THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. PART II.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1888 .-- SIXTEEN PAGES.

No. No.

PAGES 9-16

# State State These Prices are for Monday and they are

Two Hundred Ladies' Fine Leather Hand Bags; All Leather-Lined. None worth less than \$2, and up to \$4.50. Your choice Monday, \$1 each. Don't miss these Hand Bags. Only once in a life-time can you secure such a bargain.

And here is another: Forty-five fine white Wolf Rugs; On sale Monday, \$2.98 each. They are sold in Omaha at \$8. We have a few left of these.

> 100 large size Feather Dusters, 25c each; not half price.

Children's Wool Mittens 10c a pair, worth 25c.

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, fleece lined, 10c a pair, cheap at 25c.

Ladies' fine Kid Gloves with self embroidered backs, 68c a pair, worth \$1.25.

Gents' Driving Gloves, 25c a pair, worth \$1.

Gents' heavy Knit Mittens, calf-faced. They are worth \$1. On sale Monday, 50c a pair.

Gents' all-wool Scotch Gloves 39c a pair, worth 65c.

Gents' fine Undershirts and Drawers, Swits Conde best goods, Worth \$3, Monday, \$1.50 each.

> Ladies' Fancy Stripe Merino Hose, 15c a pair, worth 25c.

Children's Fancy Stripe Merino Hose 10c a pair, all sizes.

Ladies' Fine All-Wool Cashmere Hose, blacks and colors, 25c pair; worth 4oc.

80 dozen Ladies' Brocade Silk Handkerchiefs, dark colors, 19c each; worth 5oc.

Fine Opera Flannels, 221/2c yard; worth 45c.

100 pieces All Silk Moire Ribbons, all colors, all widths, Monday, 11c a yard.

Fancy stripe Velvets, still go at 33c yard.

Silk Plushes, 39c yard; worth 75c.

100 pieces Dress Goods, at special prices Monday.

> Zephyrs still go at 41/2c skein.

Best imported Germantown Yarns,

13c skein.

Wool Arrasene, large skeins, 15c skein; worth 6oc.

**Our Special Prices** on Cloaks still go Another Week.

I case Comforter Calico, 41/2c yard; worth 7c.

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**Red Twill Flannels** 19c a yard.

Fine Dress Ginghams, 71/2 c a yard, worth 121/2 c

Bleach Huck Toweling, 41/2 c a yard, worth 8c.

Ladics' Flannel Skirts, 69c each, worth \$1.

Two Gross Stamped Pillow Shams, 20c a pair, worth 50c.

100 Beaver Shawls, \$1.39 each, worth \$3.50.

75 Fine Double Shawls \$2.50, worth \$5.

Fawn Horse Blankets At \$3, worth \$5.

100 dozen Turkish Bath Towels, 121/2c each; worth 25c.

FOR OUR OPENING OF HOLIDAY GOODS! WATCH

## LIFE OF YUM YUM AT HOME.

Pen Pictures of the Giddy Girls of Gay Japan.

HOW SHE SLEEPS AND WALKS.

'The Opera of the "Mikado" at Tokio -How Yum Yum Dances and Flirts-Her Education and Household Duties.

KIOTA, JARAN, Nov. 5 .- [Special Corres pondence of THE BEE. ]-From this old capital of Japan, where the sun shines over palace and cottage, where many of the noblest men and most beautiful maidens of the mikado's realm live, I sing the song of Yum Cum. The giddy girls of gay Japan are all about me. Their houses are open and their almond eyes twinkle a welcome as I pass along the streets. There is no Pooh Bah with his dozen different offices to clog my footsteps, and I can give you some pictures of yum yum at home. She is as pretty here as ever appeared on the American stage. 1 like her rich cream-colored complexion. have fallen in love with her jet black eyes which, though they shine through hids not half as wide apart as those of Mrs. Langtry or of Mrs. James Potter Brown, are quite as full of soul and quite as beautiful. I like the flowing drapery of her costume, and have become accustomed to the absence of the corset and to the decollette display of the bust. I admire her modern taste in colors and th soft grays and hues of her dress seem to harmonize with her surroundings. The paint on her lower lip I can over approve of, and the structure of heroily jet black hair fills my soul with wonder.

ack

### THE YUM YUM

of Japan, however, is different from the American beauty who tried to represent the Japanese heroine under that name in the play of the "Mikado." One of the troupes broughts he play to this country and it was sung, I think, at Tokio. It was the laughing stock of the mikado's capital, and there were a thousand and one things sin it which have no part with the social customs of this country. The belle of Japan, for instance, never knows the rapture of a lover's first kiss. Kissing is not done in the empire of the real mikado, and [such a thing as the shaking of hands is uncommon. The marrirge and courting customs are entirely different from ours. Yum Yum can furnish no garden cate for her lovers to hang over, and she never knows the pleasure of moonlight drives. She has no gate in the first place and no lover in the second. Her family, if she be of high birth, arranges the marriage with the family of the groom and the courting, if there is any,

is done after the wedding. The Yum Yum of Japan thus leads a much less eventful life than the young girl of America. She thinks she has fun because she knows no better, and her chief employment, if she be one of the poorer classes, in the totting of her baby brother and sister upon her back. It is thus that her mother took care of her, and the cradle for all the little Japanese babies is the human back Almost as soon as the baby is born it is tied to the back of the children next in age and he moment a mother begins to expect the advent of a second baby she trains her littie daughter in preparation for it. At first a ight doll is placed on the baby's back, then a heavier one is (substituted, and thus the weight is increased until it approaches that of a baby. I saw last week a three-year-old child carrying a dog strapped to its back in

this way, and as the baby staggered along with it, it met a child of the same age who had a baby tied on its back, and the two sat down on their little heels and played to

gether in the mud. The babies did not seem o mind it in the least, and the infant Yum Yumshere cryless than do our little American babies.

HOW SHE DRESSES.

As an infant, Yum Yum dresses like her mother, and the girls of Japan spend less upon clothes than do their American sisters. lasses. Spring bonnets they never get, for all womanhood here goes bareheaded. Skirts they do not use, and the long stockings and the high-heeled shoe never clasp their toes and calves. The Japanese girl wears no gloves, and she never loses her shoe buttoner. Her shapely little feet clatter over the streets in wooden sandals two inches high, and she holds these on by a white cord which, tied to the wood between her first two toes, crosses the foot and is fastened to the sandal at the heel. In place of stockings she has foot mittens, and these have a "finger" for her great toe, and they do not come higher than her ankle at the leg. Above this comes her dress, and if the weather be wet, she will think nothing of pulling it up to her knees and in wabbling along with her bare calves showing at the

This dress, however, is a curiosity. It has no pins nor hooks and eyes to keep it to gether, and as for buttons they are a foreign invention. It consists of a long robe mad of silk crepe or cotton, and this open at the front like a long jacket. When worn one side of it folds over the other at the front, and it is held in place by a wide beit or obi This belt is the finest part of Yum Yum's toilet, and it forms

ner GIRDLE AND MUSTLE all in one. It is four yards long and its mate rial is as rich as her circumstances will war-rant. Sometimes it is made of magnificent stiff fabrics and loaded with embroidery. It is tied in a big butterfly bow at the back and and holds the dress back perfectly. Yum Yum, however, does not want her dress spread out like the tail of the peacock. She runs rather to the pull back and the loose folds of the unstarched stuffs which wrap themselves about the form showing its every outline. They impede the walking of the la dies, and the result is that the Jap anese girl totters along in a half pigeon-toed fashion and when she tries to dress in the summer is open at the neck, and Yum Yum does not know what a breastpin is My wife made a girl in the country, who had done her a favor, a present of one and pinned it at her neck. The girl was delighted with the present, but she at once removed it from her nock and fastened it to her, girdle in the region of the bustle. The Japanese girls region of the bustle. The Japanese girls never wear car-rings, and their only orna-ments are on this belt. The belt is the cost-liest part of the dress and I have seen some which I am told cost as high as \$100 and upward. The cheaper ones go as low as a few dollars, and some can be bought which are made of cotton of bright colors, and which

### cost only cents. WINTER COSTUMES.

The dress for winter is much the same save that the stuffs are wadded, and that more underclothes of the same shape are used. The sleeves probably pinch the arms a little tighter than in the summer, and still a little tighter than in the summer, and still they have the same bag-like appearance. Yum Yum's sleeves are her pockets. In them she keeps her lunch and her paper pocket handkerchiefs, and in them, as a lit-tle girl, she carries her play things. They hang fully a yard down from the wrist, and they form one of her most useful instituthey form one of her most useful institu-tions of firtation. She does not use the fan to do this, but she has a language of ges-tures which will tell a love story in her waves of the hand. She uses her eyes, too, but rever winks. The same meaning is con-veyed by the rolling of the eye-halls or the twiching of the left corner of the mouth She has no language of the handkerchief and does not shrug her shoulders if disgusted She can turn up her nose, however, with guite as much scorn as can a New York beile and she can curl her 'ittle red upper lip

to the same purpose. She is above all things friendly and good-natured and she will gig-gle and laugh at the same provocation. THEY HAVE GOOD FORMS. The Japanese women-or rather the Jap-

nese young women-have very good forms They are a full head shorter than the aver age American woman, but they are plumper, and their non-use of stays or corsets seems to have produced a better bust development They lean slightly to the front as they walk, and in old age they become stopped. I be-lieve that the women go quicker here than with us. This is especially so in the lower

A woman married among the lower classes n Japan is indeed a woman spoiled as far as beauty is concerned. According to the old Japanese custom, when a girl has arrived at old maidenhood, when she no longer expects a husband, or when she has got one, she shaves off her eyebrows and blacks her teeth. This produces an effect which it is My stomach turned sick when the first Jap anese married woman I saw, a plump, rosy-cheeked girl of about twenty opened her mouth. If you will paste a strip of black court-plaster over your teeth and try to laugh, you may approach it. You cannot get the full ugliness of the custom until you have your eyebrows shaved. It seems to take all of the life and beauty out of the face and to turn it into a thing of loathing. The teeth look as though covered with black varnish, and I am told that the preparation for coloring them is made of a mixture

of iron and vinegar. This custom prevail throughout the interior of Japan. It the It the ities it is falling into disfavor, and the court adies and those of the better classes at Toki have entirely given it up. It is a very old custom, and its origin is ascribed to different One reason is that a woman upon her marriage shows by this that she has de voted herself entirely to her husband, and has rendered it impossible for her to be tempted by making herself unattractive. The fact that she must also become disgusting to her husband does not seem to have entered

into the calculation.

No first characteristics or white Horses. Yum Yum's hair is jet-black. A red-headed Japanese girl is unknown, and so far I have not seen a white horse in the empire. This hair is more carefully carea for than the many colored locks of the American girl. and it takes a professional hair-dresser to put it up in its wonderful shape of waterfall and coil. She has combs of a dozen kinds Her oil is and she uses hair oil profusely. made of the seeds of the camelia and the tea shrub, and her hair is so long that it often reaches to her heels. When put up it is so stiff that it stays in place and she expects one good hair dressing to last for several days. This she is able to do by being careful in the daytime and by the use of the Japanese pillow at night. The Japanese pillow is neither more nor less than a thin block of wood about two inches wide at the top and about four inches high. On the top of it is a wad of paper to make it soft, yum yum can fit this under her neck and yum yum can ht this under her head and sleep away without having her head touching the bed. She sleeps you know, on the floor and all of our poetry about dainty limbs touching the snow white sheets would not hold good here. Yum Yum does not use sheets and her pillow needs neither case at uight nor pillow sham in the day time. Her night dress is a heavy woolen and well padded comforter under her and another of the same size and thickness on top. A paper lantern stands beside her restand well

ing place on the floor, and she may have left her box of charcoal and her pipe within easy reach. . BIT THE PIPE

And does Yum Yum smoke? Yes, indeed, she does, and she generally smokes a pipe. She likes the weed as well as her husband, and like him uses the little a netal pipe of the country. She uses it gracefully, too. and she always hands you a charcoal box to light your pipe if you stop at a tea house or make a call.

THE FAMILY BATH. The Japaneso Yum Yum is very cleanly about her person. She takes a red-hot bath every day, and does not object at company eing present at the ceremony. The whole amily bathes, in the interior districts, in the same bath tub, taking turns, and yum yum if she be not the favored daughter, usually gets in on the home stretch. The master of the house has the first bath, then the mis-

ages, and then the servants. No soap is used in the tub, but the water is not chang-ed. Cold baths are not taken except for penance or as a matter of a vow, and the bath tub is made so that a fire of charcoal can be built under it, and I can say to my sorrow that it feels to the stranger hotter than bolling lead. Upon my first intro-duction to it I was attended by a maiden who persisted in helping me undress and who was not satisfied until she saw me jump into the steaming water. My blood rushed to my head as I sunk into the liquid fire and for a time I gasped for breath. I came out as red as a boiled lobster, and an hour later going

past the same bath room I saw a whole bevy of girls enjoying themselves in and around it. They did not move to shut the door as I went by and like all Japanese girls were not in the least ashamed. Such things are after all a mere matter of custom. These Japanese with all of such actions are the most among the better classes. The lower and est women I ever seen, and bold are fewer here than -in any y l'have ever visited. At some of, faces the hot springs I saw both sexes, young and old, bathing together, and this promiscuous bathing was until a few years ago, common even in the public bath, houses of the large cities. Now there are still public baths, but the women bathe on one side of a fence,

their bathing quarters on the other side. The two baths are in the same room and are, of course, under cover.

THREE LITTLE MAIDS.

I saw yesterday here at Kiota, a picture which brought back forcibly the words of the opera of the Mikado. It was the three little girls at school. "Three little maids from school are we,

Pert as school girls well can be. Filled to the brim with girlish glee, Three little maids from school.

It was through the open walls of a well kept house. The girls were looking over two books together and their merry laughter A tea tray sat beside them and they interve in the store tas I passed. A tea tray sat beside them and they sat Japan-like on their heels. They were in short, Yum Yum, Peep-boo and Pitti sing at home and they had the advantage of their American counterparts in that their acting was needed. was perfectly natural. They were working at their lessons, I doubt not, and the better class of Japanese women are by no means uneducated. They receive, I am told, a better training than the women of any other ori-ental mation, and they are better treated than those of any other Asiate nation. The Japanese girl can, as a rule, read and write Japanese. She learns all about household natters and she takes the whole charge of the household. This is her sphere and she is known as the honorable mistress of the honschold. Her hus-band has no right to be meddling with the cooking stove. She pays the servants and the market bills. In the case of the poorer merchants she often acts as one of the poorer in the stores and takes the place of the hus-band when he is not present. In the country you will find her often working in the fields, and at Nikko I saw great numbers of women who acted as the leaders of pack horses carrying copper and goods up and down the mountain. will, I think the women here have an easier time than those of the lower classes of Germany or Holland, and you see fewer labor hardened faces among the other other sex here than you do in many of the countries of Europe. E COURTSHIPT AND MARRIAGE.

The wife is, however, after all, but little better than the servant of the husband, and the ties of marriage and divorce are here so loose that he can dispense with her at pleas-ure. Marriage in Japan is not attended with the solemnity and religious ceremony of the American wedding. It is a civil contract and the negotiations for it goon, as a rule, through the parents. The young man and woman have no preliminary courtship, and the seeing one another for one or two times

only chance they have of deciding is the where there is any compatibility of temper-ament. When Yum Yum has arrived at the age of fifteen or sixteen her parents instruct one of their friends or a professional match maker to look about for a good husband for her. If they have decided upon the young

chip. He appears in every Japanese marriage, and it would be entirely improper for either the bridegroom or the parents to tress, then the children in the order of their arrange a match without him. He has charge] of everything relating to the marriage. He brings the young people to, gether, generally at a tea house, where both families meet to have a party for the occasion, and it is at this meeting that the two often see each other for the first time. If, as in the case of "The Mikado," Yum Yum as in the case of the binado, to it full falls in love with her Nanki-poo at first sight, it is all right. The two giggle and laugh and examine each other, and a few days later, the match being agreed upon, presents pass between the two parties and the acceptance of these presents is understood as an arree. of these presents is understood as an agree-ment that the marriage is to take place. The presents consist of five tubs of sake or rice wine, of five articles of food, two rolls of silk and a silken girdle. This is, of course,

poorer send a less amount and a poorer quality. THE WEDDING CEREMONY. The ceremony proper is made up of the drinking of sake and the eating of a dinner together in the presence of the two families. The bride comes to the groem's house to be married, and she brings along presents for him and her prospective parents in-law. She appears upon the scene in a dress of white, which, however, she changes before the cerabout three feet high, while the men have emony for one of colors, which is a present to her from the groom. The groom also gets The groom al a present of a gown from her and put this on the drinking of the wine the bride gets

> After marriage the bride or the wife swallowed up, as it were, in the family of

be subservient to her parents at law, and in times past she was expected to communicate with her own parents chiefly by messenger and not to visit them by any means fre-quently. The chief book on woman training in Japanese literature is the Onna Daigaku, which is taught to all Japanese girls, and on which I am told they base their conduct. It is founded on the principle that woman is much the inferior of man, and that she is naturally prone to evil. It says that nine women out of ten are suffering from menta liseases of intellect, anger and resentment evil speaking, jealousy and lack of intellect. The wife should, therefore, depend upon her husband's instructions in all things, and she s subservient to her father in like degre before marriage.

### WIFE'S RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

A WIFE'S RIGHTS AND WRONGS. She has, says this book, no right to show jealousy, and if her husband is guilty of im-proprieties she should gently reprove him. She should go no place without her hus-band's permission, and the husband has a right to bring a concubine into the house i he will. The result of this is that concubin age prevails here to a large extent and the men of Japan have a low moral standard in regard to women. The husband has almost complete control over his wife by the law of divorce and he can get rid of her if he will on

is childless he can divorce her. If she talks too much the law allows nim to send her away: if she is guilty of theft, if she is ad-dicted to jealousy, or if she is disobedient to her parents in law, she is liable to divorce and if she commits adultry she is of course divorced. With such customs it is no wonder that the number of divorces in Japan is larger than those of India in its palmest days of liberal divorce suits.

### A SHAMELESS SOCIAL SYSTEM.

A shameless social sistem. In connection with this comes the subject of licensed prostitution and the selling of girls by their parents to a life of shame, which has made Japan notorious the Christian world over. The subject, however, is too large a one to be dealt with in a para-graph, suffice it to say that the evil. though modified by foreign influences, still exists to an alarming degree, and the Japanese girl of the town class would consider it a flial duty to obey her parents in case they made such contract, and that instances of virtuous girls going into houses of ill-fame to make money to support their fathers, make up many of the most admired of the heroic stories of man they mention his name, and it is the duty of the friend to speak to the parents of the prospective bridegroom and arrange the matter; This go between is called a Naka-vice and becoming the wives of respectable

men and of moving in the good society of Japan are by no means uncommon. With the fallen Yum Yum, however, I have nothing to do in this letter. After she s married she is as a rule a good and a virtuous wife, and if my eyes are worth any-thing. I think with all of the customs against her she manages to rule her husband he she does the world over. The evils of th Japanese social system I may speak of here-after. There are undoubtedly many still. The picture has, I believe, been overdrawn, and the statement that there are no virtuous women in the land of the mikado is about as true as that all Americans chew tobacco, and that their chief amusement is in spitting on the carpet. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

> Their F rtune. Cassell's Family Magazine. He is but a fisherman, She an oyster-seller; -well, Fil be, if I can Their true fortune-teller.

He had lost his heart to her-Love has thrilled his bring; And for him her pulses stir; That is easy seeing

He is jealous as the South, Bound with Love's] stern fetter: She-well, watch her rose-bud mouth-She is little better.

So they'll quarrel many a time, Quarrel till the morrow; Then, like their own sunny clime, Joy will follow sorrow.

Doubting, always loving still, They will pass together

To the shore where comes no ill. Strife or angry weather.

Simple tale you say this is, Lacking point or glory; True, but myriad tales like this Make the wild world's story.

### RELIGIOUS

The Catholic population of Connecticut is about two hundred thousand.

The number of chapters of St. Andrews rotherhood is officially reported to be 306, The Catholic Review notes with regret a decline in the practice of offering masses for the dead.

The oldest Presbyterian preacher on the Pacific coast is Rev. Dr. Reasoner, of Corn-ville county, Oregon, who is ninety years of age.

The Jesuits now laboring in the missions of that order number 2,377, according to the sta-tistics of the Etudes Religieuses. Of this number 1,323 are priests, 399 teachers and 665 condjutors

The statistics of the Upper Iowa Method-ist conference show 1,756 probationers, 23,271 members, 128 local preachers, 201 churches valued at \$262,334, and 136 parsonages, val ued at \$161,065.

According to an article in the New York Evening Post, there is a marked decadence in the American branch of the Salvation Army, on account of the competition of cheap theatres and dime museums.

The Hebrew Journal looks with disap-proval upon the decree of the Utah supreme court dissolving the Morinon church and confiscating its property, regarding it as a viola tion of the provisions of the United States constitution. The wealth of church members

United States, as given in the census of 1889, was nine billion of dollars. Their contribu-tions annually for missions was an average of one-sixteenth of a cent for every dollar, or one dollar in every 1,586.

Very Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly, St. Michael's church, New York city, vicar general of that diocese, has been raised by pope to the dignity of domestic prelate recognition of his services to religion. the distinction entitles Father Donnelly to the rank of right reverened monseigneur.

A good deal of amusement has been cre-ated by the report that the University of Giesson has conferred upon Prince Bismarck the title of doctor of divinity. Yet, why the title of doctor of divinity. Yet, why should it seem more absurd to make a "D.D." of a man who is no theologian than to make; an "LL.D." of a man wao is no iswyer

For many years Harvard university con-ferred the doctorate of laws upon every Massachusetts governor, including some who probably knew less of Blackstone than Bismarck does of Calvin.

### SINGULARITIES.

F. L. Ames, of North Easton, Mass., owns white orchard, the only specimen known of that particular specie.

A female blackbird has been presented to the menagerie in Central Park. It was taken on the steamer Moravia on her last trip from Hamburg, when nearly 1,000 miles from the coast.

A curious natural phenomenon is to be seen near Pittsburg. So strangely damp has the autumn been there that nature in places seems to have been deceived into believing that March is here instead of November, Near the Ohio violets are to be found blooming in large numbers, and willow trees have put out new shoots and new leaves.

Rev. M. Kearney, of Lubec, and Rev. Mr. Hodgkins, of Perry, Me., while gunning on the shore of the south side of the village, Tuesday afternoon, discovered what ap-peared to be a sea serient. It was about fourteen feet long, and composed of joints about one inch in thickness connected by sincws, and on the underneath side is a fin. and to all appearance it is a sea scrpent.

In front of the provision store of one Mc-Mahon, at Crescent beach, near Hoston, numerous squashes were displayed the other day. Rain drops falling upon them from the electric light wires so charged the vegetables with electricity that McMahon, in handling one of the squashes, received a severe shock. Other persons tried to pick up the squashes, with the same result.

Mollie Fancher, Brooklyn's fasting girl, is

again thought to be nearing her end. "For more than twenty years she has been literally dying. For twenty-two years baf fied science has stood by her bed and watched. Eighteen months ago wise men of the profession said that the end had come. Since that time she has been in better health and spirits than at any time since her strange illness began.

About a month ago, however, she began to fail again.<sup>8</sup> Her heart, which has been very weak for years, has become more involved, and not only does the end seem inevitable, but all about her realize that it will probably come very soon and very suddenly. She se o one, save her physician and nurse, and is exceedingly weak.

The Sage and the Lawyer. A Lawyer who had a very Important Case on Hand Went to a Sage and said: "Oh, great and wise 'man, tell me me how I shall Appeal to the Jury in this Case in Order to Win 1t?"

"Have you Facts to Support you?" asked the Sage.

"I have, but, alas! Facts don't go any more.

'How is the Insanity Dodge?"

"Played out." "Can't you work in Pathos?"

"There has been too Much of it in the past, oh, Sage." "How's Previous Good Character?"

"Alas! my Client has none." "And Kleptomania?"

"Ah! sir, but he broke into a Dwelling at Midnight, and must get a new

Dodge or he will be found gnilty." "Has the prosecution any witnesses?" "They have the owner of the house, who swears Positively to my client's

identity. "Then Prove to the jury that he has been stone-blind for the past ten years.

MORAL: The Lawyer Won his Case, and the Prisoner was Apologized to when set at Liberty.

Mr. Fred Ward and his company played "Virginius" in Pittsburg last week in their traveling suits, their wardrobe having miscarried. The papers claim the andience adapted itself to the circumstances better than the company. Elwin Booth played "Hamlet" under the same conditions net long ago in Stumford, Conn.

the first cup and there is an almost incessar drinking throughout the ceremony. her husband. Books on the duties of women urge her to

seven different grounds. If his wife has reached the age of fifty and