HER YOUNG LIFE BLIGHTED

A Rosy Dawn Succeeded by Years of Sorrow and Seclusion.

DEATH TOOK THE PLACE OF A WEDDING

Matters of Interest to the World of Women -A Royal Wedding Beauty and Graciousness Fashion, Frills and Fads-Personalities.

A bleak looking old mansion, surrounded by spacious grounds, stands at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street. New York. To look at the dusty windows, the grassgrown payements in the grounds, the deserted stables in the rear and the general dilapidated air of the house, one would hardly believe that years ago it was built to be the home of a brilliant, young, sweet bride. But it was. And behind the neglect of the old house there is hidden a romance, that will die shortly with one of the principals, Miss Margarite Goelet, a maiden lady 78 years old. The house, a six-story brownstone structure, square, in the architectural style of sixty years Pierre Goelet was built by ago, was built by Pierre Goelet in 1832. Miss Margarite Goelet, then a handsome, bright young society girl 18 years old, was engaged to marry one of the Knickerbocker Schemmerhorn family. Her father intended the house as a wedding present, so the story goes, and no expense was spared. From cellar to attic the house was handsomely furnished. The stable was filled with blooded stock. The carriages were brought over from England. Servants

place in the halls.

But behind all the bustle and excitement stood the specter of a lifetime's disappointstood the specter of a lifetime's disappointment. The gray shadow was there, and it must have smiled at the gaiety. But while smiling it brought fate intoplay. There was an accident on the old Boston road. A Schemmerhorn was carried home covered with bruises and blood. A vicious horse had helped the specter. Celebrated physicians were of no avail, and a funeral took the place of a wedding.

of a wedding.

The period of mourning followed, and peo ple supposed that after the usual time had clapsed Miss Goelet, whose grief had almost driven her insane, would re-enter society. were mistaken. Year after year i, but the young woman remained in he old house, living with servants in secluthe old house, living with servants in sections. In fifteen years she had been forgotten by all except her family. They advised her to travel, but she refused to leave the house, preferring to live there in memory of the days before the accident.

The house was practically closed up to shut out the view of the big new buildings. One window's shutters were closed after another until but three were ever opened. They are on the windows of the three rooms occupied by the two old servants, bowed with age, and Miss Goelet, a little, withered old woman, whose eyes had come dim and her hair silvery white and form bent and crooked in years of constancy to the lover she lost.

Of the many brides of the new year, one of the mest beautiful and interesting will certainly be the young Archduchess Sophia, who, on January 24, is to become the wife of Duke Albert of Wurtemberg, heir presumptive to the throne of Wurtemberg. The archduchess is 22 years of age, and perhaps the most lovely member of the imperial family of Austria, baying large and milliont. family of Austria, having large and orilliant eyes of a bright blue and a profusion of fair cyes of a bright blue and a profusion of fair hair, which she wears somewhat in the nature of a coronet. She was an only child when her mother died, and her father's third wife, the Archduchess Marie Therese, never took very kindly to her predecessor's offspring. It was by her stepmother's sug-gestion, indeed, that she was sent to the Convent for Noble Ladies at Prague, over which she has presided for several years as which she has presided for several years as Lady Abbess. The vows which the architectures has pronounced as Abbess of the Convent of the Imperial Charter are merely of a temporary character and involves

neither celibary nor renunciation of mun-dane pleasures and amusements.

Archduchess Sophia's wedding will take place in the absence of her oldest and favortite brother, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, of whom she has just taken leave at Trieste on his departure for a tour round the world. Archduke Francis Ferdinand is the heir presumptive to the throne of Austro-

Duke Albert, the bridegroom, is a very charming young fellow, only a couple of years older than his flancee, and very good looking. He has, moreover, the advantage of being enormously wealthy, being the sor of the only daughter of old Archduke Albert Austria, the generalissimo of the imperial forces, and the richest man of the entire

So few very beautiful women consider it worth their while to be gracious. They rely so entirely on their charms of person to attract that they do not put themselves out or ex-ert themselves to please other than by their beauty. This is a great mistake, says the Philadelphia Times, for, though they may rule for a season by the power that feminine loveliness always exerts, their court will soon be narrowed to the very few who are willing to serve out adulation with every sentence with no hope of entertainment in

The spell of gracious womanhood, however, lasts as long as life remains, and the charm depends not upon beauty of face and figure, but upon a grace of mind that puts self in the background and endeavors to bring out the bestand brightest in all those with whom it comes in contact.

The celebrated women who have been admired to their latest day were not renowned so much for their beauty as for their taet. Imagine some of the belies of today listen-ing with apparent interest (whelter feigned or real we cannot say) to the reading of a flye-act tragedy or the impassioned rendition of some sonnet written by one of their ador-ers. They would probably yawn in the face of the aspiring genius and destroy forever his fond illusions

The woman who can become interested in the hobby of whoever is in her society, or who can make that other feel that his or her words are important and worthy of regard will be the one to whom her entire circle will swear allegiance. A regard for others' feelings, and a gentle, though not fulsome flattery that stimulates rather than inflates. are the weapons which, when used by a clever, kindly woman, makes her a power among any set in which she chooses to move, though never for one moment does she give any evidence that she is aware of the influences she wields through the all-conquering scepter of her own gracious womanhood.

Judged from the standpoint of the average Judged from the standpoint of the average child, there is nobody so delightful as the average grandparent, says Harper's Bazar. Grandfathers are the jolliest of playfellows, the most charming of companions. Fathers are apt to be absorbed in business, with little time to devote to the amusement of their boys and girls, but grandfathers are no longer in the midst of the conflict; they can potter about, help in making kites and building boats, tell stories by the hour together; they can sympathize with "a feland building boats, tell stories by the hour together; they can sympathize with "a fellow" in his daily trials and triumphs. A grandfather is very much nearer a boy of 5 or 10 years old than a boy's father is apt to be. He looks through old yet more child-like eyes, and appreciates the boy's difficulties and temptations more readily and more truly than the younger man does. It almost seems at the 6 as if a man must be a grandcems at the e as if a man must be a grand father before he entirely enters into the fulness of fatherhood.

As for grandmothers, no family is com-plete that lacks one. A grandmother over the way, in the next street, in the next town, is a blessing, but a grandmother resident in the family is a gift for which to thank God the family is a gift for which to thank God fervently. Who else so sweet, so tender, so dear? To her quiet room young and old bring their perplexities, to find the patient wisdom and the ready common sense which explained whatever was baffling, and devise a way into freedom from care. Grandmother's chair is moved into the sunniest part of the kitchen when grave household enterprises are afoot. It is her receipt by which the wedding cake is compounded for the bride, and the mince meat prepared for the winter's supply.

winter's supply.

Grandmother always has the court plaster and the witch-hazel and arnica and tooth-acke drops in the little cabinet in her room

She can spread poultices and bind up wounds and her sweet words and smiles go far toward healing bruises as her material remedies do.

Every neck is not full and beautiful, and nothing so softens unhandsome outlines as the use of mull bunched full over a bodice. The neck, of course, is cut fairly high. The bunching of the mull gives generosity of out-line and breadth that makes one prepared to believe that the portion left untouched is beautiful. Beads wound logsely is beautiful. Beads wound loosely around the throat help toward this and are admissible. Even the dear blue beads we used to wear when we were children are all right to wear now. We used to call them "blue coral," and nearly every one of the girls had a string of them doubled the property of the grant of the gard red at the property of the gard red at the gard red around the neck and a string of zig-zag red ones. When we were the red coral we put that is long ago. At present the girl of 17 or 19 looks very sweet with her blue mull dress, the mull full on the bodice and made over a pale shade of blue silk and about her throat a double string of blue coral. Of course her eyes are blue, too. It is a dainty old fashion that is not new to make girls dresses sweet and simple. There should be no homely girls now. The present styles should so emphasize youth and girlishness that all should be lovely. The newest style of blouse bodico, instead of being cut off at ic waste in front, has the fronts as long as the whole dress, and these fronts are crossed over the bust to the back and then brought to the front again, where they are tied in sash style. This also gives a shortvalsted appearance to the blouse.

I do not believe that all women need to unerstand domestic science, because I do not derstand domestic science, because I do not believe that it is the province of all women to become wives, mothers and home makers, says Jenness Miller. Some women are unfit for these offices by nature as well as from lack of training. Sex does not determine what woman can do best, and it is a mistake to argue for any given line of training upon the basis of sex only. But when a woman voluntarily accepts the offices of wife and mother she has no right to wrong her husband and children by refusing the knowledge were engaged as the wedding day ap-proached. Young marriagcable men and women regarded the preparations with envy. band and children by refusing the knowledge which these sacred relationships involve. She is not only a weak woman but becomes a The upholsterers were at work day and night on the tapestries and furnishings. No pernicious influence in society when she argues against home making and in favor of the idleness and freedom from responsibility art treasures were too valuable to find a which the boarding house admits. The solution of the yexed questions of home must come through rational domestic training according to accurate principles. Schools of domestic science are necessary to our civilization, and I long for the day when women will look upon domestic knowledge as they now look upon training to become physicians, lawyers and for other professions -is a mat-

Very stylish and effective on both blonde and brunette, on matron and maiden, are the new lustrous black satin corselet or full em-pire dresses made with guimpe and huge deeves of golden green velvet or Spanish cellow velvet, striped with fine lines of cut et guimpe. Black satin striped with rose color, scarlet, mauve or gold are similarly made, the yoke and empire sleeves of satin matching the stripe. The black satin corselet skirt is really an inexpensive gown, for it can do duty as a background for an infinite variety of changes in guimpes, voketops and sleeves. Such an accommodating gown is a joy forever to the woman who dreads the rdeal of long "fittings" at the dressmaker's. The majority of the lovely empire gowns made to wear in New York on New Year's day were fashioned with the corselet portion, or full short round waist, a la pompa tion, or full short round waist, an pompa-dour instead of V-shape or rounded in the

The Latest in Fashions.

Cardinal velvet and jet is a popular com-bination for dressy women of all ages. New wraps have enormous sleeves. of them with cuffs just large enough to pass

the hand through Middle aged ladies are wearing dresses of

maroon, deep wine color and ruby velvet, with black thee and jet. Newspaper editors may ridicule the corset, and surgeons and doctors may declaim against it, but lovely woman thinks she knows a thing or two in spite of all.

The new vestings for tailor dresses are shown in black and dark drap d'ete, the ground nearly covered with tiny, seeded spots, little lozenge figures, or other minute designs in myriad colors.

Some of the newest empire sleeves measure one yard and one-eighth across the top before they are adjusted to the bodice, and but little of this width is taken upon in the

An extremely stylish and elegant costume ecently ordered is of the finest white corluroy. It is without trimming, the soft white of the low cut bodice showing against the delicate shoulders of the wearer.

The newest winter coats differ from tailor jackets in being of richer material, or, if made of cloth, are elaborately trimmed with bead and silk embroidery or silk cord and

chenille arabesques with fur edgings. Almost as much attention is newadays given to underwear as to outside garments; indeed, there are ladies who make a boast that the very finest materials in their entire vardrobe are put into their undergarments.

Among the pretty and useful house dresses for this season are those made of white French flannel. They are made with a long skirt, a long fitted basque and full sleeves and are trimmed with ruchings and plaitings of pale-tinted silk.

Mrs. Gazzam-George, dear, here's an article on how to keep moths out of scalskin sacques. Gazzam—That can't be of much interest to you, as you have no sealskin sacque, Mrs. Gazzam—That was what I wished to direct your attention to, love.

Contrasts in color are the rule for evening wear. It must not, however, be supposed that dresses of one shade are not worn. These are almost always affected by ladies who have the wonderful gift of making something striking out of a single-ground material.

The seams of the new nine or seven-gored strirts are satin-piped or corded with a con-trasting color. Even the sloped seam at the back is piped or corded like the rest. On these particular skirts pleatings, flounces, ruches in fact, all foot-trimmings, are omitted, to show the unbroken line of color on each seam from belt to hem.

The fashionable sleeve is a mass of puffs, slashes, ruffles, humps and lumps. It is drawn in in one place and bulged out in another; has round and-round bands of trim-ming, or those that extend from shoulder to to wrist. Some sleeves are made of one ma-terial, others of two, and some of three; and two kinds of trimming are not unusual.

Reductions in the price of dress goods in every grade begin always with the new year, and it is at this season that experienced shoppers, many of them women of wealth, glean numberless treasures from this annual harvest of beautiful things "sold at a sacri-fice." That they are "bargains" no one can doubt who shops before and after the holiday season.

There is nothing distinctively new in hosiery. A plain silk stocking to match the dress and dainty satin slippers is generally used with evening dress. For house wear, when a black slipper of patent leather or of black suede kid is worn, the instep of the black silk stocking is often embroidered with tiny roses or fleurettes do l'Empire in dainty colors. Some of the new stockings for spring are embroidered with tiny bowknots scattered over the instep and ankle.

Novelties in Jewelry. A gemmed circlet the ends held by a bow

A winged heart is a new design for a jeweled brooch

Empire buckles of all sorts are now in the height of fashion. Canoe shaped flower holders and slippers for flowers are used.

A gemmed owl with wings outspread and black pearl eves is an amittal and k pearl eyes is an ornithological orna-

ment. A circlet gemmed with diamond stars in the center of a slender diamond crescent is a

The silver atomizers are the most popular of all novelties. There is no such agreeable manner of using perfumes.

Jewel bags are brought over by all the travelers from abroad. These are filled in with two loose trays and open out into a box when the sides are down Two crescents overlapping and separated vertically by a bar with small stars, and two crescents interiaced, each holding a

star between their points, are heavenly de-

Artistic combinations in color, goldsmith work, carvings in stones, cameo effects are now more tempting than magnificent. Since

Feminine Notables.

It costs England about \$50,000 whenever Queen Victoria takes a few weeks vacation on the continent. Madame Clemenceau actually thinks that er husband's weakness for dueling may yet bring him to injury. Mrs. Leland Stanford has a passion for

shoes and she probably has more pairs at a time than Queen Elizabeth ever dreamed Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett believes in the benefits of walking as an exercise, and takes a long "constitutional" before break-

fast every morning Sarah Bernhardt is a great believer in the value of advertising. She is even making what she can out of the quarrel between her son and his young wife which led to a sepa-

It is remarked that not one of the papers controlled by women in this country said a hard word about the late Jay Gould. This is believed to arise from his having invented a

mouse trap.
If Mrs. Thomas A. Edison wants her husband to take luncheon with her she has to drive down to his laboratory for him, for unless reminded Mr. Edison seldom thinks

of his meals.

Miss Mary J. Cuniffe has been postmaster at Las Cruces. N. M., for over ten years and has just been reconfirmed. The New Mexican says she has conducted the office in an

can says she has conducted the office in an examplary manner.

Miss Helen Gould will do some good with the millions that have been left in her care. That her heart is in the right place is already evidenced by the dinner to 200 poor children on Christmas day.

Katherine E. Conway, recently appointed one of the brites example of the price of

one of the prison commissioners of Massa-chusetts, is one of the editors of the Boston Pilot. She is a small woman, with dark complexion, eyes and hair, and is very animated in conversation. Emma Van Norden, daughter of President Van Norden of the Bank of North America, who has joined the Salvation army, when on

duty wears the regulation dress, except the poke bonnet of the lasses, which in her case is replaced by a small turban. Mrs. Gesbloynski, the Russian woman who died in New York last week at the reputed age of 124 years and who had been living with her youngest daughter, aged 83 years, in that city, looked like a mummy, and was regarded with superstitious awe by the women and children of the neighborhood.

TATTLE OF THE TOTS.

A good story is told of a little boy in Indiana. He had just learned the Lord's prayer in German, and suggested to his father that the following evening he proposed to offer up his new German prayer when he went to bed in order to surprise his mother. He added that of course God understands German (even our common school German) without

'Yes." said his father, "but I think it would sound a little sacrilegious, and God might not like it in that spirit." "No, but you don't understand it, papa," id the boy; "I want to do so to 'stonish said the boy; "I want to do so to 'stonish mamma. The joke ain't on God at all; it's on mamma.

Detroit Free Press: "Mamma," said little Myrtle, "I want a doll's house like Mamie Brown's." "But, Myrtle," said her mamma, "Mamie

Brown's papa is rich, and yours is poor. You cannot have everything that she has." Myrtle sat and thought for a moment, then she asked:
"Why didn't you marry Mr. Brown,
mamma?"

"Because I married your papa," answered her mother much amused. "It would have been better for your family," persisted Myrtle; "then I might have had that doll's house."

A widower married the second time and his choice was a wealthy lady about 50 years of age. When the bride and bridegroom reof age. When the bride and bridegroom returned from the wedding the husband, introducing the wife to the children, said: "My dear children, kiss this lady. She is the new mamma I promised to bring you." After taking a steady look at the "new mamma" little Charlie exclaimed: "Papa, you have been cheated; she isn't new at all!"

"Papa, you never told me you could tell 'rapa, you never told me you could tell fairy stories," said Willie, as he curled himself up on his father's lap; "won't you tell me one now?" "I couldn't tell a fairy story in a whole year, my son. It's altogether out of my line." "Why, mamma said you told her some when you came home from lodge so late the other night."

"Mamma," said little Willie, "I cannot tell a lie. I took that pie to feed a poor, little starving boy.'

"My darling child," said his mother, "and did the poor little fellow eat it?" "No'm. You see, I couldn't find any stary ing boy to give it to, so I had to eat it my-self."

"What are you crying about, my little man" "Jimmy O'Brien licked me first, an' then father licked me for letting Jimmy lick me, and then Jimmy licked me again for telling father, an' now I suppose I shall catch it again from father.'

Little Johnny (reading)—See the fat cat. Can the fat cat see a rat? Yes; the fat cat can see the rat, and the fat cat can get the rat if the rat did not run. But the cat can Johnny's Sister (interruptingly) - Why,

what a beautiful pastel in prose His Mother-Willie, you will wear the life out of me! Why can't you be a good little boy like Harry Glasspy!
Willie—I 'xpect he's been brung up a good deal better'n I've been.

Bad Boy-I'm in luck. Wen I do anything I tell pop mamma said I might, and I tell mamma pop said I might. Good Boy—Don't they find out! Bad Boy—Nope. They

Little Johnnie—I guess sis has accepted Mr. Newcomer. Little Sister—Why? Little Johnnie—He hasn't given me any candy for a week, and yesterday he kicked the dog.

Johnny Bellows-It's awful on a boy to be born an orphan! Willie Fellows-Yes: he can't never get a lay-off from school on account of his mother bein' sick.

"Johnny, give me a proverb." "Amputa-tion is the thief of legs."

IMPIETIES.

Toronto Mail: The recent utterances of Boston clergymen in reference to the state-ment of Mr. Moody that the steamer Spree was saved by prayer recalls an incident that happened on the steamer running to Prince Edward Island from Halifax.

There were a large number of clergymen on board going to a church synod. The weather became so rough that the gravest anxiety was feit by all on board as to the safety of the boat.

When the storm was at its worst one of the

clergymen approached the captain and asked him if the danger was very great. "My dear sir," was the answer, "all we "My dear sir," was the answer, "all we can do is to put our trust in Providence."
"Good heavens!" said the parson, in the greatest dismay, "has it come to that!"

The anecdote is told of General Grant that soon after his first nomination for the presidency he was in the city of —, where he had not been expected and was known to he had not been expected and was known to but few, and there, on a rainy Sunday, en-tered a church and took a seat in a vacant pew not far from the pulpit. The man who rented or owned the pew coming in and see-ing someone in the seat, sent the sexton to ask him to leave it, which the general quietly did, simply saying: "I supposed it was probably the pew of a gentleman, or I should not have entered it!"

Cardinal Lavigerie's ready wit is illus-Cardinal Lavigerie's ready wit is illustrated by this anecdote from a French paper; When bishop of Naney he once attended an evening party. At about 10 o'clock several ladies arrived in full evening dress. The bishop got up to go somewhat abruptly, and, when his hostess protested, rejoined: "What would you, madam? You give me a warm welcome, but your guests give me too much of the cold shoulder."

"What do you mean, sir?" asked the irate bishop of the newly ordained Boston minister, "by ending your prayers 'eternally gyrated, amen?" "But, my dear bishop," expostu-lated the minister, "don't you think it sounds better than 'twirled without end?"

Jenks-Watson, poor fellow, was robbed again last night.
Palton—Was he held up in the street?
Jenks—No. it was at a church bazar.

BY HON. MARRIOTT BROSIUS. "What agency ought the farmer to have in the government of the country?" Evidently the rank held by any class among the controlling forces of society depends chiefly upon their numerical preponderance, their intellectual superiority, and the vigor with which they employ their advantages in the con-trol of others. Farmers might exercise enormous power in the direction of public affairs if they chose to unite their

activities to a common end. Local selfgovernment had its origin in the institutions of farmers long before the birth of cities; our Saxon ancestors created the models on which were formed the representative institutions which at length, under the modifying influence of environment, developed into the splendid system of free government under which we now live in a perfect and harmonious union of individual freedom, local independence and national control.

While farmers are entitled to a large share of credit for the establishment of our popular form of government and are largely instrumental in keeping it free-yet they are exercising with the lapse of time a diminishing share o power in its administration.

The growth of cities, the increase of urban population and the multiplication of trades and pursuits, which diversify interest and employments, produce an increasing ratio of consumers to producers of food products and make the race for numerical ascendancy inevitably a losing one for the farmer

Farmers have been held in high re-

spect from the remotest antiquity and their title is valid to the highest rank in honor and dignity. The agencies by which the farmer impresses his personality upon the community are chiefly the ballot and public opinion. The ballot is the trustiest of all weapons whon wisely used, and the deadliest of all when drawn against the state by ignorant or venal hands. The failure of the ballot to yield the largest measure of usefulness possible under the conditions imposed by popular suffrage is due to two causes-the tendency of good men to neglect its use and the proneness of bad men to its abuse.

We ought to make intelligence and rectitude as universal as the ballot. This is a harvest which invites the sickles of the farmers; yet they are not always on hand when need is greatest. Their great sin in this matter, which I set before them in the crimson livery of its real turpitude, is their indifference to the results of the primary organization of political power in their community.

The existing modes of political management, the state of political morals, the credulity of the ignorant, upon which the cunning and crafty play, and the corruptibility of the vicious are conditions which periously demand the presence of every intelligent patriotic farmer atthe primary meetings of his party. These in a large degree govern the stite, yet they may be made, by the absence of the best and the presence of the worst men, the veriest travesty on popular rule. There is no point along great waterways of political power which carry the influences that make or mar the state where human control is so effective as at the source.

Farmers are willing to accuse of corruption those who attend primaries and sell their votes for \$1, but are quick to resent the imputation of their own wrong in withholding their ballot for as much advantage as sums up the value of the few hours work they do when they ought to be performing a public duty. The difference between selling your vote to the wrong candidate and withholding it from the right one for an advantage to yourself is not so great as some suppose. One is called corruption, the other is a culpable neglect of duty which inures to wrong results and in its consequences may be as harmful to the state as corruption itself. gives supremacy to forces least fit to govern. It suppresses the best and advances the worst men in the community. It gives faithless servants the opportunity to neglect the public service and corrupt ones the chance to debauch It clothes incapacity with respectability by official positions, in which it masquerades as the people's choice. It fills legislative assemblies with incapa-

bles who crowd our statute books with costly records of human folly. Thus by the farmer's omission the state suffers the government falls into disrepute, the public service is rendered inefficient, its honor tarnished, its power enfeebled, its interests stricken, its administration corrupted, and its glory dimmed. When we look at these consequences in cluster we realize how appailing they are.

Contemplating society as a mysterious loom in which the shuttle of individual character, winged by myriad personali-ties, bearing threads of every hue and color, flies to and fro, building up the vari-colored web in forms and figures, which constitute the standards of opinion and conduct in all the relations of life, it is easily seen how important is the coloring contributed to that weaving by so conspicuous a body of citizens as the farmers.

Character, intelligence and courage are the farmer's means of impressing his personality upon the community. Whatever other qualities a man may have in his moral tool chest these are handles that fit them all. A man of character puts conscience in his work. When Cromwell wanted a regiment of superior fighters he called for men who could put conscience in their fighting. The result was the famous Ironsides regiment. Farmers, of all men, ought to possess character. There is no command laid upon them to be rich or learned, but they must be honest. Their situation invites it, their intercourse with nature promotes it. God's myriad ministers of truth are speaking hourly to them in the voice of the field, the woods and the air. They see no base deceit in nature's converse with them in taking the seed and returning the harvest. They hear not lie from the ceaseless tongues which warble the music of mature's sublime symphonies. They live and move in a glorious temple of truth and beauty where every inspiration is uplifting and every influence is ennobling.

The forces of civilization are opening new fields for the play of intelligence. The scope of knowledge that enabled the farmer fifty years ago to hold his rank among the agencies of society and keep a touch of elbow with the marching column of progress now with the increased complexity of our social and industrial mechanism-with the multitude of new instrumentalities for human progress which are springing from the teeming womb of our civilization-would leave him far behind, a hopeless and despairing loser in the race for power and supremacy. The time has come when the farmer must mix more brains with his soil. Modern facilities for transportation have annihilated distance and revolutionized agriculture. The probem of competition in its production of the cereals is solved against the eastern farmers. Whether the cattle growing interest will yet succumb to the dressed beef syndicates of the west remains to be seen. If driven from the fields of grain and cattle production the farmers of the east must discover some new mode of tickling the earth to make it laugh s more bountiful harvest than they have

mere ornament is out of fashion, art can fur- | THE FARMER'S AGENCY IN THE STATE | hitherto been able to secure. There is nish its own excuse. wealth in the soil for those who know how to get it out. Who will discover the Alladin's magic ring to work the miracle? The possibilities imprisoned in an acre of ground have not yet been fathomed. Who will find the plummet to sound these depths? Intensive farming may be the "open sesame" to this treasure house. At all events, it is certain that intelligence alone can make conquests in this field. Here knowledge is power. The farmer must know his soil as the painter his pigments. He must understand the markets. They are as sensitive as the prairie flower, that folds its petals at the sound of a horse's hoof. Knowledge can anticipate their fluctuations and either escape their consequences or profit by the advantages. In the present state of the farmer's knowledge, the domain of certainty in his operations is extremely limited, but it abuts upon a vast region of ignorance dedicated heretofore to conjecture and experiments, Armed with weapons which science will soon put in his hands, he must invade these outlying provinces and annex them to the domain of certitude, in which staple and uniform results can be produced with scientific exactness, if he

would continue to thrive by the plow. There is need of greater intelligence among farmers to enable them to take their part in grappling with the mighty questions which in the near future may subject to the severest test the wisdom of our institutions and our capacity for their successful management. Among those problems are the labor question, the land question, municipal govern ment, corporate power, the perils of socialism, immigration, wealth and our politics.

The stupendous stake the farmer has in public order makes it his duty to qualify himself to render effective aid in maintaining it. I build a great hope upon the rural communities, where fresh air, pure blood and good morals unite in preserving the physical and in-tellectual vigor of the citizens. These communities must be the breakwaters to protect our institutions in case the fountains of discontent should overflow and the bitter waters of anarchy swell in rolling floods from our great cities, the centers of population and the "storm centers of our civilization."



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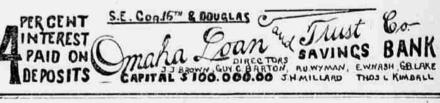
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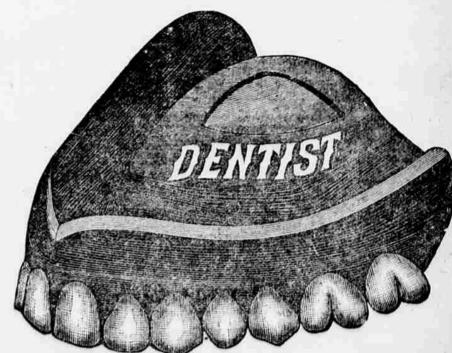
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