IN AND ABOUT ETON COLLEGE

Comething of the furroundings and Charactivistics of a Great Fublic Echool.

WHERE THE FAMOUS OF ENGLAND FAGGED

Routine of the Scholastic Day in the Royal Institution-Old Manners and New-A System that Doesn't Look Well, los Has Great Resutts,

(Copyrighted, 1852) Erox, Eng., Nov. 7. - Correspondence of THE BEE. |-- Eton, in many respects the greatest of the endowed schools of England, has always basked in the sunshine of royalty. Laterally and figuratively the surhas always shown upon it from the direction of Windsor. Literally and figuratively, too, the eyes of the sovereign are always

So close is Eton college to Windsor castle so pronounced has always been the favor of British rulers to the school, so interwoven with British prowess, statesmenship, science, art and literature have been the historic names cut in the schoolboy days upon its antique woodwork, until the place seems a veritable memorial rell call of the past and present great of the nation, that imperceptibly its prestige, renown and permanency have come to be as much a matter of national pride to every Englishman as the integrity of the British empire itself.

If you come by rail from London to Eton you must of necessity pass through the royal borough of Windsor, for at Windsor is the terminus of the little branch line over, which roll the stately coaches of the queen. You will, of course, visit Windsor castle. From its towers and terraces the most remarkable object in all the landscape is Eton college. The castle is a short distance from the south bank of the Thames, and the college is about the same distance from the north bank. Embedded within its venerable trees it is quite as interesting an abject, al-though it appeals differently to the imagination, as the somber pray silhouette of Windsor itself, were you viewing the latter from the battlements of Lupton's tower at

Eton.

Around Windsor castle huddles a compact though sloventy old town. Crowding close to Eton college is a lesser, though pleasanter, collection of narrow-windowed shops, snug and often picturesque boarding or "dames" houses where the youngsters of Eton dwell, decayed bosteiries and tiny homes of those who in time come to subsist upon the meager though permanent gainings of an ancient and decorous college town. The Thames, here a beautiful, pellucid and almost langorous stream, winds in and out and on between separating Buckinghamsbire and its olden college town from Berkshire and its world's college town from Berkshire and its world's

famous royal demesne. Winding Ways of Windsor.

The chief thoroughfare of Windsor winds from east to west around the southern walls of the castle, at its southwestern angle just beyond the Henry VIII gateway merges into High street, and thus, abruptly descending under the famous Casar tower becomes Thames street. The latter, shadowed by the castle walls on the east and unddled shops on the west, lends to a bridge across the Thames.

When you have idled here for a time among the crowds of gay boatmen thronging the bridge and river banks above and below and set your face toward the college, you are and the ene long strangling street which Eton possesses. This, how and then entered by pretty courts and lanes, extends no more than a haif mile, when it breaks into two beautiful country roads-the one winding to the west to Bray, where dwelt the vicar of chameleon fame; and the other to Slough, where Herschell lived, and thonce on to Stoke Pogis, where sang and iles buried the author of the "Elegy."

Just where these roads diverge, beneath noble elms, where my and creepers almost cover every ancient wall, are clustered the chief buildings, various offices and principal masters' houses of Eton college. Divested entirely of its scholastic associatious, it is as pleasant and restful a spot as one can find in England.

Along both sides of the highway, which here runs northeasterly toward Slough and back northwesterly toward Windsor, close up to the street line are massed the quaint-est of strange old structures. From time to time mest of these have been added to the original college buildings, or some building to be devoted to other purposes has been in a way transformed for school uses, until the charming and curious spectacle is presented of a town's chief thoroughfare retaining many of its old-time aspects, forming some-thing like a busy yet reposeful and shaded way through an idly planned and vagarously disposed though always picturesque college

The original college buildings are all to the east of this highway. Opposite are the score or more which have been built or acquired, If you should stand immediately in front of the former, by the worn archway through which for more than four and a half centuries have passed in and out stately collegers with flowing gowns and flipmant oppidans without, as far as you could see toward Windsor and up the gentle turnings of the diverging highways, every aucient building has its use for Eton school, Eton master or officer, Eton printing, Eton books, or some other sort of occupancy necessary to the conduct of Eton college affairs. Our own colleges and universities far excel these old-world seats of learning in their huge proportions and lonely vastness and isolation. But most of the latter gain im-measurably in the feeling of homelikeness and winsomeness, and the charm which always comes from a community of huddled antique structures, where age subdues and mellows, and gently adds, as art can never

do, its softening grays and greens. Foundation of Eton.

The antiquity of the school is very great. The plous Henry VI. was its founder. Some material token of his affection for the Holy church had to be made. Evidently his ide: was to emulate the example of William of Wykeham, who established the first endowed school of this class at royal Winchester, and New school at Oxford, to receive its graduates. So Henry made the preparatory school of Eton and the secular Kings college in the university of Cambridge to which in the university of Cambridge, to which scholars are elected from Eton. The site scholars are elected from Eton. The site was undoubtedly selected so that the institution might be under the immediate eye of Hebry. It offered no unusual natural advantages, and all the beauty of the pleasant surroundings has been the growth of care and age. A dreary, low, flat and lonely spot it must have been in the olden days. The king did not even own it, It was entirely outside the royal degrees of olden days. The king did not even own it. It was entirely outside the royal demesne of Windsor. He was compelled to purchase the perpetual advowson of the parish church of Eton, and many tracts of land in the shires of Bucks and Berks; and some of the estates still held by Eton college were taken from such ancient abbeys as Fecamp, Fontency, Yvry and St. Stephon's at Caen.

Though the college was founded in 1440, solemn admission was not given to the pro-

Though the college was founded in 1440, selemn admission was not given to the provost, fellows, clerks and scholars until December, 1443. The canons and enactments for Eton were almost a literal transcript of these at Winchester. Its incorporated name was "The King's College of Our Lady of Eton beside Windsor," and its original foundation provided for a provost, ten fellows, four cierks, six choristers, a schoolmaster, twenty-five poor and indivost, ten fellows, four cierks, six choristers, a schoolmaster, twenty-five poor and indigent scholars, and twenty-five poor and infirm men who were to "pray for the king." Its first provost was the celebrated churchman, William Waynetiete, whom Henry brought from the mastership of Winchester accompanied by five fellows and thirty-five scholars from the older school, as a nucleus at the new.

at the new. The present establishment, the outgrowth The present establishment, the outgrowth of a reorganizing act of parliament in 1808, has for its actual governing body the provosts of Eton and Kings college, Oxford, the Royal society, the lord chief justice, the Eton masters and four other members elected by the former. Aside from the official governing tody the actual school officers of Eton now comprise a crows-appointed provost, a similar official to our "principal" or "president," who must be a master of arts and a member of the church of Engiand (not necessarily in orders), over 30 years of age, ten "fellows," who are members of the governing body, a

vice provest, bursars, secretaries or clerks, an auditor, a head master, a lower master, and "conducts" or chaplains.

Queer System of Disciplin. All ordinary discipline may be said to ema-nate from the "bouses" where boys not on the foundation reside, whose masters are di-rectly responsible to the head and lower masters for the good conduct of those in charge; to the "captains" of these "houses" who are selected from among the scholars in the houses to assist in keeping order; and, sec-ondurily, both from "fagmasters" over their respective deputized "fags," and through the general supervision by all upper forms or divisions of the school over all members of the successive grades below them. It is an

odd system to us Americans; but it is a good one here because its results are good.

The seventy free or foundation scholars are called "collegers." Formerly they were the black cloth gown to distinguish them, but this badge of poverty was some-time since removed. The foundation schol-arships are open to all boys, British subarships are open to all boys. British subjects, between the ages of 12 and 14, and are
only tenable to the completion of the nineteenth year. These codlegers are educated
and maintained during school term or time
out of the funds of the collage. At the begianing of the century the collegers' rout ne
and fare were far from enviable. They
dired most mengerly at 12 o'clock every day,
and support at low whole school days, and at and supped at 6 on whole school days, and at 5 on other days. They assembled in the hall at 7 every night and sat there reading for an hour, under the care of their captain. At 8 they proceeded to the Low-

er school, wh the contract is prayers, which used, in still earlier times, to be said in the Long chamber. They were then locked up for the night. On Sunday morning they went to the Upper school to sing the 100th psalm and to join in prayers read by the Fifth form propostor. Collegers and oppli-dans slike went to church at 10 o'clock or Sundays, and they all had to sit in the Upper school between 2 and 3, while a member of the Fifts form read aloud several pages of that exciting essay, the Whole Duty of

The dinner consisted invariably of mutton, potatees bread and beer, with the addition of pudding on Sundays. As a matter of fact almost every colleger hired a room in the town, in which to get his breakfast and tea, which the college did not furnish, and in which to propare his lessons, which rendered his expenses nearly equal to those not on the foundation, and an old Etonian vehemently states that boys un-able to incur these unjust expenses underwent "privations that might have broken down a cabin boy, and would be thought inbuman if inflicted on a galley slave." An "Ode on a Nearer Prospect of Eton," after Gray, written in 1798, was virile with satire upon this order of thing, and hastened reformation. The quality of the beer was thus

Pint after plut you arink in vain, Still sober you may drink again, You can't get drunk in Hall! Modern Influences,

Everything is now different. Good food is supplied for the hall. Breaklast and tea are furnished at trilling cost. Servants lessen the impositions of fagging. An assistant master and a matron have domestic superintendence. Long chamber, of old famous for its fifty-two beds, filth and froites, has been practically abolished and a new building with separate rooms provided, chiefly by subscriptions from old Etonians. All badges of interiority have been done away with. To be indigent and a pauper is no longer neces-sary to eligibility, and some of the best families of England are glad to have their sons be Come E.con foundationers.

The "oppidans" are all Eton boys not

free scholars or "collegers." There is no bar to any boy entering Eton as soon as he can read and some have been received as young as seven years. The Eton system provides that from the moment he enters until be leaves for good be shall be under the immediate control, so far as his intellectual guidance is concerned, of a tutor who stands to him, while at Eton, in the entire relation of parent or guardian. There is now perhaps an average attendance of 1,000 boys. Fully 800 are nonresidents. All of these live in boarding houses, formerly conducted by women or "dames," and while now all but one are under the supervision of boarding masters, who each care for from thirty to fifty youths, they are all still known as "James' houses." These boarding masters are assistant masters of and teacher in the college. So far as college life and dis-cipline are concerned all of these houses are as strictly subject to college law and regula-tion as though they were set down and se-curely locked within either of the two college quadrangles

The principal and original buildings form two buge quadrangles. The first, entered from the highway through a much pattered irchway, is adorned by a central statue of the royal founder in bronze. This square, called the "schoolvard" is inclosed by the chapel, schools, dormitories, masters' chambers, clock-tower, and "election chamber," where the highest gifts of the college, the scholarships at Kings college, Cambridge,

are annually bestowed. Some Famous Etonians. The lesser quadrangle, nearest the Thames which Eton college properly faces, com-prises the closters, in which are the resi-dences of the provost and fellows, and the library, which is reached by a flight of steps to the left of the entrance of the cloisters. Beyond the cloisters are the fine college gar-dens, and still beyond these, through a small postern gate inxurisativ mantled with ivy, postern gate in Francis mantled with try, and "Weston's yard," you come upon the "Playing field," where on holiday evenings, in what is called "Poets walk," the cricketers are wont to take their tea. These "Playing fields," dearest of all things at Eton to al! Etonians, past and present, com-prise an extensive tract of ground, intersected by a pretty stream and crossed by small bridge. They are crowded with rich verdure and shaded by vegerable clms, the

Thames caimly rippling along their banks and Windsor castle in the distance. Here, in the silent memorials to those who have rendered the old school famous by their own subsequent greatness; in the Upper enool adorsed with its marble busts Etonian worthles who became England's greatest statesmen, divines, philosophers and noets; and in the host of noted names carved everywhere upon the ancient woodwork by erst boyish hands; one fluds the real auswer to all impulse of criticism upon what seems at first to an American a dead age system of education of the British youth of today. Two flogging-blocks have been in past times tri-umphantly borne away, but another stands in the old place. It was not so long ago that the famous Dr. Keate (1809-44) flogged eighty boys in one night, thus quelling an incipient rebellion. That "odious system of farging" still remains. If your boy or mine, or the boy of the proudest earl of England, enters Eton, there is no power to prevent him doing the most menial drudgery for the Fifth and Sixth form lads. He is their slave until he

himself reaches the fagurator's estate.
It is a wonderful leveler. Lord Salisbury, Gladstone, Lord Handolph Churchill. bury, Gladstone, Lord Randolph Churcoill. Chief Justice Colerage, Lord Chatham, Lord Shelburne, Cauning, Pussy, Bolingbroke, Pitt, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Horace Waipole, Fleiding, Hallam, and the poets Wallec, Anstey, Shelley, Broome, Praed and Gray, were all in their time fags at Eton—carrying the beer, cleaning the boots, grilling the herring, smudging the toast, and dodging the bootjacks of their fagmasters above them. The Eton system, in brief, makes boys know how to endure and to rule. Byting all, an imperial securing to to rule. Bining all, an imperial scourge to ambitious effort, are imperishable memorals of these dead and living hosts who have made it a noble honor to have merely once been an Eton boy. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Points on Progress. Electropiating has been applied in an ingenious and effective manner for the preser vation of lace forms in metal.

A hippometer, to record the number of a horse's paces and the distance he has travsled, has been invented by an officer in the Sheet iron kites, to enable a vessel when

in distress during a storm to communicate with the shore, have been suggested. The bighest viaduct in the world has just been orected in Bollvia over the river Lea, 9,833 feet above the sea level, and 4,008 feet

above the river. A society was organized in New York in 1765 for the encouragement of American woolens. The society's rules forbade cating mutten or lamb or the slaughter of sheep. In 1860 our product of hardware was values at \$190,000,000; in 1888 at \$970,000,000

The annual addition to the output was \$6.000,000 a year between 1840 and 1860, and \$15,000,000 a year between 1860 and 1888. The new iron monuments being maced on the national boundary line in Arizona and New Mexico are seven feet high and weigh 869 pounds each. They are placed five miles

"TOO SWEET FOR ANYTHING

Here is a Tip Showing How to Fashion Your Next New Gown.

A FRESH RIVAL OF "THE EMPIRE"

As Well Might You Be Out of the World as Out of Fashion-

Here Are Some Valu-

able Hints.

(Cot 7 1 sated 3822.)

Did you say that Empire was the style? Did you say that everything which comes from Paris or from the great London modistes has an Empire touch, either of the first, under Josephine, with low-cut, shortwaisted bodice, or of the second, under Eugenie, a la crinoline!

But what would you say if you heard that the Empire revival was to be only very short-lived; that it was soon to be superseded by the mode of 1830; that even now Paris has declared herself in favor of it because she thinks it a graceful "go-between," a style that has all the beauties of both and the extravagances of neither? It's a little tantanzing, don't you think so, to discover that your newest gown, cut in the very latest fashion, as you supposed, is about to be followed by another which will usurp its

But take heart; don't cast off your pretty new gown. It will take a long while for the Empire to become old-fashioned, and there isn't such a difference between the old and

fronts or plain boiltees, are growing very popular. A very crotty one is made of black velours and is trimmed with beaver. The vest fronts are cut down into narrow points that fail just below the full wide belt of the same material. These fronts are edged with fur, which also runs around the neck, and two large velvet buttons are fastened at

either side. Some delicate ones are made in white or pale colored satins or brocades and have short, wide open fronts, full wide belts and occasionally a little short pointed piece forlowing over the top of the arm to theu of a sleeve. They are particularly pretty in the light dainty materials.

Let me tell you of mother bodice for evening wear. It is cut quite low and round. It is made of heavy green sile and has a pretty gathering of green uit around the low-cut neck. The ruffls fies in a bow at tre front. There are short green velvet puffs for sleeves and a green veivet belt.

What a wonderful revolution the sleeve has undergone, has sit not! When we compare the plain, tight-fitting one of a few years back that had nothing to redeem it from absolute plainness, not even a shoulder puff, with the light, airy creation of today with its quaint turns and curves and puffs and gathers, and all sorts of odd fancies, we can scarcely believe they are intended for one and the same thing. The varieties never cease to come forth. Let me see—there's the high puff, the low puff, the short full pr ff, the leg-of-mutton, the Louis XIIL, the 1830, the style especially designed for evening wear, the one that can only be worn with dinner dress, the one for afternoons, the one for morning and so many others that we're perfectly bewildered. Some of them are ridiculous, but most of them are very

Take the styles for afternoon wear, for instance. It's rather difficult to describe them. They are very graceful with their



he new to make it worth while getting the | puffs, one falling in cascades and one simply atter, and perhaps those of us who are on this side of the water will still cling to our first love. For there's a good deal of independence, even in the matter of dress, about the American woman, and a favorite style will often linger long after it has been declared old-fashioned.

This was never more strikingly exemplified than in the matter of the beil skirt. Long after Worth and Felix had practically abandoned it it reigned supreme, and one could find scarcely a single costume worn by an American that had not a bell skirt. At present the bell, when it is used, is drawn ust as tightly over the hips, but flares much wider at the feet.

The trimming of skirts grows daily. You can watch it creeping farther and farther up. Just at present it reaches the knees and should stop there.

There is still, however, much more attention paid to the corsage than to the skirt of a gown. I saw a remarkably pretty one oday on a young girl. It was quite elaborate for the almost plain skirt, that had simply n deep band of beaver at the edge. The bodice uad a white creps front, with a full white velvet beit booking in the back under a knot of ripbon. Over the front came short jucket fronts, beaver color, closely embroidered in narrow black braid, and edged with beaver. There was also a band of embroidery at the neck, and one of fur above. The

joiningthe tight lower sieeve that is cut in fanciful revers and that buttons on top.

The evening sleeves are particularly ainty. The one in procade, with the short puff caught together in a shell and with the deep lace flounce falling from it is becoming; so is the one for a dinner gown made of two puffs, the lower much shorter then the upper, and with a lace rulle also caught up with a ribnon bow.

Then there's one after the manner of Louis XIII., that mangs in wide, loose plaits, caught in at the elbow by a ribbon knot, and then atlowed to fall as it will. The sleeve of 1830 has a very queer, wide

puff, shirred at the top and bottom, and be-neath a plain, tight sleeve, The leg-of-mutton 1830 is very ugly. It is extremely wide, but not particularly full and not at all graceful, 1 of A lovely sleeve for dinner dress has a short

velvet flounce tanging from the shoulder, quite full, and embroidered at the edge; and beneath, falling at the sides, but leaving the top of the arm exposed, is a gathered scarf of chiffon, which is knotted loosely at the elbow and then falls in a ruffle.
One for state occasions is made all in vel-

vet, puffed at the shoulders, and reaching to the wrist. It is cut open a little way and filled in with black lace. From the side come over pieces of satin, gathered full, and join-ing below the elbow, caught with a jeweled buckle.

One can scarcely fail to find a style that is becoming and beautiful, and the light, dainty ones are all so graceful that it's hard to make up one's mind which to choose. But that's just what suits us. It's so delightful to puzzle and worry over pretty things, trying to



SLEEVES IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

bows of the cloth, then wide hanging ruffire, embroidered and edged with fur. A pretty Directoire bodice that I saw for home wear was made of black cloth, dotted with black silk spots, and had a white belt covered with beavy black silk lace-Venetiau point. The bodice turned back in large revers over a white satin front that was almost completely covered by a large bow in black tuile. The siceves were almost plain and had simply a cuff on the style of the

sleeves were quite short-first, nuffsto the

I saw another bodice intended for a very young girl. It was all white and green, which is a particularly popular combination this season, especially for evening wear. One sees white gowns with green velvet sleeves, green gowns with a quantity of white softening their shades. It is a remarkably pretty combination, and has another advantage-that of suiting a diversity of complexions. Women who havenot the best of

kins can wear it becomingly. This bodice was made of fine white material, and had a pointed white belt, as well as a large square yoke of white. The yoke and beit, however, were closely covered with exquisite green embroidery, done in fine stitches. The collar was the same, and thane bands of the embroidery went around the

Pretty fanciful vests, to sup over dress

decide on something, and wishing we could have them all. Don't you think sof Eva A. Schunger.

INTO AN ALLIGATOR'S MOUTH. Florid a Hunter's Yarn About a Dog and a Rubbit.

New York Telegram: Uncle Casar was standing, a few days ago, with his old flintlock musket in his hand, near an old-fashioned rail fence, when all at once he heard a terrible rattling and yeiping up in the woods near the saw rass, and, looking, he saw old Snip, his favorite bench-legged fice dog making the leaves fly like a whirlwind, and immediately in front of him a swamp rabbit was flying.

The rabbit shot through the fence like an arrow, the same instant the little dog darted through the same hole in the

fence, and all was quiet. Uncle Casar says that he rau to the spot and saw a huge alligator lying with his mouth open, into which both the hare and dog had run, perhaps thinking it a hole in a log.

He at once sent a bullet into the right eye of the 'gator, who whirled over on his back, when Uncie Casar pulled out his old pruning knife and made a long and deep incision in the stomach of the 'gator, when, to his astonishment, the rabbit and dog both jumped out and down toward the water.

CORSETS AND THEIR CURSES

How "Spider Wais's" are Acquired and the Woes That Attend Them.

REFORM FADS AND SOME OF THE RESULTS

The Much Bestitehed Bewhaleboned Things That Have Held Women Enthrailed for Ages-Where the Blame Lies and the Hope for Remedy.

At 15 years of age, sometimes a year or two younger, our girls begin to wear corsets. They put on "a whalebone fence with an iron gatepost in front," as Louise Alcott calls it in "Eight Cousins."

Some mothers, but they are in the minor ity, keep their girls in a corset-waist which possesses all the merits and none of the demerits of the corset. Presently the girls begin to draw the cor-

set closer tegether in order to acquire the small waist which they have come to consider a mark of beauty. The consequence is in evitable; the elastic rips yield easily to this continuous pressure and the result is a "spider wais," which no amount of later re-bentance and gymnastic exercise can re-shape, for nature's punishments are fixed and inexorable.

Our medium-sized women, those who are five feet three inches or five feet four inches in height and are built on a moderate plan. sumity call for a No. 20 or No. 21 corset this means that they intend to display twen ty-two or twenty-three inches of waist which is less than it should be for a woman of this size, twenty-five inches being what expert authorities say a woman of this height should measure.

It is certainly not an indication of an ad-

vance in the physical condition of our race to find that the majority of Omaha women wear corsets numbering from 20 to 23. The larger women, those who are the same height, but have been more generously dealt with in regard to flesh, will call for a 24 or

25, but even this shows a small waist. Thanks to the Fads.

Then come the women of redundant figure -there is no hope for them, but in well-lit-ting corsets-and here again we find an astonishingly small waist. During the last twenty-five years there has been a regular and encouraging advance in the way women dress, especially in regard to corsets— the small waists of our mothers and grandmothers are no longer fashionable, and yet there remains much to be desired. Many women, these who have taken up the Jennes Miller lad (let us be devoutly thankful for such fads!) wear no corsets at all or merely a corset waist. Of these waists, the Equipoise and Ferris are most admirable and it is a pity that they are not more generally known.
The woman who is inclined to stenderness has an advantage not belonging to her plumper sisters; she may wear corsets or she may not; in either case her figure is not conspicuous and the present style of dress waists seems particularly to favor her. By looking at the breadth of a woman's shoulders it is easy to determine the size that her whist ought to be; if the lines from the armpit to the waist suggest an approach to a capital "V" you may be sure that either now or in her callow days she has worn her corsets too tight.
In the much talked of "Venus of Melos"

the lines from under the arm to the waist show an almost imperceptible slops and yet the waist is smaller than the measure around the armpits.

Look at George Du Maurier's drawings of the English girl, and say, on, you small-waisted Omata girls, did you ever see any-thing more exquisite than the proportions of his figures! What ease of movement, what clasticity of form is suggested by the well poised chest! Yet Mrs. Kendal's waist was lot like these. There was a marked and painful discrepancy between the width of her shoulders and the width of her waist, so we may suppose that English women are not all like Du Maurier's draw-ings-but it would be worth a good deal to have the privilege of even looking at a weman like the "Duchoss of Towers" in "Peter

Where the Blame Lies.

It must be the fault of the poets and nov-elists that the heavy woman who cannot by any means reduce her size otherwise wil any means reduce her size otherwise will have a slender waist—their fairylike figures and ethereal peings haunt you till you can't rest; but if our corpulent woman would only get it into her head that it is proportion and not distortion that makes a beautiful figure she would call for a corset that would fit her and not insist that her waist really wasn't compressed, leaving one to the only other conclusion possible, viz: that she comes from an abnormal stock.

The corsets shown at our different ry goods stores are of many dry goods stores are of many styles and colors—you can buy almost any color, but the shades most in demand are white, black, gray and tan. The prices vary, the ventilated summer corset being cheap and delightful, while the others range from \$1 up to \$3, the price between these two

being most popular.

When one loogs at this much-bestitched and bewhaleboned thing with its frontlet of unyielding steel, one rejoices that there are some Omaha women who are not its victime and that with the spread of intelligence and education its sphere will daily grow more limited, till at last it will have sunk into merited oblivion, while the corset waist will take its place as the regenerator of corseted

Whereno Water, Neb., Oct. 28, '90.—Dr. Moore: My Dear Sir—I have just bought the third bottle of your Tree of Life. It is indeed a "Tree of Life." Doctor, when you so kindly gave me that first bottle my right side was so lame and sore and my liver en larged so much that I could not lie upon my right side at all. There was a soreness over my kidneys all of the time, but now that trouble is all over. I steep just as well on one side as on the other, and my sleep rests and refreshes me, and I feel the best I've felt in fifteen years, and I know that it is all due to your Tree of Life. Yours very truly, D. F. Dudley.

For sale by all druggists.

Switzerland has 101 telephone exchanges, 12,595 stations, 3,225 miles of line and limits each subscriber to 800 conversations in the course of the year.

Pears' Soap

People have no idea how crude and cruel soap can be. It takes off dirt. So far, so good; but what else does

It cuts the skin and frets the under-skin; makes redness and roughness and leads to worse. Not soap, but the alkali in it.

Pears' Soap has no free, alkali in it. It neither reddens nor roughens the skin. It responds to water instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling; is as gentle as strong; and the after-effect is every way

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

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Tags.

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A Handsome Silk Umbrella

A Fine 4-Bladed

This Umbrellas is gents' size, 23 inches and Sribbed paragon frame, with fine handles of natural wood and attractive summar

Pocket Knife This knife has beautiful white or stag handle, 3 or 4 blades, solid patent back, and is made of the very best steel, combining highest

quality and duribility.

These brands are well known and give perfect satisfaction wherever sold, as we only manufacture fine plug tobacco. Try Any of the above offers sent promptly on receipt of the required number of tags.

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