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DIAMONDS,
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Having more room to accommodate the trade
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Neatly done and all work warranted.

Notwith-
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been reduced to
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former price we
have engaged the
services of one
of the best pho-
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York to take
charge of that
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the studio. Our
efforts shall be
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to any we have
done before.

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In the city all come from the
Graham Brick Stables,
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Can be had at any time, day
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WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?
STYLES, NEW AND PLEASING, IN
THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Timely Suggestions About Weddings in
the Month of June—Brides' and Bride-
maids' Toilettes—Wedding Presents and
Items of Interest to Prospective Brides.

During the month of June the fashionable
world is in a state of great activity. There
are bals blancs for young girls and bals roses
for the young married women, to say nothing
of the quick succession of weddings that are
always celebrated during this season of roses.
When the ceremony is in church June
flowers decorate chancel and aisle; when at
home, the same flowers decorate the house.
In the latter case it is a pretty conceit that
suggests a canopy of flowers under which
the bride and groom stand.
Wedding dresses seen recently and de-
signed for June weddings in New York are
of light translucent material, in which ap-
pear a great deal of real lace. The thinnest
of white crêpe or gauze, associated with real
lace, makes appropriate and becoming gowns
for youthful brides.



FIG. 1—FRENCH BRIDAL TOILETTE.
In the accompanying cuts are given two
imported models, showing diverse but equally
fashionable styles in bridal toilettes. Fig. 1
represents a toilette of white peau de soie
and Alençon lace. The silk underskirt is
covered with a beautiful lace flounce. The
draperies, which are pointed, are of peau de
soie, as is also the square train. The silk
bodice, which is pointed, has an Alençon
lace plastron, ornamented, like the sides of
the skirt and sleeves, with orange blossoms.
The veil is of lace.

Fig. 2 shows a trained robe, which may be
in either ivory satin Duchesse or white faille
Française. The long square tablier and full
bodice is of Chantilly lace, the girde, brace-



FIG. 2—FRENCH BRIDAL TOILETTE.
lets and epaulets are composed of orange
blossom and lilacs of the valley, to corre-
spond with the spray in the hair. The veil
is of Mechlin net. Both of the French mod-
els described are made with high bodice and
long sleeves. Several of the dresses now be-
ing made in New York have lace elbow
sleeves, which are to be commended at this
season.

When the bride elect presents the brides-
maids with their dresses (which is, by the by,
optional), she decides the question as to the
material and fashion of their dresses. For the
June weddings white lace dresses will be
most affected by the attending bridesmaids.
The groom's duty is to make each bridesmaid
usher a small present of jewelry that
may be worn on the occasion and kept after
as a souvenir. Locketts, brooches and bangles
are appropriate gifts for the bridesmaids,
and a scarf pin the usual objects for ushers.

The Directoire Modes.
The empire fashions—or they are rather
called the directoire modes—are coming
back, and being adopted with astonishing
rapidity, and are making quite a revolution
in fashions. No one could have appeared in
the park last year with the following gown
without being "observed of all observers,"
and now the majority of best dresses
will be so made. A skirt of shot green and
red silk, with a full gathered flounce and full
horizontally gathered waistcoat to the throat.
Over this a light string colored woollen
bordered with gold galon, made skirt and
bodice in one, the bodice crossing diagonally
with but one revers. The sash of shot rib-
bon, coming from beneath the arm-pits,
crossed the bodice apparently twice, and fell
in a long looped bow on the skirt. The
sleeves were wrinkled on the arm, and
matched the petticoat; over them was a short
elbow sleeve of wool, forming a point on the
outside of the elbow. With this style of dress
the flaring crowned bonnets are worn in
Paris, but have not as yet found much favor
in England or the United States. One made
in black crinoline had a large green satin
bow of the pomme green on the outside, and
beneath the brim three large green ostrich
feathers, tipped with white. Like many
others, the strings came only from the center
of the crown, and were not attached at all to
the sides. A black open worked crinoline
had a wide brim in front, diminishing to
nothing at the back, trimmed with red and
blue.

English Blouse Waists.
There appears to be no doubt about the
adoption of the English blouse waist for
summer dresses. These blouses are simply
gathered basques without linings, and belted
in. Sometimes they are shirred around the
top next to the standing collar three or more
rows. These blouses may be made of the
same material as the dress, or of some con-
trasting fabric.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

"Little boy," said a gentleman, "why do
you carry that umbrella over your head? It's
not raining." "No." "And the sun is not
shining." "No." "Then why do you carry
it?" "Cause when it rains pa wants it, an'
it's only this kinder weather that I kin git
ter use it at all."

A bright little 3-year-old wanted his auntie
to play with him. She said she was too old.
He hunted around until he found the ma-
chine oil can, then brought it to her and
said: "Now I'll oil up the old machine so
that it can go."

A little girl while on a visit to her grand-
mother had been seriously ill, and, as she
grew better, was spoken of as convalescent.
Thinking it would be very smart to use a long
word, she wrote home, "Dear mamma, I am
happy to say that I am convalescent."

My little 4-year-old Mabel came to me the
other morning to button her apron—which is
ingeniously contrived to fasten behind for
some unknown feminine reason—and
thoughtfully remarked: "If I could get be-
hind myself I could do it."

I said to my little son, 3½ years old: "That
is all the jolly you can have, dear; make it
go as far as you can." Quick as a flash came
the answer: "I'll make it go as far as my
stomach."

Little 3-year-old Arthur was pulling the
cat's tail, when a gentleman visiting there
said: "You mustn't do that; she will bite."
To this he replied: "Cats don't bite at this
end."

"You don't mean to say that you under-
stand French, Tommy?" "Oh! yes, I do.
When ma and pa speak French at tea, I know
I'm to have a powder."—Babyhood.

The Lime Kiln Club.

When the meeting had opened in due and
ancient form Brother Gardner looked up and
down the aisles and said:

"Dar' ar' many strange things about dis
yere thing called human natur'. Pay a bar-
ber double price for a shave today an' fo'
weeks hence he will hev de cheek to ask fur a
cash loan.

"If I lend Pickles Smith a dollar an' he kin
conveniently pay it back he ar' grateful. If
he wants to use dat dollar fur sunthin' else he
looks upon me as an oppressor.

"Chin in an' feed and clothe a poor family
outer charity an' dey at once jump to de con-
clusion dat de world owes 'em a libin'.

"A citizen wid a thousand dollars in his
pocket won't walk two squares widout hev'in'
his boots blacked. A citizen wid a \$10,000
house will keep an ole picket fence stanfin'
in front of it year arter year as an ornament.
E' "You'll find de chap who wants sunthin'
to keep off de cold in January callin' fur sunthin'
to ward off de heat in July, an' de curus
part of it am dat he calls fur de same sort of
whisky."

"When a man has slandered or lied about
you, you kin an' do forgive him. When you
hev slandered or lied about somebody else,
you wouldn't forgive 'em if dey cum to yer
on bended knees.

"We argy dat it makes no difference to our
pocket what our naybur aims, but if we larn
at his salary ar' greater dan ours, de least we
kin wish him ar' three months' sickness.

"De howlin' of my dog neber disturbs me
in de slightest, but let my naybur's cat utter
one 'yeow' an' I'm right on eand in bed an'
fightin' mad."—Detroit Free Press.

Credit in the West.

There are different kinds of respect. They
don't always inspire the same respect and
confidence. A man in Arizona sent up to a
firm in San Francisco for some goods. They
were to be furnished on credit, and he gave
a reference in town. The firm called upon
the reference.

"Do you know this man in Arizona?"
"Know him? Certainly; know him well."

"What kind of a man is he?"
"He's a splendid fellow; a good fellow."

"He's in business there, isn't he?"
"Why, yes. He's an enterprising chap;
got lots of push and pluck."

"He's written to us."
"What does he want?"
"Credit."

"That's all right."
"Well, we'd like to know what kind of a
man he is."

"What kind of a man he is? Grit! That's
what he is. He's the kind of a man who'd
put up \$1,000 on a pair of deuces and never
wink."

"Thank you."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Tables Turned.

The late Rev. Rural Dean Smithell, of
Omenee, Ont., wrote a very illegible hand.
On one occasion he sent a letter to the bishop
of Niagara, who returned it with this in-
dorsement:

DEAR SMITHELL—Impossible to read it.
Yours, FULLER.

The bishop wrote the name and title of his
reverend friend on the envelope, but entirely
forgot the address, which was supplied in
pencil by the postmaster. Dr. Smithell im-
mediately returned it in an inclosure with
these remarks:

DEAR FULLER—The next time you write
please address your letter. Yours,
SMITHELL.
—Detroit Free Press.

A Family Affair.

"Bingley, I am very much disgusted with
you."

"What's the matter?"
"Well, I was unfortunate enough to be ar-
rested the other day and when I sent a note
to you asking you, as a friend, to help me
out, you never even answered me."

"I couldn't do anything for you."
"Why not?"
"I was in jail myself."—Nebraska State
Journal.

An Embarrassing Question.



Little Emily—Do you like coffee, Mr. Wat-
kins?
Old Mr. Watkins—Certainly, dear.
Little Emily—Well, you make such a noise
swallowing, I thought perhaps it hurt you.
Does it?—New York Tribune.

A Rabbit Fence in New Zealand.

In the MacKenzie country, on the South
Island of New Zealand, and between latitude
43 and 44 south, an expedition was made a
few weeks since by a large party of officials
and others, whose object was to determine
the exact line upon which a rabbit fence or
barrier should be erected across the island.
The minister of lands, who headed the party,
after very careful examination, concluded
that it would be impracticable to maintain,
even if once erected, a rabbit proof fence,
in that region. Besides, an immense glacier
which lay upon the mountain slopes of the
"Southern Alps," and which was under con-
stant motion, threatened any barrier that
might be constructed. The object of this
barrier was to prevent the rabbits from mi-
grating from one portion of the colony to
another.

On the Tasman river, which is in South
Canterbury, and is near Mt. Cook, there are
several miles of bank devoid of vegetation,
the river being three miles wide and flowing
in numerous deep and rapid channels. This
land would be a barrier to the advance of
the long eared foe. The minister concluded
that if a fence was erected for twenty miles
on the east side of the Tasman river the rab-
bits could not cross into South Canterbury.
Other fences will be erected at various points
in that part of the colony, and on Waitaki
river, where a bridge had afforded the rab-
bits a means of crossing from one side to the
other, a rabbit proof gate was to be erected,
the gate to be closed at night, and a similar
gate was to be placed at the railroad bridge
upon the same river.—American Agriculturist.

Political Destiny of Railways.

The grand function of the railway is to
change the whole basis of civilization from
military to industrial. The talent, the en-
ergy, the money, which is expended in main-
taining the whole of Europe as an armed
camp is here expended in building and main-
taining railways, with their army of 2,000,-
000 of men. Without the help of railways
the rebellion of the southern states could
never have been put down, and two great
standing armies would have been necessary.
By the railways, aided by telegraphs, it is
easy to extend our Federal system over an
entire continent, and thus dispense forever
with standing armies.

The moral effect of this upon Europe is
great, but its physical effect is still greater.
American railways have nearly abolished
landlordism in Ireland, and they will one day
abolish it in England, and over the continent
of Europe. So long as Europe was dependent
for food upon its own fields, the owner of
these fields could fix his own rental. This
he can no longer do, owing to the cheapness
of transportation from Australia and from the
prairies of America, due to the inventions of
Watt, the Stephenson, Bessemer and Hol-
ley. With the wealth of the landlord his
political power will pass away. The govern-
ment of European countries will pass out of
the hands of the great landowners, but not
into those of the rabble, as is feared. It will
pass into the same hands that govern Amer-
ica today—the territorial democracy, the
owners of small farms and the manufacturers
and merchants.—Thomas Curtis Clarke, in
Scribner's.

New Turkish Fortifications.

Advices from Constantinople state that the
plans for completing the fortifications of
Adrianople and Tchataldja have been ap-
proved by the porte, and will soon receive
the sanction of the sultan. According to
these plans the town of Tchataldja, which is
about three miles distant from Constantinople,
will become the center of a large in-
trenched camp, capable of holding an army
corps of 20,000 men, and the pivot of a con-
siderable army, the right wing of which will
be protected by the Black Sea and the left
by the Sea of Marmora. The whole position
will be defended by more than 100,000 men,
which fact goes to show that in case of war
the decisive battle is expected in the neigh-
borhood of Tchataldja, and that Constanti-
nople is being secured against an attack
coming from the northeast. It is stated that
the works will be begun at once.—Vienna
Cor. London Times.

Counterfeit Currency in Paris.

The most perfect counterfeit paper money
with which any capital of Europe has yet been
furnished is being circulated in Paris in
the shape of 500 franc notes. It has de-
ceived bankers and experts. As it has been
particularly reserved to Americans to elu-
sivate the financial branch of crime to a fine
art, the culprits were naturally looked for
among our countrymen, and arrests have
been made accordingly. It would be humili-
ating to our patriotic criminal classes to
have this excellent piece of work attributed
to people of another nationality. The French
detectives have always expressed a high ad-
miration for American skill and enterprise
in this particular. The arrested men owe it
to their country to be convicted.—New York
World.

New York's "Mont de Piete."

A society with \$1,000,000 capital has been
formed in New York city, which proposes
to do a business similar to that of the pawn-
brokers, offering to the poor who have to re-
sort to such institutions a safe, fair and re-
sponsible accommodation. The intention is to
establish about twenty offices in this city and
ten in Brooklyn. It will be operated upon
the plan of the "Mont de Piete," which is
conducted by the French government. In-
terest upon loans will be but 10 per cent. per
annum. The society will also aid poor peo-
ple who are known to the managers, or when
unredeemed goods are sold, if the price real-
ized is more than the loan and interest
amount to, the amount received in excess
will be paid over to the pledger.—Frank
Leslie's.

New Drink for Feminine Palates.

In beverages, the novelty that seems to
strike feminine palates most agreeably is a
new drink, which is likely to have a remark-
able summer popularity. It is said to have
been first introduced into New York by a
lady on her return from Europe. She got
the recipe in India, where it had been used
for years by the wives and daughters of
British army officers in sultry weather. It
is simply a decoction of mint with a little
kummel. It is a delicious mixture and singu-
larly cooling, but its very low percentage of
alcohol will disqualify it for masculine taste.
—New York Sun.

What They Found.

A Boston expedition in search of buried
treasure have found and raised an immense
anchor of antiquated and foreign pattern,
having a shank about fifteen feet long and a
ring twenty-nine inches in diameter. They
also raised two iron cannon of ancient style
and found part of a vessel's bottom with 16
iron balls, all of which have recently been
washed out of the sand after being covered
perhaps for centuries. The guns are thickly
covered with shells and deposit. The guns
are to be placed on exhibition.—Philadelphia
Times.

The Best He Could Do.

I said to my little son, 3½ years old: "That
is all the jolly you can have, dear; make it
go as far as you can." Quick as a flash came
the answer: "I'll make it go as far as my
stomach."—Babyhood.

—AT—
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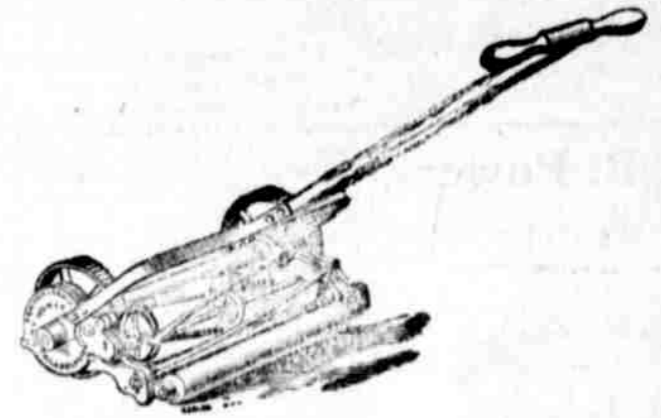
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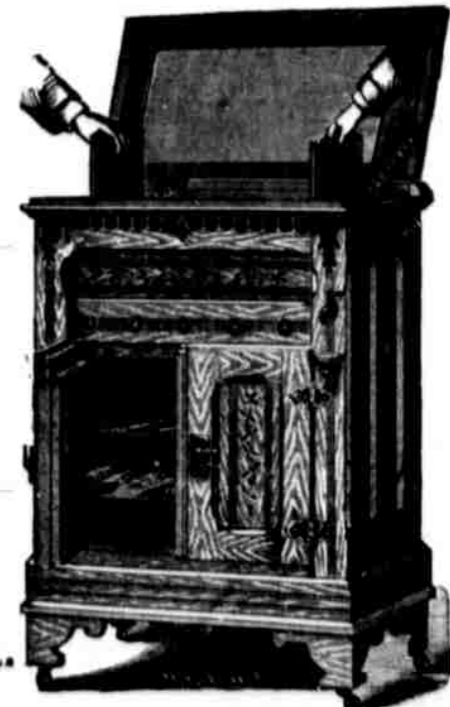
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