We poured libations on the ancient altars

we poured libations on the ancient alters in their honor and drank to their health in the best Greek wines, Mr. Depow respond-ing to the toasts in a most graceful manner from the bems of Demosthenes.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Depew.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

The floral panier on pall dresses is a short-

The pancake for ladies has been a great

The waist flounce is one of the most inter-

A woman with a short, fat neck may wear,

The shirt of the near future will have but-

tons down the entire front—except when they are lost, which will be nearly all the time.

The cone hat is black straw, also a cone

Black slik broche is among the favored ma-

terials of the hour. Prettiest among dresses

of the kind worn at a noted summer resort is

a rich Lyons silk, covered with small satio

A separate coat and vest does not permit

the usual blouse or skirt to be worn; but small sleeveless vests with the front simulat-

ing a blouse are useful and do away with the necessity of a jacket as well.

Skirts with piped gores are seen in num-

pers. Many have a gored seam directly up

the front. All fulness at the waist is dis-pensed with, and the very little necessitated

New imitation paper, or, at least that much

used in fashionable circles, is parchment vellum. This is a beavy paper of cream shade and is dull, finished, not unlike un-

dressed kid. Dinner cards are made of the same dull surface board.

The coming of autumn already warns the

prudent house-mether that she should pro-vide warmer underwear and hosiery for her

vide warmer underwear and hosiery for her charges. Delicate children and invalids—all

persons whose circulation is weak—will do well to put on woollen hosiery as soon as the fall opens.

Lace upon pretty evening dresses is ar-

ranged on the skirt with two flounces, ribben being employed to thread in and out, should

the pattern admit. Otherwise the rippon is

secording to the love of the lapidaries.

skirts are bound to be refashioned soon.

hus far described is the tweed gown shown

in the last illustration. It is of a light brown, with gold galon front and military caps

tossed back from the shoulder and tied with beaver colored ribbons. The stripes of vel-

vet that form the striking trimming on the

skirt are of beaver colored velvet also. The nat is trimmed with ostrich feathers.

A very pretty and stylish way of making a

ight tau cloth costume is with a bodice held

y straps over the shoulder. The straps and laps are lined with colored silk, and the skirt

may be worn or not as desired. A tan-colored

Here is an idea for those who are artistic

and original. It is something new and very

pretty and consists of providing your own designs for embroidery, taking them directly from nature. This is how you can do it.

Flowers are preserved by dipping them in paraffine. By moistening white paper with

benzine it becomes translucent, then you can

easily sketch impressions of the flowers. When the paper dries it again is opaque and

The last midsummer wedding of the season

dress was of ivory-corded silk, trimined with

also coral and pearl brooches.

A decidedly pretty dress seen at Saratoga

one day last week was a combination of pink

graceful folds about the slender figure of the

fair girl. Around the lower edge of the skirt was a broad band of silver. The bodice was

cut V-shaped, both back and front, and out-

lined with silver. There were elbow sleeves, finished with a fold of soft tace. Silver gray

the classic maiden glided through the rooms,

or posed in Deisarte attitudo, she was a per

have full, clear eyes. She must have a skin that is above represent, untouched by rouge

or powder. She must have glossy hair that

has never known the touch of bleach or dye. She must have a good figure, plump enough,

though never suggestive of an angle. Sne must have a white, expressive hand, prefer-ably a small one, but not of a necessity, if it

is well kept and white. She must have small

ears and a throat that is like a marble column

for her head. She must know how to put on

must fully understand what best suits her in

the way of hair dressing, and cling closely to

CONNUBIALITIES.

Probably one reason so many nice girls

Harry J. Thorast, the eighteen-year-old

son of a wealthy civizen of Buffalo, is in jail

It's funny; so many worthless looking

women get married three or four times, while some of the nicest ones don't get mar-

Miss Julia Dupont Crofton, eldest daughter

of Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, of the Fifteenth infantry, U. S. A., commanding Fort Sheri-dan, was married August 26, at the residence

of her father, to Lieutenant C. C. Walcutt of the Eighth cavalry, U. S. A.

The engagement of Miss Hildreth, the

pretty daughter of the proprietor of the West End hotel, Long Brauch, and Mr. Meiere is

just announced. The prospective bride groom is the owner of the Tunis Mills in Maryland, and belongs to one of the oldest families in

Some late bridesmaids' gifts which in England are usually presented by the groom are gold wire bangies, with meenstone

hearts; pearl bracelets, with entwined heart and true lovers' knots; jeweled brooches; gold onagle, with parl initials, and cresent-

for having three wives.

ried at all.

that state.

marry poor husbands is that they never meet any other kind of men.

her clothes, or she loses half her beauty

A pretty woman must first of all have

She must

suede shoes were worn with this tollet

fect symphony in pink and silver.

learly cut, regular features.

and silver. The dress was of pink cashme made with Greek draperies. These fell

the impression sketched remains.

at the extreme back is added.

spots.

crowned boat hai sind a hat with low, broad, square crown and a brim having a half inch

roll are being trimmed for autumn wear.

esting features of dress at the present time.

thin, long necked woman leave it alone.

uccess; now they want a turner.

TALKS ON OMAHA FACTORIES

Laundry and Toilet Soap of all Kinds Made in Omaha.

THE MAKING OF WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.

Prominent Business Men and Manufacturers Talk About the Necessity of Doing Something to Stimplate Trade.

In pursuance of the plan of informing the people as to the importance of factories and as to what class of goods they are making in Omaha, I called upon the soap factories and carriage factories during the past week. There are two soap factories in the city-

the W. A. Page Sonp company, located at First and Hickory streets, where they have as fine a plant as can be found in the west, and the P. J. Quealey Soap company, which was established by Mr. Quealey in 1868.

These two factories employ thirty-three people with a pay roll of \$29,000 a year. Careful inquiry as to the families of the emplayes showed that the factories are directly supporting muty-five people. The average was brought down by the number of boys and young men employed who are not credited with supporting any one but themseives, though the majority of them do contribute more or less to the support of families.

Both factories buy all their supplies in Omans that can be obtained here. The tallow comes mostly from South Omaha packing houses, the boxes are made by the Omaha box factories, and the wrappers are printed by Omaha job offices. They pay all the way from \$200 to \$400 per month for printing alone.

The method of making soap is apparently very simple, and yet it requires a great deal of care and a thorough knowledge of the business. The tailow, clean and white, is placed with other ingredients in large kettles, those in the W. A. Page factory hold 40,000 pounds each. The operation of boiling requires about three days. It is then drawn out into a mixer, where by the aid of a revolving wheel, fashioned something like the screw propeller on a steamboat, it is thor-oughly mixed, and at the same time any desired ingredient, such as perfume, is

From the mixer it is run out into what are called frames, but what might be described as poxes on wheels. The frames are about four feet long, three and a half high, and fifteen inches wide.

After being thoroughly cooled the soap is cut into slabs the thickness of a bar and laid onto the table of a machine which pushes it against wires placed the right distance apart to cut it into strips the width of a bar. These strips are in turn placed into a similar machine that cuts them in the right length and the bar of soap is completed. The better grades all go through the stamping machines and are then wrapped and placed in boxes While the process is briefly described, it

requires about two weeks to complete, as the soan has to be placed on racks and cured several days and then considerable time is lost The Omaha soap factories make all kinds of soap, from the cheapest to the best laundry soap and all kinds of toilet soap. At the W. A. Page factory I saw ten different kinds of toilet soap, the best being equal to saything made in the United States. The

best laundry soap is also equal to the best makes of other soap factories, and why should it not be! The Omaha factories have exactly the same kind of machinery as the factorie in other cities and the materials are identical. I have heard ladies say that they could not use any soap but some certain well advertised brands made in eastern cities and yet a chemical analysis of an Omaha soap of the same price would show the two soaps to be practically the same.

A well known business man recently de-cided to introduce the principles of home patronage into his household, but his wife drew the line on soap. She must have —'s best laundry made in the east, but she finally consented to give the Omaha made article trial. The verdict was unequivical, "I can't get along with the Omaha soap." The The that one more trial might be made. time he bought an equal number of bars of the Omaha soap and the lady's favorite brand and after changing the wrappers had them sent home. Again the verdict was against the Omaha article, but when the lady earned of the trick and that she had really pronounced against her favorite and had shown herself unable to distinguish between the two makes except by the wrappers she gave in gracefully.

There can be no possible excuse for using foreign made soaps on the ground of quality and when it comes to price the Omaha fac-tories are meeting competition in that respect

Omaha housekeepers could if they only thought so use Omaha made soaps exclusive ly without any disadvantage to themselves. At the present time the Omaha factories are not making half of the soap used in this city. If the people of the city would patronize this the city would patronize this branch of home industry as they should there would be room for four factories here or the two new here could more than double their capacity and instead of supporting directly ninety-five people there would be 200 people drawing a living from them. Besides that the increasing of the soap factories would require an increase in other plants. They would require twice as many boxes and the box factories would have to put on extra men; they would require more printing and some job office would require an extra man or two and so through the whole list of the manufactories which would be required.

So far as I have investigated local manufacturing interests I have found nothing for which there is so little excuse as the failure of the people of Omaha to give all their pat ronage to their home soap factories. While there are many consumers who are preju-diced in favor of some foreign made brand there are thousands of nousekeepers who have preference and who merely order ir grocer to send them up a certain number of bars without specifying the brand In cases like this the grocer who will anything but the home made article is acting the part of a traitor to the best interests of his city. It may be added still further that the majority of the people who are wedded to some eastern made brand would never have heard of that particular make had it not been for their grocer who educated them into believing that it was the best, Unfortunately there is no way of getting

hold of such grocers excepting by some such means as a manufacturers' association.

CARRIAGE PAUTORIES.

Omaha is located a long way from the forests where nard wood timber is grown and from the steel and iron mills but the rough material which enters into the manufacture of wagons and carriages is easily the matransported and then too the terial entering into wagon ing is small in com ing is small in comparison to the labor item. Wagon building is largely a matter of skilled labor and that can be had In Omaha in any amount wanted.

Omaha has soveral factories that are turn-ing out work that can compare with the best make of any other city, but they are not re-ceiving a fraction of the support which Omaha might give them. Some of the oldest and wealthiest families in the city use nothing but home made carriages but there are too many who take a run east when they want something in that line. went to the Omaha repositories which sell eastern made goods, no one would complain as these repositories are all doing something for the city, but they even neglect them. Of course they buy the same makes east as the dealers here sell and they usually pay more

There are five firms in Omana that make cariages, A. J. Simpson, W. R. Drummond & Co., E. D. Meadimber, Frost & Harris and William Snyder.

These factories employ 110 men with a yearly pay roll of \$66,983 It would be a surprise to most people to tak e a walk through anyone of the three largest of these factories and notice the clasof work being turned out. The factories are supplied with every appliance known and they employ the best workmen to be ob-There are smiths working at their anvils, turning out the best of forgings, and there are expert workers in wood an I skilled painters. I saw some as fine carriages as can be seen in the city being turned out for local business men, and there were heavy

dray wagons being made for the local manufacturing and jobbing bouses.

facturing and jobbing bouses.

The business is apparently in a prosperous condition, and the manufacturers are able to meet all competition. The only trouble is that the business is kept down by the apathy of the Omaha people, who do not take interest enough in local institutions to give them their patronage. A manufacturer told me that on a recent Sunday afternoon, out of 65 carriages which be counted in Hanscom park, only one was of Omaha make. Is it any wonder that Omaha has not become a great manufacturing point, that men are a great manufacturing point, that men are sometimes out of employment here and that business is sometimes dull, whene very dol-lar that a large proportion of the people can scrape together is sent away to eastern cities? As many of these turnouts were double carriages costing all the way from \$500 to \$1,000, it would be putting it very low to say that they cost on an average \$300 each. Then we have \$12,500 that had been sent east for carriages that could have been duplicated here for the same money and \$200 kept in Omaha. In other words, the carriage riding people spend \$1 in ⊙maha and \$64 in eastern

What an array that was to pass before an Omaha carriage maker's eyes, and what a courageous man that manufacturer was that he did not go an burn his factory for the in-surance money and leave the town. A few weeks ago I visited an eastern town

A few weeks ago I visited an easy-an town of about 4,000 people that is supported by one carriage factory. I inquired of one of the managers where the patronage came from to support such a mammeth concern as there were no large cities near at hand. "O." said the manufacturer. "the west buys the balk of ourgoods and you will find plenty our make in your own state." Yes there are lenty of his make in Omaha, and they give vidence of the disinterestedness of the peopie of Omaha who are willing to contribute to the building up of flourishing towns all over New York and New England instead of ouilding up their own city. I remember a ormer prominent politician and office holder n Omaha who bought a carriage from that very factory and he was so afraid that a dollar or two of his money might remain in Omaha, anat he did not try to obtain it through a local dealer but sont direct to the factory, so He was defeated at the next election because voters could not be imported from the east as readily as carriages and he is now trying his fortunes in another

nstead of one hundred Omaha and Nebraska is able to give employment to several hun-dred men if carriage buyers would only see to their own interests. Davenport WHAT BUSINESS MEN SAY. George W. Lininger.-The manufacturers

nust organize and the plan outlined in The Bee contained a good many useful suggestions. All this talk on the subject, while it may do some good, will not remedy the evil, he manufacturers themselves must take it in hand and push it. Some one ought to call a meeting of manufacturers at once. I have been talking with Mr. Boggs, president of the Real Estate Owners' Association, and he tenders the use of their room to the manufacturers, and will do anything that he can to co-operate with them in what he realizes to be a most important movement. One of the first things is to give us a list of the goods made in Omaha. I asked my folks the other day to adopt the home patronage rule in ordering supplies for the house, and was met immediately with the question. What kind of goods are made in Omiha and where can we get them?' A brief list of the staples that could be pasted along side of the telephone would be a most useful thing until the manufacturers could compile a complete list in namphlet form. The suggestion in The Bee to enlist the ladies in the wors was a very good one, and they can do much toward helping Omaha. It may become necessary before we get through with this

to make a house to house can-vass to induce housekeepers to use Omaha goods. We are experiencing duli times in Omaha because public works have been stopped and there are a good many idle men here that will leave the city unless they get work and the only kind of work that can be given them is in factories. What a great thing it would be if every housekeeper in Omaha would commence at once to use Omaha made goods. Take the one article of flour for example. There is one flouring mill n Omaha that turns out a first class article and if every family would commonce calling or that flour in ten days we would have their surplus exhausted and they would be employing every man that they had room for and be unable to fill orders then. In a very little time we would see them enlarging their plant or other parties potting up mills. I believe in extending this matter of home patronage to the whole state and in

hear people saying almost every day, must have more factories in Omaha to give amployment to taboring men and to keep noney in circulation." I tell them that there s no use in paying out money to get factories to come here and then starve them to death. The city is full of factories now that are not running near full capacity while the people are sending their money east to buy the same goods that might be made here and then mourning because we do not have more factories to make things lively. If the people of Omaha will stand by the factories that are already here they will soon double their capacity and other fac-tories will come without any nvitation. The local carriage manufactur ers have all reduced the number of men employed but if the people would buy one haif of the carriages used in Omaha of home nakers they would all be doubling their

keeping all our money in Nebraska.

forces, R. F. Hodgin, secretary of the Nebraska State Business Men's association—The Beg is doing a great work for the city. My asso-clation believes in the principles of home patronage and you will find that members broughout the state are buying the most of heir goods inside the state so far as possible. There are a large number of canning factor-ies located at different points in the state. If every Nebraskan would insist on having mly the Nebraska brands there would be rapid increase in the capacity of the factories. You touched upon cigars in a re-cent article in The Bee, if every smoker in Omaha who smokes domestic cigars would buy those of home make, I es-timate that we could furnish employment to 500 cigarmakers instead of only 100. smoking home made cigars that I will put up smoking nome made cigars that I will put up against any eastern make for the same money, and let any good unprejudiced judge decide as to the quality. Then too, I think it a big advantage to smoke Omaha cigars, because I see how and where they are made. and do not take any chances of getting some-thing from a tenement house full of fifth and disease. Then there is another point. How many of the bank checks used by the Omaha banks are printed in this city, and yet Omaha concerns can do as good lithographing as any of the banks use. If the banks would get all their work done here where they make their money, it would be a big item. Another thing that does not look right to me s to see big signs posted up on the new buildings announcing that the farnishings are being made by some eastern firm. This matter of nome patrooage is an almost inex-flaustible subject and one that can be writ-ten and tasked about for weeks. The more the question is agitated the more benefit

mana will receive. Mr. Drummond of W.R. Drummond & Co., carriage makers—I have just returned from Montana and read the articles in The Bee on home patronage while out in the country. I was especially interested, as I looked upon it as a step in the right direction. With the best climate in the world for carriage-making and with as good material as can be obtained and the best skilled labor, the Omaha manufacturers are prepared to compete with any of the eastern waron-makers both in quality and price. Lately we have been making the police patrol and hose wagons for the city and have filled an order of the same kind for Butte, Moat. If Omaha can put out work that will stand the rough usage of the fire de-partment, we ought to be able to do most anything in the way of carriage and wagon

Bet er than the Imported. Soterian Ginger Ale—Excelsior Springs

In spite of his age, Prince Bismarck has ost none of his gallantry. To a yound lady who lately asked to be allowed to kiss his hand, he replied, "Oh, no! That is not good hand, he replied, "Oh, no! That is not good enough for so charming a damse!!" Where-upon his excellency, without further ado, gave the young lady a kiss. The prince is very active in business matters when at home on his estate. In his brick kilns at Fredrichsruhe he is producing a new kind of brick and tile. In place of his saw mills which were burned down not long since, he has erected new ones, which are busily en-gaged in executing some large orders for wood pavement. The prince's income from his mills and other industrial works is reported to be upward of \$50,000 a year.

Use Haller's German Pills, the great co n stipation and liver regulator.

ATHENS IN LATE SUMMER.

How the Dwallers in the Grecian City Manage to Kill Time.

EDISON A GREATER MAN THAN JOVE.

Picturesque Walks and Boulevards Frequented By the "Four Bundred"-Chauncey M. Depaw as a Rival of Demosthenes.

ATHENS, Aug. 10. - | Special Correspondence of THE BEE. |-The heat in Athens is intense, but the Greeks know now to get through the summer comfortably. They live out of doors and exchange no calls; the curtains are taken down, the carpets and rugs folded away, the furniture and pictures covered up and the house generally abandoned, excepting perhaps the kitchen, and the meals are served in the garden. The rich Greeks and all foreigners leave the country at this season for cooler climes. Many of comfortable income go up in the mountains to Cephissia or take a cottage at Phalerum, the ancient seaport, and now the tashionable seaside resort of Athens. A steam train runs every half hour, taking the multitudes for a plunge in the Blue Ægean. Even the poorer classes grudge themselves not this expense which is slight.

The Greek L ve of Dress. New Phalerum is the new promenade. The Greeks have a passion for dress and always wear the latest Parisian styles, while, strange to say, American residents often don the ancient Greek tobes, and are auxious to invest in the picturesque costumes of the peasant women of today, or the red fez and white fustanella (kilt) of the men. The higher classes speak French as well as Greek, flock to the summer theaters (French and Italian), and sip ices by the hour at the cafe gardens. Old Phalerum, two miles farther east, on

who come with their basket about 5 o'clock in the evening, lunch on the rocks and return to the city late in the night. Bathing Resort for the Poor. Between the two towns is a long stch of each where the coun-people come from miles away— Sundays and holidays—in funny tretch two-wheeled carts. The farm horse or don-key pulling and sweating in front of his bur-

the coast, is the resort of the common people.

den of twenty or thirty men, women and children. How they ever get home with these loads I do not understrad-one man pulling the beast in front and another lashing him from behind. Here the country people bring their simple food of bread, cheese and retzinato wine, and give their donkeys, dogs and children the benefit of ocean batis, plunging altogether in promiscuous confu-

Athens of Modern Days. In Athens night is turned into day and day into night. The shops are closed at mid-day and the squares deserted, everybody sleeping away the hot afternoon hours. And it is not until after the late dinner, about 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, that the "four hundred" venture out and gather at the cafes, to meet together and hear the latest bit of scandal, for in their love of gossip, the Athenians are unequalled. With it they have music and lazily sip loes, with wine and cigarettes and Turkish coffee, and so the time slips away until morning. But who can criticize their indolence when the air by day is like a

furnace ready to bake bread and the pulse of nature has run down and ceased to beat. A Picturesque City of Old. Promenading is a favorite pastime of the Athenians in the early evening hours There are many charming walks about Athens, and though the educated Greeks and the foreigners love to turn the r steps to the Stadium, the Acropolis, the Keramerkos, or ancient burial-ground, the Stras, the Theseum and the remaining columns of the temple to Olympian Joves, the general public loves the modern parks, the queen's gardens, the boulevards, linea with their graceful pepper trees with their stender, fern-like foliage.

Here one meets the gay and handsome reek officers, booted and spurred-the picuresque Cretan with his bagey trousers, ed sash and graceful mantle. The Cretans to a man have fine figures, handsome features and a stages tride that Booth might envy.

Conscious Athenians Maidens. Next comes the stiff Athenian maidens. conscious and proper—safely chaperoned by ner unmistakable Greek mother, who has reuctautly adopted the European gown of basque and skirt, but draws the line at head dresses and continues to reject French bonnets, wearing about her head a Greek nandkerchief, fastened into the braid behind in a peculiar manner. The daughter is not oblivious to a bevy of university students passing near, but only manifests that knowledge by a slight roll of the eye; she is It is no wonder that the American girl is stared at, as she swings alon ndifferent to others and unconscious of her

Next comes a company of Greek priests with their black caps and lugubrious robes flapping about in the wind and giving them the appearance of so many ravens. The hali is braided and pinned in a small knot behind. ridiculously feminine, but they have good faces which bear the mark of holy lives.

Costumes of the Queen's Own. Now we see a group of the queen's own guards, in braided jackets and short white petticoats much like the Scotch kilts, only shorter. They look at a distance, when drilling like a flock of trained estriches Some disrespectful American has dubbed them "penwipers." The contrast between the dignified flowing draperies of Pericles' time and these "ballet girls" is as startling as anything could be.

The legs are encased in place of tights in white felt gaiters, tight fitting, with shoes of red leather, pointed and turned up at the toe. Yards and vards of white cotton cloth is plaited into the little skirt, which stands out exactly like a ballet dancer's. On the head a scarlet fez is worn, artisti-

cally pulled down on one side by a heavy silk tassle, and a white embroidered belt for dirk and pistol completes the costume. They look very pretty and graceful flitting about among the trees-tho' no costume could be imagined more un-soldierlike, or ill-fitted for war.

Nurses by the score with families of chil dron in very short frocks and bare legs and arms, loiter in these shady walks. The nurses are usually French or English girls (as the Greeks believe in beginning early with the languages), and their blonde hair and complexions and blue eyes contrast well with the olive skins, raven tresses and blg black eyes of the little Greeks, and there is always an endless variety here in the crowds as it pours along.

Promenades of the Grecian Metropolis The most popular boulevard takes in the recinct of Zeus, that follows the bed of the Illisus past the haunts of Socrates, and the Stadium, where the Panathenaic games were celebrated, a magnificent amphitheatre is cut out of the mountain. It would be charming for a baseball ground if the Greeks only

knew it.

But they content themselves with athletic games there every four years, where prizes are taken for foot races, for running, wrestling and boxing, as of old. Leaving the Stadium we come into another beautiful wide avenue; on one side is the queen's garden wafting toward us a grate-fully refreshing perfume of flowers. While the other side is lined with beautiful houses Pentene marble with pillared portices.

Here are the French and Italian loga-tions and further on the new palace of the crown prince Con-stantine is in process of building. At length we came out on the Cephusia road, which brings us around in front of King George's palace and the Place of the Constitution. This road is dotted with cates and theaters, for the Greeks are easy-going and pleasureloving.

A Greater God Than Zeus.

Last night I saw under the enormous columns of Jupiter a tent, displaying Edison's phonograph, side by side with a Greek cafe, where wierd music was being ground out by the hour from four strange looking stringed instruments. An eager and expectant crowd of Greeks was emptying itself into the tent at 50 septa a head to listen at the phone. In front of the tent was the great in-

ventor's name, in flaming Greek letters. I wondered if Mr. Edison would receive that in Greece today.

The rumored engagement of Miss Hope in the moonlight shadows of that mighty temple, he was a greater god than Zeus.

The rumored engagement of Miss Hope Goddard of Province, R. I., who is also abroad, to Mr. Harrisou, an Englishman of wealth is generally credited by her friends on this side. Miss Goddard is herself quite an hoiress, and has been considered for the past three seasons one of the handsomest young women in security. The Energy of the Americans, Other Americans, blessed with the various gifts that God bestows, favored us with their oresence during the August days.

Mr. Vanderbilt, with his two sons, and
Chauncey M. Repew being among those who omen in society.

Miss Lincoln, daughter of Minister Lin-coln, will not only marry a young American of more promise than realization, but imme-diately after the London wedding will start utilized every moment of their brief star, exhibiting the most astonish-ing energy and enthusiasm in visit-ing the ancient temples and battle-grounds in defmake of this oriental sun. for America instead of spending her honey-moon in England or on the continent. There grounds in definate of this oriental sun.

We gave them, a picnic on the Pryx, the place of the ancient political assemblies of the Athenians. s a ring of the true metal about the granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln.

In 1841 three couples were married at the same time in a homestead near Gordon, Ga. They are all still alive and healthy and are arranging to celebrate their golden wedding at the homestead. All the descendants of the couples are to be present, and so are seven of the nine brothers and sisters of the outracting parties, who witnessed the triple norriage. From Argonia, Kan., a woman governed

Mr. Vanderbiit created quite a stir in Athens, the Greek papers for several days being devoted to the life and fortunes of the ity in a weman suffrage state, the news has come that there the revolt of Personally Mr. Vanderbilt is youthful and woman has at last reached its logical conclu-sion, for a young girl, with the blushing courage of her convictions, has proposed to the masculine object of her affections, and the happy pair have just been married by Mrs. Gibson, justice of the peace. elegant, and so genial that his millions were quite forgotten in the charm of his presence. His two sons were fresh from their Greek studies at Yale and thoroughly enjoyed their Mr. Depew is fine looking, portly and

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Colwell, of Verbank, Duchess county, N. Y., celebrated the fif-tieth anniversary of her marriage with a golden wedding at Scott's hotel in that place smiting in person, ready and eloquent in speech, and whethher he speaks from a modern or an accient platform, he is a credit to the glorious country he represents. Mrs. I. J. Manart. There was a large attendance of friends of the aged couple and the latter re-ceived many golden presents. One of the pleasing incidents of the event was the cutting by Mr. Colwell of a large cake from the centre of which rolled one hundred gold ollnes.

The society event last week in the vicinity of Boston was the wedding on Thursday of Thomas Hitckcock, jr., of New York, and Miss Lulu Marie Eustis, of Washington, the ceremony taking place in the parochial resi-dence of St. Margaret's Catholic church, becomingly, the black velvet band. Let the Severly Farms, the groom being a high church Episcopalian and the bride a Catholic. There were present at the reception many fashionable people from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago. The supreme court of California has just

had a strange case on which to pass judg nent. Some few years ago the father of a young woman gave her a house on the occasion of her marriage. It was afterward learned that the donor was insolvent at the time of his gift, and a creditor attached the property as having been conveyed without valuable consideration. The court, how-ever, upheld the gift on the ground that the

receiving of a husband—for one's daughter is a valuable consideration.

Couple the names of Pullman and Pinkerton and one instantly thinks of what power there would be in this union of two of Chi cago's most famous families, in case of a strike, for instance. That these two families, whose names have been written everywhere, are to be united is made certain by the announcement of the engagement of W C. Pullman, the son of Colonel Charles L. Pullman, who io one of the three Pullman brothers, and Miss Allan Pinkerton, daughter of W. A. Pinkerton. The wedding will take place early in autumn.

IMPLETIES.

To the "land that is fairer than day," it is thought he'll be ever a stranger, for he never attempted to pray except when his life was in danger.

"Build a hell for these New Yorkers," shricks Dr. Talmage. What's the use? The chances are that they would call on the balance of the country to subscribe to a fuel Harmon Murray, a negro desperado in

run on flat just above the flounce forming a heading. Watered ribbon two-inches wide is most used in this direction. Florida, entered a colored church in full blast, held up the whole congregation and made the paster take up a collection for the benefit of the party of the first part. The September flower is the golden rod the September fruit the apple. The Septem-ber colors are crimson and gold—emblematic The Front Pew-Who is that man over there who is always singing, "I'm bound for the promised land?" The Back Pew-That's of the changes made in the bue of the mouth's foliage by the first frosts. The September stone is the chrysolite, which, if worn during

lones. He's in the newspaper business, and the month, overts sadness from the mind, the whole congregation is in arrears to him. St. Peter-Who are you? Applicant—An humble Texas rain maker. St. Peter-Um! You'd better apply one story below. They've been complaining of A tailor made gown of an early autumn model has the basque slashed. The material is woolen and the skirt is plain, with length erough behind to drag—more's the pity. The trailing of our dresses isn't bad indoors or on drouth there ever since the country was set-

the lawns and verandas at the summer re-sorts, but for sidewalks it is deplorable. So A Missouri preacher drives a street car on week days. He is a conscientious man, but it has been remarked that he seems to be For later autumn wear than the fall dresses near sighted and hard of hearing when close sted members of his congregation hail hi Minister-Who is the deceased! Attendant

—Oh, he was a faith heater. He used to go about the country laying on of hands, but one day he laid hands on the wrong man; there was a reaction, and the result fatal to the healer. Foreman-Old Jones joined the church last night. Editor-Good! Make out a bill for seven years' subscription with interest at 8 per cent. I guess he'll pay up now. Foreman—You're off there. When I left he was

is made perfectly plain. A tie of the colored silk is worn with a pink or blue shirt, and there is a jacket belonging to the suit which singing at the top of his voice: paid it all—all the debt I owe!" "Religion's It is narrated that a New England preacher of the olden time was paralyzed during a parasol lined with pink silk and a brown hat trimmed with tan ribbons and gauze and a sermon by discovering his rude offspring in the rallery pelting the hearers in the pews bunch of pink roses, complete the stylish cosbelow with peanuts. But while the good man

was preparing a frown of reproof the young hopeful cried out: "You tend to your preaching, daddy, I'll keep 'em awake." When Sam Jones, in addressing a Missouri congregation of 2,500 people, asked all those who hadn't told a lie in six months to stand up, only three arose to their feet, and one of them sat down again when he found out what was wanted. King David "said in his baste" that all men are hars, and Sam Jones' experiment would serve to show that the show that the

hasty opinion is approximately true. SOME NOTED MEN.

has taken place. These are the gowns worn by the immediate bridal party: The bridal old Honiton lace and orange blossoms. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls and she Oliver Wendell Holmes was 82 years old last week. But it can be said, with aimost exact truthfulness, that he is just as buoyant, carried a bouquet of white flowers. She was attended by four bridesmaids in dresses of pale coral and Cambridge blue voile de laine, almost as active, and nearly as young as ever. Blame, Cleveland, McKinley, Sockless Simpson, Peffer, Hill of New York, Secretary trimmed with Valenciennes lace; hats to match, trimmed with wreaths of rose petals. They carried baskets of exotics, and were Rusk, and President Harrison are the Ameri cans who get their names in print oftener than any others in this country.

General Morgan, the Alabama senator, is a Tennesseean, and a typical Tennesseean at that, for he is tall and spare and straight as an Indian. He is regarded in the south as a greater authority than Edmunds on ques-tions involving constitutional law. Among the richest citizens of the southern

states today are several colored men who began active life under most adverse circum tances. Mr. Silvester of Galvesten is said to possess real estate and personal property valued at more than \$350,000. His wife employs only white servants.

E. W. Howard MacQueary, whose trial for heresy was the sensation of the Episcopal church in Onio recently, is temporarily in Washingson. Mr. MacQueary is a young man apparently not more than 30 years old. He is over six feet in height, with black hair and moustache and keen dark eyes. Edward Everett Haie is certainly one of

the immortals, and yet, in spite of advancing

years (he is now 79 years old), his life is crowded with activity. He writes and edits, preaches, organizes charitable societies, whose destinies he controls, and now and then finds time to take a hand in politics. Secretary Proctor, who will succeed Edmunds in the senate, is a most abstemious man. He does not smoke and his tastes are He is old-fashioned in his manner, but shrewd and keen and usually hits the mark he aims at. He is another of the several

men prominent in public life who resemble Lincoln physically. Mr. Lowell always parted his hair in the middle and adopted the custom long before it became an Anglomaniac affectation. He was as courteous to a beggar as to a lord, and was once observed holding a long conversation in Italian with an organ grinder whom he was questioning about scenes in Italy that they were each familiar with.

Jesse D. Grant, the youngest son of General Grant, who has recently been living quietly in California on a large fruit ranch and farm has been given control, with a large continguent interest in a group of will ver mines in Mexico. from which over \$1,000, 000 have been taken in five years. Young Grant's withdrawal from mining and other speculations convinced some of his wealthy friends that there was good business tim-ber in his composition and they offered him this opportunity to re-enter the business world on a solid basis.

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POINTING A MORAL.

Too Good to Live. "Your honor," said a presecuting attorney in an Alabama backwoods court, according to "The Arkansaw Traveller," "the prisoner at the bar is charged with killing one of the most exemplary citizens of this country. Andrew D. Boyson, your honor, was in every respect a model man. He was a beloved member of the church, and was never known to be guilty of an unchristian act. Why, your honor, he was never known to bet on

orses, play poker, drink whiskey, or use blacco. He—"
"Hold on a minute," the judge broke in; you say he didn't bet on horses!

"yon say he didn't bet on horses?"

"That's what I say, your honor."

"And he didn't play poker?"

"Never was knows to play a game."

"And he never drank liquor?"

"Never drank a drop, your honor."

"And he didn't chew tobacco?"

"Never took a chew in his life."

"Well, then," said the judge, leaning back with a sigh, "I don't see what he wanted to live for. There wa'n't anything in life for him, and I don't see why he ain't about as well off dead as alive. Release the prisoner, Mr. Sheriff, and call the next case." Bob and Thomas

I heard a story of Bob Burdette and the late Thomas A. Hendricks, says a Kansas City Times man. Several years ago, while the lamented Indianian was touring the west, Burdette was the funny man on the Burling ton Hawkeye. In that capacity he wrote a great many satirical verses concerning Mr. Hendricks. One day Burdette was at a rail-road hotel at Iowa City when the proprietor called him.

"See here, Bob," said the Boniface, 'there's a man in the dining room whom on are just dying to meet. Come along." "Who is it?" asked the humorist hanging

"Oh, come on; it's all right," said the hoter man, and with that Burdette was hustled into the dining room.
"Mr. Hendricks-Mr. Burdette," said the

proprietor, whersupon a handsome smiling man arose from a table, and, turning his hand to the man from Burlington, said: "And so this Mr. Burdette, is it?"
"Y-yes," returned the now

umorist. "You're the man who wrote 'The Bad Man from Injianny,' are you!"
"I did, but that was only in -

"I did, but that was only in ——"
"Let me see," went on the statesman, smiling. "It van like this, didn't it?"
And Mr. Hendricks proceeded to recite the whole poem. Then he recalled another and another, reciting, before he was through half a dozen of the sitarical outbursts in rhyme that had been directed against him.
"I never felt really bashful before," said the genil humorist. "but that was the time the genial humorist, "but that was the time when I would have welcomed an earthquake that would have swallowed me up.'

Great States. A Mississippian, a Georgian and a Texan were together vesterday in the rotunds of an uptown hotel, says the Memphis Commercial and each one was boasting of the excellence and greatness of his own state. Said the Mississippian: "My state is the greatest cotton state in the world." Then up spoke the Georgian: "I beg to differ with you there for we raise a great deal of cotton ourselves; and my state is the greatest watermelon state

in the world."
"But," said the Texan, "gentlemen, I think the honor of being the greatest state belongs to Texas. We have the greatest variety of crops, and we have the richest soil in the world. We can raise anything in Texas except watermelans."
"An!" said the Georgian, with a triumphant look. "And why can't you raise water

melons?"
"Because," said the Texan sadly, "the vine grows so fast and runs over the ground so fast that it wears the little melons out dragging them along on the ground. There never was but one watermelon raised in Texas and the man who raised it put it on a

sled and hired two negroes with teams of oxen to stay in the field day and night and pull the melon along as fast as the vine grew."
"And what did he do with it?" asked the

Mississippian,
"He cut a door in the side of it and drove all of his hogs in it, and when they ate their way out in the fall they were all seal fat."
"Gentlemen," said the Georgian meekly "let's take a drink," And this wound up the tri-state controyersy. The Man and the Bear.

Two of the best known hunters of California are the two Aris, Ari Hopper, father and son, of the Sierras de San Rafael, says the Youth's Companion. The father stutters freadfully, and the son is a giant, with a voice like a bull of Bashan, which, try as he will, he cannot moderate below : Whenever the son bellows out a certain favorte story the father marches up and down exclaiming as the climax is reached: "B-boy, you l-l-i-lie; you kn-kn-know you lie They were hunting in the San Rafaei mountains and had driven two grizzlies down a steep, narrow path to a plateau that ended

in a sheer precipice, on the edge of which stood a small tree. The bears were separ-ated, and the son following one drove him up the path, leaving the father to tackle his or After a chase which ended in his grizzly

getting away from him, Ari Hopper, jr., re-turned to the plateau. As he came down the path this is what he says he saw: "Thar war the old man up a tree, and so taken up with the b'ar that he never even

noticed his only son. He'd clum out on the limb of that tree over the precipice, and Mr. Grizzly was on the same limb, reaching carefully for him with his paw. Every time he stuck his fist out the old man would jab it with his bowie-knife, and say, 'G' back, g' back, you pesky fool: d-d-don't you see if you c-e-come any f-f-fu'ther the l-l-limb'll break and k-k-kill us both! Right here the old man always explodes and never gives his boy a chance to tell truthfully how he managed to control his laughter ong enough to "pick off" the bear with his

ritte.

The Chicago Post growler is in receipt of a growl or two from the city on the Kaw. One is from William Auanias McConnell, who is ahead of Katie Emmett's "Walfs of New York." Just how much he is ahead of the waifs he neglects to state, but he writes as follows: "Well, here I am in Jayville," where I have been confined for ten days. I don't know what for-it must be the result of um piring that Sindbad-Soudan ball game. And, to make matters worse, the ex-confederates are holding a reunion here and the amateurs have given a performance of 'Patience.' The streets are througed with 'nanny goat' beards, but it is just lovely to sit in the par-quet of the Costes opera house and between the acts listen to the bull frogs and crickets on the outside keeping up an accompaniment to the orchestra. It is true, too, that they use lawn mowers on the street cars here That keeps the grass out of the streets and gives them a cititled appearance. Katle Em nett's season opened very big, and we have been doing a land office business all this week. Good business—good agent. See? We go to the Haymarket, Chicago, October 25. In the meantime I will be busy billing 'All Out,' 'Switch Back,' 'Change Cars,' 'Has Been' and 'Sinde Trombone.''

The other Kansas City growl is from a meeting of wholesale clothing merchants

meeting of wholesale clothing merchants called there not long ago to settle up a disas trous failure. They were the creditors of the bankrupt and were on hand to see what there could be recovered from the wreck. Two of them were wealthy Hebrews, who shall be nameless. One of these is a rich Chicago merchant and a smart business man He encountered the other one day on some point of settlement and hot words passed other Hebrew hailed from Omaha and did not know the Chicagoan.
"Do you know who I am#" he finally douted.

A Clever Tradesman.

The following story comes out today for the first time: "James Whitcomb Riley went abroad recently, and on the vesset coming back volunteered for the regular ship's con-cert for the benefit of destitute mariners. He read a number of his poems, which were rap-turously received by everybody present with the exception of two very stolid Englishmen in the front row. The following con-versation ensued between them later on in the smoking room: 'I say, Arthur, what was that chap's name who road the verses!' 'Aw. That's Wilcox Riley. He's quite a clever tradesman. 'Bless me, who'd thought it. I heard he was a literary and all that sort of thing. a Hoosier.' You don't say so! Really, now what a pity it is that a man like him should be tied down to a shop." And this is what it is to be "the Housier

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