JULES LEMAITRE MAKES SOME REASONABLE STATEMENTS.

The Feminine Body Badly Distorted-Famous Dressmakers Retort Smartly and Tell How the Fashions Grow-They Follow Natural Law.



HE object of cloththing," replied Jules Lemaitre to quoted by the New afterward, to ornament it. Its useful- lied? ness is desirable.

its convenience a matter of importance, its ideal that it may be a safe-guard without imposing any superfluous discomforts. It should, therefore, compress no one part of the body. How much less then, should it deform it!

"If, therefore, after having considered clothing as a necessity, we look condition that it respects its contours and does not break the harmonious unity of the whole. The materials employed for clothing are principally women fabrics, which are in themselves graceful. This must be respected also and in consequence these tissues must not be wrapped around the body. These principles are carried out perfectly in ancient costume, as can be seen by a study of the figures in Grecian and Roman vases.

"The costume was the same in its principle for both men and women. It ally admits there is a confidence to be did not dissimulate the difference of the sexes, but it did not attempt to accentuate it. The tunic was a shorter trayal of a secret. Since we cannot al-'stola.' The men's garment was draped as profusely as the women's and was for both sexes floating and ornamental. ciety could be founded for the suppres-"To turn now to the toilet of our contemporaries.

stand out prominently. First, the gar- ful to do? ment is always more or less elaborately adjusted; second, it differs very materially according to the sex.

might in the first instance be explained by the climate, against which it is was necessary to take precautions. But it is certainly clear to the most casual observer that this utility is at present only an accessory in the minds of our tailors and dressmakers.

"None of the rules is observed today in feminine attire. The corset is no longer worn as a protector: it compresses and deforms. The materials are stretched over a rigid framework. which notably modifies the form of the breast, and for the last ten years the skirts have been either too ample or too narrow, spreading out over artificial and proportionless contours or displaying as much as possible of the real figure by their scantiness-two perfectly opposite fashions destined to convey the same impression."

"What impression?" "The modern fashionmaker has taken pains to exaggerate all the parts which nature has made most prominent in the body. All the little artifices of detail have been brought into play to complete this first artifice.

"The curves of the body have been brought into bolder relief by the corset; and, following the fashion of the times, by paniers and bustles; the enormous sleeves have a tendency to Louis XV, heels throw the bust more tinental neighbor. prominently forward and impose on the movements of the body a restraint which reveals its formation more clearly. In a general way the feminine figure is considerably amplifiedand cut in the middle.

"You can see for yourself the effects of this division. The unity of form being broken, one glance no longer embraces it easily; our eyes are separately attracted by the two parts which compose it, and in each part by its protuberances. In fact, the waist as understood by our contemporaries is no longer large and supple, as it was in women of ancient times, but it is a deformation of the body, and in the disarrangement of the thoracic cage divides the women in two-to localize our attention.

"In a few words, the feminine dress has become essentially expressive of

The actual dress of women today is the irreconcilable enemy to their natural duties. These are the sad but true facts of the case.'

The publication of this interview naturally made some sensation in Paris, and some of the famous dressmakers were interviewed upon the subject. The greatest of them said:

"There is a great deal of truth in what these critics say, but we are not responsible for the fashions any more than are the fashionable women who enjoy the credit of creating them."

"Hut who, then, does set the fashlons?" asked the interviewer.

"No one. Neither myself nor my confreres. Fashion is a chain of varisations which drags along in an unreasoning logic and a fatal caprice which ordains that we should unceasingly hunt for a change of any kind from the fashion which was in vogue yesterd, v. Lace is worn today because it was not worn yesterday; it will be worn less tomorrow because it is worn so much today. The sleeve is large today for change; tomorrow it will be smaller for the same reason and will finally disappear altogether.

"And all this happens imperceptibly. without much thought in advance, because we follow, or, rather, foresee, he toste of our customers."

WHEN A LIE SEEMS EXCUSABLE ON OUR BIG BUG FARM noticeable. They are constantly look-

What Are We to Do with Impertment Questioners?

Said a woman to me: "David remarks in one of his psalms, 'And I said in my haste, all men are liars.' If I had written that verse I should have added, 'And I have never had occasion

to change my opinion." "Why?" asked a writer in Harper's

And then she told me that men (and women) were not truthful, that the best of them told falsehoods. For instance, several months before this cona question asked by versation she had asked a certain a Paris journalist, young man if he were engaged to Miss B---. He gave her to understand that York Herald, "is to he was not. Now, his engagement to protect the body Miss B-- was announced, and it was against cold and, acknowledged that it was an affair of six months' standing. Had he not

> I, who happened to know the facts of the case, was aware that it was the wish of the flancee and her family that the fact of the engagement be kept quiet until they were ready to announce it. The man in question was in honor bound to keep the secret.

"All the same," declared the indignant woman. "if, according to the old upon it as an ornament, it is evident | definition of a falsehood, it is a 'thing that it can only beautify the body on | told with the intention to deceive,' he told a falsehood."

> The conversation recalled to my mind the speech made by a friend long

"If any one asks me an impertinent question which I cannot in honor answer I do not hesitate to lie."

All of us, it is to be hoped, love the truth, but what are we to do when a truthful answer is a breach of promise? If one says "I decline to answer that question" he may cause offense, not to mention the fact that he virtukept. And this admission is often unintentionally the first step to the beways answer truthfully and since we would not lie it would be well if a sosion of the impertinent questioner. But pending the formation of that much-We see at once that it is at variance needed organization what are those of with any known principle. Two things us who would be honorable and truth-

A FREE AND EASY JAIL.

Doubtless the adjusted garment One Prisoner Gave the Jailor's Wife Bicycle Lessons.

The Nantucket jail stories which have been current court room topics for the last century have been entirely eclipsed by recent stories concerning the convicts of the Barnstable jail, says the Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror. Mr. E. C. Knapp, who is supposed to be serving a five years' sentence for stealing national bank funds, was recently seen in the streets in prison garb, giving the wife of the jailer, Mrs. G. H. Cash, bicycle lessons. Mrs. Cash is 38 years old and has a daughter aged 18 years and the convict is said to occupy a place of congenital companionship in the jailer's family. Another convict, named Lewis Rogers, was recently allowed to take a cow to Yarmouth and back while the sun was bright and the air invigorating for a pleasant walk. There is another prisoner, a Portuguese named Joe, who is there on complaint of a Portuguese girl named Rosa and her story is that Joe promised to marry her while he was serving out a previous sentence in jail. and that she often met Joe outside the jail. It is a pitiful story, because when Joe got out of jail he married another girl, after borrowing \$30 from Rosa. And all this in Barnstable town, where the jail is. The stories of Nantucket's easy-going jail pale into insigaccentuate the waist and the high nificance in comparison with our con-

A Hypnotic Play.

Rue-"Did you say Penman's latest effort is a hypnotic play?" Prompter -"Apparently; it puts everybody to sleep."-Philadelphia North American.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth.-Bacon.

All virtue consists in having a willing hand, if only you do not doubt, and are filled with love for Him rather than fear for yourself.-Fenelon.

The ill-natured man gives himself a large field to expatiate in; he exposes those failings in human nature which the others would cast a veil over .- Ad-

To be in company with those we love satisfies us; it does not signify whether we speak to them or not, whether we think on them or different things, to be

near them is all.—Sumner. The happiness of life depends very much on little things, and one can be brave and great and good while making small sacrifices and doing small duties faithfully and cheerfully .- I. M.

No great truth which has once been found has ever afterwards been lost; nor has any important discovery yet been made which has not eventually carried everything before it.-lieury

Thomas Buckle. A man's generosity of sentiment should not merely be a part of his politice; it should also be a part of his religion; and, indeed, we may be quite sure that he who is without it is without religion. -- Crocker.

Life is made up not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness, and small obligations given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure

comfort. Sir H. Davy. The first law of success at this day, when so many things are clamoring for attention, is concentration - to bend all the energies on one point, acd to go directly to that point, looking neither to the right nor to the left. William

INSECT HUNTERSCONFRONTED BY A PROBLEM.

Exterminating Moths and Beetles Means to Prevent Their Spread-Cornmeal a Much Desired Mocking Bird Dainty.



OVERNMENT been engaged recently in the study of a new problem. They have organized a sort of insect farm and are raising grubs and beetles of a number of injurious kinds experimental for

Washington correpurposes, says a spondent of the Boston Transcript. Each colony, representing a single species, is kept in a good-sized glass jar or else in a wooden box and is supplied with the food which it likes best. One jar, for example, contains two ears of corn, and every individual grain on these ears is occupied by one or two unpleasant-looking little worms. Other receptacles are partly filled with oats, wheat, rice and various dietary preparations, such as housewives commonly keep on the pantry shelves. They are simply alive with crawling depredators, which are busily engaged in feeding and breeding. Indeed, the conditions are the same as those frequently reproduced most disgustingly in the barrels and boxes of the household commissariat. The appearance of such pests in cereals and other stored foods is often so mysterious and their propagation is so enormously rapid that the notion that they are generated spontaneously is still widely entertained. Not very many years ago the theory that certain small animals under suitable conditions might be created literally out of nothing, as in manure or in decomposing food substances, was indorsed by science. Now, however, it is known that an egg must be laid by a bug in the corn-starch or hominy- rice, wheat, corn, barley, rye, hulled

ing for the foods in which they desire to lay their eggs, in order that their young may have plenty to eat, and eternal vigilance is the prices of safety from their depredations. Even so, the housekeeper cannot be sure that the cornmeal, the rice and the flour bought at the greeer's is not already infested; in fact, it is very likely to be so, and only quick use will prevent the hatching of the eggs. On his part the grocer has no guaranty that the cereals and bug hunters have other stuff which he buys have not become infested at the mills, and the miller has no insurance against the infestation of the grain before it reaches him, even while it is ripening in the fields. Not long ago a vessel arrived at San Francisco from Calcutta with a cargo of rice. When the hatches were taken off for the purpose of unloading winged insects in clouds emerged; they were grain moths and the rice was found to be literally alive with their larvae. Of such moths there are many kinds, the worst of them all being the angoumois moth, which gets its name from a province of France, where it appeared in 1736. It looks very much like an ordinary clothes moth. In this country it is vulgarly known as the 'fly weevil," having been introduced in North Carolina and Virginia as early as 1728. Thence it spread all over the south, where it does vast damage. It attacks grain in the field, as well as in the bin, infesting all the cereais. In six months grain infested by it loses 40 per cent in weight and 75 per cent of starchy matter. The moth deposits her eggs in standing grain and in the bin, the minute grubs hatched from them feeding on the starch of the kernels, into which they burrow. On attaining maturity the little caterpillar spins within the kernel a silken cocoon, the moth emerging a few days later. The dreaded "rice weevil" is derived from India, whence it has been diffused by commerce until now it is established in most of the grain-growing countries of the world. It occurs in every state in the union and cecasionally invades Canada and Alaska. It is a small snout beetle, closely resembling the granary weevil already described. It feeds on

ACROSS THE FUNGA ON A TIGHT ROPE.

WARNER CROSSING THE

TEQUENDAMA CATARACT.

itators, especially of Warner, who has

dared not only on a wire to cross the

cataract of Niagara, but has just per-

formed the wonderful feat of crossing

the terrible abyss of Tequendama on a

rope. The crossing of Niagara gave

Blondin a universal reputation, he

being the first to try this daring act:

but if considered conscientiously, that

is nothing compared with the crossing

zy and lost his equilibrium would fall

and very deep-circumstances which

taken in connection with the fact that

the fall would not be more than about

one hundred feet, would give the equili-

brist the assurance of salvation, for he

would not encounter rocks, and if he

knew something of swimming he would

rise to the surface and swim to one of

the banks or to a boat, which would

pick him up and land him safely. At

Tequendama all the conditions of the

abyss are against the equilibrist who,

in case he experiences the slightest dix-

ziness and falls, would be very certain

of breaking his neck, for he would fall

into a raging torrent from the terrible

height of 479 feet! What would be the

size of the largest fragment of the ac-

robat that could be picked up at the

bottom of such an abysa? Scientific

into waters that are perfectly tranquil

The plain of Bogota is sixty miles doubtless gave rise to more than one long from north to south and thirty story of fantastic apparitions. If hismiles from east to west. The river Fun- tory has preserved for us through five ga, formed by numerous mountain centuries the tradition of this descent streams which take their rise one hun- from the towers of Notre Dame to the dred miles north of the city, traverses Pont de Change as a marvelous feat, the plain in a southwesterly direction what can we say of Blondin and his imto Tequendama, where, through a gap not over 36 feet in width, it leaps over a rocky ledge upward of 600 feet high, forming one of the most magnificent cataracts on the globe, and thence rushes down to join the Magdalcna. The height of this precipice is so great that the inhabitants of Bogota were terrified



by the daring and audacious act of the

in November crossed the abyss of the Tequendama in imitation of the act of Blondin at Niagara. This feat is shown of Tequendama, for the conditions of in the accompanying cuts, which are the two cataracts are quite different. reproductions of photographs taken on At Niagara an acrobat who became dizthe spot by A. Esperm, of the city of

Bogota. From the remotest antiquity there have always been equilibrists, many of whom were extraordinarily daring and skillful, and have astounded the spectators by their deeds of prowess. History tells us that in 1385, upon the entrance of Isabel of Bavaria into Paris, a Genoese allowed himself to slide. singing, from the tops of the towers of Notre Dame to the Pont de Change, over which the queen passed and entered through an opening in the blue taffeta sown with golden fleur de lis, with which the bridge was covered. After having placed a crown on young Isabel's head, the equilibrist continued his aerial journey. When it was nearly night, the Genoese ascended to the towers carrying a lighted torch in each hand, which must have caused a singular appearance from a distance and

in such articles of diet in storage. Given just a few eggs for a start, and within a few days there will be thousands of breeding insects; for the descendants of a single pair will constititle a great swarm in the course of one season. The simplest plan which the housewife can adopt to prevent graceries from getting "lively" is to avoid exposing them unnecessarily. The flour barrel for example, should be aust tightly closed. The insects that do the damage are everywhere, and some of thom are so minute as to be scarcely a dime museum in Alleghany, Pa.

grits before a single insect can occur oats, buckwheat, etc. Frequently it invades boxes of crackers, cakes and other breadstuffs, barrels of flour and bags of meal in grocery shops. Both the larvae and the adult beetles feed on the grain or other food.

About Half Way-

Visitor "We are at the end of the bridge, are we?" Brooklynite- Not at all. This is only where the cars stop." -Brooklyn Life.

Schrader, the "Divine Healer," is in

TREASURER: MESERVE'S PLAN SWELLS THE FUND.

Largest Increase is Derived From Collections of Interest on School Lands Sold-The Record for Seven years.

Calls in Money Each Month.

The semi-annual state school appor-tionment for June, amounting to \$362,-226, is \$101,816 more than the June apportionment of last year, and is a little larger than the big apportionments made in 1882 and 1893. bulk of this school fund is derived from interest on school lands sold and leased, the state school tax and interest on that part of the permanent school fund which is invested in county bonds, the inference usually drawn is that the increase in the fund apportioned is due to the ability of farmers to pay their debts and the people gen-

on the other hand it has been said that the increase is due to the management of state officers. Both causes are assigned. The principal increase in interest on school lands. The state tax collected and the interest on county bonds is less in the present apportionment than in one of the appor tionments of last year.

It is claimed that the state has called in money up to date which heretofore has been left in the hands of county treasurers for several months, and con sequently the next apportionment will

e correspondingly reduced. State Treasurer Meserve admits that at least three months' collections were included in the June apportionment, which have heretofore gone over. He said: "The law provides that county treasurers shall turn over collections in February and October, or whenever required. These collections are for the June and December apportionments. It has been customary for treasurers to turn in for the June apportionment only such collections as were on hand in February. The same was true of the December apportionment, collections on hand in October being turned over: I decided to call for collections every month and shall so continue to do as long as it is Some treasurers objected to making monthly payments, but all finally responded. The school apportionment will continue to increase in this state until it reaches the maximum and then it will decline. When the maximum will be reached I cannot say. When a majority of the school land sold is paid for, the fund will decline unless increased from some other source."

The December apportionment will be still larger because interest on school lands is due annually on Jan. 1. As the December apportionment is not really made up until January, the state treasurer will avail himself of the January collections. Interest on school lands leased, is due semi-annually Jan. 1 and July 1. These are among the collections which Treasurer Meserve called in up to date and included in the June apportionment. The plan of the state treasurer in calling in collections monthly will diminish the amount of funds which county treasurers will find necessary to de-

posit in banks.

Capital National Bank Cases. Washington special: Judge Strode has been admitted to practice before the supreme court on motion of A. E. Harvey of Lincoln. He moved that the Capital National bank and Kent H. Hayden, receiver, vs. the Coldwater national bank of Michigan be submitted and affirmed of dismissed. Mr. Harvey asked for ninety days in which to file supplemental briefs. The Capital national bank had for collection or had collected certain money of the Coldwater bank prior to its suspension or failure and the money was in the bank at the time of the failure. The case was tried before Judge Strode upon the district bench, when he decided that the Coldwater bank was entitled to a return of its money. The case was appealed to the supreme court of the state of Nebraska and the decision affirmed, when another appeal was made to the federal supreme court. The supreme court, without passage upon the request of Mr. Harvey, con-

tinued the case until the October term. Maximum Rate Case Goes Over.

Washington special: The Nebraska maximum rate opinion was not handed down on the 24th in the supreme court as had been expected would be the case. A large number of Nebraskans in the city were in the court room at noon of that date, when it met for the last time for the May term, anticipating a decision on this important mat-All were disappointed. While a number of opinions of high importance were rendered, the Nebraska case was not touched. This carries it over until the second Monday in October, when the court next meets to render decisions. In spite of the delay, there is every reason to believe that the court by its vote several weeks ago decided against the state and in favor of the railroads and that Justice Harlan was assigned to write the decision. It is possible that premature newspaper publications influenced Justice Harlan in delaying his opinion.

Delayed for Thirty Days.

The hearing in the corn rate case which the board of secretaries has had under consideration for some time, has been postponed for thirty days. The board of secretaries has several cases which are ready to submit to the board proper when that body meets, which it is supposed will be in a few days. This meeting will be an important one, a everal matters connected with the line of policy to be pursued by the board will be presented for settlement.

Suffers Remorae of Conscience. tieneral Passenger Agent Francis of

called to Joseph a Persell of Farnam Nebruska, who after trying to avoid hearing the thumps of his conscience by day and by night, has finally confessed to having stolen a ride on Burlington train tifteen years ago. He has just written to the local head quarters to find out the amount be should pay the company to obtain his heart's case on this matter.

Cedar county is going to have the biggest and best fair in its history. at Martington, Nept, 15 and 17.

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