THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1895.

Woman's Domain.

MILLINERY COMBS.

A Distinctive Feature of the New Spring New apring millinery is not of a nature to

soften the trate heart of the male theater-The body of the latest bonnet, which like that of the winter, covers only the back portion of the head, is as flat and close fitting as ever, but its width is something to make

the play-loving bachelor weep.
Wings of jet or lace or ribbon, mixed with
huge pompons of closely massed roses, project far beyond the ears. Under these jabot ends of lace that almost touch the shoulders. and at the back of the bonnet, as if tucked rakishly in the hair, there will be som high Spanish comb effects in gauze and

These millinery combs are a distinct feature of imported bonnets, and they are especially becoming to dark melancholy types. They are made of thin lace as well as gauze, though when of tace they are only finely wired; when of gauze, along with the spangues, there will be an outlining in fine jet or In shape they imitate exactly inded or square topped Spanish combs, but a later and charming design in these novel nmings is a tall half-furled fan that is

set dashingly to one side.

An imported bonnet in black lace and red roses, that has a true Coetilian air—and an almost fearful coquetry—is backed by one

of these fans.

The lace is as fine as a spider's web, patterned meaningly enough with flies, an ex-quisite pointed border forming the tops of the fan, which is shaped with a hair wire, and so adjusted that it looks as if placed sidowise in the coiffure. A scarf of the lace arranged two loose pompons and ends widen the sides; and back of these ends, which are short and bunchy, nestles two knots of black red roses, as if also in the hair. Altogether it was a very fetching bit of headgear-and abominably wicked.

In the same shop that held it was a bonnet that a man might behold in peace, and whose entire crown was a huge loose leaved petunia. From under this petunia, which was in cold shaded pinks, came a ruffled border in green straw braid, that bulged out at the sides in two "ears" that were tied with knots of black tibbon valvet. There we e also narrow strings of velvet at the back, and at the rim of the petunia crown, two tiny Mercury wings of white lace stiffened with wire.

This bonnet was not in the least suggestive of romance; from stem to stern it breathed that properly ordinary sir, that our mothers have taught us, is to the masculine mind necessary for bonnets and human happiness. Yet it was pretty in a way, and gave ideas for using up fragments of millinery. Lace, in both black and white, plays an im-

portant role in spring millinery.

Often entire bonnets will be made of it, was the black enchantrees described, and effects, Bretonne effects and Dutch effects. All of these bonnets fit snugly and come well down to the ears and are worn far back on the head after the fashion of the headdresses of European peasant women.

Many, indeed, with their vast width and flatness have the look of caps. Bonnets for strictly theater wear are more minute affairs and are prominently flowered, and rain water gathered after the first fif-A bunch of bewildering millinery that might | teen minutes of fall, is likely to be purer and worn by either maid or young matron to the play, begins with a wreath of tiny pink crush roses that are drawn together until they form one unbroken line that lies flat should be boiled for thirty minutes before the head from ear-tip to ear-tip. Next in evidence comes a narrow white

fasten the side wings to the hair.

In the matter of her street bonnets, the cluded by boiling. oldish woman can choose from many curious shapes never seen before, and many of them istrated in a fine straw braid that is as salts and copper are objectionable. lightful in tone as texture. Mild browns delightful in tone as texture. Mild browns and magnesium give water the hardness and tender moss greens are most pleasing in which is not desirable for domestic purposes. this braid, but a particularly captivating bon-net has a triangle in Ivory white, with trimmings of black lace, black velvet and white ganic, such as one sees in rivers and small Other braid millinery is in the shape of

turbans, whose two-inch brims are dented in places, or often tied together over the with ribbons or velvets, after the manof soft baskets for sailors and gypsy country hats. Flowers are invariably the trimming of these last and never were big-hat flowers more charming than now. Orchids and other weird hot-house blooms have given way to all the sweet things of

the old-fashioned posy garden; to musk roses and spice pinks, daffodils, nasturtiums rose leaves and sweet mignonette; even the old blue larkspur we have known in our school days and fashioned into wreaths and

With great masses of these large hats fo country and seashore wear are made further and beautiful by vast knots of ribbo that has a taffeta finish and often a flower border or corded edge in a different The crowns of these hats are not slightly to a perceptible cock at the left Trimmings are put on to have an extreme width effect. A monster chapeau of black Tuscan, with a vast front bow of dusky t, was widened at the sides with clumps black feathers sewed on the brim and highest at the left.

Another of black wired tulle had great windmill arms starred with jet, compassing entirely both front and sides. The first was picturesqe and becoming; the last distinctly A huge Maud Muller out-of-town af-The crown of this hat, which, together

with a flower bon and a flower parasol that had been designed for a well known New York beauty, was of black straw. The brim of rough green straw, showing an under glint of flame, lifted slightly at the left; two great fly-away bows of moss-green center of this is a large sea picture, its cortaffeta ribbon widened it, and the remainder ners caught down by four pink conch shells. of the trimming was an extensive wreath of rose buds in flame satin, nestling in abundant foliage.

The throat length boa of the rose buds and foliage had ends of the taffeta ribbon. which also tied the handle and tops of the parasol, that was made of black gauze scattered heavily with the flowers.

These floral neck fixings and parasols may rightly come under the head of millinery, and from the indications given they bid fair to figure largely in summer wardrobes. They are inexpensive, of course, but adorably lovely, and the girl who can afford them is bound to be beautiful.

Renovating Old Crape.

To those who are in deep mourning it may be useful to know how to removate crape. I learned how from a fashionable New York dressmaker, who, in turn, got her in-

formation on the subject from an equally successful dyer and cleaner.

Go into the kitchen, have the clothesboiler two-thirds full of boiling water, throw in 5 or 10 cents worth of gum arabic, place

They get dusty—yes—but after three months use are swept away like cobwebs. a new sheet of heavy brown wrapping paper. doubled, over the top, arrange your crape on this, and await results. The fire in the range must be brisk, so that the water will straight while you are at work. Feel artists in the drawite photographs, either of the crape, and in a few minutes you will friends, arranged one above the other, form two hands, press out the creases, smoothing a pretty bit along the facings of doors and two hands, press out the create, the parts windows.

Passe-partout frames are inexpensively get an equal steaming and all turned in and made if one buys the glass and has it cut at the parts of the pa two hands, press out the creases, smoothing rumpled places are renewed. If your paper any glazier's to fit the picutre. Cpt a piece be too thick, try it single and take another of pasteboard the same size, and the water

quadrupled. But it depends.

If it be trimming you are doing over, be particular about these creased and wrinkled places; the careful manipulation of your hands over the broad, smooth surface of the down inside the pasteboard, and this gives down inside the pasteboard, and this gives paper and the constant steam will make the the hold for the picture to hang by. Then

the folds will not come immediately in the back or in any part of the headgear where it will look badly. I always do over my own

For prints that do not require glass, the

To do over small pieces of velvet place a loop of narrow ribbon.

Portieres that are not of handsome linen.

Portieres that are not of handsome linen. wet handkerchief over a hot flatiron stand-ing on its end and draw the wrong side of but the usual Burlap Agrarian linen or dethe velvet over the handkerchief. Have several irons on the range and wet the hand- when pretty paper pictures are pinned on kerchief each time you change your tron, until the pieces are steamed to your satisfaction. Take an old handkerchief and do not burn you fingers. A large piece of velvet could be successfully steamed over a kitchen clothes boiler without the sheet of wrapping paper and without the gum arabic.

WATER AND ITS DANGERS. Precautions Every Householder Should Take to Protect Health. Primitive man may not have enjoyed the

luxury of palaces, railroads, aesthetic civilization or political strife, but he certainly drank pure water. He did not have to pay big taxes for the privilege of having it carried through lead pipes from streams pol-lated by house and barn waste, nor did he have to boil it. Lucky, indeed, was primi-tive man, and lucky today the house wife who knows her drinking water comes straight from a pure crystal spring, safe in the depths of some woodland, untouched by vandalistic hand of progress. Such water was meant by that first great sanitarian, Hippocrates, when he named 'pure water' as the first of the three requisites of long

Nineteen century advantages are terribly offset by the vitiated fluid we drink. is scarcely a city throughout the world that can boast of an absolutely pure supply. As for instance, London is supplied by two grossly polluted streams, but a scientific

filtration makes it almost harmless.

The United States has about a tenth as attendant dangers.
Biology has made it very clear that there

are several very serious diseases contracted only through polluted water. Typhoid, which kills about 50,000 people every year in the United States, stands first as one to be dreaded. Unlike cholera, another water dis ease which asserts itself quickly and deadly. and moves like a plague, typhoid deceives by its inciplency, working its fatal way un-noticed sometimes for weeks before the victim is aware of its actual presence.

Next to such decisive action as the ty-

phoid microbe exerts upon the physical forces, come those other less fatal but quite important maladies known as "enteric disor-These are invariably the direct result of contaminated water. They make them selves evident by indigestion, nausea, flatu-lency, diarrhoea and even lead to dysentery besides the Spanish effects there are Russian and more prolonged troubles. All sorts of causes are ascribed by those who do not consider drinking water as at all dangerous. Be-cause the water looks clear and has no smell or sediment, it is believed to be all right whereas those points are scarcely of any value as designating purity.

Water obtained from artesian wells, deep woodland springs, rivers in wild countries, contain few bacteria. Cistern water, which necessarily gathers all the dirt and leaves from roofs, must be guarded against. It

drinking, or scientifically filtered.
Wells within a hundred feet of the house This is stretched plainly in front of the roses and is bunched delicately at the sides, at one of which rears a white feathery algrette, giving tone to the whole. Back of the whole affair, to be seen from the front, two great rhinestone balls, with hairpin and factor the side white the side within a hundred feet of the house may be pure, but there is great possibility of underground streams reaching it from far-away barns, if not from those at hand. Such contingencies should be forstalled by frequent examinations. Water carried through lead pipes takes up lead, especially if it is soft and allowed to stand any length of time. of time. Lead poisoning is too well known This dainty little conceit was decidedly to need comment. Contracted in this way, utch. Theater bonnets for oldish women show more than a disturbance to digestion is fewer flowers and more jet.

Trimmings are flattened and put on with In any case, the poisoning is not to be deand liability should be at once pre

The less mineral ingredients water tains the better for health. Alkalies, iron, Some vegetable growths are injurious, while decayed matter, whether vegetable or orstreams, are likely to produce enteric trouble if not carefully strained out by filtration. Bacteria thrive on such matter. Boiling for thirty minutes will purify the worst water, renders it tasteless by setting free its oxygen. This can be restored in a manner

by aerating it. Poured from one vessel to purpose very well. Corked in large bottles ice gives immunity from any contaminating influence which ice may contain, if added these days of uncertainty, as to

ity, hoiled water is, perhaps, the only real safety. A fair test of purity is when a quantity is just reaching the boiling point there should be no odor. A simple test rec-ommended by several health boards consists of putting about five ounces of water into a ground-glass stopped bottle. Add to it ten grains of granulated sugar and cork tightly, The crowns of these hats are not though smallish, and brims are waved should be kept about 70 degrees Fahr. If specks appear within forty-eight hours, there is proof of organic matter present. If, after a week or so, an odor of rancid butter is noticeable upon removing the cork. the water is, assuredly, contaminated, and not fit to drink. The specks will settle to the bottom finally, and the more there are the worse the water.

MURAL DECORATIONS.

Pretty and Inexpensive Modes of Adorning

Cottage Walls. In Wallace Bruce's cottage down at the Florida Lake Chautauqua the walls of rough plank are overhung with fish net and unframed water pictures caught in the meshes Over the mantel an oar is fastened, from which the net hangs as a portiere. In the The arrangement was so artistic and cheap that I wondered why more mistresses of summer houses didn't think of putting up simple mural decorations that could be swept

autumn. Two or three days in the spring time-if the weather keeps one indoors-can be given over to preparations that would make the walls of the summer house more highly at-tractive than the usual array of inferior, badly framed pictures that are resorted to

A thorough search of the weekly and monthly magazines reveals dozens of ex-quisite pictures in black and white; pictures that are copies of famous and desirable works These, posted on thick white water color paper with a margin of an inch, can be pinned on the wall. If the wall paper is colored, be sure that the frame is tinted to

months' use are swept away like cobwebs, with no more thought given them.

Photographs can be charmingly arranged

best with it doubled, trippled and sometimes quarter inch wider to give it room to fold quadrupled. But it depends. If it be a large piece of crape, as for instance, a veil, be careful to fold it so that

kitchen and a large boiler a small oil stove or alcohol lamp with a wide open sauce pan will accomplish wonders with small pieces of crape, and the result will repay you for your trouble.

light wash, if any color is put on to relieve the shine of the cardboard, and a band of silver or gold one-quarter of an inch wide, outlining the edges, makes a decidedly pretty finish. These can be hung up with a short loop of narrow ribbon.

them. I know a bachelor who has attached photos of his favorits actresses, his many jocky colors and artistic cotillion favors on the portiers of his summer sitting room. The collection always invites a deal of inter-

est from his guests.

A shadow wall is one of the prettiest ways of preparing a ceiling. She is an ingenious woman who thought it out last summer, and the hostesses who follow suit will give their guests a treat. The wall was painted the clearest yellow-as near sunshine as possible. There was a luster in the paint that resembled the glint of sunbeams. Against this she held long vines and outlined their curves and stems. With a light gray wash curves and stems. these were painted in drooping form from the ceiling at the sides to meet the black wool dado that went about the room. The effect was exquisite. It gave one the impression that the sun was shining through a vine trellis and throwing their swaying branches on the ceiling and walls. One waited for the breeze to stir them. The pictorial effect on the wall was lent by a few simply framed water colors of growing fruit.

LEARNING TO WALK

It Requires Patience and Practice to Teach the Ordinary Woman.

There is a great deal of talk about how badly American women walk, and they are advised to improve, but no one tells them which three persons at most are permitted how, or if any one does, the directions are usually wrong. Good teachers are needed, sharp eye to naturalness and grace. Sisters but they are rare, and some most valuable in dancing gowns are taken just floating off The United States has about a tenth as but they are rare, and some most valuable much money invested in waterworks as in information can be given in print. Delsart railroads. A good commentary upon the brought the matter down to principles, but against the plane while the other half turns great importance of water supply, and its not many self-styled Delsartian instructors attendant dangers.

any prints are made from it. The under throat is touched out, or a shade laid in to hide it, just as we round off sharp el-bows and the shoulder points of thin women

bows and the shoulder points of thin women or soften the profile of a pointed chin. In addition we are apt to cut up the corners of the lips, to give the face a brighter and more amiable expression.

"Throw cross lights on the thin girl whose collar bones are prominent and thereby smooth them completely and soften faces by an artistic arrangement of the hair. Also supply a too slender woman with an abundance of dramery and brings both bare hands dance of drapery and bring both bare hands into view, for scarcely a pair of feminine hands but when studied and properly posed will show up as the most graceful ornament

in a picture. no longer tolerate the old attitudes of the head upon the hands, of photographs in fancy dress, in theatrical or masculine poses and in artificial light. The face is now only slightly turned from full view, drooped ever so little, the eyes glancing upward without straining, which lends the face a soft, half plaintive expression, while the whole photograph is deepened by perspective background ne in soft shadowy figures. A lawn vista is given a pretty girl in white who bends over a rose wreathed hat in her lap, or a suggested conservatory entrance or distant tall painted window with palms and dra-

The heedful photographer will almost always permit his subject to retain her fan a handful of flowers or scarf in one hand. Repose has taken the place of attitudinizing, save when occasionally a studied copy is made in pose of one of Romeny's portraits and the whole is printed in carbon and platinum and the proof mounted on a very large dull white card that leaves a wide margin all about the photograph. These prints, always longer than they are broad that show an elaborate background. For busts an oval ground is given, mounted a great expanse of board and meant to fill

gilt ribbon frames. Never more in favor than today among the fashionable women are grouped pictures, to The first thing to note is that each foot table chatting over their cups. Two pretty



should cross the same line with each suc "Walking a crack" brings you cessive step. on one step in walking correctly; the toe should be much turned out, almost to the from famous artists, such as Sir fects are cured by simply achieving this. For instance, you by this means avoid bringing down the beel first; in an ordinary shoe the foot comes down altogether; in a heeler's sandal the toe strikes the ground first that is the ideal way, the way the Greek

women stepped. If you start out to simply avoid striking the heel first without further knowledge of the correct position of the foot, ten to on you make yourself highly ridiculous. The next thing is the length of the sten should be just twice the length of the foot, and is measured from the hollow of the instep of one foot to the hollow of the instep of the other.

Now, to practice these points, take a long new bits of red flannel on it at intervals corresponding to the proper length of your step; stretch it across as long a you can get to practice in and spend an hour a day, or less possibly to walking the tape and having your foot cross one of the bits of flannel at each step. For a while you will do this badly, walk worse than ever, but when this action has become automatic, you can take up other points and progress toward grace. Two things are most impor-tant, the legs should be moved from the thighs; the motive power should begin there just as a boy throws a stone from the shoulder. Then the chest should be held up, and the body so carried that the walker will have a feeling, if she watches for it, as if she were being pulled along by a string coming from the middle of the breast, as if she were breasting the air, as a swimme breasts the waves. This sounds fanciful, but it is only accurate. The feeling attests the fact that you are walking well, even though you have not achieved all the subtle poise of the Diana of the Louvre.

BEFORE THE CAMERA.

The Carbon Print Makes All Womankind Beautiful.

NEW YORK, March 16 .- (Special.)-Any woman who can boast a decent gown to her back, whose expression is not forbiddingly sour and whose features are not hopelessly deformed, can secure a likeness of herself at once so truthful and pleasing, so graceful and sweet, she will wonder her mirror friends never appreciated her good points be-

To gain this she must climb to the studio of one of the modern artist photographers. many of them are settled in New who have introduced the costly but beauti ful carbon and platinum prints into popular favor, and who consider pose all important for a good photograph. So great is the em-phasis they lay on this point and to such advantage have they studied its effects that be a woman stout or lean, tall or short, her chances for a satisfactory picture are almost equal to these of a professional beauty

But these masters of the camera are autocratic in their studios, and she who comes for a sitting must accept their will, not only as to pose, but how to dress and arrange must be submitted to the critical eye before a suitable garb is chosen. The photographer's demand is usually for a dress that is white or pale tinted, since few rich colors show up well before a camera, and an evening toilet is what he is apt to suggest and insist upon. pears to best advantage with bare arms and in soft, dainty draperies, that cover a multitude of sins, while on his own assurance the writer has it that in nine cases out of ten a woman is most graceful when seated and her full figure photographed. Only that tenth individual can stand easily and gracefully, and he forbids the use of any more elaborate ornaments than pearls and flowers, since a vast array is not con-

her decollete bodice open in a point, have her elbow sieeves full but soft, and be seated in a high gothic backed armchair. Her hair must be heaped on top of her head, the tip it will look badly. I always do over my own crape and as dampness takes all the stiffness and of it I find it as a home made process a great economy.

They are cut circular at the edge, and the hole in the center, if one cannot conveniently get to a which admits the picture, is also oval. A Later the plate is cieverly treated before fore, of high caste and pedigree.

matrons in evening gowns read a note, one ver the other's shoulder, while for children the photographers are borrowing suggestions Reynold's, Sargent, Grouse and Mme. le

Fashion Notes. Plaids have attacked the umbrella case Lusterless all-wool grepons are used to

The etiquette of leaving cards has bee much mixed up for this season. A new wrinkle is a large bow of satin ribbon tied at both wrists. The mantelet of colonial days is coming

back this spring in all its glory. Canvas-covered hampers are taking th place of the old-fashioned trunks. Loveliest ribbons and rare French flowers for Easter hats and bonnets are shown White kid gloves stitched with black is

shionable caprice with street costumes. Crowns both on hats and bonnets appear to be rising, and on "special" shapes the

Violets or half-open roses are set amon the choux and fan pleatings of lace on nev collarettes for full-dress wear.

Black moire dotted or shot with a color i sed for revers, crush collars and belts, blouse vests, etc., on handsome costumes. The new hosiery is prettily embroidered or the instep with tiny flowers of various kinds also with clocks up the side, and open-worked patterns as well.

Clover red, bergere, which is a delicate pink like the tint of a sea shell, creamy yellow, mauve, gray-blue, rose-pink, and yellow green, in various shades, are among the fashionable colors.

It will be acceptable news to many who admire them to hear that the rich deep-yellow lace straws and other fancy braids so very popular two years ago are revived for he coming seasons.

In selecting tan colored kid gloves it i well to note what particular shade one chooses, as there are tans and tans, and some of the tints do not tone so well with

black or green, for instance, as others. "Trilby mesh" is the name given to a new face veiling. It has an irregularly woven mesh in black, much like the Tuxedo veiling, over which are scattered at wide intervals hand-made chenille dots in self colors. Lace rosettes are a great resource of fash onable milliners. These are rather large in

ize and closely pleated. On hats for young girls are seen some pretty cream lace with a blush rose tucked into the neart of each. Upon some of the expensive pattern hats for spring Parisian designers have intro duced novelty in the shape of delicate foliage shot to match changeable velvets and rib

these leaves being frequently mixed

with black violets: Vests to be worn with tailor gowns are made of bengaline and various kinds of silk, both fancy and plain. They are closely fitted and buttoned down the front with horn but-Transparent fronts of chiffon are also worn with tailor coats, which are extremely severe the style.

Feminine Notes. The ex-Empress Eugenie is staying at lonte Carlo, occupying her leisure with the Monte Carlo, writing of her reminiscences since she as

According to Mr. Cross, in his his wife, the reason she took the name of George Eliot was, as she explains it. "be-cause George was Mr. Lewes" Christian name, and Eliot was a good, mouth-filling, easily-pronounced word."

The woman's club movement trated even into the heart of the White mountains, and there is a very flourishing club at North Conway. Its record for the show white and dull in a photograph.

"A stout woman," he says, "should always wear an ample train, cut the shoulders of her decollete bodice open in a small places remote from cities. Miss Meredith, the English artist who ba

made such wonderful success in India as a portrait painter, finds she must use adroit flattery to induce the ladies of zenanas to wear their exquisite native contumes. request is invariably. "Paint me fair." A light complexion is a sign of many generations of indoor seclusion and evidence, there

A PRINCESS OF RARE VIRTUES

Mrs. Eayard Taylor's Recollections of Prince Bismarck's Late Wife.

WAS A NOBLE, HIGH MINDED WOMAN

Johanna Bismarck Felt the Pride of Loving Wife in the Prince's Achievements, but Was Not Dazzled by Power and Fame.

pliable figure, regular features-not handsome, but attractive-dark eyes and hair, she was a woman to whom you felt drawn in sympathy at once. It was but natural that she should be the partner and helpmate of the great statesman, who, while he guided with an iron hand the destinies of his



PRINCESS BISMARCK

country, craved the tender and loving ministrations of wife and mother. The princess was brought up at a distance from the capital, on one of those old and Pommeranian estates, the owner of which is still somewhat of a patriarch-mor ally, if not in fact-to his tenants and subaccordance with the old and proud tradi-tions and strictly pious principles of the family. At the age of 23 she met Baron ways. Her gentle and loving disposition, coupled with energy of character and sprightliness, proved to be the welcome chain with which she bound to herself unto death the affection and tender solicitudes of the powerful man whom the world associated with blood and iron. We know from letters published how frequently the latter wrote to his wife, how, during his enforced and often prolonged absences, he yearned for her and the children's presence, and how, before the great political era of his life set in, he wished for nothing better than to live with his family the quiet life of a simple nobleman on the estates inherited from a long line of ancestors. It was during one of these absences that illness befell him. When his condition became alarming he sent for his wife, who came, ordered all the medicine bottles to be thrown out of the window, and estab-lished herself at his belside. She was herself an adept in medical knowledge, and under her supervision and nursing her husband soon railied. Her experience as a medical adviser was gained during her life spent in the country, where the peasantry and the poor living on the paternal estate, and later at Schionhausen, her husband's family seat, depended on her entirely in the absence of a

THE PRINCESS A RARE MUSICIAN. If science had a share in Johanna Bisnarck's talent, music had an equal if not a larger one. She was a masterly performer of the piano, and when playing found a ready and delightful listener in her husband. With exquisite touch she elicited from her instrument the strains and melodies which had power to smooth the forehead and quell the gloom of the perturbed statesman. But she played only at home, and mostly to him. During one of his diplomatic tours at Ofeu-Pesth his wife seemed to sing to him all day. In the evening he wrote her a letter full of poetical and graphic description interspersed with humorous remarks, as, for instance "The dark side of the trip was its sunny side The rays burned as if Tokay grapes were to grow on the boat. But, just think, not one Englishman was among the crowd of 600 passengers. They can't have discovered Hungary up to date." Then, at the close of the letter, he says: "Where did I hear the

song humming in my ears all day long:
"Over the blue mountains, over the white
sea foam,
Come thou beloved one, come to thy lonely
home."" Home was to Bismarck the port in which he rested after having faced the storms of political and diplomatic life. From St. Petersburg, whither he had been sent as Ambassador in 1850, he writes to his wife: the Lord permits, I will be with you in week from now, and hope to find you and the little folks well and ready for the journey hither. I long for the moment when for the first time we will sit around the tea table in our winter quarters. I shan't care then how thick may be the ice on the Neva."

BISMARCK'S ADMIRATION FOR HIS WIFE Bismarck was fully aware of the treasure ne possessed in this woman for a wife. one of his letters to her he called her the sunshine of his life. When separated from her he wrote often, confiding to her his enjoyments as well as his political cares. In return for all she gave him he wished that she also should have her share of pleasure. In 1862 he was removed from the embassy of St. Petersburg to that of Paris, with the possibility of being recalled at a moment's notice, to be made Prussian cabinet minister At that time he wrote to his wife: "In any case, I desire that you should come on, even if it were but for a short time, so that you might know Paris." A little later he writes to his sister, Madam von Arnim: "I am somewhat troubled, lest Johanna will not like it here" (in Paris). At the approach of the different anniversaries he used to enlist the services of his sister to buy presents for his wife. At one time it was a bracelet he wished her to have, of pure gold, broad, jointed like a coat of mail, pliable, "as heavy you can get it, for about 200 thalers" 50.) For Christmas at St. Petersburg, he (\$150.) asked his sister at Berlin to get for Johanna added to her own string, for which he means to spend about 300 thalers

NEVER DAZZLED BY POWER. Meanwhile Bismarck rose step by step to fame and power. He became Count Bis-marck after the victory at Sandorva and rince and chancellor of the German empire Johanna Bismarck felt the pride of a loving wife in all the achievements and

*He quoted the English of the original.

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the advancement to the highest position of her husband; but she herself was never dazzled by the brilliant life at her command. She constantly proved her independence of character in remaining the same true woman in heart and manner. Visiting at her father's estate, or when at home at her husband's country residences, she went among the neighboring peasantry, guessing their needs, ministering to their wants, and gaining their confidences by talking to them in their own patois. At Berlin, St. Peteraburg and elsewhere, she moved in aristocratic society, and at court with the ease and grace society, and at court with the ease and grace which was hers by birth and education, but without a particle of personal pride or hauteur. At St. Petersburg she frequently represented her husband at routs and balls, because his health needed rest at night. The latter wrote to his sister at that time: "We can't make our appearance before 11. Most people come after midnight, and go to No one who ever came in contact with the wife of Prince Bismarck can possibly forget her—her graceful and simple manner, her winning affability. Tall, slender, with a FAMILY HER FIRST CONCERN.

The truly German woman—the very type of one—had nothing more at heart than the welfare and happiness of her husband and her children. The home was her world, the hearthstone her altar, and she the priestess who officiated. At Berlin the domi-cile of Bismarck was in the Welhelmstrasse, near Unter den Linden, where he resided from 1862, when made chief of the ministry, to the end of his political carreer, in 1889 It is an old-fashioned building, only two stories high, with two side wings toward the street, and a high iron railing and gate, sep-arating the large courtyard from the former. Here it was that the meeting of the Berlin

Congress of 1878 took place.

The writer was fortunate enough to be present at the dinner Prince and Princess Bismarck gave to General and Mrs. Grant in July of that year. After dinner the prince led the way to show to his renowned guests the memorable hall, with its large table, where the meetings of the high and mighty representatives of the nations took place. The court was in mourning for some distant potentate, and the ladies were all in black. The princess, sitting opposite to the writer chatted gaily during the dinner, and afterward, when we all sat around in the large salon, sipping our coffee, she moved about among her guests to see that all received due attention and made comfortable while the prince and General Grant sat side by side next to the sofa, where Mrs. Grant was seated, the former smoking his long pipe and the latter his cigar. When we all took leave our hosts accompanied us to the head of the stairs, and the princess, in her most amiable and simple manner, helped Mrs. Grant to her cloak, and then took my own wrap from a servant and put it around my

shoulders before I could prevent her.

That very summer the American minister one day went to the palace in the Wilhelmordinates. Johanna von Puttkammer was an strasse at a time when the household of only daughter, and educated and bred in Prince Bismarck was moved into another wing, latterly renovated for the purpose of greater home comfort. On the stairway lead-ing from the old to the new quarters he met family. At the age of 23 she met Baron of the new quarters he met Otto von Bismarck at the country residence of mutual friends, and soon afterward the time came when—as Bismarck wrote to her in after years—Johanna Puttkammer reduced to order Bismarck's hitherto wild bachelor goods was her daily occupation, and, after some pleasant remarks, passed on

PROTECTOR AGAINST BORES. There was a story current in Berlin at that time which was whispered in the diplo-matic circles with a great deal of merriment. One day the English ambassador was havin One day the English announces an audience with Prince Bismarck, when at the end of their conversation Lord confidentially asked: "You must have a good many bores infringing on your time; what do you do to get rid of them?" plied the prince, "my wife looks out for that. She watches over me, and whenever she thinks it is time for me to be released, she opens the door and says: 'Otto, it is time for you to take your medicine." The prince had hardly finished, when the gentle voice of the princess was heard: "Otto, it is time to take your medicine."

Being so entirely wrapped up in and de-voted to her great husband, it was but natural that she should love his friends and hate—if hate she could—his enemies. She was outspoken about the latter, and could not help but feel embittered when the great chancellor had to go into retirement. Once before her mind rose in wrath, when her oldest son was wounded during the Frenchwas asked by Prince Albrecht of Prussia how the countess was, "Oh," he said, "she is all right now since her son's wound is healing; but she still is tormented by her wrathfulness against the Gauls, whom she would like to see all killed, except the little children, whose fault she says it was not to have such detestable parents."

Nearing her 70th year, the health of the princess began to fail, and not long after-ward the end came at the castle of Vargin, in the neighborhood of her old Pommerania home, on November 27, 1894. In her a nobl and high-minded woman breathed her last of whom the world knew but little, but who was a priceless treasure to her husband, her

MRS. BAYARD TAYLOR.

The Two Largest Locomotives. The Southern Pacific company now owns the two largest locomotives in America, says the San Francisco Chronicle. They arrived from the Schenectady Locomotive works yes terday and will be put into service on the mountains immediately.

The dimensions of the two new locomotives are enormous. They are equipped with four pairs of drivers, fifty-one inches in diameter on which there rests a weight of 140,000 pounds. The total weight of either one of the engines, without the tender, is 169,000 pounds, and the total weight with the tender, loaded with water and fuel and in work ing order, is 250,000 pounds. The boilers are seventy-two inches in diameter, large enough for a full-grown man to stand erect inside. Th steam cylinders are twenty-two inches in

diameter, and give a 26-inch stroke. The locomotives are designed for service on the Tehachapi and Sierra Nevada mountains in hauling heavy freight trains. were constructed with that particular objec-

The two new engines have been built with special regard for both power and speed. immense weight on the four pairs of driver gives the locomotives a driving power greatly excess of that possessed by any other loco motives ever made in the country. The driv-ers are fifty-one inches in diameter. That exceeds the dimensions of the drivers in large locomotives of the same class, and a proportionate increase in speed is expected to be developed from them. It is expected that the new engines will enable the company o increase the running time of its freight trains over the mountains, though no ime schedule will be put in effect letermined by actual experiment just wha the locomotives can accomplish.

The queen of the Belgians is still suffering severely from her recent disagreeable mishap. While visiting the royal stables, according to her frequent custom, and in the series ing one of her favorite horses a lump of sugar, the animal bit her savagely in the hand and arm. The attack was so unexpected her frequent custom, and in the act of offer Though inflammation set in, and the wounds were serious for a time, they have now healed royal lady considerably shattered.

The Jewish rabbis of San Francisco are divided on the question whether a Jewish young man may properly join the Young Men's Christian association.

Scennya-seen.
Grip usually attacks a person whose system is weakened by some other disease and accelerated that disease. Everybody appears to be troubled with a cold or catagrinal affection at this sease and of the year, and the only thing to do is to take "7" at the first appearance of the mala-and and avoid exposure.

The atmospheric conditions and the wet sidewelks and streets are conflicted to such affections, and you cannot be too careful about keeping your feet dry.

"7" will "break up" a stubborn cold that "hange on."

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Miracles.

Frederick Carr, Esq., Geologist, 145 East 16th st., New York, formerly of Montana, writes; "The change from the high slittude of the Rocky Mountains made mean casy victim of GRIP. I had intense fever, bad cough, pains sverywhere. Twas then I commenced taking "77" and the results have been extremely satisfactory, beneficial and wonderful. After tenhours I felt great relief, and the second bottle cured me."

rue," 5. Bascom, Southamptom, Mass., writea; C. S. Bascom, Southamptom, Mass., writest "I have used your specifies for many years and value them highly. Your "77" for GRIP is a marvel, It has just corried us through SEVERB COLDS, or as mest people would say, "Grip." H. J. Gude, Duinth, Minn., writest: "Have been using your specifies in my family for the past three years, and with the greatest success, Your No. I Specific for FIVERS is a perfect wonder."

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wonder."

S. T. Nichelson, Raleigh, N. C., writes: "Your No. 10 Specific for DYSPEPSIA has done wonders for me. 1 have gained it pounds in ten weeks." ders for me. I have gained II pounds in ten weeks."

F. W. Burdick, Chicago, writest "I am using my third bottle of your Specific No. 10 for DYN-PEPSIA, and I feel better since I began using it than I have before in a year."
Thos. Foster, New Bedford, Mass., writes: "I used your specific No. 15 for RHEUMATISM, and it has made a new man of me. I was so bad that I could not get up or down states, but thanks to you and your grand incitiones after taking two battles I could go about my work as well as ever, It has been a Godsend to me and I shall never be without it."

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ent. Physicians and chemists invited to analyze it. It is not sticky or greasy; on the contrary it makes the hair soft, youthful, fluffy, and keeps it in curl. For gentlemen and ladies with halr a little gray, streaked gray, entirely gray, and with BALD HEADS, it is especially recommended.

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