-ment and a sort of arithetic hopelessness on the part of the governed.

TOO MANY BOSSES. TOO MANY BOSSES.

The Russian people in general, and the peasants in particular, have always been treated by the government, as if they were ignorant, irresponsible and rather feebleminded children, who are Incapable of independent action and rational self-control, and who must, therefore, be subjected to a rigid system of administrative protection and vuardianship. The theory mean which the guardianship. The theory upon which the government proceeds, or stoms to proceed, is that the citizen not only is incompetent

theory of government is, of course, stag nation, apathy and the complete paralysis of individual enterprise. It is a well set-tled principle of intellectual growth and development that faculties improve in proportion as they are exercised, and that the more and more successful adaptation of means to ends, which is the very essence of progress, depends largely, if not upon the power of making a free and intelli gent choice between alternative courses of action. If you control and regulate every act of a man's life and repress every attempt that he makes to adapt means to ends in accordance with his own tion and judgment, you not only check the growth of his intellectual faculties, but you virtually kill the spirit of enterprise upon which his progress depends and turn him into a mere working machine. You may, by your system of rigid control, prevent him from making mistakes that he would perhaps make if left alone; but, on the other hand, you compel him to bear the burden of all the blunders that you yourself make in this field, owing to your unfamiliarity with it, and you deprive him of the advantages that ne might derive from successful experiments

of his own. The case of the Russian peasant is even The case of the Russian peasant is even harder than that here assumed, for the reason that he has twenty or thirty guardians instead of one. The directions of a single guardian may be consistent, one with another, and may have a certain definite unity of plan; but orders issued by twenty or history different authorities are likely to be thirty different authorities are likely to be as heterogeneous and conflicting as to make obedience to them all disastrous, if not ab-

solutely impossible. That obedience to the orders of his multi-farious "bosses" has been disastrous to the Russian peasant appears with sufficient clear-ness from the fact that ever since he ceased to be a serf and became nominally a citizen his history has been a record of increasing subjection to administrative authority on one hand, and of constantly decreasing self-reliance, enterprise and prosperity on the other, until, at last, he has become a living illustration of his own provers, that "a child with seven nurses always grows up crooked." BURDENSOME RESTRICTIONS.

There are at the present time no fewer than twenty-five different local officials who have something to say in regard to the man ner in which the Russian peasant shall live, conduct himself and manage his business, and without permission from one or more of them he can hardly take any important step to improve his own condition or promote the welfare of his neighbors. If, for ex-ample, he wishes to go to the nearest provincial town in search of modern agricultural implements or of a better market for his products, he must apply to the police au-thorities for permission and must wait pa-tiently until they are ready to grant it. If he goes more than twenty miles from his home without the permission of the police duly endorsed upon his passport he is liable to be arrested and sent back like an escaped criminal by etape. If he wishes to migrate to another part of the empire he must get the permission of the empire he must get the permission of the commune to which he belongs, of the local police, of the governor of the province and of the ministry of finance. If he desires to erect a bathhouse on his premises he must have permission. If his house happens to burn down he must camp out in the streets until he gets percamp out in the street antil he gets per-mission to rebuild. If he desires to put a roof of thatched straw upon his new house he must have permission to do so, and must agree to smear the straw with a mixture of clay and water so that it will not readily take fire from sparks. If he wishes, on a spring or summer holiday, to decorate his house or the village church with young birch trees he must have permission to so into the trees he must have permission to go into the forest and cut them. If he desires to thresh out his grain in the evening by candlelight he must ask permission. If he absents himself from the church and neglects for a certain stated time to partake of the holy com-munion he is "admonished" by the police. If the governor neglects to provide him with educational facilities and he undertakes to open in his native village a small primary school, where his own and his neighbor's children can learn to read and write, he once stopped by his bureaucratic guardians and severely reprimanded for daring to act in such a matter without authority. If he desires to counteract the evil in-

fluence of the kabak, or village drinking

RUSSIA AND HER PEASANTS | saloon, by establishing a small village library, he must first get special permission and must then confine himself almost wholly in his selection of books to literature of a moral and religious character which has been approved by the ecclesiastical as well as the civil censorship, and which is about as stimulating and nourishing to the mind as an infusion of bran in holy water would be to the body. If an educated young peasant returns from the university to his native village and wishes to furnish his less fortunate friends and acquaintances with rational amusement and instruction by giving free public readings from popular authors with magic lantern flustrations he must first get a certificate of "political trustworthiness from the curator of the educational distric then obtain the permission of the local ecclesiastical authorities and the governor of the province, and finally give his entertainment under the supervision of the police. In short, there is hardly a field of human activity in which the Russian peasant can escape from the control of his bureaucratic nurses, and do as he would like to do. He is not supposed to have ability enough to plan anything for himself, and is officially given credit for even less intelligence than that shown by a squir rel. The latter, without instruction or com-pulsion, stores up food in time of plenty to meet his wants in time of need; but the peasant, in the opinion of the government, has not sense enough to imitate the squirrel, or the bee, and must, therefore, be com pelled every summer to put a certain quan tity of grain in a public storehouse under the supervision of officials in order that he may not starve to death as a result of his own improvidence and imbecility.

PROHIBITED FROM SELLING HAY. In a recent number of a well known St Petersburg Journal there is published a cir-cular letter from the governor of a Russian province to the police of the rural districts directing them to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the peasant farmers from selling their hay. The pensants, the governor says, are apt to dispose of their hay in the fall at a low price in order to buy with the proceeds certain "useless articles of luxury and display," and unless they are prevented from so doing they are likely to part with fodder which they will afterwards need for the subsistence of their cattle. The governor further suggests that in localities where hay is already scarce the pensants be directed to pile what they have of it with straw in alternate layers, "so that the straw may ac-quire by contact the aroms, and to some extent the taste of hay," and so that the cattle may be induced to eat it.

may be induced to eat it.

"Experience has shown," the governor says in conclusion, "that the peasant farmer needs careful guardianship, as well as protection from his weakness for drink and his thoughtless predigality. All officials, there fore, who have direct authority over him, must constantly remind him that he has been given an allotment of land solely in order that he may live and pay his taxes, and that the product of such land must be devoted to these purposes exclusively."

SERFS OF THE CROWN. It would be hard to find a more apt illus-

tration of the attitude of the government toward the governed than that furnished by this typical letter of instruction. peasant, in the view of the official, is not an enfranchised citizen, born with right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." He is merely a serf of the crown who has been given an allotment of land in order "that he may live and pay taxes," and who must be prevented, by careful guardianship, from pursuing happiness in any way that would tend to impair his tax-paying power or his value as a domestic animal. How "careful" the "guardianship" of the local officials is we may infer from the fact that it extends even to the disposal of the peasant's surplus product and to such matters of domestle economy as the best means of giving to dry straw the aroma and the taste of hay. In vain, of course, to expect that peasant farmers who are subjected to this vexatious system of bureaucratic control will become either enterprising or prosperous. A man quickly loses interest in his work if he is not allowed to plan it, and the work itself soon becomes unproductive if directed by inexperienced and incompetent overseers. is that the citizen not only is incompetent to take part in the management of the affairs of his own household, and that from the time when he leaves his cradie and begins the struggle of life, down to the time when his weary gray head is finally laid under the sod, he must be guided, directed, instructed, restrained, regulated, repressed, fenced in, fenced out, braced up, kept down and made to do generally what somebody else thinks is best for him.

The natural outcome of this paternal theory of government is, of course, stag-to-stage and to interest in the province of Samara only 5 per cent of the officials appointed by the ministry of the interior (thirty-one out of 595) have had a liberal education, and in the province of Vilna only 2½ per cent of the police have of Vilna Russian officials as a class are not trained say the least, u trust such men with discretionary controlling power over the lives and the activities of

ual enterprise, hamper individual effort and deprive the empire of half its productive NEED GREATER INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY. From the facts above set forth with regard to the economic condition of the Russian peasant and the vexatious and crippling restraint to which he is subjected by his bureaucratic guardians it must, I think, be evident that one of the first and most urgent of the reforms needed in Russia ! a reform in the direction of greater individual liberty. If the government will abolish its oppressive and humiliating passport system, abolish its policy of bursaucratic guardianship and control, make the village com-munes free in fact as they are in theory, leave the management of local affairs to the provincial and cantonal assemblies and encourage individual enterprise and local public spirit, instead of systematically discouraging and repressing them, it will remove one of the causes of national impoverishment and carry forward the great work which the Czar-Liberator began of transforming a horde of ignorant, helpless and dependent serfs into

80,000,000 of people is to discourage individ-

nation of capable, energetic, self-respecting and self-reliant citizens. GEORGE KENNAN. Baldeck, Nova Scotia. Cook's Imperial, World's fair "highest award, excellent champagne; good efferves-cence, agreeable bouquet, delicious fiavor."

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The conscience is the inviolable asylum of the liberty of man. Grief has its bounds, which must not be All predictions are impostures, the result of

raud, folly, or fanaticism. Experience is the true wisdom of nations. Greatness is nothing unless it be lasting. The best way to cure the body is to quiet Fortune has always been the first title to

consideration. Girls cannot be better brought up than by their mother; public education is not suitable There is no more fatal misfortune for a man

than to allow himself to be governed by his wif: in such case he is neither himself nor his wife; he is simply nothing. In great crises it is woman's lot to softer Fanaticism must be lulled first in order

Nothing is done while something still remains to be done. The woman we love is always the most beautiful of her sex. When firmness is sufficient rashness is

that it may be uprooted.

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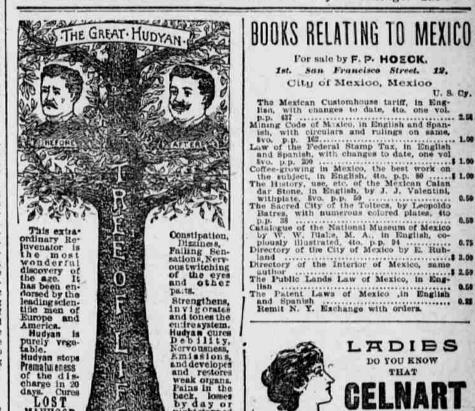
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