The Girl Who Knows It All Contrasted With the Pensive Maid.

Matrimonial Chances Reduced to Figures-Tomfoolery of Lawmakers Rainbow Brilliancy of Spring Styles-Feminine Trimmings.

Have you among your acquaintances one particular individual of the feminine gender who knows it all? Of course you have, for her kind abounds in wholesale quantities, and your circle would have to be very restricted if you did not happen to meet once in a while one of this disagrecable species.

The strange part about it is that the woman who thinks she knows it all, says the Philadelphia Times, is generally the one least informed on the subject she chooses to debate upon. Those who are really competent to give advice and state opinions are usually silent unless their sentiments are absolutely dragged out of them, but the woman who knows it all according to her own estimate airs her views with a lavishness that makes you long to slap her, if such an action were

She riles you continually, she never rubs you the right way, and if she says a thing is black you are possessed with a desire to swear that it is white, even though you know for once she is right, and that black is black. She poses as an authority on fashion, religion, social laws and customs, the rules of card playing and the science of housekeeping.

If you touch on theosophy she is right with you, ready to correct any state-ment you may make. If you dabble in the intricacies of politics she can give you points on the tariff or the silver bill, and so impresses yau with your own in-finitesimal knowledge of things in gen-eral that before long you actually hate the sight of her. She is not popular, the woman who knows it all, and unless she once in a while will admit an error or allow a correction such a one is certain to narrow the circle of her acquaint-ances to those very few unfortunates who cannot by any possibility get away

It is confessed at last that eigarette smoking is a recognized indulgence in many ladies' boudoirs of England. The habit has become so general, says a cor-respondent of the New York Sun, that the present season has witnessed an even bolder innovation at several fush-ionable dinner parties. "Ladies' cigarettes" have been served with the gentlemen's cigarettes or cigars. For several months the sale of ladics' cigarettes by tobacconists has been a recognized branch of trade. Although the habit has been increasing for several years, it is less than a year since the small, mild, gold tipped little cylinders, openly marked and sold as "ladies' cigarettes," have been on the market. A society journal which recently accused the empress of Russia and Princess Maud, the daughter of the prince of Wales, of being leaders in the cultivation of the feminine appetite for nicotine has been unrebuked. Princess Maud has a defender this week in the proprietor of a Piccadilly cigar store, who may be described as court tobacconist. He declares that Princess Maud does not smoke, adding, significantly, that he would be pretty sure to know if she did. He says, however, that he knows plenty of society women who do, including at least one princess. It was an exaggera-tion, he explained, to say that it has become the rule of high society to herve the ladies with cigarettes after dinner. It was not yet common for ladies to smoke in the company of men, but there had been an astonishing increase within a few months in the consumption of ladies' cigarettes.

Ordinary observation confirms this statement. Returning from Paris by the Club train the other day, I noticed that two of a half-dozen ladies in the dining car smoked cigarettes with their

Statistics show that a law of chances governs in the vast majority of cases the ages at which men marry who are engaged in certain occupations. Workmen and artisans take unto themselves wives at an earlier age than those whose vocations are of a more intellectual Thus, miners, textile factory hands, laborers and artisans marry at an average of 22 years. Of these, the miners are first in the field, more than 100 of every 1,000 of them securing wives before they have become of age. Workers in textile fabrics run them close; then come shoemakers and tailors, and they are followed by artisans and laborers. Farmers and farmers' sons consider 25 early enough. Commercial clerks seek the pleasures of matrimony at 26. Shopkeepers and shopmen postpone the rapture a little while longer. Professional men and gentlemen of independent means rarely care to encumber themselves even with so delightful a burden as a wife until they have toed the line of over 30 years. Though the rich marry at a more ripe age than the working fraternity, they continue marrying until long after the last named have ceased to Whereas fourteen miners and twenty-five artisans in every 1,000 marry between the ages of 35 and 40, nearly 100 of the professional and independent It is explained in this way: The rich like to see something of the world and its pleasures before settling down to sober matrimony. A laborer has neither desire nor opportunity for it. When he has a house of his own, and a wife to look after it for him, he has attained, perhaps, to the height of his ambition. It is said a man is neither physically nor mentally mature until he is 30; and if this is true, it stands to reason a man at that age should be beter fitted for the duties of a husband and ather than a stripling of 21.

The passive style of girl, the very girl about whom other girls can see no attraction, is the kind that is almost dangerous. She has a way of just folding her hands, standing still and looking at a man out of half-closed eyes that makes him feel awfully queer. Somehow she can do more just standing still than the jumpy girl can do getting all over the place. There is something about her passiveness that is inflammatory, as it were. A man gets a crazy desire to see what she will be like when "roused:" and then, instead of "rousing" her, he gets "roused" himself, and there is the devil to pay, and it is the man that pays and not the placid girl. She is as placid when you have done with your flirting as she was at first. And you never are really sure whether she knows that you tried to kiss her or not. It is this doubt that makes it so likely that you take one or two more plunges at the same girl. That is why these placid girls are so dangerous and expensive. But it's never any good. She looks at you with those sleepy, quiet eyes, and you are as far off

FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES This other kind has a way of not seeming to know that you are there at all. ing to know that you are there at all. She will stand and look out of a window and seem as absent-minded and oblivious of you as if you were her maid; and no matter how hard you try to get yourself attracted by the girl who is breaking her THE CIGARETTE MANIA IN ENGLAND neck to fascinate you, that quiet figure over there keeps a-drawing and a-drawing, and you might as well give up first

This sort of girl is often not as placid as she seems—at least she keeps leading you on to think she isn't.

Among the favorite occupations of the modern woman who earns her own liv-ing is supposed to be that of newspaper work. Some have estimated that there are several thousand women engaged in active journalism. This estimate is ridiculous on the face of it. That estimate would probably more than cover all the men engaged in journalism in the United States. There are said to be in fact less than 250 women journalists. At least that is the statement of a recent authority, Elizabeth C. Jordon, in Lip-

"There is a distinction," writes Miss Jordon, "between newspaper writing and writing for the newspapers, and the oung lady who 'does a little space work' in the intervals of her social or business engagements was not considered in the compilation of these statistics. The 250 writers who have been considered are newspaper women in the best sense of the word. They hold staff positions on ournals of good standing or they have had experience which fits them for such positions; they have learned to recognize news when they hear it, and they know how to present it to the publie in the most attractive form; they judge of its comparative value and the amount of space it should be given in a newspaper; they can edit their own copy if necessary; they know something about a composing room and can distinguish between a form and a piece of type; they have learned why it is not a sheer waste of material to write on but one side of their paper; they know that a news-paper office is not a drawing room, and that they cannot expect drawing-room manners in it; they have learned that the highest compliment an editor can pay his woman associate is to treat her as if she were a man, promptly repri-manding her on a blunder and giving her a word of praise for good work-if he happens to think of it.

Red haired blondes are rather rare. The Indians worship red haired people, regarding them in the light of children of the sun. There have been poets who have gone into raptures over red hair and called it "sun kissed." According to a legend of old, the devil, who tempted the pious hermit in the desert, appeared unto him in the form of a woman "clothed in a veil of the darkest red hair," which, as we are informed, 'turned and twisted around her bosom like snakes of copper." The moral of this story—for all stories must have a moral-is that red haired beauty is the most dangerously seductive of any, for his satanic majesty would not assume such a hirsute covering were it not that he considered it the most captivating web of all others in which to inveigle the soul of man. In this case, however, he egregiously failed to accomplish his dark design, for the hermit refused to be smitten by the fascination of the tempting siren who had crossed his path. Curiously enough, though red hair is and has been symbolic of intense passion and cruelty, it is also emblematic of the most innocent purity. It is a color in which opposing extremes seem to meet and blend.

The American nation exhibits in its heterogeneous character the results of this divinely directed law, without the operations of which all other means toward the development of a common impulse of patriotism would be hindered and crippled, writes John Lambert Payne n an article on "The Secret of Happy Marriages" in the March Ladies' Home Journal. An appeal to statistical facts is here opportune. By reference to the census returns of 1881-those for 1891 being unfinished—it will be seen that there were then living in the United States 573,434 persons having native fathers and foreign mothers, and 1,237,664 who had native mothers and foreign fathers. These figures, while clearly establishing the fact that I had just indicated, also show the nature of the intermarriages which had taken place up to that time. It was a significant thing that the affinities formed between foreign men and na-tive women were considerable more than those between native men and foreign women.

The pluckiest school teacher in Connecticut, and as pretty as she is brave, is Miss Effle Walcott of Newtown. She teaches a small district school in Land's End, two miles from the Hawleysville station on the Housatonic railroad. She lives in Newtown and goes to Hawleysville on the train every morning. On Wednesday, the day of the recent blizzard, she found that there would be no train, owing to the road being blockaded with snow. Wrapping her cleak closely about her, pinning her skirt up to the height of her knees, with a pair of rubber boots on her feet, she started out and walked the distance from Newtown to Hawleysville, a little over ten miles, and then to the school house, two miles further on. She suffered no incon-venience from the remarkable walk, and won the hearts of the district committee by her plucky exhibition of endurance.

A pretty story is told of Mrs. Morton's tact and courtesy, quite equal to the tra-dition of the Lady Washington's crushing a teacup on purpose to relieve the embarrassment of the guest who had inadvertently broken one of her eggshell cups in his large and caraless hand. Mrs. Morton has a set of exquisitely painted doylies from the atelier of a noted Paris artist. One of her political dinner guests after dipping bis fingers in the bowl, drew out the priceless filmy square and crushed it into a ball, trying to dry his hands as he talked learnedly with his hostess.

Mrs. Morton smiled with a serenity for which it is hoped the recording angel will give her credit, and said: "Such flimsy doylies are useless-let me give you another-but you know it's the fash-And the greatful politician acion. cepted the napkin and never knew his

mistake. Children's freeks nearly all savor of the Empire style. In fact, they are reproductions in many instances of the older costumes. A dancing school costume for a young miss of eight was a fitted slip of torquoise blue slik, cut square in the neck and filled in with a drawn guimpe of chiffon or muslin. From the low neck falls a loose Empire tunic of white gauze or chiffon, quite like the dinner dresses of the elder sisters, veiling the costume, the only difference being in length. The sleeves are long and full to the wriste with a chiffon covering and white shoulder frills and a profusion of blue ribbon bows and sash ends. The dresses as a rule are shorter in the skirt, almost to the knees in girls of 6 or 8, being more in the French and English style. Double skirts are seen even on these diminutive costumes, and shoulder frills and capes imitating the

There is another kind of placid girl.

She is not likely to be quite such a dangerous one as the kind that looks at you.

The princess of Hawaii, who is in this country pleading for her throne, was christened Victoria Kawekin Kaiulani

elders.

Kalaninuiahilapalapa Cleghorn. Her terials—wool, silk, volvet, brocade, emfather, Archibald Scott Cleghorn, was a broidery and lace. native of Scotland and was Hawaiian receiver-general of customs when Queen Liliuokalani was deposed. Her mother, now dead, was the Princess Like Like, and sister of the late King Kalakaua. The princess is in her 18th year, is tall and slender, has a dark complexion, soft brown eyes and features that suggest ust a suspicion of Kanaka origin. to the recent revolution at Honolulu. Kaiulani was but a school girl at Southport, England. She had gone in for everything usual with English school girls, and become, so far as English training and sentiment go, an English

Those legislators who are making fools of themselves by introducing bills to prohibit the wearing of crinoline know nothing of the force of fashion and the nature of women. American ladies are as sensible as they are beautiful and can be safely trusted to regulate their costumes to suit themselves, being assured in advance that they will always suit American men. It is their providential peculiarity that they look lovely in anything—clinging skirts, wide skirts, poke bonnets, flat bounets, soft aces, men's shirt fronts, no matter what, so long as the sweet face smiles above and the tiny boot peeps out beneath. If we have to enlarge our doors, stages, cars and sidewalks so as to accommodate the ladies who want to walk about in crinoline cages, that will be a small price to pay for the privilege of pleasing the fair women who are the sunshine of our lives and give us an angelic foretaste of heaven here below.

Such a bewildering display as the new spring goods make. Was there ever uch a variety, such a wealth of choice? In a single store may be noted among the new productions an almost countless variety of fancy silks. There are pompadour, satin damassee, broche tolle de soie, satin de chines in seeded designs, taffeta raye, Pekin omber, satin duchesse, washable surahs, habuntani bengaline, muscovite, armure faille and quite a novelty, paillet de soie. This is not all by any means, but so high sounding are the names of new fabrics that it is impossible to learn them all. All these varieties appear in as many different colors, the newest being the opal, roi, aloes, platina, cerisette and salambo. The Ophelia tints are pointed out as most desirable, side of which are shown two other new tints known as coquel and prelate. Etamines, hernanis, pointilles and diagonals are common terms in new

Among the many characteristic stories told of Worth's methods in creating his surprises there is one of a commission he received for a fancy gown which a great belle desired to have absolutely unique. The great man spent the night consulting with his collaborateur, but the idea refused to materialize. Weary with their fruitless toil, the three artists stepped out on a balcony to rest and forget their disappointment in a cigarette, "Voila! it is the dawn," said one. "Ciel! it is the dress," cried Worth, and "Dawn," with its subtle harmonies of gray and violet and rose shot through with gold, was the success of the ball.

Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, who is creating quite a sensation as a play-wright, is a Boston girl and received her education in a convent. She is one of the youngest and brightest writers engaged in literary work today, possessing great intellectual ability and uncommon scholarship. She is a daughter of the late General Patrick Guiney and in-herits her literary talents from her father, who was a man of parts. In appearance Miss Guiney is more scholarly than beautiful. She is earnest and sympathetic in manner and has a low soft voice, a valuable trait in woman. Miss Guiney's translation of "The Crust of Society" is making a tremendous hit. She also has an original play on the Boston boards which brings her a splendid income.

"Attend all ye who list to hear," cries the New York Sun. The consensus of conservative opinion justifies the orderng of the spring gown without a hoop. What the summer will bring forth no seer dares foretell. The cholera and the crinoline are both imminent and for the latter there is no quarantine. While emancipated womanhood agitates its right to manipulate the affairs of state man legislators in the parliament of fashion formulate the laws governing the hoop and its reign.

It is said that Patti's mail exceeds that of a cabinet minister, and that a great number of her correspondents seem to have the idea that Craig-y-Nos was intended for a foundling asylum, and that the diva's chief mission in life is to fill it with cradles. All sorts and conditions of babies are offered to her. Every infant prodigy that ever lisped "Home, Sweet Home;" babies with black hair and babies with blonde locks; babies with blue orbs and babies with eyes as dark as the diva's have been generously offered her, until, if she had taken but half of them, she would be officiating in the capacity of matron of a children's home.

A very smart way of dressing the hair is the tight little wad directly in the back of the head. This has a center as smooth as satin, and is bound around with a smooth or plaited roll of hair. It is the sort of hair one would arrange for riding, knowing that there would be no danger of escapement. It is a very knowing sort of coiffure, just as last year was the smooth, tightly-braided, but larger coils, that occupied the same position, but not strictly becoming.

There have been tendencies toward the revival of the Cadogan braid. This is a braid started high at the back of the head, carried down to the nape of the neck and turned under, where it is fastened by a bow of ribbon or an ornamental clasp. This is especially becoming to young girls.

Fashion Notes. Purple and violet gauze veils are the

very newest style. Ribbon rosettes of gold and colored enamels are mounted on large shell hairpins.

Women wear as many rings on their fingers as they can. Rings are a perfect frenzy.

A jewel fastened on the forehead by a gold wire is worn by London society Evening silks show a variety of opales-

cent effects. Satin ribbon is popular as a trimming material Ribbons, particularly in satin faced velvet and gros grain, were never more stylish for trimming on gowns.

It would be almost worth while to have crincline come in order to see how the bicycle girl grasps the situation. Long coats with full skirts to the

knees of black satin will be among the favorite street wraps this winter. New hats have fairly wide brims, and are pinched up, rolled up, twisted up and turned up in every imaginable

shape. Most of the dresses that are now being made have no darts at the top of the skirt, the fullness being gathered into

the waist band. Corselets are as fashionable as ever, and they are made of all kinds of ma-

Dainty embroidery is the distinctive feature of new Paris lingerie. Lace seems to have lost its favor for the trim-

ming of underwear. Black and white is a fashionable com-

blnation, and many/black dresses have white vests or plastrons introduced, with very often fine jet girlles.

Plumetis, a Frenchsdotted Swiss, with tinted designs, is one of the dainty things sure to form at least one gown in the wardrobe of the sammer girl. The return of the shawl is prophecied. A suggestion of it has appeared in long searfs of lace or velvet, that encircle the shoulders and hang to the foot of the

The long shoulder seams of the 1830 tyles do not meet with much favor, but the skirts very full around the bottom are making their way toward more general recognition.

A new bonnet has an enormously high poke front. The sides come down well toward the ears, and there is a pro-nounced cape, which is evidently the forerunner of the old-fashioned gypsy bonnet.

A new dress for a girl is in princesse shape, with full sleeves, shirred cuffs and bands of trimming from shoulder-seams to the hem of the skirt in front. This is a one-piece suit, and appropriate for a girl of 6 to 9 years.

A pretty trimming and one that is quite new for a ball dress consists of nar-row satin ribbon crossed to form a deep lattice work, while at each intersection is a tiny flower or bow. This ornamentation is pretty in colors over white.

A pretty and stylish evening dress has a trimming of a twelve-inch flounce of lace headed with three puffs of soft silk; another has three ruffles set a little distance apart, each one headed with a narrow riobon tied in knots at intervals of a couple of inches. Challies, printed muslins, fancy China

silks and flowered and dotted surahs will, as a rule, be accompanied by barmonizing plain fabrics, which will be used for puffed sleeves, cape collars, revers, folded belts, ruffles and other decorative adjuncts.

Gathered, notched, plaited and plain oretelles appear upon very many of the simply made spring dresses of medium weight fabrics. The gathered bretelles impart the revived sloping effect to the shoulders; the plain bretelles are somewhat narrower, yet they give breadth to the shoulders and slenderness to the

Square lace collars in the Anne of Austria style are worn on children's dresses as well as being the latest adjunct of a grown up dinner costume. A pretty little evening dress for a young girl of 5 is a straight Watteau costume hanging in folds from the shoulders to the knees and gathered or smocked around the neck, leaving a self-heading as a neck finish.

A novelty bonnet has a round crown, not unlike that of a small turban, and a brim of velvet or silk made on ribbon wire or other fine wire and laid in side plaits. The brim is slightly spread over the front and may be bent down at the sides as best suits the style of the face. These soft brims are exceedingly manageable. They can be shaped to the face and made to produce almost any effect desired.

Many of the new pocketbooks are made large enough to hold a handkerchief, as well as a few cards and money, as few dresses are made with pockets. The most favored are the morocco books of all tints, from cream and pearl-white, gray and tau to match the gown, Russian blue, dark blue and very brilliant red. Card cases come to match the portmonnaie, yet it is a convenience to have both in one. .

All sorts of blossoms are made in velvet in fac-simile of nature and their edges tipped with glittering frost particles. Quills in plain or shaded colors are greatly used. Gold sequins are used in evening dress trimming as fringes or spangles, and a charming bonnet made of overlapping gold spangles was seen. The entire bonnet was composed of this solid "coat of mail" in spangles and had for ornament only some rosettes of black satin and a bunch of small plumes and black velvet strings.

Feminine Personals. Miss Eleanor Dean of Boston landed a 126-pound tarpon with rod and ree! the other day.

The youngest lady in the new cabinet circle is Miss Herbert, who presides over the home of the secretary of the navy.

Miss Avery of Limonia, Fla., has offered 160 acres of land and a cottage to be used as a home for orphans under the direction of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Anna E. Field has been drawn to

serve on a petit jury in the federal court in Minneapolis, the first instance of the kind in the history of the state. Princess Margaret of Prussia received from her godmother, the queen of Italy

as a wedding gift, a tiara of diamonds said to be worth not less than \$50,000, A fortune teller who lived at Roselle, N. J., died recently, leaving an estate valued at over \$40,000, nearly all of which she had acquired in the course of her business. Miss Dangerfield of Auburnt is the

president of her class of eighty-six members, eighty-three of whom are men, in the law department in the University of New York. She is a thorough Latin and Greek scholar, and has taken a course at Miss Edmonia Lewis, a negro sculptor

of Paris, is to execute on the order of the negro women of Allegheny, Pa., a bust of Phillis Wheatley, an educated negro woman who lived in New England a century ago. The bust will be sent to the World's fair.

Mrs. Dow, who ewns and manages such large street car interests at Dover, N. H., is said to be not only the street car magnate, but also a skilled house-wife, a judicious mother, a good shot with a gun and pistely a fine swimmer and the possessor of property worth \$200,000."

Mme. de Lessepa, the wife of "le Grand Francais," can write equally well in French and English. She wrote a novel several years ago and published it anonymously. She is collecting her husband's private papers and correspondence, and promoses, it is said, to write a book explaining and defending his course in regard to Panama.

Mrs. Louise J. Barney, wife of the retired millionaire carrouilder, E. E. Barney, who owns two darge James river estates and recently purchased the historic Jamestown island, has just given to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities that part of the island on which are located the old church, graveyard and other historic

landmarks. Long before Elaine Goodale went as a missionary to the Indians to become the wife of an educated savage, Delight Sargent had tried to convert the Choctaws and Cherokees in Tennessee and Georgia, and married E. C. Boudinot, who was a prominent figure in the land troubles between the Cherokees and the United States. After the assassination of her husband, Mrs. Boudinot went to Troy, N. Y., where the venerable lady died a

few day ago at the age of 92. Queen Margherita of Italy has a passion for beautiful lace. It was discovered that a bedridden old woman in

Burano had the secret of one particular stitch in guipure making which had been supposed to be lost to the world. The queen had her life prolonged and her faculties restored by good food and wine until she could impart the secret to the lacemakers of the newly established school in Venice.

Susan B. Anthony declares that she was impelled to remain an old maid by noticing, as she strolled through a New England graveyard years ago, the constantly recurring inscription, "Sacred to the memory of A—, relict of the late Z—." She then and there took a mental ironelad oath to remain forever unmarried rather than have her existence recorded for future generations simply as the "reliet" of some man.

Mrs. Sanford of a rural district in Tennessee aspires to be the leader of fashion there, and Sunday she walked into church wearing hoops. Somebody sneered, her husband took it up, and very quickly half the male portion of the audience were engaged in punching every head in sight. They are all out with guns looking for each other, and there will be several widows before the affair is over.

The Rev. Sam Jones has begun a three weeks series of meetings at Kokomo, inc. A tabernacle capable of scating 5,000 persons has been erected.



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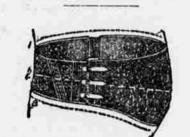
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