BRITAIN'S FREE TRADE POOR

The United Kingdom Compelled to Care for 1,317,104 Pauperized Subjects.

VITAL PROBLEM BEFORE HER STATESMEN

Chamberlain Now Advocating a System of Old Age Pensions to Spare Honest and Industrious Citizens the Humiliation of the Workhouse.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 29 .- (Special Correspondence.)-If I should be asked who among contemporary British statesmen has the most political virility, the answer would unhesitatingly be Joseph Chamberlain. In thus answering I do not necessarily endorse Mr. Chamberlain's views, either economically or politically. This series of letters if they are to be of interest and of permanent value must reflect the many views of many European intellects. They must set forth without prejudice and with judicial fairness the tendency of European thought on the great problems now occupying the minds of those who lead. In some cases we may find European countries grappling with problems similar to those we are dealing with at home and hence learn much of value in the experiences of other states. To what extent the consideration of popular cures for poverty and schemes for pensioning everyone in old age may appeal to American statesmen in a large degree, depends upon how long the folly of the present administration will be permitted to continue. Today in Great Britain and continental Europe these questions seem to take pre-cedence of all others. Unequal apportionment of wealth; steady increase of pauperism; decrease in the army of actual ducers; limitation of the markets of world; lessened earning powers in branches of industry in which England was once supreme; the ever growing army of unemployed and the accumulated vehemence of latter day competition literally compels the British statesman to turn to the state for aid in the never-ending struggle of the auryival of the fittest, for the care of those who get left in the race.

But there is the British poor house. Every

English subject has a right to end his days there. At the present time, of the working classes, one in two, if he reaches the age of 80, is almost certain to come upon the poor law for his subsistence. The annual cost of this institution is between \$45,000,000 and \$50,000,000. To the average mind a sum exceeding by \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 the annual interest on our national debt would seem to be sufficient for maintaining the poor and indigent. Not so. In spite of this enormous outlay the suffering and poverty as old age creeps on is so great in the United Kingdom that the most brilliant and far-seeing statesmen are studying all available data in the hope of flading some additional method of state aid for the old and indigent without still further pauperizing the results of the state and for the state and the population.

RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. In this endeavor I find Mr. Chamberlain taking an advanced position. During my stay in Birmingham I had an opportunity of discussing this question one afternoon with him in his home at Highbury, and in the course of that conversation I learned much that surprised and interested me. Few people at home realize how seriously British statesmen are discussing state aid for old age. It is practically today the leading new proposition in Mr. Chamber-lain's budget. He puts it forward in all speeches in such a manner that the working classes are greatly attracted and he is rapidly winning back his old follow-ing. In Birmingham this remarkable man

THE CHAMBERLAIN MEMORIAL

is as absolute as in the days when he was looked upon as the natural successor of Mr. Gladstone. Those of Mr. Chamberlain's admirers who do not agree with his opposi-tion to home rule for Ireland say that he sacrificed the premiership for a principle which he believed in—the autonomy of the United Kingdom. They have forgiven him. His tremendous services to the municipality of Rigningham corrects of Birmingham cannot be crased. The Chamberlain memorial is a silent testimonial courage, energy and master-in dealing with local af-In one respect Mr. Chamgained strength by refusing to Mr. Gladstone in his Irish policy. John Bright was an anti-home ruler. He had followers in Birmingham, which Mr. Chamberlain never controlled until his attitude on this question brought them into the

"Have you a volume of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches?" I said of a somewhat demure young woman in the leading bookseller's of In a moment a volume was laid before me,

at once noticed it ante-dated his

political changes.

political changes.

"This volume," I said, "was published be-

"Before Mr. Chamberlain's reformation, if you please, sir," was the respectful reply. The old John Bright following in Birming-ham are more strongly attached to Mr. Chamberlain than ever. They laugh at the ides of Joseph Chamberlain having gone over to the conservatives and resent very much the imputation that he would accept a title or is longing for the society of dukes and duchesses. He is as much the idel of the English working classes as ever and they look to him to assist in all measures to alleviate their suffering and improve their condition. To them he is Joseph Chamberlain—commoner. He may even go into a conservative cabinet, and from what I heard probable will but in the transfer in the control of the conservative cabinet, and from what I heard probable will but in the conservative. probably will, but in that event it will be understood to be a mixed cabinet and on other questions than the autonomy of the United Kingdom, as it is termed, Mr. Chamerlain will to a large extent feel himself

Be this as it may the great Birmingham leader is the most active man in English politics just at this moment. He has already made three great speeches during the vacation and more are to follow. speeches are directed to the British work-man and the general idea which pervades them all is parliament has done enough for the Irish tenant and the time has come to belp the English. To pass such legislation as the old age pension act and generally to extend state socialism, for that Mr. Cham-berlain frankly admits is the drift of British politics. He argues the government is Icaning money on Irish land to help the poor tenant of Ireland against the landlords, why not go into the annuity business and pension the victims of low wages and cheap goods. This is logical and to a nation

the "House" as a final refuge for old age, a thoroughly practical idea. Mr. Chamber-lain's scheme, as he was good enough to explain it to me, is not as far-reaching as some of the proposals now before the public, backed by powerful and able economists and statesmen. It may be said, however, to hold the field politically. Politicians and social reformers have taken up this fuscination. ing economic subject and in the orthodox English fashion a committee of peers and M. P.'s were appointed to investigate and prepare a scheme. There were almost as many schemes as members of the committee, but the skillful touch of the radical leader

rounded the sharp edges, welded together a plan and drafted the necessary bill.

This bill offers a very great inducement to everyone, man or woman, but to men and marrying men especially to provide against the alternative consequence of premature death or of protracted life.

OLD AGE AND THE WORK HOUSE. "I find," said Mr. Chamberlain, with great "I find," said Mr. Chamberlain, with great earnestness, "that while the British wage-earner realizes the fact that he may die before the allotted time and that he may meet with an accident, or be laid up by illness, he does not seem to appreciate the fact that he may live beyond the wage-earning period. The working classes insure their lives and pay enormous sums annually into accident and sick fund associations. It is, however, most difficult to get them to prohowever, most difficult to get them to provide for old age. As a consequence one out of two of the industrial population of this kingdom who live to old age end their days in the work house. They deserve a better fate. It is nonsense to suppose that 50 per cent of these old people have done 50 per cent of these old people have done anything to deserve the fate, which I regret to say, under existing circumstances, is in-evitably in store for them. To prevent this I propose and shall urge a measure which will provide for a workingman's widow and young children in case of premature death and an annuity or pension in case he lives beyond 65 and thereby outlives his powers

"What are the details of your old age

"The details will in a measure take care of themselves. There are really at the present two or three propositions and the measure may and probably will be subjected to various modifications. It is briefly this:

"To the account of every man who, when he is 25, shall have paid i5 (\$24.23) into the peasion fund, there will be added from state funds the sum of ils (\$72.99). The account so opened must then be keep! funds the sum of f15 (\$72.99). The account so opened must then be kept slive by a payment of f1 (\$4.86) each year for forty years. This payment may be made in such instalments as the depositor finds convenient, and may be in arrear without loss of benefit, but it must be at no time more than f5 (\$24.33) in arrear, or all claim to benefit will be lost. All arrears must be paid up, together with 5 per cent per annum interest. gether with 5 per cent per annum interest, before benefit can be claimed. The whole fund and its accumulations will be ad-ministered for the benefit of the depositors, and will entitle them to receive:
(1) If they live to 65, a pension of 5 shillings (\$1.22) a week for their remaining

(2) If they die before 65-(a) 5s (\$1.22) a (2) If they die before 65—(a) 5s (\$1.22) a week for the widow for twenty-six weeks. (b) 2s (49e) a week for each child till 12 years old (but not to exceed 12s (\$2.92) in all for the first twenty-six weeks, and 8s (\$1.95) a week afterwards (c) If neither widow or children are left, the original 15 (\$1.22) to be returned to the depositor's (\$24.33) to be returned to the depositor's representatives at his death.

"It is hoped that the offer to add £15 (\$72.99) to £5 (\$24.33) will be found a sufficient initial inducement, and that then the fear of losing so great a stake will bring about the regular payment of £1 (\$4.86) each year, or at least not allow the time of grace

"Do you think many would avail themselves of this opportunity at 25 years of age? Coul they make a deposit of £5 (\$24.33.)?"
"We have provided for such a contingency. It is also allowable for any man to deposit £2.10 (\$12.16) in place of £5 (\$24.33), and to pay 10 shillings (\$2.40 in place of £5.40 pay 10 shillings (\$2.43) in place of 20 shillings (\$4.86) each year, if he forego the benefit offered to widow and children or any return in the event of death before 65. This is to meet the case of these who do not propose to marry, or who prefer to arrange otherwise for their families." Will the proposed plan admit of increasin amount of pension?"
"Both males and females may increase

their pension to £26 (\$126.52) a year by proportionately additional payments."
"Then you include women?"
"Yes. The proposition is similar, though

on a lower scale. Every woman before she lings (\$7.29), and to this the state will add £8 (\$38.93), making a capital sum of £9.10 (\$46.22) for her in place of £20 (\$97.33) for man. Her yearly p be three-eighths of a (\$2.11) in place of 20 shillings (\$4.86). and her benefit a pension, after 65, shillings (73 cents) a week, and nothing

through Mr. Chamberlain's mind, though he is not particular as to details. He firmly believes some measure of this kind will be come a law, and if it does, he will doubtedly deserve the credit for it. proposition as herein stated is in effect £25 (\$121.66) from the individual to set against (15 (\$72.99) from the state to secure benefits offered.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE. Since the conversation with Mr. Chamber ain I have given some attention to this subject of annuities and old age pensions and discovered many interesting facts which I do not think are generally known. In posting my last week's letter I observed a

placard bearing the following inscriptions: Telegrams to all Parts of the Kingdom Savings Banks. Money Orders. Parcel Post. Life Insurance,

and And I suppose when Mr. Chamberlain's new bill becomes a law will be added: State Aid Pensions

Everyone Over 65 Years

of Age. In England today the government will save your money, transmit it through the mail in any sum, carry your parcels, send your telegrams, insure your life against prema ture death and issues an annuity in your old

business has not been particularly successful, though now that Mr. Chamberlain pro poses to protect it by a government subsidy of about £15 (\$72.99) for every £25 (\$121.66) taken out it may become more prosperous little stock in government insurance. During twenty-nine years of operation I find the total number of insurance contracts has been under 14,000; the contracts in existence are 9,000 and the accumulated funds £189,000 (\$319,768.50). How different with the postal savings bank. They have, according to the latest available returns, 5,400,000 accounts and a credit balance of over £75,000,000 (\$364,987,500.) That the insurance field is vast in England and that the government for some reason or other has thus far made a miserable failure of it may be gathered from the fact that the number of life and endowment

policies of all kinds and the amount in Grea Britain by all British offices is approximately estimated as follows: Number of policies. 14,449,093; amount insured, 1617,653,000 So much for the let alone policy. What will be the result when direct government aid becomes a settled fact is difficult to

foretell. OVER 100,000 PAUPERS.

Mr. Chamberlain's proposition, however, is moderate compared with some of the pro-posals made for old age pensions. I do not mean irresponsible proposals, but measures urged by such students of social economy as Charles Booth, who is rapidly coming to the front here as the greatest authority on all matters relating to the wages of labor and pauperism. After thoroughly sifting this subject Mr. Booth comes to the conclusion that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, if carried into effect, would only emphasize pauperism, and that the wisest and most effectual method would be a universal old age pension. As near as I can ascertain the following proportion of this happy, free



... \$9,001,018 1,317,104 4.5 per cent It may be accepted as probable that the ANCIENT AND COSTLY LACES

Women of New York.

ratio of paupers to population, if on the average it is 4½ per cent, will be for those from 16 to 60 (the naturally self-supporting years of life) less than 4 per cent, but that for those between 60 and 65 the rate will rise to about 5 per cent, while for those over 65 it is probably nearly 26 per cent. Mr. Booth maintains that at least 30 per cent of the old who die have pauper relief during the closing years of their lives.

Should Mr. Booth's scheme of universal pension gain ground we may expect to hear the demand, "Sixty-five and 5 shillings a week," go up from every hustings in the kingdom. To be sure, such a luxury will come high for England and Wales, \$17,000.000 (\$82,-730.500), for Scotland \$2,500.000 (\$12,166,250), and for Ireland over \$4,000.000 (\$12,466,000). This without reckoning in working expenses. This without reckoning in working expenses, but calculating on the supposition that all aged persons, whatever their social position, will draw their pension. A total of nearly \$120,000,000 for old age pensions will seem even to our American statesmen a good round sum to add forever, as it were, to the na-tional budget. A sum which may increase,

but, unlike our pensions for union soldiers, cannot well diminish.

Such seem to be the social necessities of the times in England. You hear leading statesmen declaring that the man or the party who solved the who solved the question of preventing a man who has worked hard all his life, maintained who has worked hard all his life, maintained his family, has been a good citizen, from go-ing in his old age into the workhouse, de-serves more glory than by winning battles on the field.

SICK RELIEF SOCIETIES.

On the continent state insurance to provide for sickness and death has already made headway. In Germany it was an easy matter as the basis on which to build aiready existed in the compulsory membership of sick re-lief societies. The law of 1884 provides that a laborer must compulsorily become a member of a local sick fund, a factory sick fund, a building sick fund, a mining sick fund, or a voluntary relief fund. The employer, as a rule, is required to pay one-third and the members two-thirds of the premium. This was followed by the accident insurance laws was followed by the accident insurance laws of 1884-85. Prince Bismarck stating in the Reichstag his conviction that the state should monopolize the entire scheme of insurance and divert it from private enterprise, which he contended merely signified private exploition of the contended merely signified. private exploitation in the misfortunes of the laboring population.

The circle of state-aided insurance war

completed in 1889 by the Erichstag passing with a narrow majority the law of in surance against invalidity and old age, which came into operation at the beginning of 1891, and has since been carried out in the whole of the provinces.

France now has a scheme of old age insurance or pensions, and is contemplating a far more ambitious one. Denmark in 1891 increased the tax on beer, and in doing so gave as compensation state pensions at the age of 62 without previous contributions. The effect of this law or the cost of carrying it out are as yet unknown. Italy is seriously discussing this subject, and a proposition such as the one Mr. Chamberlain proposes for England is, I believe, now pending. For schemes actually at work we are therefore confined to Germany and Den-mark. The first affords the example of a universal scheme based on compulsory con-tributions exacted from workmen and masters and assisted by fixed state grants; the second, of a scheme which applies to all the necessitous without previous contributions, provided they have kept clear of the poor law during the ten years of their lives which precede the pension age. In addi-tion to these measures actually in operation, we have in France the proposal to establish a voluntary measure resting, like

masters and men, together with a large state subsidy; and finally, to Italy we have another proposal to establish a pension fund, with state aid, through the medium of the savings banks and friendly societies. The fates and fortunes of these various types will be closely followed by those who are seeking to accomplish the same end in the United King-

the German, on the joint contributions of

A WARNING NOTE. What the American free trader, who corrified at legislation for the purpose of giving the workingman plenty of work at lecent wages so that he may keep his family in comfort and lay up something for old age, will say to this direct scheme for taking money out of the public treasury and giving it to individuals, I can hardly imagine. It would indeed be interesting to note how such a proposition as that of Mr. Chamberlain's (probably the mildest of the lot) would be received in congress. And yet it is the duty of its citizens. It is difficult to get away from this fact. Some of our statesmen will find it so if by folly we give away the rich heritage which has fallen to our lot. The necessity of finding employment for our wageearners is not yet upon us, though some of us have never doubted the advisability of it. exigency of an old age pension. Let us hope that day is remote. Nevertneiess, there are forces at work in the United States today which make all this possible. Our people cannot compete with European conditions without lowering our standard of well being. That is certain. ROBERT P. PORTER.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES. Texas negroes are worth \$20,000,000.

American railroads have 873,602 em-Last year 7,124,502 gross tons of pig iron vere produced in this country. One man can make 6,000 tin cans in day by the aid of improved machinery. The production of coal of all kinds in the United States in 1893 was 162.814.977 gross

The fruit business in California is affected that the freight charges amount to \$700 on carload. This amounts to a freight charge of 60 cents a basket for pears, peaches or grapes. It takes only fourteen days to transport the carload from Los Angeles to London, and the fruit arrives in excellent condition.

Natural gas is gradually declining in pres sure throughout the country. From a pressure of 210 pounds in 1887 it is now reduced to less than half that amount. The hanner year was 1888, when the product reached a value of \$22,000,000. Last year the product was worth less than \$15,000,000. Indiana was the leading state, her product alone being valued at \$5,718,000, and it was the only state showing an increase for 1893. The New York Mail and Express says: "The bootblacking stand in the Equitable building cost \$1,200, and its Italian proprietor employs a pretty girl as its cashler He was once a bootblack himself, but now owns several of the most valuable stands in the city. The Italian who has the boot blacking privileges on the Pennsylvania rail-road and several other ferries employs about seventy boys, and their wages are from \$5 to

Another model city of the Pullman va icty is projected in western New York. It s located on the southwestern border of Lake Ontario, and comprises twenty-five square miles of splendid land under the brow of a mountain. Water will be its motor. Under a state charter the company will tap the Niagara river, and by means of a canal carry the water seven miles and ob-tain a fall of 319 feet. The canal will cost \$1,000,000. The company expects to employ

2,000 men during the winter. Viewed from the per diem standpoint, the man who can turn out the most finished product is the cheapest. The German workman produces less per diem than the French-man, who in tern is below the Englishman in this regard, while American workmen excel all others in their per diem output. Comparative analysis of the wages of these four classes of workers will prove at once that although wages in America are much higher, American labor is really the cheapest, because its daily output of finished product is so much greater.

The International Typographical union convenes tomorrow in annual session at Louisville, Ky. President Prescott in his annual address, advance copies of which have been given out, will recognize the fact that the typesetting machine has come to stay and express the opinion that the introduction of the machines will eventually necessitate another division of the printing craft, making such provision as to enable the machine operators to form a union of their own, and thus control their own affairs without sepa-ration from the international organization. He discountenances the suggestion that the International union secure control of existing machines and rent them to publishers, at the same time offering inducements to inventors for the invention of new ones as impracticable. It would require an accumulation of contral for beautiful for the contral f lation of capital far beyond the powers of the

Some Splendid Collections Owned by Wealthy

POINT D'ALENCON IS THE FAVORITE

Fortunes Invested in Dresses and Bandkerchiefs-A Pretty Legendary Tale in Connection with the Delicate Point De Venice.

The fashionable women of Newport are all greatly interested in old lace at present. It seems that the Countess de Brazza-Savorgnan-nes Cora Slocomb of New Orleans, whose present abode is Rome, has been visiting at Newport this summer and incidentally trying to interest women of the "400" in her pet scheme for helping the lace workers of Italy; she is succeeding admirably and every one is ordering lace berthas and lace flounces galore.

New York buys more laces than any other city in the world. It has at least a score of women whose laces exceed \$50,000 in value and probably 100 whose collections would sell for \$20,000; \$500 fichus, \$200 handkerchiefs, \$300 scarfs and a \$1,000 overdress, all mere bagatelles in the wardrobes of the millionaires Bruss Is is a pillow lace city, indeed Barbara

Littinan, the inventor of pillow lace, lived and died there. The pattern, drawn upon parchment, is fixed firmly to the pillow, pins are stuck along the outlines, and to them the lace is woven by crossing and twisting the threads, each of which ends in a bobbin. Lace, two lacks wide requires 200 or 200 bebbins. A each of which ends in a bobbin. Lace, two inches wide, requires 200 or 300 bobbins. A piece six inches has sometimes as many as 1,000. The thread is bandspun from the best Brahant flax, in damp dark cellars, whose one ray of light falls on the spinner's

As the lace is never washed before it is sold there is the most exquisite neatness in every-thing connected with it. Still, as months are consumed in making very handsome pieces, the work turns dingy in spite of the lace workers' best efforts. To remedy that it is sometimes dusted with white lead in powder and turns dark at contact with gas or sulphur in a way to exasperate

wearer.

Point d'Alencon is universally acknowledged the richest and most beautiful of all lace. It is characterized by a raised orna-



FROM MRS. ASTOR'S COLLECTION.

ment; the cordonnet or cording of the out lines is made by a horse hair which the workers introduce in order to give strengtl Of the delicate point de Venise, seemingly wrought out of mists and cobwebs, almost out of nothing, the following pretty legend is

told:

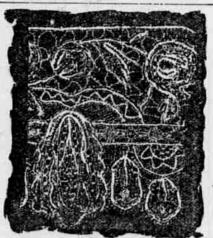
In the islands of the Lagunes a sailor youth from the south seas brought home to his betrothed a lace weaver, a bunch of delicate coralline, telling her it was the lace which the mermaids wove in the coral caves under the transparent waves of the Indian ocean, "Pretty as it is," said the young lace worker, "I will make something with my needle far prettier. My bridal veil shall be of mermaid's lace."

The sailor lover sailed away and was gone for months.

Day by day the young girl worked with her needle, ferming the white knots and tiny stars, and uniting them by delicate "brides" until an exquisite long scarf of lace was produced, so marvelously beautiful that when she wore it for her bridal veil it became the admiration of all Venice. Princesses and queens became the patrons of the young worker in mermaids' lace, and at last the fine, patternless guipure, which is par excellence point de Venice, became the fashion of all Europe.

Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Mrs. Morte have many charming examples of this beautiful lace. Mrs. Hicks-Lord has a fan of point de Venice lace, mounted on ivory sticks. Mrs. Seligman, too, has a number of pieces of point de Venice, in fact it is the desire of every woman to possess one bit at least of the lace which so strongly resem-

Honiton is the English royal lace; it was



MRS. MARSHALL ROBERTS VIVIAN'S COLLECTION.

made fashionable by Queen Victoria, who, commiserating the condition of the lace-makers of Devonshire, ordered her wedding dress to be made at Honiton.

The dress cost \$5,000; it was composed en tirely of Honiton sprigs, connected on the pillow by a variety of open-work stitches; the patterns were immediately destroyed, so that the dress, could not be reproduced. The bridal dresses of the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice and the princess of Wales, were all of Haniten, the patterns consisting of the national flowers, the princes' feathers intermixed with ferns, and introduced with

the happiest effect.
In making Honston lace the sprigs ar first worked in with the pillow, afterward appliqued or sewn, on the ground, which is very beautiful and regular and also very expensive, as it is made of the finest thread The laceworker's gains were very remuner ative in olden times. She would receive as much as 18 shillings a yard for the workmanship alone tofo a piece of this elaborate net, measuring acarce two inches in width

The manner of payment was somewhat Phoenician, remirring one of Queen Dido and her bargain. The lace ground was spread out on the course, and the worker herself desired to cover the with shillings; and as many coins as found place on her work she earried away as the fruit of her labor. It must not be forgotten in this connection that the latest royal baby, the son of the duke and duchess of York, were wholly for his baptismal robe a dress made almost wholly of Honiton lace—the identical dress worn by his royal grandfather, the prince

of Wales, upon a similar occasion,
The princess of Wales says she is fond of
old lace, but she can't afford to buy it. She gets some pretty little presents of lace, however, but probably her collection is not as valuable as that of many New York ladies. The collection of laces of the late Mrs. R. L. Stewart would easily sell for several hundred thousand dollars, and Mrs. W. C. Whitney

kept laces worth from \$50,000 to \$75,000, which her daughter Pauline inherits.

Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. John Jacob Aster and connoisseurs of real lace in the United

Perhaps at present the lady who has made

'Need one for Fall or Winter?' 'Want to Pay \$20 or \$25?'

We make them for that---elegantly, to-satin or silk linings -- but probably you'd prefer a wool lining--just as you wish---

\$30 and \$35

Gives you selection of our best---

You've paid \$45 and \$50 for---not so good.

\$5.00, \$6.00, 7.00 and 8.00 for Trousers

--- Hundreds to select from---

\$20--\$25--\$30--for Suits

You need not think of doing better ------ that's cut of the question.

Samples if you

wish.

207 South

the collection of laces almost a study is Mrs. Jesse Seligmen. She has many rare and valuable specimens of Irish point, point A lovely specimen of old Brussels lace is that which Lady Goldsmid recently pur-chased for her daughter's wedding gown. Her ladyship has some remarkably fine speci



FROM MRS. HERMANN OELRICH'S COL-LECTION.

mens of lace. For a piece of old point, suffi-cient, perhaps, for the front of an even-ing dress, she paid nearly \$3,000. More costly still was the lace on the wedding dress of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs (nee

Almost the entire dress, in fact, was o lace, over satin. The garment itself was made in Paris and cost in lace, satin, in-surance and custom house duties about

The Belmont laces are almost priceless Mrs. Robert Goelet's taste in laces turns to handkerchiefs and she has a small cedar chest filled with lace handkerchiefs, some of which she has paid as much as \$200 each—rather a costly triffe.

Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache. Trial size, 25 cents. All druggists. CONNUBIALITIES.

An Indiana woman recently married her eleventh husband. Whatever she may be when married, as a widow she was a match "My task in life," said the pastor, com-placently, "consists in saving young men."
"Ah!" replied the maiden, with a soulful longing, "save a good one for me, won't

Chicago has a Platonic sensation—the adop tion of a young man by a rich woman who wants to make him her heir. Gretna Green justices of the peace will naturally frown upon such arrangements. "Yas," said Mr. Jason, "I allow that women air the sentimental sex and all that

sort of thing, but I've allays noticed that when a couple git engaged it is the woman that first thinks of figgerin' out how they air to live on his salary." Miss Ellen Triantifile of Boston and Still Hanes Billies of Springfield, Mass., were

married the other evening, in the latter city by Rev. Agathadorus A. Papageorgopoulas of New York. After the ceremony the Greek national dance was footed and everybody kissed the groom instead of the bride Miss Cicily Armes, the 18-year-old daughter of Major George A. Armes, a retired officer of the army, eloped with and married Herbert Claude, in Washington last week.

The old major gave the couple a lively chase, but the lovers distanced him. Major Armes

was court martialed for pulling the nose of General James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania during Harrison's inauguration. Marie—Do you really feel that you could support a wife? George (proudly)—Here are my income tax receipts. Marie (flinging her-

self into his arms)—Take me, dearest.

"Forgive me," he pleaded, contritely. "I
didn't mean to kiss you, but the impulse
was irresiatible." "Forgive you," she snapped. "Never while I live! A girl may forgive a man for kissing her, but never for apologizing afterwards." A curious pledge was taken by a lot of

San Francisco girls at the instigation of their pastor, a Dr. Martin, says a San Francisco exchange. Last week he delivered a lecture to young women only. The majority of persons, when they saw the dainty badges pinned on the shoulders of the girls, were very much surprised when they learned the import. They had signed a vow, a unique one, contrived by Dr. Martin, that not one of them would ever hold a secret engagement or receive attentions from any man that their parents did not approve; that come what may, nothing could ever induce them

Are Your Children Subject to Croup? Every mother should know that croup ca-be prevented. The first symptom of tru croup is hoarseness. This is followed by a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given freely as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the rough cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale

ECHOES FROMTHE ANTEROOM

Recent Grand Session of the Degree of Honor at Plattsmouth.

MEETING OF NEBRASKA GOOD TEMPLARS

Omaha Pythians Booming Fred Sackett for Grand Chancellor-Modern WoodeaPrasitit f miet. Criti : far Mayor Bemis-Lodge Notes.

The third annual session of the state grand lodge of the Degree of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, convened in Plattsmouth Tuesday morning, October 3, at 10 o'clock. The reports show a membership of nearly 4,000, distributed among beneficiary department. Almost every lodge was represented at the meeting, and the attendance, including visitors, was something over 100. Any female relative of a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is entitled to membership. The primary object of the order is social en-Joyment, although there is a beneficiary fund connected with it. The session lasted two

The meeting was harmonious and little troubled by clashing of opinions. No radical changes were made in the law of the order. A large amount of business was

done during the session.

Tuesday morning was taken up with the preliminary work and in hearing the reports of officers and committees. In the afternoon the election of officers took place and resulted as follows: Grand chief of honor, Mrs. Adelia Harding of Hebron; grand lady of honor, Mrs. H. B. Seegar of Pawnee City; grand chief of ceremonies, Mrs. S. R. Patten of Omaha; grand recorder, Walter Houseworth of Lincoln; grand re-ceiver, Mrs. George Rogers of Hastings; grand usher, Miss Effic Schumaker of In dianola; grand watchman, Mrs. Meyers of Neligh; grand medical examiner, Dr. J. C. Mosshart of Chester. The committee on laws was appointed as follows: S. R. Patten of Omaha, Mrs. Hostettler of Sheltor and Mrs. Clark of Fairmont. The committee on finance is: George H. Barbe of Lincoln, Mrs. Hewitt of Havelock and Mrs. Owen of Grand Island.

The team of Washington lodge No. 27 of Omaha was invited to exemplify the initia-

tory work of the order Tuesday night. drill team comprised twenty-five members and their work was highly praised by the delegates. After the work Plattsmouth lodge gave a banquet, at which a numb r of spee hes and toasts were delivered. The evening of pleasure wound up with a dance.
The Nebraska Workman was made the official organ of the order.

The sessions of the grand lodge was changed from annual to blennial. The next will conevne in Omaha on the first Tuesday in October, 1896.

Secret Society Notes. Banner division, Knights of Pythias is drilling every week, and expects to turn out the best division of the uniform rank in the

Supreme Record Keeper M. S. Boynton of

the Maccabees visited Sovereign Clerk Yates

of the Woodmen of the World last Tuesday Golden Rod grove, Woodmen of the World will give a grand calico ball at Patterson hall on Wednesday, October 10. A movement is on foot among the lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of this city to raise a fund to assist the men

from the drouth and short crops. Omaha camp No. 120, Modern Woodmen o America, is preparing a special lot of tortures which are to be put into full operation next Wednesday night when Mayor Bemia will be initiated. All Modern Woodmen are invited to attend and witness the spectacle. A special program has been arranged in honor of the candidate, and the occasion

promises to be one of a lifetime.

Omaha camp, Modern Woodmen, is working hard to retain the banner which it ob tained last year for having the greatest in-crease in membership.

On Tuesday evening, September 26, Triun series of stag parties, which the lodger of the city will give each in turn. There was a big crowd in attendance and they were royally entertained by a program of recita-tions, music and songs. Dr. Merriam and J. H. Flanagan delivered excellent speeches on the good of the order. Recitations were given by F. J. Sackett and Will Scism. The songs given by the Pythian quartet were greatly enjoyed. Banner division of the uniform rank attended in a body. The next entertainment will be given by Nebraska

lodge on the last Tuesday of this month.

Th new Bohemian camp of the Woodmen of the World was completely organized last week, with sixteen charter members. The name is Cedarwood No. 19. The officers are: Counsel commander, Frank Joseph J. Maly; escort, Frank Hrabyk;

watchman. Thomas Aurada; sentry, Frank Simon; managers, Frank Okoun, C. Hrabyk and V. Jelinek.

Good Templars of Nebraska.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the state grand lodge of the Good Templars will convene in Columbus next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The meeting will be presided over by Dr. R. H. Mann of Brooklyn, right worthy grand templar of the world. The session is expected to be very fully

A cause of congratulation to the members is the fact that they will meet this year entirely out of debt. The officers have served during the past year almost without remuneration, \$100 being sufficient to cover all expense for salaries. This sacrifice has had much to do with the happy financial condition. Such a condition has not existed for the condition of the condition twelve or fourteen years, and Treasurer Coombs is correspondingly happy. No very important business is expected to

come up. There will be contest over the election of officers, and little can be pts-dicted of the result. Miss Anna M. Saundars of Unadilla will probably be re-elected grand chief templar and Charles Watts of Omaja grand secretary. The latter has served for seven years.

There will be a number of prominent templars in attendance, and among them Dr. R. H. Mann of Brooklyn, right worthy grand templar of the world; Perry Perking grand secretary of the grand lodge, and Colonel John Sobieski, the noted Polish templar of Misconel perance orator of Missouri.

The delegates from Omaha will be: Miso Schock, Miss Swanson, Charles Watta, R. L. Bailey, T. L. Coomba, Miss Gertie Wright, There will be one delegate from South Omaha. At the district meeting Thursday night Lee Forby was elected district dele-

Pythian Grand Lodge. The Nebraska grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias will convene in Lincoln next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The session will last for three days. It is expected that 220 delegates will be present, and forty of

these will be from Omaha. The principal matter that will come up will be the revision of the state constitution to conform with the changes made recently by the supreme lodge. The elections promise to be very interesting. Omaha is going to make a strong pull to put Fred J. Sackett in the grand chancellor's chair, and is solid for him. There may possibly be a brigade meeting to elect brigadler command ers. The next session will probably go to

On Tuesday night the Pythian Staters have arranged an entertainment for the delegat

Willing to Include All. At the late session of the supreme lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Chattanooga, an amendment was offered and passed to the rules on membership in a Rebekah lodge which will tend to largely in-crease the membership. Heretofore only relatives of Odd Fellows could join, but now any unmarried white woman is given the privilege. The amendment reads as follows:
"All unmarried white women who have attained the age of 18 years, who believe in a supreme, intelligent creator and ruler of the universe, and who are of good moral character, are eligible to membership." This rule is expected to almost treble the membership of the Rebekah lodge.

Indianapolis Journal: "The bible, if I remember right," said Mr. Hungry Higgins, "says that six days a man shalt labor and do all his work." "Guess you are right," assented Mr. Weary Watkins, wondering what was coming next.
"Well, I allow that I have done as much as six days' work in my life, and if I don't read the text wrong, that is all the work a man is permitted to do. It says 'do all thy work,' don't it?"

Chicago Tribune: "Beg pardon, air," said the passenger in the skull cap, tired of the monotony of the journey and desirous of scraping an acquaintance with the man in the next seat, "are you traveling for some

"No. sir." replied the other. "I am not in business. I am a Universalist preacher."
"Shake!" rejoined the man in the skull cap, heartily. "I'm an agent for a fire extinguisher."

An old Scotch lady who had no reliah for modern church music, was expressing her dislike to the singing of an anthem in her own church one day, when a neighbor said:
"Why, that is a very old anthem! David
sang that anthem to Saul." To this the old
lady replied: "Weel, weel! I noo for the
first time understan" why Saul threw his javelin at David when the lad sang

A newly organized "primitive Christian" society in St. Louis is opposed to the payment of pew rents, clergymen, choirs, etc. It recalls the response of the descon who, upon hearing a reference to the gospol without money or price, arose and said enthusi-astically: "Yes, brethren, I've enjoyed Chris-tianity and its consolations these thirty years, and it's never cost me a cent!"

Oregon Kidney Tea cures nervous headaches. Trial size, \$5 cents. All druggists.