The Airy Summer Toga of the Maids and Madames of Fiji.

THE WEATHER SHARPS AMONG PLANTS

Early Marriage Among the Imperial Families of Europe-A Symposium of Femininities-What Women are Doing-Fashion Notes.

During these torrid times some comfort may be gained from a description of the arry costumes worn by the faraway Fijis, A traveler who recently returned from a genume resort of perpetual summer says that twenty years ago there was little cloth except the rough native stuff made from the fiver of a plant which grows on the islands, resembling horsensir. It served its purpose, however, and had the added advantage of being practically indestructible. The fortu-nate female who was possessed of a strip of calico was considered in the height of fashion when she strolled out with it wrapped about her. But the cost of it was so great to them that they were necessarily very frugal in the wearing of it. Now it is nothing uncommon to see a girl or woman employed as a field hand go to the field wearing her precious piece of calico, and when there get behind the friendly shade of a banana plant and exchange it for an improvised one made out of a bread and ample banana leaf, which is some two feet wide and six feet long, wrapped about her waist. The banana lenf makes a cool and comfortable working costume, one which costs neither money nor labor in its preparation, and which serves its purpose admirably. There is seen a disposi-tion on the part of some of the islanders to adopt dresses and European coats and trous-Most plants show some indication of the

weather changes by leaf and flower. Much has been written about the African "wonderons weather plant," the abrus pricatorius. We have on the western prairies two plants that look very much like the abrus pricatorius and show characteristics very similar. These are called in western language the buffalo pea and the shoe string. The shoe string is very common on the upland prairie, and gets its name from a long stringy root, while the buffalo pea is a more rare plant and found mostly west of the Missouri. Both of these plants, like the African weather plant, have a long pinnated of having twelve to twenty small leaves on h side of stem; also a terminal leaf which drops. When the weather is clear the leaves will stand pointing upward and stem up-When the stem becomes straight and leaves lie flat they indicate a change. If the stems curve downward the leaf indicates a local storm. When the shoe string leaves bend or droop down it indicates rain, but it does this also at night if dew falls. The buffalo pea being a more sensitive and pliable plant will turn upside down when it indicates more general rain.

The buffulo pea blossoms in May, having large blue flowers; and it gets its name from a bunch rod holding its seeds. The poils are an inch long and three-fourths of an inch wide. The pod has two cavities and holds from twenty to forty glistening seeds. The seeds are ripe about August 1. They should be planted in the fall, being very bardy, growing wild on the open prairie.

The buffalo pea is the most desirable plant, and can be transplanted. A short observation will teach its predicting powers.
The shoe string blossoms in July and is tresh later.

E. J. Coucu, Corulia, Pieb.

A young woman who has made a highly prospergus marriage thus discourses in the New York Sun: 'I never would have got my husband if I had not shown myself a my husband if I had not shown myself a good fellow. My husband first made sure that instead of being a clog on his diversions I could be his companion in them. In fact, I could help them along, The nue-teenth century woman to be successful in matrimony, which is quite a different thing from winning a fellowship at Yale, writing prize odes at Harvard, being senior wranglers at Cambridge, must be able to walk a social tightrope without faitering. She must be able to walk a social tightrope without faitering. She must be the mistress of all situations. She must be capable of extremes. tions. She must be capable of extremes. When he is merry she must know how to dance; when he is sad she must be able to sing psalms. My experience is that my feet perform more service than my voice. Es-pecially she must be learned and skulful in eating and drinking, and afterwards be able to bind up his head with her crimps fresh and smooth. The place, you see, is no sine-cure, but it has its advantages."

Since the accident to Mr. Evarts his wife Since the accident to Mr. Evarts his wife has felt great solicitude for his health, and devotes herself most assiduously to his happiness and comfort, spending much time with him in conversation, reading aloud, driving or visiting some of their children domiciled near, writes Lilian Wright in an interesting sketch, with portrait, in the August Ladies' Home Journal. They have traveled extensions in this country and August Ladies' Home Journal. They have traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, and nave been much in Wash-ington and New York society, but Mrs. Evarts finds her chief happiness in her home and family, and is happier in these than in her abundant worldly possessious, Mrs. Evarts does a great deal in a quiet way for the sick and unfortunate, her daughter assisting her in her work among the poor and both taking special interest in the well-fare of former servants. Mrs. Evarts is very much interested in the Episcopai church, and does much to support it and its charities. Her summers are spent very quietly at "Runnymede," gaining health and strength for the more wearing city life, and all social obligations are laid aside, only occasional in formal calls on a very few old friends being paid. Unknown she may be as a leader in fashion or art, for her life work has been wholly domestic, and her sole aim and purpose to be a devoted, self-sacrificing wife and mother, receiving the loving homage of those who constitute woman's kingdom, her-husband and children.

There is no class of civilized people among whom the women marry so young as among the royal and imperial families of Europe, writes Marquise de Fontonoy in the Chicago News. Thus the princess of Montenegro was only 13 years and 6 months old when she mar ried, her busband himself being only 10. She became a mother at 17 and a grandmother

The duchess of Mostpensier, sister of ex-Oncer Isabella of Spain, was wedged when a little over 14. She became a grandmother at 35, and a great-grandmother at 55. The comtesse de Paris was not 16 at the

time of her marriage, and she became a grandmother at 39, while the empress of Austria was married at 15, and became a grand mother at 33.

Princess Clotbilds Bonaparte, the queen of

Greece, the queen of Italy and the duchess of Anbatt were all of them in their 16th year at the time of their marriage, and the Arch-duchess Charles of Austria, who was wedded at the same age, was left a widow at 17. It is worthy of note that, in spite of the saying that early marriages causes a woman's beauty to fade prematurely, all the abovenamed ladies are marvelously well preserved and have retained not merely traces, but very considerable remnants of their youthful

Nor is this immunity from premature age and loss of beauty a privilege confined to royal ladies. For I may add, with all modesty, that I was married at 15, and that in spite of seventeen years of wedded life I do not yet look quite like a grandmother.

An artist's rule as to color is: Choose carefully of only those tints of which a duplicate may be found in the bair, the eves or the complexion. A woman with blue-gray the complexion. A' woman with blue-gray eyes and a thin neutral-tinted complexion is never more becomingly dressed than in the blue shades in which gray is mixed, for in these complexions there is a -certain delicate blueness. A brunette is never so exquisite as in cream color, for she has reproduced the tinting of her skin in her dress. Put the same dress on a coloriess blonde, and she will be far from charming, while in gray she would be quite the reverse. The reason is plain—in the blonde's sallowness there are tints of gray, and in the dark woman's pallor there are always yellowish tones, the same as predominate in the cream-colored dress. Women who have rather florid complexions look well in various shades of plum plexions look well in various shades of plum and heliotrope, also in certain shades of dove-gray, for to a trained eye this color has a tinge of pink which harmonizes with the

EMULATING EVE'S FIG LEAF | flesh of the face. Blondes look fairer and younger in dead black like that of wool goods or velvet, while brunettes require the sheen of satin or the gloss of sik in order to wear binck to advantage.

There are few flowers that will keep beautiful more than two days, according to Celia Thaxter. Drummond's phlox is an exception. I have known it to be fresh for a whole week, and I have kept a bon silene and also a la France rose fully that time, growing more exquisite every moment till they shed their delicate shell tinted petals over the snowy linen croth of the little table upon which they stood. The golden coreopsis coronata will keep a week. Of course this means changing daily the water in which they are kept after the first twenty-four hours, in all cases. Sweet peas go off-color in a day and night—the white ones keep a little longer; nasturtiums also, unless a bit littje longer; nasturtiums also, unless a bit of the vine with buds on it is gathered, when they go on blossoming for days and will very likely throw down roots. Forget-me-nots are wonderful in this respect; they will last indefinitely, and almost every stem will send its cluster of clean white roots down into the clear untainted water. Mignonette becomes a horror after the first day. Poppies always keep for me two whole days, perfectly fresh till their petals loosen and fall. Pansies last two days and more, but the charming things have a way of sbrug-ging their shoulders and twisting and turn-ing themselves about and presenting their backs to the audience in spite of all you can

Mothers should make a point of seeing that their daughters acquire business-like habits, says a writer in the New York Tribune. Every girl should be taught and required to carry into practice in her own expenditure, a certain amount of bookkeeping. It is quite lamentable to see the slip-shod way in which most women keep their accounts. The writer does not know whether the following story be old or new, but it certainly "points a moral," if it does not adors a tale. A young gant wife was considerably exceeding her income, brought her home one evening a neat little account book, nicely bound, and looking very attractive. This he preserted to her together with a hundred dollars. 'Now, my dear," he said, "I want you to put down what I give you on this side, and on the other write down the way it goes, and in a fortnight I will give you another supply."

A couple of weeks later he asked for the book. "Ob, I have kept the account all right," said his wife, producing the little leather volume, "See, here it is:" and on one page was inscribed: "Received from Algy, \$100;" and on the opposite, the comprehensive little summary: "Spent it all."

Molly Elliot Seawell and Colonel Thomas teresting midsummer controversy on immor women. Miss Seawell says there are hardly any, and Mr. Higginson is indignant That En Wnitney and not his wife, the widow Greene, invented the cotton gin, that we haven't enough of Sappho's poems to know whether she was really a great writer or not, that Fanny Mendelssonn's "Songs Without Words" are the embodiment of stockly sentimentality and that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is "the most commonplace of books" are some of Miss Seawell's propositions.

Irish women are beginning to claim that the whole boon of higher education should not be reserved for men. They have organized a petition, signed by 16,000 women, to the board of Trinity college, praying that the ter-centenary of the college may be marked by the auspicious beginning of a new era of the college may be marked by the auspicious beginning of a new era of increased usefulness for the college. The petition is backed by the signatures of eminent members of the English and Scotch miversities, who have seen the actual working of university education for women.

Miss Isabel Hampton, superintendent of the trained nurses at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, has been appointed a member of the Maryland committee on women's ex-hibits at the World's fair. A great feature will be made at Chicago of the work of Marviand nurses. Of Miss Hampton the Baltimore American says; known as an earnest advocate of the higher education of women and the enlargement of their sphere of usefulness. She is also known in the literary world by many excellent arti-cles she has contributed on the subject of her profession."

Mrs. Martha Anne Rix, the aged negress who recently went all the way from West Africa to Windsor to see the queen, had put aside her small savings for fifty years to accomplish the trip. She is 76 years old and one of thirteen children who, in their youth, were all sold into slavery in the United States. What became of her brothers and sisters she never heard, but her father, long since dead, managed to buy his own and her liberty, and they both went to Liberia, the

free state in Africa.

Among the unknown heroines of the world's dark places are the brave women nurses of North Brother Island, in the New York harbor, where the city paupers afflicted with contagious diseases are sent for care. Their matron, Miss Kate Holden, has for ten years led a life of solltude and sacrifice, frequently spending months at a time with-out crossing to the mainland. When the fifty Russian typhus patients were sent in a single day to this island hospital Miss Holden spent forty consecutive hours among them

Late Fashion Notes, In Paris, pale fawn color and moss or the paler pine green, are used in combina-

Crocodile will form the material for the majority of fine low shoes to be worn this

robe! If not procure one at once; they are

Fan chatelaines are of twisted gilt or sil ver wire and are attached to the side with a strong pin.

Cheviot blazers in mixed cloths and those of dark blue or white with broche figures are pretty and stylish. White flannel blazers with pin stripes of

color are useful for country wear, as they are easily laundried when soiled. Satin will be worn by most brides during the coming month, and already the modistes have finished some exquisite gowns.

In thin dresses there is a fancy for placing puff sleeves reaching to the elbow of light colored velvet. It is incongruous, but the

White pique blazers are quite the thing for the heated season; there are also box coats of corded or striped pique which fasten with great pearl buttons. A frilling of foided silk makes a very pretty

trimming, and as it saves the trouble of hem-ming ruffles, is sure to be popular. For cushions it is particularly adaptable. Slack chip hats are prettily trimmed with black velvet ribbon strings, two or three rows of white ince and two of the new black

Mephisto feather ornaments in front. Sheath skirts of crepatine, china silk and slik grenudine are draped with lace, caught up with gay ribbon knots, or trimmed with accordion-plaited ruffles of the ma-

Bathing stockings of stout jersey cloth, with soies sewn on, are very useful and do away with the necessity of wearing bath shoes, which are usually left on the

Let the stout sister wear the neglige waist if she will, but by all means let her girth in her all too generous proportions with a pointed girdle which will give her length to Some women wear bathing corsets in the

water to preserve the trim appearance and give the support to the figure which is needed by many accustomed to constant dependence on stays. Polka-dotted batiste or Swiss muslin is in

high voguel for pretty summer afternoon toilets; cream colored batiste dotted with bright red is made up with cream Chantilly lace and cherry ripbons. Sashes made of wide moire ribbon or of a split and hemmed width of changeable or dotted surah, are tied at the back and quite as often at the side of dresses; they are pretty with the outing suits.

Some of the newest bishop sleeves of dia-

phanous fabric are accordion pleated, and there is a narrow pleating to match on the corsage in the shape of a frill, failing from the shoulders, a jaboted front, etc.

A note of black still adds unstraction to colored dresses. Pale neutral fabrics in fawn, gray, beige, and pale amber are stylishly and effectively made up with sleeves, vesta and narrow frills of changeable silk.

Big straw hats turged up in a cavalier

Big straw hats, turned up in a cavalier fashion at the side, have a long ostrich plume about the crown and a jeweled buckle on one side; sometimes a half-blown rose, a knot of

violets or a bow of ribbon is placed beneath

For hats the blossoms most in vogue are forget-me-nots, orchids, poppies, bue and yellow flags and clematis. Fancy Tuscan hats of plaited reeds include among their decorations velvet ears of ripe wheat and

bows of wide green grasses. Silver lace is a new and charming trimming for ball gowns; it is wrought in deli-cate flowers, leaves and tendrils, with here and there a scintiliating spangle; great resettes of this lace trim white and black gowns of silk crepon with charming effect.

A handsome bathing costume is made of black satin with full blouse, short sleeves very much puffed up on the shoulders, and full trousers with most becoming ruffles round the knees. The blouse is cut quite ow in the neck with a pleated ruffle of satin around the knees. The blouse is cut falling over the shoulders.

Among the summer dainties are pretty garden fichus and capes of white silk batiste and den benus and capes of white silk batiste and lace, to be worn with shirred hats to match. These light mantles are very sheer in quali-ty and measure about three yards in length. Some have scarf fronts that are knotted posely; others are finished with pointed

Allpace is recommended as a most service-able material for bathing gowns. It holds less water than flannel or serge, and comes in a greater variety of pretty shales. A pale gray trimmed with pands of white makes an effective dress. Other bathers of less Puritanical views choose smarter gowns of black slik, which are inclined to cling closely to the figure when wet.

At some of the bals blancs now popular in Paris it is the mode for young girls to wear satin duchesse dresses, with short skirts edged with a ruche of gauze, and made with modest half high bodices with crossed folds disappearing in a corselet of motre or velvet. They make excellent dancing dresses, to useless draperies to tear and crush in the whirl of the dance.

A novelly in cutting a dress skirt has just been produced. It is the same plain skirt in front to which we are accustomed, but in the back is inserted a separate breadth gored on each side, which is met by the front breadth also gored, and this back is fastened to the belt in three box-pleats which make the skirt stand out in a dashing manner. This is particularly good for stiff silk or a soft skirt lined with taffeta glace.

What Women Are Doing. There are about 11,000,000 women in Italy. Most of the men are grinding hand-organs

The suspender craze has been taken up by Cheyenne girls. Two young ladies at a dance the other evening had this addition to their Six successful hospitals have been founded for women by women physicians in Phila-delphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisca and Minas Boston, Chicago, San

Francisco and Minneapolis. Baroness Burgett-Coutts still takes a een and active interest in philanthropic subjects, despite her advancing years. The Ladies' Theatrical Guild recently started in London is one of the enterprises which sho

has materially aided. In Sweden, where many bread-winning smoloyments are open to woman, a recent biti to the legislature asks for permission to hold office as sexton in the State church. A school of norticulture has also been lately estabished to prepare women gardeners and

Maria Delna, the new prima donna who has captured the fickle Parisian fancy, is a young girl less than 20, who began her lifework in a Paris restaurant, where an artist overheard her singing to nerself as she wiped the tables, and took her to Paris and educated and introduced her. Annie Wilson Patterson, a somewhat prom-

ent musical composer and conductor in Dublin, is the only woman doctor of music in the kingdom, with the exception of the princess of Wales. Dr. Patterson is conductor and musical director of the Dublin Chorai union, with which an orchestra is associated, and is a writer of poems and essays, as well as a composer of music.

The queen of Greece is president of a

sisterhood devoted to the reformation of criminals, and visits personally the con-demned prisoners in Athenian prisons. After public religious instruction is finished the ladies of the association make visits to the prisoners whom they insist on seeing alone without the presence of the guards, and talk with them on matters pertaining to religion and repentance.

Queen Christina of Spain is bringing her

fluence to bear against the national pastime of bull fighting. Since the death of her hus-band she has been seen but once in the royal box of the arena. However, her attitude of every Sunday the arena at Madrid, accomnodating 16,000 people, is filled to overflow-

An industrious searcher after recondite facts has prepared a list of musical composi-tions by women, extended from 1675 to 1885. It includes fifty-five serious operas, fifty-three comic operas and two oratorios, besides a few cantatas, ballad operas, etc. Songs and detached pieces for piano are not in-cluded; yet the best known musical compositions by women, Frau Schumann's contribu-tions to her husband's song collections and Fanny Mendelssohn's assistance to her brother in his "Songs Without Words," are comprised in these two classes.

RELIGIOUS.

The cable announces that Dr. Talmage has shaken hands with the czar. Happy, happy czar!

St. Martin's, Canterbury, is said to be the oldest church in England. It was built about 360 A. D. Under the will of the late Mr. Franke of

Charleston, S. C., over \$100,000 is left for the establishment of a hospital and home in that city for the benefit of the Lutherans. Only two congregations of the Armenian church are in this country—one at Worcester, Mass., and the other at Hoboken. That at Worcester grewout of what was, perhaps,

the earliest immigration of Armenians to America.
The bishop of London has raised a small

tempest in a small teapot by appointing dio-cesan lay-readers, with the right to preach in parish churches. Some of the clergy think that the innovation will lower the dignity of

The Rev. Edgar L. Sanford, rector of Zion church, Douglasston, L. L. has resigned and accepted an appointment as rector of St. Mary's church, Nebraska City, and archdea-con of the South Platte convocation, in the diocese of Nebraska. He will take charge Perhaps no religious sect in this country is

nore vigorous, considering its size, than the lews. During the last ten years they have nearly doubled the number of their congre gations, while the membership has increased from 50,000 to 130,500, and the synagogue property from \$3,549,697 to \$9,754,258. Rev. H. H. Benson, vicar of Barring, Eng-and, would not do as a model for the Sabba-

tarians who try try to close exhibitions, museums and picture galleries on Sunday. He is liberal enough to throw open his beautiful grounds, gardens and conservatories to the public every Sunday, and not only wel-comes all who visit them, but provides a brass band to discourse sacred music for their

edification.

Rev. Dr. Jacob Fry. for the yast twentyseven years rector of the Trinity Lutheran
church at Reading, Pa., and a member of the
faculty of the Lutheran seminary at Mount
Airy, is a noted figure in the old school
Lutheran pulpit, as well as a remarkable
preacher. His church has passed the century mark as a building, and his congregatious are generally the largest in Reading,
there being over 1,400 communicant members.

ers. The American Bible society in its seventysixth annual report just issued, gives an account of its work during the past year. It appears that it printed 1,288,196 copies of the bible, of which 301,918 were issued in foreign lands. During the seventy-ax years of its existence the Bible society has issued 55,531,908 volumes. There were printed by the Chinese agency during the past year 189,-398 volumes. 398 volumes.

According to the recent census of the re-gions of Australia, the Church of England has by far the most numerous following in the population; the Roman Catholics come second, the Presbyterians third and the Wesleyan Methodists fourth. Of the Episcopalians there are 503,084; Roman Catholics, 286,917; Presbyterians, 109,383; Weseleyan Methodists, 87,489. There are other Methodists to the number of 22,589, with 24,113 Congregationalists and 13,118 Baptists. The greatest gain exhibited by any denomination greatest gain exhibited by any denomination is shown by the Church of England, which has increased from 342,359 to 503,084. Among the returns are 340 agnostics, midels, skepties, socialists and free thinkers.

If you have no appetite for breakfast, a pint of Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Cham-pagne will give you one immediately.

### IN THE HEART OF ENGLAND

Vivid Descriptions of Some Interesting Out-of-the-way Places in Briton

SHADOWS OF A GRAY OLD ABBEY TOWN

Quaint Buildings More Than 500 Years Old -The Villagers are Slow-going and Contented-Ancient Worcester Wakeman's Wanderings.

[Copyrighted 1892 by Edgar L. Wakeman,] CIRENCESTER, England, July 18 .- [Correspondence of THE BEE. |-One does not know hundredth part of England even after years of travel among her historic scenes and about her countless shrines.

I feel this more and more when, after tiring of grand old besten paths, I step aside, but a step it sometimes seems, and find maze upon moze of sweet old nooks, wonderfully winsome in collective or individual aspects and these could never be exhausted, if one set out to explore for such as these and know them never so little when found, during the natural course of a lifetime. It seems to me that the west of England,

say the western of the midiand counties, furnishes the most extraordinary number of these half mountain eeries. You need not go so far south or west as Devon and Somerset. nor even into Wales, where scenery has more the elements of wild and savage grandeur, and where the good folk who can speak English as well as you can pride themselves in making you believe they cannot speak it at all, and that Welsh was the language of Adam and Eve.

Neither will you have to go so far as the lake district, which is all sublimity and hotel and posting bills; nor to Northumberland and Durham, verdureless and suggestive of coal, nor again to Yorkshire, where the shuddering fogs flap along the grewsome

In the Heart of England.

But here in the very heart of England, where anybody that has two days' time, though he should have two months instead and two stout legs, can come from any great English city almost as in a holiday stroll, are these myriad places of restfulness and beauty, hidden coy from the globe trotters' lorgnettes in the glens and hollows of these midland hills, with histories reaching farther back than the time of the Saxons' first coming, with the moss of ages upon them. and yet all of them as sweet and fresh as the dew trickling from the loftiest grasses of Cleeve Clouds and Broadway Beacon, which stand like grim old towers above the Cots wold-hills.

I know the "live" American touris is hardly worthy of himself it, having arrived in Liverpool on Tuesday or Friday evening, he has not "done" Chester, dashed through Leamington, podded in a friendly way to the painted entry of Sharespeare, become tired of Longon, glanced at Konil-worth and Warwick and swept around through the lake district to Glasgow, the Trossachs, Edinburg, Abbots ford and Mel-rose, in fact "exhausted Great Britain," as he naively and quite correctly puts it, before the first week had barely rolled around. But if this sort of person could learn that

the best results of travel come from idling rather than eyeloning through foreign space. and could get shunted away from railways and then meet with some-sort of detaining accident that would holy his lungs, eyes and heart within a region like this long enough to get them used to its efficient and radiance there would be one less ricochetting mons trosity among men, and that much of a blessed calm would come along the maeistrom ines of travel.

Adown the Avongstant

A pleasant way to reach this lovely region is through Warwickshire. Stop a day or more at Stratford if you like, and loiter about old boatman, mind you an old and garrulous boatman, to row you down the historic stream. He will tell you more about Will box of the arena. However, her actioned of aversion has as yet accomplished little besides emphasizing the fact of her being a Shakespeare and his times than if the and live in what they call "Im Paradise," Shakespeare and his schoolmate. Do and from the summit of Broadway hill not not let him row fast. Give him time to rest and descant upon the origin of Roman roads and barrows and cromlechs, and above all give him time for folk lore tales and buga boos and whispered mysteries of the lordly halls high up among the parks and demesnes. Never care for the passing hours. The thatches of cottages lean everywhere along the Avon—almost to its brink. You have no need for an inn. With your peasant companion you will be welcome everywhere at night with the peasantry. By and by you will come to the vales among the Cotss. Then will you see hamlets villages dotting the valleys, im bedded in orchards, clustering on the nillsides, perched upon the heights, and all in a setting of lush orchards, waving fields within checkered lines of hawthorn nedges or denser rows of limes, and these in turn backed by banks of forest primeval; all in such droning quiet, ample content and smiling opulence that, full of the winey exuita

tion of it all, you again and again irresisti-bly exclaim, "Here is Arcady at last!"

By and by your boat comes under the shadows of a gray old abbey town. Near it is Deerhurst, where kings older than Alfred worshiped. The Avon has sung itself to alean in the beam of the silver Savern and sleep in the bosom of the silver Severn, and there, by Olney, Cnut and Edmund Ironside met and divided England between Dane and saxon. Nearer still to the gray old abbey own is the "Bloody Meadow," where the

War of the Roses was decided. Quaint Old Tewkesbury.

Back past this now peaceful scene, past old thatched cottages, oright gardens and green fields, there rises upon the stranger's sight a mighty silver gray old abbey. It is the abbey of Towkesbury. It is more than 800 years old, and the Norman pillars of its dim old nave are the augest and highest in England. Few of the English abbeys, or, indeed, of the great English cathedrals, contain the materials of history and story which Towkesbury possesses.
Then what wonderful charm there is in

They lean over the shadowy streets as though they had come back from a misty past to crane their necks and heads into the affairs of this bright and modern time. Here you have Chester, Bristol, Exeter and Cov-entry almost in one in the wealth of specimens of the old Tudor style. In the gables, with their crowning pinnacles, in the porches, deors, mullioned windows and huge chimneys in the overhauging of stories and pro-jection of windows, they are no more quaint and curious than their interiors with their spacious low ceilinged froms, paneled with cak of ebon blackness, elaborately carved and ornamented, and with passarces, nocks, niches, small rooms, cupboards and presses bewildering in number.

will find in Tewkesbury a closer charm than in abbey and ancient hanges. Tewkesbury green was Abel Fletcher's lawn. The green was Abel Fletcher's lawn. The clematis arbor, the yew-bedge and many declights so pleasantly pictified in "John Halifax" are still carefully preserved. Dinah Mulock Craik loved olds Tewkesbury passionately. She summered at Malvern, but this mellow, restful bling was her affectionate haunt. Over in the hige abovy, among some of the richest and grandest ecclesiastical monuments of England, there has lately been placed a filing tablet to the memory of this good and talented woman.

Where Everyfolly Dreams. A two hour's walk will bring you to bright and glowing Malvero, set high up against the glorious Malvero hits. It is the quietest, handsomest, sunmest, shadlest, lazfest in-land resort in all England. Thousands are here, but there is no elbowing, no jostling, no hurrying. Everybody saunters, dozes, dreams. A sense of lazy, unconstrained enjoyment broads over the entire place and region. The waters and the mountain air bring all the people here; but these are not a tithe of the attractions.

tithe of the attractions.

A ten minutes walk upon the hills and you are in rural Eugland, as the poets sing of it.
Fruit trees shake their blossoms or their fruit in showers upon the grass in odd nooks and corners of struggling hamlets. Each farm house and cotter's cottage stands in its own orchard, brilliant with the sprays of ping and white, or with bails of russet and gold, according to the season. Chaffinches and robins are among the mosses in all these orchards. Blackbirds

and thrushes are everywhere in the thick abrubberies of the gardens and in the tangled hedgerows and coppices. Wrens, hedge warblers and other tiny birds are in the

matted grasses, by the hedgerows and by the shaded runnels in the ditches. Everywhere, too, are the irregular shaped meadows, with their fantastic nooks and corners, and their sweet rich herbage, where dairy cows and cattle "feeding up" for the butcher pass their tranquil lives literally in clover. There is always sure to be a pretty bool under the clump of trees at one corner, or a shallow stream rippling gently along at one side, singing its way to the valleys from

This is Ancient Worrester.

Not eight miles away are the spires and towers of a quaint old cathedral city. This is ancient Worcester, that carned its title of the commonwealth in so valuantly holding out against Cromwell for the king. Young Charles watched the last great battle from the cathedral tower until the citizens, vainly beating back the invaders, gave him time to make his escape. Cromwell reverged the plucky esistance not so like a butcher as at Drog heda, but enough to leave the fair old city almost silent and deserted for years, while only the fowls of the air gathered in its roof-less and windowless cathedral.

In Worcester the old and the new touch

everywhere. Interesting among that which is old are two of the most noteworthy monuments in England, within the catheural. One is that of King John, the earliest royal efficy in any of the English churches. The other is the monument of Bishop Hough, of Magdalen college celebrity, whom James II, succeeded in making the English thoroughly

remember. This mingling of the old and new is nota-bly characteristic of Worcester. There are bustling streets with broad pavements and busy river wharves. There are noble bridges, warehouses and bigger manufactories with tall chimneys, and long rows of brick cottages for workmen, which may possess comfort, but which have a hideous samoness and dreariness about them

But there are broad streets, sharply turn-ing odd corners and losing themselves in the queerest of lanes running up and down hills. There are weather stained buildings, sacred and municipal, preserved or restored, or partially rebuilt. There is one venerable fortified gateway, and another graceful mediaval arch, while there are streets and wands and close with any least any l wynds and closes with antiquated name like Forgate and Fryars. So, too, there are many, many timbered houses with those fine old open galleries which used to look down upon the court-yards of inns and hostelries—when wagoners and cartmen liked to keep an eye on their goods and guests shouted for serv

ants instead of ringing for them. Just as It Was Five Hundred Years Ago But the quaintest, sweetest place in all the Cotswold and Malvern hills is ancient Broadway. Broadway street is its old and pleasant name, derived from that great road or trackway leading from the west of England to London and the east coast, and here anciently called the "Bradweia," from the shepherds' "cottes on the mounted wolds

down to the most fruitful vale of Evesham.' It is one long, wide, straggling street, with large, open triangular green, at one end branching into two great roads, one to Cheltenham and one to Evesham. All its houses are picturesque. Indeed, here is one of the ancient stone built villages of olden England, ancient stone built villages of olden England, left precisely as its makers built it all the way from 300 to 500 years ago, and without a single mark of modern "improvement" upon it. On every side are high pitched, gabled roofs, with wonderful stone and iron finials. mullioned windows and bays, leaded case-ments containing the original glass, and huge, tall, stone chimney stacks—all weath-ered to most beautiful colors. Low stone walls in front enclose little old world pardens with clipped and fancifully shaped yew

There are two of the quaintest inns in England here. Coaches have run to and from them, as now, for hundreds of years for Broadway is beyond the sound of the railway, and the restful hosteiries abound in interesting bits of detail, old oak doors and hinges, old glass and casement fastenings and most curious chimney pieces, plaster ceilings and paneled rooms. Every house has flat headed mullioned windows, with massive wood lintels inside and huge bauks of oak, roughly squared and moided over the ingres and fireplaces.

Near the viliage green is the old "Grange" of the abbots of Pershore; in an old house at one end of the village, colonies of artists, some from our own country, annually come only can you study scenes blending into thirteen English shires, but hundreds of abbey parns and ancient stone farm houses can be seen. In every one of the latter, tradition will tell you Charles I. or Elizabeth

if they had the time. I envied them and followed their example wherever I could, and from this mossiest of all west of Eugland nooks took entrancing strolls to Daylesford, where Warren Hastings was born and where he died; to little Strenham, where Samuel Butler, author of 'Hudibras," was born; to Chipping Camp-"Hudibras," was born; to Chipping Campden, site of the aucient "Cotswold games" of
the time of James I., upon which
Jonson, Drayton and other poets
wrote, and whose rhymes were published in a quaint old volume called
"Annalia Dubrensia," in 1636; to Winencombe, asleep by the babbling is borne stream,
with its ruin of a once famous mittered abbey with its ruin of a once famous mitered abbey and its sad memories of the poisoning of the queen dowager, Catherine Parr; to Cleeve Prior, hung like a nest upon the cliffs above the Aven, and to Evesham, queen of noble Evesham vale, rising from the banks of the Avon and backed by venerable tower, anonce flourishing abbey. One and all, idyllio spots and hours were these.

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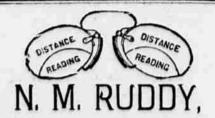
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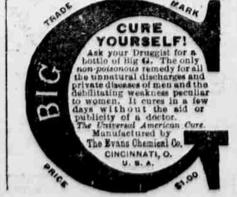




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