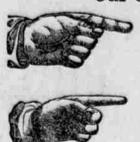






Owing to our rapidly increasing business, we have been obliged to erect an elevated wrapping counter and cashier's office, giving us over 150 feet of new We have also added an improved system of basket carriers, which will greatly increase our facilities for delivering packages to counter and shelf room. our customers without any delays. Ladies will now find our ART department in Millinery Annex.



A WORD OF EXPLANATION .-- We're going to have a Dull Season Sale this week, with prices to suit. Prices to suit the season and-you. Now, don't misunderstand. The sale isn't going to be dull. No; madame! It's going to be the liveliest dry goods circus ever you saw in this town. Everybody'll be eager to get here when they read this "ad.," and eager to come again after the first time.



GINGHAMS & SATEENS

o pieces Striped Seersucker, at 7140 worth 10c. 0 pieces New Fall Calico, latest designs and colors, this week at 7150 worth 10c. 30 patterns 8 to 12 yards, best quality French B Sateens, worth 40c, will be closed out Monday

morning for 19ca yard. Remnants from 2 to 6 yards, at mere nominal

Trimmings.

Still greater reductions. Grandest display of rimmings ever shown in Omaha. Ornamental Gimp, all colors, 49c; reduced

Tinsel Galoon, all colors, 19c; former price Latest Persian Designs imported, 6 inches vide, at \$1.98; worth \$2.50.

We have a full line of various kinds of trim ings. Bargains all around for August sale.

Hosiery.

The remainder of our stock of Ladies' Sumner Hosiery we offer at nominal prices, which are sur e to effect a speedy clearance.

Ladies' Fancy Striped Balbriggan Hose, louble neels and toes, all new styles, at 190 a pair; worth 35c. An elegant line of Ladies' Fancy Striped Coton Hose, also boot patterns, full regular, double heels and toes, at 240 a pair; worth 50c.

A large assortment of four-thread French Lisle Hose, in fancy stripes and boot patterns, at 420 a pair; worth 75c. Black Brilliant Lists Thread Hose,

es and toes, at 29c a pair.

WHITE GOODS.

At 9c.—All our fine like plaid and stripe Nainsooks, will be closed out at 9c a yard.
At 15c.—We will close out all our lace stripes,
hem-stitch and satin stripes, originally sold
for 25c, sale price, 15c a yard.
At 25c.—Monday morning we will sell all our
figured Linen Lawns, regular price 35c Monday morning 25c a yard.
Remnants from 2 to 8 yards, at less than half
price.

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, printed border, 40 each; worth Wc.
Lawn Handkerchiers, white and colored, hemstitched borders, good value for 30c, choice 12%; each.
Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, in plain white and colored borders, large size, a pargain

Boys' Shirt Waists.

On sale during this week all of our \$1,00 quality Boys" "Star" Shirt Waists, handsome patterns, best French Percale, at 490 each.
Boys' Flannel Shirt Waists, "King" brand, regular price \$1.50, for 980 each.

Lace Curtains.

Monday we will offer a number of odd pairs of Lace Curtains in Tambour, Irish Point, Brussels and Nottingham. The prices have been cut in two, and an excellent opportunity is offered to get a single pair of Curtains cheap.

159 yards 64 inch Half Bleached Damask at
45¢ per yard; free from dressing.
150 yards 68-inch Half Bleached Damask at
55¢ per yard; free from dressing.
160 yards ⊃inch extra heavy Bleached Damask at 51 per yard; splendid value at \$4.50 per yard.

Country orders for goods or samples will receive prompt attention if addressed to The Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co., Omaha, Neb.

PARASOLS.

Now is the time to buy. We have only a few left. They will go regardless of cost, at exactly half price.

Art.

Great barraius in st amped goods.

50 slightly soiled Stamped Scarf Tidles, Table Covers, at 25c each: worth double the money 50 Stamped Linen Shoe and Laundry Bags at 35c each; worth stc. Odds and ends in Plush Balls and Ta only 250 dozen; worth 75e.

Underwear.

Special bargains in our Underwear dep nent, commencing Monday. Ladies' Muslin Night Dresses, tucked yoke, simmed sieaves and neck, for 50c; regular price Toc.

Ladies' White Skirts, wide mly 50c; cheap at 85c. Ladies' White India Linen Aprons, stamped orders, in all colors, only 25c each.

Suits.

To make room for our immense stock of Fal goods, we will offer the following grand bargains: Ladies' Black Faille Sirk Dresses that sold for

\$17.50 and \$15, for \$25. All our Ladies' Wool Suits All our Children's Wool Suits

\$7.50, only \$2.50 each. Ladies' Calico Wrappers, "Our Own Make," only \$1.69.

DRESS GOODS.

40 pieces 24 inch Half Wool Cashmeres and Serges only 100 per yard. 20 pieces 28 inch All Wool Beige, brown and gray mixtures, 326, a yard. 9 pieces 40 inch All Wool Albatros Cloth, closing 9 pieces 40 inch Alt Wood Albaeros Closs, price 30c a yard. 8 pieces 44 inch French Novelty Stripes, for 490 a yard. These are decided bargains.

House Furnishings.

Our remaining stock of Baby Carriages we will close out at helf their original value.
Ostrich Feather Dusters at 350: worth 50c.
Chamois Skins, extra size, 20c: reduced from 35c, Ten Sets (Albert shape), 58 pieces, \$4,50; worth \$6.00. Palm Leaf Lunch Baskets, 15c; reduce from 25c, Bollinger's Adjustable Lace Curtain Stretch ers, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50.

Fans.

On Monday morning we will place on sale all our Fans left over from the season. They will be put in lots as follows:

Lot I—Japanese Decorating and Satin Palm Leaf Fans, 3C each.

Lot 2—Japanese Folding Fans, sold all season stife, for 5c each.

Lot 3—Fancy Satin, Japanese and Open Feather Fans, big bargain, 19C.

Lot 4. Consisting of Black Satins, Black Painted Ganze, Colored Satins, Olive Wood and Ivory Handles, choice 79C.

Embroideries.

The bargains going will fill you with aston-ishment and amazement.

For 60c-25 pieces 23 inch Pique and Swiss Flouncing reduced from SSc. 45-inch Hemstitch Embroidery Flouncing, 90c: worth \$1.25. so-inch Hemstitch Embroidery Flouncing, 90c; worth \$1.25, A lot of extra quality dainty Edgings for Dress Trimmings at 8½c yard, Immense lot of Remnants at half their actual

value.

We are determined to close out immediately
every surplus piece of Embroidery in our stock

SILKS.

All light weight Silks to be closed out in Au gust. Great Sweeping sale. Our \$1 China Silks, we let them go at 390. \$1.25 pure Silk Failles, all good shades, we close them out at 970.

A few pieces of black dress Silks, regular value \$1, \$1,25 and up. You can buy them for 89c.

Odds and ends of plain and Novelty Silk, at Half Cost. Come early Monday.

Gloves.

To morrow we place on sale the balance of our Lisle Thread Gloves at 380 a pair; former price 60. Our 35c Lisle Gloves, black and colored at 27c Taffeta Jersey Gloves at 130 a pair.

Flannels.

54-inch wide Dress Flannel , all colors, at 60c; worth 75c. Outing Flannels reduced to less than hall price to close. Special bargain in Unbleached Cotton Flan-nels at 110 per yard,

Black Goods.

We will close out all our Black and White French Satteens, sold early in the season at 35c and 40c, now 23c. Priestley's Tamese Nun's Veiling, worth 550 will close at 48c. Priestley's Silk Warp Clairette, worth \$1.25, will close at 970. Will close out all of our remnants of Black Goods at haif price. Be sure you see these bar-gains at Barr's Black Goods Department.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Men's Outing Fancy Figure Shirts, the most comfortable and prop wear for present weather, striped patterns, best workmanship, equal to custom make, worth \$2,00; special drive

Genuine "C & G" French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1.00, for 490 each; a great Natural Gray and Striped Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, at 49c each, worth 75c. All of our line of 25c and 35c Gents' neckwear, at 15c each.

Notions.

Great bargains for the coming week in lmmense stock of Bali Ivory Buttons, allcors, 3c dozen.

Stockinette and Feather Weight Dress Shields all week, 130 pair.

Pint bottle best Bay Rum, worth for 150 bottle. Lubin's Perfumes in Jockey Club, White Rose and Violet, per bottle, 580.

Pear's Soap, worth Lic cake, as long as it lasts Pint bottle best ammonia, excellent article for the toliet, 90 bottle.

Millinery.

Special bargains in Millinery to make room for Fall Goods. 100 Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets at 49c each; worth \$1.50 each. 75 beautiful Wreaths and Montures at 39c each; worth \$1.25. 100 beautiful Wreaths and Montures at 690 each; worth \$5,00.

Great Central Dry Goods Store, fronting on 16th and Douglas sts. In the retail and street railway center of Omaha.

THE PAWNEE INDIAN TRIBE.

Early Days. TWO WHITES KILLED AT A SHOT.

Their Home Near Fremont in the

The Excitement it Caused Among the Settlers at Fontenelle-How Fremont Evaded an Attack-

A Reminiscence.

Indians in Early Days.

FREMONT, Neb. August 8 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Three miles south of Fremont near the summit of the precipitous bluffs which skirt the Platte river, are found the only remaining traces of the warlike Indian tribes which held possession of this section of country in early days. These traces are pits which were once a great deal deeper than now and which were used by the Pawnee Indians as caches for storing their corn. They recall many things of interest which transpired in the stirring days of the frontier, about the time when the first white men came in from the east and determined to es-

tablish a home in this wilderness. For upwards of twelve years the home of the great Pawnee nation was herea tribe of Indians reputed to have been

MOST WARLINE OF THE PLAINS,

who were so valiant in war that they did not hesitate to give battle on a fair field where the numbers of warriors were three to one against them. They came here about the year 1848. Prior to that time they had their headquarters and rendezvous at two places-one at the mouth of the Cedar river, near where the town of Fullerton now is, and the other on the south banks of the Platte, at Pawnee Bluffs about opposite Silver Creek. Owing to their numbers and their skill in battle they were terrors to any other single tribe. But in 1848 there was an alliance of the Brule Sioux, Arapahoe and Cheyennes, who succeeded in routing them and driving them from their stronghoids. They formed a treaty with the Omahas, who agreed to permit them to enjoy certain privileges in the eastern part of Nebraska territory, south of the Platte, the restrictions not being of a very radical nature, since the Omahas could not be exacting with this

powerful tribe. There were what were known as the Upper and Lower villages-the former about three miles directly south of Fre mont, on a commanding height of the Platte river bluffs, and the latter a few miles down the river, about where the postoffice of Estina, Saunders county now is, nearly opposite the town of Val-ley. The two villages each contained the same number of in-nts, the joint population ring about eight thousand habitants, The villages were not laid out with reference to any systematic plan but were each made up of a haphazzard d okons (Indian for Many of these oxons were thirty feet in diameter and accommedated a number They were constructed with a high center pole to which were fastened at the top, longer poles, which came to the ground at a distance of several feet from its base. These were first covered with brush and afterwards with dirt and sod, making them comfortable

elements was concerned.

namely: The Chowels, Kitkahs, Skeedees, and Petah-han-etats. Each one of these pands had a chief who was authority in most matters governing the immediate interests of the members of his hand, but enswerable on questions of greater interest to the chief of the

When the first permanent settlers came here

THE HEAD CRIEF WAS CORUX. He was a remarkably fine specimen of

the Pawnee type. He was straight as an arrow, with well developed physique piercing eyes and an intelligent cust of countenance. The oldest settlers who still live here, speak of him in terms of the highest admiration. He could talk a little English and would trade more or less with the settlers. About 1860 Corux was succeeded as chief by Petahla-sharar, who was also one of the finest specimens of his tribe. Petah-la-Sharar maintained his supremacy until the Indians were removed to their reservation at Genoa by the government The settlers and the Indians were on reasonably friendly terms from the start, though these relations were often

somewhat strained. The Indians realized that they had the advantage of overwhelming numbers, and when occasion presented they were liable to manifest an insolence begotten and emboldened by that knowledge. On the other hand, the settlers soon learned enough of the peculiar characteristics of the redskins to know that even though they were in the minority, if they never flinched in any quarrel, but demanded their rights with that air of bravado which they soon learned to feign, they were safe from depredations and intrusions. Petty bickerings were common, but never led to serious re-sults. The first general "scare" the little Fremont colony experienced was in October 1856. The Indians had begun to feel that they were the rightful owners of the lands occupied by the colony -that they were monarchs of all they surveyed -- and so, regarding the white new-comers as intruders, on the 6th of October they dispatched a committee to

notify the settlers TO ABANDON THEIR NEW-FOUND HOMES and that if they were not gone in three days they would attack them. This demonstration of hostilities sent a thrill through the little handful of whites, who then composed the advance guard of civilization. They knew that the Indians were in earnest but they resolved to meet them in this crisis the same spirit of defiance which they had shown their red neighbors from the beginning. A council was immediately held and a course of action was promptly decided upon. It was de-termined to "hold the fort." J. G. Smith was immediately dispatched to Omath to interview Governor Izard and procure assistance. The governor gave him a quantity of amunition and two boxes of army mus-kets. He also provided him with fourteen men to reinforce those on the ground (eight in number), so that the total enumeration of this little army was but twenty-two men. Smith rode to Omaha in the night, and by evening of the next day after the colony received notice to leave everything was in readiness for the attack. A little fort had been speedily improvised and pickets placed on duty at night, who trod their beats on the prairies in the silent watches of the night with confessed trepidation of spirit. They

fessed trepidation of spirit. They marched and counter-marched and built

bonfires, and by this means struck terror

not allowed to enter or to discover their real strength. These scouts returned to camp. The third day passed and the Indians had failed to keep their word. They sent a flag of truce, with the information that the chiefs had reconsidered the matter and had decided to abandon for the present their intention of molesting the whites. The military discipline of the handfu of whites during trying days, was under the following officers: William G. Bowman, captain; William E. Lee, first lieutenant; John A. Kountze, second lieutenant.

A year previous to this incident and before the Fremont colony was founded these Indians had

TERRORIZED THE SETTLERS at Fontenelle, which was then in Dodge county and the county seat. They had on more than one occasion gone up the Elkhorn river to the vicinity of Fontanelle and given the colony a little scare It was in the latter part of June, 1855 that the first real conflict between the Pawnees and the Dodge county settlers place. On a Saturday evening while Mr. Porter and wife and George Demaree were going home from where they had been breaking prairie on Bell creek (now in Washington county) they were overtaken by a heavy rain storm which made it hard traveling and which had swollen the little streams. They decided to go into camp for the night. Sunday morning they heard reports of guns at a little lake not far off and supposed it was some members of the Fontenelle colony down there shooting fish, which was a very common sport. They went down to see them and to their amazement found a large number of Indians there. One of the Indians, a dare-devil sort of a fellow, rode up to Demoree and took his hat. Demoree started for his wagon with the remark that he would get his gun and shoot that Indian. In a few minutes another Indian rode hastily up and levelling his musket, crack went the old flint-lock and the bullet pierced Demoree in the head. Porter, who was just beyond him, at that me ment turned to survey the situation and just as he did so the same bullet which had crushed through Demoree's brain also penetrated Porter's breast, and both men fell dead from the same fatal bullet. Mrs. Porter was bending over the form of her dying husband another Indian rode up and motioned her away. As she left she saw the

SCALPING DEMOREE

but left her husband untouched. She divested herself of all the clothing she could spare and sped to the Tontenville camp with all the speed she could com mand, frenzied with the bloody scene she had just been an eye witness to and her brain on fire. When she arrived at the camp and told her story the excitement ran high. There was a children for place of safety, while the men hastened for their guns and other weapons, some of them even arming themselves with pitch forks.

The Indians had followed close after

Mrs. Porter, and when they arrived they saw the Fontenellers hurrying to and fro with guns in hand, and con-cluded not to remain and give them battle. The red skins beat a retreat and were followed a short distance by a small company of whites. They esriver. After this the settlers went out and brought in the dead bodies of Porter and Demoree. As they came into the settlement bearing their dead com-rades, who had been so wantonly slain, there was a strange mingling of fear,

houses, so far as protection from the these things were going on the Indians sorrow and vengeance on the part of elements was concerned. | sent out scouts, who came near to the | the little company of whites. A countries of the tribe, military camp of the whites, but were | cil was at once held to consider the danger with which the colony was surrounded and threatened. were immediately dispatched to Omaha to consult Governor Izard. The gov-General Thayer hurried around and collected a little company of thirty men, with Captain Moore and Lieutenant Reaves. By the time the company arrived at Fonetenelle a company of about the same size was mustered by the settlers, so that there was a total force of about sixty men. The little village soon took on the appearance of a military camp. was the daily mustering and drill of the companies twice a day. This continued all the rest of the summer, or until the disbanding of the army in the fall. It was thought best not to avenge the death of the two comrades who had fallen, as that experiment would be perilous with THE OVERPOWERING FORCES

the Indians could readily muster, so the settlers contented themselves with merely protecting the little colony. There were one or two threatened attacks, but the preparations which had been made guaranteed safety to the settlement.

CONNUBIALITIES.

A Chattanooga (Tenn.) girl of fifteen has run away from home to marry a man seventyone years old. A Georgian eighty years old offers \$5,000

for a young wife. The cost of wives in-creases rapidly after a man passes the frisky age of sixty-five.

A Bombay newspaper announces two marriages, in one case the bride being aged nine years and in the other fifteen months, while

the bridegroom was thirty. This is the system which Pundita Ramabai is struggling Peter Waddie, a milkman living near At-lants, will soon lead his ninth wife to the altar, eight having died. The dead are all burled in his yard, and each has a tombstone. Waddie has the wedding dress of each hung

wadde has the wind had grievances against his his closet.

A Parisian who had grievances against his wife took advantage of the new lawand obtained a divorce. Then he thought hemigh the suppress the pension legally at the same time suppress the pension legally agreed to in favor of his mother-in-law at his marriage, but the lady resisted and the ques-tion went to the courts. There it was proved that M. Naquet's law was defective, for it was decided, that although the divorced man had no wife, he had not been divorced from his mother-in-law, and must continue to pay

The matrimonial experiences of T. H. Davis, of Clarkson, Mo., drave been romantic and fatal. He has been married three times and divorced twice from the same woman. After the second divorce Davis went to Texas, and a year later ran across his divorced wife in the Lone Star state. They made up, and married again, and returned worced wife in the 100s Star state. They made up and married again, and returned here to their old home. The wife's family, who were bitterly opposed to Davis, stirred up a feud that resulted in a shooting affray in which Davis was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, Tom, Vaughan. The latter says he acted in self defence.

Miss Addie Williams, of Fort Gaines, Ga., has for years been engaged to John D. Ashton, a young lawyer of Columbia, Ala. Some time ago he fied from Alabama, it is alleged, because he committed a forgery. He went to Mexico. There, it is claimed, he again committed forgery and fied to Houstou, Texas, where the Alabama authorities arrested him and carried him back to Columbia. A few days ago Miss Williams went to arrested him and carried him back to Colum-bia. A few days ago Miss Williams went to Columbia, and, the authorities allowing Ash-ton to go on the streets for a short while, the couple were married, the man going back to jail and the woman returning to her work as telegraph operator at Fort Gaines.

Hard Lines.

Texas Siftings: She Last night I dreamt we were at Saratoga and stopping at one of the finest hotels. Ho-Don't talk that way. Money is so scarce nowadays that we can't afford even to dream of going to Saratoga.

IN THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

Dismal Scenes Among the Survivors of the Johnstown Flood.

THE PENSIONERS ON CHARITY.

Pitiful Tales of Suffering Told at the Headquarters of the Women's Relief Committee-Work of

the Catholic Sisters.

Desolation Dwells There. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 8 .- [Special

to THE BEE.]—Perhaps there is no time in a summer's day more delightful than when the cool, gray dawn is just beginning to give way to the warmth of a rising sun, with just a lingering hint of early coldness to keep off languor under the splendid influence of a July morning. Some such thoughts came to me as, at the "peep of day," I left Pittsburg on the Pennsylvania railroad, in company with a party of six en route to Atlantic City. Our first stop was at Johnstown, where we were met by a young friend who had provided a conveyance to take us over the city and along the valley as far as our time and

Long before you reach Johnstown the effects of "the late disaster" can be seen, railroad iron twisted out of shape, broken cars, parts of houses, together with trees, roots upturned, are thrown in masses-the whole mixed with mud to the depth of several feet, in many places, meet the eye at every turn. One never could be prepared for the pitiful sights in and around many of the desolate homes, and you can have no appreciation of the great distress and horror of the surroundings. I first entered the tent where the

inclination would permit.

Women's Relief committee were stationed, dealing out the regulation amount to the poor, homeless victims, who stand in line, and with hungry glances watch their chance to push forward and grasp the portion intended for them. I was invited in-side and watched with interest every detail, admired the systematic management on the part of the ladies, and was touched to observe the feeling shows towards the poor half crazed people. I talked with many of them as they came by, and listened to tales of woe, many of which would furnish abundant materials upon which to base a thrilling story, about which volumes could be written-and then many things untold Then I went into a building which had been a store-but is now a hospital, and found twenty-five or thirty injured ones who were being cared for by the Catho lic sisters. Two of them had just passed into the beyond, attended by the sisters to the last, with a skill and quietness, that must ever be the envy of the

I cailed upon several of the leading physicians, and saw the manner in which they dealt out doses—"without money and without price"—in nearly all cases. The applicants were treated with great consideration. The female physicians of Chicago, about whom so much has been said cannot receive too much praise. They are noble, grand women in spite of their medical education, and are doing a glorious work, without a hope of praise or thought of remunera-tion.

I next entered the Methodist church

hands, in trembling voices prayed that

"they might soon join the dear ones gone before," and mothers asked that they might be helped to care for the

little ones left to them, and all seemed so devout that if there was lurking in the mind of anyone present a doubt of the faith of many people in the "effi-cacy of prayer," there was nothing in the scene to substantiate their theory.

From this I was driven to the locality of the Conemaugh yards, just above the city, where the former tracks of the Pennsylvania road can be seen, with the ties standing on end in the middle of the river and on the hillside; then to the camp, and walked around among the men who were busily engaged clear ing away the debris. There are about fifteen hundred at work now, and it is

very interesting to watch the different kinds of steam shovels and machines The state authorities seem to be doing all they can to help not only those in distress, but those desirous of helping themselves. And that the relief fund is being distributed with comparative justice, I firmly believe, as every act of the committee seems to be given the utmost publicity. The little cottages that are now being built by Chicago citizens are furnished to each family for \$100, and the ladies' relief committee of Pittsburg supply the necessaries to furnish the house and render it homelike. They have about sixty sowing machines running all the time preparing bed linen and clothing for those in

MRS. WIN. S. STRAWN. HONEY FOR THE LADIES. Doufle cashmere is again a favorite for

need, and furnishing employment to

many women who are glad to earn some-

Sandal shoes are worn with empire and directoire gowns.

Light summer gowns are decorated with a garniture of bail fringe. Black lace overdresses continue to be popular for half-dress occasions. Chenille embroideries are used as a border on dresses made of cotton crape.

Sailor maidens are now wearing a scarf pin in the shape of a Neptune's trident. The accordion plaited dress holds its own admirably considering its many attractive

Small fruits of every description appearamong the hat and bonnet garnitures for the coming season. A brooch appropriate for summer wear is a tiny cance of gold, with oars and anchor trailing over the side.

The effective union of red and black ap-cears in many of the dress toilets prepared for the autumn season. Dinner gowns for midsummer are made with short skirts that escape the floor with narrow falling demi-trains.

Among the minor features of forthcoming

fashions are short jackets of the zouave va-riety, rounded, pointed, and square. Empire green bids fair to continue in popularity for some time. It harmonizes well with pink, red, cream, and even gray. The black toilets worn this season are very elegant. Black net and lace costumes for evening are trimmed with fine gold pas-

Red, tan color, and pale almond cloth is used variously for Louis XIV jackets for the autumn, for poke bonnets and hats, for traveling, tennis, and yachting.

sementerie.

All the lovely tints of lilac, mauve and heliotrope are suddenly restored to their old-time popularity. Some of the new dyes shade exquisitely into faint tinta of old rose. Fancy jackets and sleeves, high revers forming part of the turn-over collar, pointed girdles, jaunty silk shirt-fronts, are all en-tirely permissible this season, even on a smart out-of-door costume.

Low-throated bodices are now very much the fashion and are seen everywhere. Most

a part of which was destroyed by the deluge, and there witnessed a sight which touched my heart. Aged men, minish to a point at the waist.

with tear-stained faces and clasped hands, in trembling voices prayed that in most cases with elegant fancy vests, though occasionally the bodice of the gown imitates a waistcoat underneath the cutaway acket.

Black laces and white laces are beautifully combined in some of the new Corday and Marie Antoinette fichus, and capes and gowns formed of this magpie mixture are among some of the most elegant dresses of the

"La Surprise de la Course" is the name given to a dress which was in high favor at the English races. A first view it appears somewhat like a plain redingete, but when thrown open in front displays a petticoat and

valstcoat of great richness. English bridesmaids are wearing directoire estumes of white watered silk with redingotes which have deep rolling coliars of or-ange velvet, and soft vests of yellow crepe de chine fastened at the belt with long loops

and ends of yellow moire ribbon. A modiste describes an ideal summer gown made of golden-green crepe de chine, garnitured with pale pink roses and leaves, with a misty drapery above of faintest amber-brown silk tulle falling over the creamy petals and sprays of foliage.

According to New York press authorities black hats in Spanish fashions have long graceful scarfs, which come from the back, and are of sufficient width to veil and envelop the throat and sometimes the shoulders. These are usually trimmed with red briar roses, salvia blossoms or scarlet lobelia blooms. Wide-brimmed Milan braids in corn yellow, olive gray, and like fashionable shades, appropriate for general wear at the seaside and in the mountains, are faced with whatted lace or dark yelvet, and a jumber time plaited lace or dark velvet, and simply trim-med outside with large Alsatain bows of moire or fancy Persian or Roman ribbon ar-ranged on the crown. Among the elegant novelties for garden-party wear are thorny rose stems interwoven in basket fashion, forming very charming Maud Mueller hats

trimmed alone with rose leaves and tea or damask roses and buds. The Agnostic. C. M. Snyder in Boston Globs. His name was William Mullins and

Ito had a sneerin' way Of turnin' his proboscis up At overything you'd say.
"Wall, now how do you know?" said he;
"Humph, now, how do you know?" The way it closed an argument Wasn't by no means slow.

You might be talking social like With fellows at the store
On war and politics and sich,
And you might have the floor
And be a-gettin' things down fine, Provin' that things was so, When Mullins would stick his long nose in With "Hump, how do you know

He cut his grass whene'er it rained,
He shocked his wheat up green,
He cut his corn behind the frost,
His hogs were allus lean;
He built his stacks the big end up,
His corn cribs big end down;
"Crooked as Mullin's roadside fonce,"
Was a prover his our town.

Was a proverb in our town. The older he got the worse he grew, And crookeder day by day;
The squint of his eyes would wind a clock;
His toos turned out each way;
His boots and shoes were both of them lefts,

The rheumatiz twisted so; But if you said he didn't look well He' growl: "Now, how do you know!" And that darned grit led to his death-

He was on the railroad track Crossin' a bridge; I heard the train And yelled: "Mullins, come back! The train is round the curve in signt!" Says he: "Hump, how do you know?" helped to gather him up in a pail, The engine scattered him so. Barbary's Bogus Exhibits.

It came out that most of the exhibits of Tunis, Algiers and Morocco in the Paris Exposition were not African pro-ducts at all, but manufactured in Paris. They were at once thrust out, and with them vanished the major part of the department of the barbary states.